



# Security Council

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## 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 13 February 2026 ([S/2026/71](#)).

#### II. Political situation

2. The reporting period was marked by the inauguration of Faustin Archange Touadéra as President on 30 March, the formation of his new Government and the installation of a new legislature, while the electoral process continued moving towards full completion. Progress on the peace process continued through the decentralized implementation of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic and ongoing disarmament and demobilization efforts.

##### Political developments

3. The political climate remained generally calm following the holding of elections. On 2 February, the President held consultations with former presidential candidates to discuss matters of national interest, including the reconstruction of the Central African Republic. In attendance were former presidential candidates, Aristide Briand Reboas, Eddy Symphorien Kparekouti, Henri-Marie Dondra, Marcelin Yalémendé and Serge Ghislain Djorie. The opposition leader and former presidential candidate, Anicet Georges Dologué, who came second in the polls, refused to participate.

4. On 30 March, Faustin Archange Touadéra was inaugurated for a third term in office as President, marking the beginning of a seven-year term under the seventh Republic of the Central African Republic, adopted by referendum in 2023. In his inaugural address, the President emphasized national unity and reconciliation, the restoration of State authority, the consolidation of peace and the strengthening of national institutions. He identified the following as his priorities: the consolidation of peace and security gains; justice and the rule of law; economic transformation; infrastructure; education; health; anti-corruption; and the modernization of public administration through digitalization.



5. On 1 April, the spokesperson for the Bloc républicain pour la défense de la Constitution du 30 mars 2016, Martin Ziguélé, expressed reservations about the President's call for political unity, reiterating the platform's criticism of the constitutional changes leading to the seventh Republic. Some civil society and electoral observers, notably, national observation missions, raised concerns with regard to the inclusivity of the electoral process, delays in the publication of the results of the local elections and broader governance and socioeconomic challenges.

6. On 4 May, the National Assembly opened an extraordinary session for the installation of the eighth legislature, with 90 elected members, including 8 women, sworn in. On 11 May, the Assembly completed the election of the members of its Bureau. All the elected members are either from Mouvement des cœurs unis or affiliated with the party. This further increased the political weight of the ruling majority in the legislature.

7. On 13 May, the Prime Minister, Félix Moloua, and the Government resigned. On 15 May, the President reappointed Mr. Moloua as Prime Minister. On 21 May, the President appointed the first Government of the seventh Republic, made up of 33 members, comprising 4 ministers of State, 27 ministers and 2 junior ministers, among them 6 women. The new Government includes individuals associated with armed groups, addressing some of the representation concerns of signatory armed groups of the peace process.

### **Peace process**

8. The Government continued to advance its disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme within the framework of the 2019 Political Agreement and further to the 2025 agreements reached in N'Djamena. Disarmament and demobilization operations were conducted with the multifaceted support of MINUSCA in Bangui, Kouï and Ndélé, mainly for combatants of the Unité pour la paix en centrafrique (UPC) and Retour, réclamation et réhabilitation (3R) armed groups, as well as combatants affiliated with anti-balaka (Mokom and Ngaïssona factions), Séléka rénovée pour la paix et la justice, the Mouvement patriotique pour la Centrafrique and the Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique (FPRC).

9. On 14 April, the President chaired the twelfth session of the Strategic Committee for Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration and Repatriation, Security Sector Reform and National Reconciliation, which reviewed progress, challenges and follow-up on decisions adopted at its previous session. The President called for the finalization of disarmament and demobilization operations within a defined time frame and urged the leaders of UPC, 3R and the Mokom wing of the anti-balaka to complete their self-dissolutions.

10. As at 1 June, 1,331 former combatants had been disarmed and demobilized since July 2025. Through socioeconomic reintegration programmes supported by the World Bank, 30 former UPC combatants had completed training and received start-up kits on 7 May in Bambari, Ouaka Prefecture, while an additional 182 ex-combatants were participating in ongoing vocational training activities in Yaloké, Ombella-Mpoko Prefecture. MINUSCA supported the implementation of community violence reduction projects in Bangui and in 13 prefectures, prioritizing communities with ongoing disarmament operations, including areas formerly occupied by UPC and 3R elements, and focused on persons ineligible for the national disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation programme. However, the Mission's liquidity constraints negatively impacted the planned reach, duration and caseload of beneficiaries.

## Electoral process

11. On 27 February, the Constitutional Council proclaimed the final results of the first round of legislative elections. A total of 90 candidates out of 144, including 7 women, were elected to the National Assembly. The ruling party, MCU, won 63 seats, independents won 18, and centrist and opposition parties won the remainder of the seats. On 24 and 26 April, the Constitutional Council proclaimed the final results of the regional and municipal elections, respectively. The Council annulled the elections in 1 regional constituency and 14 municipal constituencies and requested the National Electoral Authority to organize by-elections in those constituencies.

12. On 26 April, the second round of the legislative elections was held in 43 constituencies, together with the first round of legislative elections in 11 constituencies and single-round regional and municipal by-elections in 32 constituencies. A total of 1,240,940 voters were registered, including 596,839 women (48.1 per cent). The turnout reached around 46.5 per cent for the legislative run-offs and by-elections, 27.3 per cent for the regional by-elections and 37.8 per cent for the municipal by-elections.

13. On 8 May, the National Electoral Authority announced the provisional results of the legislative run-offs and by-elections held on 26 April. A total of 48 candidates, including 2 women, were elected. A second round will be required in six constituencies where first-round by-elections were held. On 13 May, the National Electoral Authority announced the provisional results of the 26 April regional and municipal by-elections. A total of 30 candidates, including 6 women, were provisionally elected as regional councillors, with independent candidates obtaining 17 seats and candidates affiliated with political parties obtaining 13 seats, including 11 for the ruling Mouvement des cœurs unis party. A total of 78 candidates, including 35 women, were provisionally elected as municipal councillors, of whom 59 were from the Mouvement des cœurs unis, 10 were independents, 6 were from the Mouvement national des indépendants and 3 were from the Union pour le renouveau centrafricain.

14. Throughout the process, MINUSCA, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) provided multifaceted electoral support. MINUSCA supported the deployment of electoral materials and electoral agents, while UNDP ensured the procurement of electoral materials and financial backing for the final deployment of electoral materials to polling stations by the National Electoral Authority. UN-Women, in close coordination with MINUSCA, provided technical, judicial and logistical assistance to women candidates, national institutions and civil society, promoting an environment conducive to peaceful and inclusive elections and the full participation of women as voters and candidates.

15. MINUSCA provided logistical, operational and security support for the electoral process in coordination with national defence and security forces, drawing on lessons learned from the polls of 28 December. Within the framework of the integrated elections security plan, MINUSCA provided security by deploying temporary operating bases in multiple locations and conducted patrols in hotspots to assess security conditions and access to polling centres. Closer to polling day, the Mission redeployed additional troops from areas assessed as relatively stable and from constituencies where no second round elections or by-elections were required to 10 other prefectures, based on joint threat assessments conducted with national defence and security forces. As part of these efforts, the Mission reinforced its presence in Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, in close coordination with national authorities and defence and security forces, enabling elections to be held across the prefecture, including at the 21 polling stations located in Bambouti and nearby Zemio, where elections had not been held on 28 December.

**Regional and international engagement**

16. From 3 to 5 February, the President attended the World Governments Summit in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. He held high-level meetings with several international investors to advance strategic partnerships for the implementation of development projects under the national development plan. The President emphasized the country's improved stability and welcomed their engagement in investing in the Central African Republic.

17. On 23 February, the President met with the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia, Walid bin Abdul Karim Al-Khuraiji, in Bangui, to strengthen bilateral cooperation. On 24 February, he received the then-President of Portugal, Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa, during a working visit focused on bilateral cooperation and Portugal's contribution to MINUSCA. On 25 February, he met with the Minister of Interior of Rwanda, Vincent Biruta, for discussions focused on enhanced cooperation in security, socioeconomic development and institutional support. On 10 May, the President met with the Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence and Veterans' Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guy Kabombo Muadiamvita, to discuss strengthening bilateral cooperation on border security. On 15 May, the President met with a Rwandan military delegation to review progress in defence cooperation, notably with respect to training. These engagements reflected continued efforts by the authorities to strengthen bilateral partnerships in support of security, economic development and institutional cooperation.

18. From 1 to 5 March, the President visited the Russian Federation, where he met several national authorities, including the President, Vladimir Putin. Discussions focused on strengthening cooperation in the areas of security, economic development, energy, education and agriculture. Both sides reaffirmed their commitments to deepening bilateral relations through institutional follow-up mechanisms and by formalizing existing cooperation through agreements.

19. On 12 and 13 March, the Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs of France, Jean-Noël Barrot, visited Bangui and met with the President, the Prime Minister and other senior officials of the Central African Republic to discuss bilateral cooperation and progress in implementing the road map adopted by the Central African Republic and France in 2024, reflecting the continued strengthening of relations between the two countries. On 11 and 12 May, the President attended the Africa Forward Summit, held in Nairobi and co-hosted by France and Kenya, where he emphasized the peace-security-development nexus, the role of African-led mediation and the importance of partnerships that support national and regional institutions.

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

20. The security situation remained relatively stable in most of the country, although conditions were fragile in parts of the north-west and the east, marked by armed group activity, cross-border security dynamics, criminality and transhumance-related tensions, notably, conflicts between herders and farmers, in western parts of the country. The number of security incidents nationwide remained largely unchanged as compared with the previous reporting period.

21. In the west, security conditions remained fragile due to criminal activities and transhumance-related tensions, particularly across the northern prefectures, despite the gradual resumption of disarmament and demobilization operations in Ouham-Pendé Prefecture. The Yade region continued to face low-intensity threats, due to

criminal activities by armed groups waiting to be disarmed around mining sites and along transhumance corridors.

22. Transhumance-related incidents peaked in February, resulting in heightened tensions and retaliatory violence in Ouham and Ouham-Pendé Prefectures, where recurrent attacks by armed elements and local youth reportedly targeted Fulani herders. Armed activity also persisted along transhumance corridors in Kémo Prefecture. Between February and 1 June, 103 transhumance-related incidents were recorded, resulting in at least 41 fatalities, including 23 civilians.

23. Anti-balaka combatants remaining outside the peace process continued to pose a threat in the western and central parts of the country. In Nana-Mambéré Prefecture, on 11 March, suspected anti-balaka combatants ambushed two members of the national defence forces along the Gallo-Zarami axis, wounding one force member. On 4 April, anti-balaka combatants attacked a national defence force position near Bouka, Ouham-Fafa Prefecture, reportedly in retaliation for the arrest of one of the group's members. On 20 April, an armed clash in Bouayé, Ouham Prefecture, between anti-balaka combatants and national defence forces supported by other security personnel and combatants affiliated with UPC, reportedly resulted in the deaths of three anti-balaka combatants. The incident prompted civilian displacement and forced the temporary suspension of local election campaign activities.

24. In the central region, progress in the implementation of the peace process, including through disarmament and demobilization, contributed to an overall calm security environment. Residual UPC combatants remaining outside the disarmament process continued to hinder the movement of civilians and transhumance-related activity near Kembé, Basse-Kotto Prefecture, through extortion and illegal checkpoints.

25. In the north-east, the security situation remained fragile, driven by persistent cross-border dynamics linked to the conflict in the Sudan and renewed armed activity along the border. The Am Dafok local peace agreement, reached on 30 October 2025 with MINUSCA support, continued to mitigate local intercommunal tensions. However, on 8 February, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) reportedly established a base in Umm Dafog, the Sudan, near Am Dafok, Vakaga Prefecture, Central African Republic. In response, the MINUSCA force reinforced its presence and protection activities in Am Dafok and Ouanda Djallé. On 11 March, the gendarmerie post in Am Dafok was inaugurated, with MINUSCA support, and eight gendarmes were deployed to join the national defence forces already present in the locality, backed by the ongoing logistical support provided by the Mission.

26. In Vakaga and Haute-Kotto Prefectures, the movement of armed elements and the mobilization of local self-defence groups remained a concern. Between 26 March and 11 April, four clashes were reported. These involved other security personnel, who associated self-defence elements in many operations targeting Sudanese armed elements. During the first clash, 11 FPRC elements, allegedly associated with RSF, were reportedly killed. In response, Sudanese armed elements allegedly conducted a retaliatory incursion into Bili-Bili village, Vakaga Prefecture, reportedly killing four civilians.

27. In the south-east, the situation remained volatile due to the activities of Azande Ani Kpi Gbe (AAKG) and renewed activities by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) combatants. On 3 February, AAKG elements attacked a national defence force position in Dembia, Mbomou Prefecture, causing civilian displacement. On 9 February, they abducted several civilians, who were later released near Kadjema, Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, outside the group's usual area of operation, highlighting its mobility.

28. On 10 March, national defence forces and other security personnel were ambushed by AAKG elements near Kadjema, resulting in three casualties: two AAKG

elements and one civilian. In response, MINUSCA reinforced its presence in Mboki and Zemio and increased patrols along the Zemio-Mboki-Kadjema-Obo axis.

29. The fragility of the security situation in the Haut-Mbomou Prefecture was compounded by the continued detention of four officials abducted in Bambouti on 28 December 2025 by AAKG elements, namely the sub-prefect, two National Electoral Authority staff members and a census representative. National and local authorities and a religious platform, with MINUSCA support, continue to explore avenues to advance dialogue in the prefecture, including by addressing the root causes of the conflict, which has encouraged the return of displaced persons. As a result, around 450 individuals returned from South Sudan to Bambouti, and 983 from the Democratic Republic of the Congo to Zemio.

30. In April and early May 2026, security incidents along the Zemio-Mboki axis and in Kitessa and Djema, Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, involved at least 12 cases of abduction, including of 7 children; looting, which led to 7 civilian casualties; and population displacement. In Djema, national defence forces deployed in Zemio launched a counter-operation to re-establish control of the town, following an attack by LRA.

#### **Extension of State authority**

31. The Government, with MINUSCA support, advanced the restoration and extension of State authority, including through support for local authorities, conflict-prevention mechanisms and national coordination frameworks, focusing on support for national security forces, border management and mine action. Local authorities worked closely with MINUSCA to reinforce coordination and prevention mechanisms for the peaceful management of transhumance-related activity, through enhanced dialogue, early warning and local mediation frameworks. These efforts improved information-sharing and responsiveness in Bambari, Bangassou, Bangui, Berberati and Bossangoa, contributing to the prevention and management of transhumance-related and intercommunal tensions.

32. MINUSCA continued to provide logistical and operational support to the national defence forces, internal security forces and rule of law institutions in the context of the elections. MINUSCA supported the deployment and rotation of national personnel to priority and hard-to-reach areas through strategic airlifts, including 464 national defence force and 62 internal security force personnel, and transported more than 20,700 kg of cargo. Defence and internal security forces conducted joint patrols with MINUSCA, although their mobility was constrained by limited transport resources. The Mission provided rations and tents to 811 national defence force personnel across nine hotspots, including Am Dafok, Vakaga Prefecture, and Bambouti, Mboki and Zemio, Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, enabling their operational presence.

33. National authorities, with MINUSCA assistance, continued to implement the national border management policy. To improve border control and security, the Central African Republic deployed troops to Markounda, Ouham Prefecture, and Garba, Bamingui-Bangoran Prefecture, in February and March, respectively, under the framework of the Central African Republic-Chad joint border force. Between 5 and 8 April, the joint border force conducted a coordinated operation in the localities of Gaskay and Golongosso, Bamingui-Bangoran Prefecture, resulting in the seizure of weapons from armed herders.

34. On 25 March, national and local border authorities, with MINUSCA support, conducted a capacity-building workshop for personnel serving at the multi-service border post in Bembéré on the role of each national force and agency participating in border control and management, representing progress towards an effective

delineation of functions and responsibilities in this pilot project. On 8 May, MINUSCA and the Director General of the Gendarmerie chaired the handover ceremony of the gendarmerie health centre in Bambari, which was rehabilitated and equipped with MINUSCA support and will be accessible to all national forces and the general population.

35. National defence and security forces continued to operate under challenging service conditions that, in some cases, affect discipline, resulting in protection concerns. On 27 February, national defence forces stationed in Ouanda Djallé, Vakaga Prefecture, used lethal force against civilians, resulting in 3 deaths and more than 10 injuries, including of children. An investigation led by the Inspector General of the national army, with MINUSCA support, recommended urgent corrective and judicial measures. The national defence force detachment involved in the incident was relieved of its duties, and disciplinary and legal proceedings were initiated against three alleged perpetrators, namely, two non-commissioned officers and the commissioned officer commander of the detachment. In addition, on 12 May, in Am Dafok, national defence forces fired gunshots during a protest over unpaid allowances and delayed troop rotation.

36. The number of explosive ordnance incidents decreased during the reporting period, although explosive ordnance continued to pose a threat to civilians. Seven incidents were recorded, including six cases of explosive remnants of war identified and neutralized by MINUSCA in Bangui, Kouï, Ndélé and Ngaoundaye. MINUSCA also supported the operationalization of the national mine action authority through institutional capacity-building, the rehabilitation of its headquarters in Bangui and the provision of equipment. In addition, nine armed forces specialists completed level 3 explosive ordnance disposal training and are expected to form the core of the country's first national explosive ordnance disposal unit, strengthening national capacity to protect civilians.

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

### **Human rights**

37. Human rights violations and abuses decreased by 13 per cent during the reporting period, while the number of victims decreased by eight per cent. The human rights situation remained fragile, with persistent protection concerns linked to human rights abuses by armed groups, transhumance-related violence and cross-border implications of the conflict in the Sudan.

38. Despite progress made in the implementation of the peace process, human rights abuses continued to be reported. In the Yade region, 3R elements were involved in conflict-related sexual violence, extortion, illegal taxation and abduction for ransom, including in areas where disarmament and demobilization operations were ongoing. UPC activity was reported mainly in Haute-Kotto Prefecture, linked to transhumance, causing intercommunal tensions. In Haut-Mbomou and Mbomou Prefectures, human rights abuses against civilians by AAKG, including rape and abduction, were reported.

39. Cases of arbitrary arrest and detention during military operations conducted by national defence forces and other security personnel continued to raise serious concerns.

40. Grave violations against children decreased slightly during the reporting period. Ten children (eighth girls and two boys) escaped from LRA in Haute-Kotto and Haut-Mbomou Prefectures and were transferred to local authorities with MINUSCA support. Nonetheless, eight children (five boys and three girls) abducted by LRA remain unaccounted for. Engagements with self-defence groups in Vakaga Prefecture led to the release of 10 children. The Prefect issued a directive prohibiting grave

violations by self-defence groups and the immediate release of associated children. MINUSCA assisted the Government in conducting capacity-building workshops for 1,820 members of the judicial authorities and the national defence and security forces and representatives of civil society on the handover protocol for the transfer of children associated with armed forces and groups to civilian authorities. Advocacy by MINUSCA led to the release of one child detained for association with armed groups during the previous reporting period and of one of two children detained on similar grounds during the current reporting period.

41. Conflict-related sexual violence continued to be documented, perpetrated predominantly by armed groups, with 65 cases recorded. Attacks against women and girls by 3R continued in the Yade region. Women and girls in Haut-Mbomou and Mbomou Prefectures also remained exposed to conflict-related sexual violence by armed actors.

42. In Vakaga Prefecture, the spillover of the conflict in the Sudan, including reported attacks against civilians by RSF elements, continued to raise concerns. Reports of human rights abuses, including killings, heightened protection and accountability concerns. Cases of the forced recruitment of children by self-defence groups were also reported.

43. MINUSCA continued to support national institutions with human rights mandates. On 2 and 12 February, the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission, with Mission assistance, adopted its financial and administrative manuals and road map. From 13 to 20 February, MINUSCA supported the National Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms Commission in conducting training sessions and assessments of the post-electoral human rights environment in Berberati and Bouar to strengthen early warning and response mechanisms and to enhance engagement with communities and local authorities.

#### **Rule of law**

44. The Government, with support from MINUSCA, continued to operationalize courts across the country, with courts now operational in all 20 prefectures. The Bangui Court of Appeal and the General Inspectorate of the Judiciary undertook inspection missions to Bangassou, Birao and Bossembele, with MINUSCA support, which helped identify procedural gaps, case backlogs and concerns related to the conditions of detention and informed the development of corrective measures to be taken by judicial authorities to strengthen accountability and effectiveness.

45. Despite ongoing liquidity constraints affecting the construction and rehabilitation of judicial infrastructure, some progress was achieved. On 11 February, MINUSCA handed over the rehabilitated Bossembele Court of First Instance and, on 4 March, resumed construction of the Boda Court of First Instance, after a five-month suspension.

46. On 13 February, the Court of Appeal in Bouar concluded its first criminal case session of 2026, during which 24 cases, including 9 cases of sexual violence, were adjudicated, with support from MINUSCA and the Peacebuilding Fund, resulting in the acquittal of 9 defendants, including 2 women, and the conviction of 17 defendants, including 1 woman, who were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 2 to 20 years. From 31 March to 31 May, 11 courts of first instance conducted mobile hearings and investigations across 25 localities, with MINUSCA support, to improve access to justice and State presence in remote areas.

47. MINUSCA provided legal, operational and logistical support to the Special Criminal Court. On 20 February, the Court concluded its investigation of the December 2021 attack in Boyo, Ouaka Prefecture, and referred 16 alleged

perpetrators for trial. On 26 February, the Court held four case management hearings, including its first on the Bossembele case concerning four alleged perpetrators, including the former President, François Bozizé.

48. Detention conditions remained affected by structural, capacity and resource constraints, including persistent overcrowding and limited access to basic services, which continue to impact detention conditions and prison security. The prison administration, with MINUSCA support, conducted inspections across multiple detention facilities to assess prison management and detention conditions and issued recommendations to strengthen administrative coverage and professional practices. MINUSCA also supported the training of national prison personnel at Ngaragba and Camp de Roux on prison security procedures, as well as of nurses at five prisons on preventive and comprehensive prison healthcare.

## V. Socioeconomic and humanitarian situation

49. The economy of the Central African Republic is experiencing a slowdown, with growth projected at 2.6 per cent in 2026, compared with 4.8 per cent in 2025, according to the International Monetary Fund. This represents a decline of 2.2 percentage points, driven by a combination of factors, including global economic challenges, reduced external financing and structural constraints. The modest pace of growth remains insufficient to significantly reduce poverty or address the country's structural vulnerabilities, which include limited fiscal space, weak infrastructure, low access to basic services, insecurity and constraints on private investment. Recovery also remains vulnerable to fuel and electricity shortages, high transport costs, fragile security conditions and reduced external financing.

50. Efforts to address humanitarian needs remained constrained by significant funding shortfalls, limiting the delivery of essential services, including food assistance, access to safe water, shelter, child protection and gender-based violence. According to the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis (April–August 2026), approximately 2 million people (31 per cent of the population) are experiencing acute food insecurity (IPC phase 3 or higher), including some 262,000 people in emergency conditions (IPC phase 4), underscoring the scale of unmet needs and the continued vulnerability of affected populations. Critical protection responses remain severely underfunded, with gender-based violence having thus far received no funding against the \$12 million requested, and child protection having received only \$39,000 (0.5 per cent of \$7.3 million), severely constraining life-saving services. As at 1 June, the 2026 humanitarian response plan was funded at 20.6 per cent (\$54.3 million) against requirements of \$264.1 million. By the end of April, humanitarian assistance had reached 306,900 of a targeted 1.3 million people, including 265,800 of the 932,100 people targeted in prioritized areas. Funding for the refugee response stood at 15.4 per cent of requirements, with only \$6.3 million received against a total requirement of \$41.1 million, leaving a funding gap of \$34.8 million.

51. In specific locations, particularly in Haut-Mbomou and Vakaga Prefectures, humanitarian operations were constrained by insecurity, including military operations, armed group activity and criminality, compounded by access difficulties and administrative impediments. From February to June, 44 incidents affecting humanitarian access were recorded; of those, 27 were related to insecurity, including armed robberies, looting, violence and intimidation, 6 to bureaucratic constraints and illegal taxation and 11 to physical access constraints.

52. As at 1 June 2026, there were 427,479 internally displaced persons in the Central African Republic, down from 446,722 in 2025, reflecting voluntary returns where

conditions permitted them. As at the same date, the country was hosting 60,649 refugees and asylum-seekers, while 732,977 nationals of the Central African Republic were living as refugees in neighbouring countries.

53. Also as at 1 June 2026, 36,114 Sudanese refugees were present in the Central African Republic. The influx continues to strain resources in Birao, Vakaga Prefecture, particularly in the Korsi settlement, which hosts 23,324 Sudanese refugees, 55 per cent of whom are women and girls. Additionally, 13,090 Sudanese refugees live in remote areas and require assistance and protection.

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

### **Consolidation and reconfiguration**

54. Liquidity constraints required MINUSCA to reduce its size and footprint and reprioritize, postpone and curtail activities, in order to preserve the Mission's ability to deliver on priority tasks. As at 1 June, MINUSCA had completed the repatriation of 4,031 military personnel under the liquidity contingency plan and had closed 21 operating bases. The Mission had also reduced its police component by 755 personnel. As at 4 June, seven international civilian staff members had left the Mission under the liquidity contingency plan. In addition, 38 international civilian staff members had been separated from the Mission under early separation programmes.

55. MINUSCA implemented targeted measures to preserve strategic security gains in areas where operational bases were vacated, proactively engaging local authorities and communities to avoid misperception, strengthening coordination with the local commands of national forces and ensuring regular coverage of relevant areas through increased long-range patrols from remaining bases.

56. Building on efforts required under the liquidity contingency plan, the Mission accelerated its long-planned reconfiguration, implementing measures to further rationalize and decentralize its footprint, sustain operational effectiveness and generate efficiency gains, with the overarching aim of continuing to deliver on its mandate, with specific attention paid to areas most in need.

57. Mission reconfiguration is being undertaken in close coordination with national authorities and builds on gains achieved in restoring State authority and advances made in national judicial and corrections capacities. Where feasible, MINUSCA has progressively handed over certain static security guards to national authorities.

58. As part of its reconfiguration, MINUSCA closed one of its headquarters locations in Bangui, reallocating staff to the two other headquarters locations, generating both efficiency gains and integration gains. Similarly, the Morava and Ouango uniformed camps in the capital were closed to reduce lease-related expenses. Moreover, three civilian field offices, in Bangui, Bambari and Berberati, were closed, in order to align the Mission's footprint with the stabilization gains achieved. The dissolution of the Bambari task force enabled the redeployment of the corresponding troops and assets to the new Sector South-East headquarters in Bangassou, covering the Haut-Ubangi region, where security challenges remain significant. On 4 June, the Mission redeployed one formed police unit from Bangui to Paoua, Lim-Pendé Prefecture, to better cover the Yade region and address transhumance-related challenges.

59. On 16 April, the Prime Minister established an interministerial committee to jointly plan transition- and reconfiguration-related activities with MINUSCA, working through technical committees. The 21 bases closed included six temporary operating bases and one main operating base.

60. To support its reconfiguration, the Mission also undertook measures to enhance its mobility, including the construction and maintenance of a helicopter landing site in Obo, Haut-Mbomou Prefecture; maintenance works at the airfields in Birao, Vakaga Prefecture, and in Bouar, Nana-Mambéré Prefecture; the rehabilitation of key roads, such as the Grimari-Sibut axis, road segments in Berberati and 359.5 km of the road network; and the rehabilitation of two strategic bridges along the Bambari-Bakala axis in Ouaka Prefecture and the Bria-Yalinga axis in Haute-Kotto Prefecture.

61. As at 1 June, the military component had deployed 10,323 personnel (8.95 per cent women) out of an authorized strength of 14,046, including 247 staff officers and 30 military observers. The police component had deployed 2,218 personnel (18.34 per cent women) out of an authorized strength of 2,999, comprising 399 individual police officers and 1,819 personnel in 12 formed police units and one protection support unit. Out of an authorized strength of 108 government-provided corrections personnel, 82 were deployed.

62. Also as at 1 June, a total of 1,348 civilian personnel (30 per cent women and 79 per cent of approved positions), comprising 612 international staff members, 557 national staff members and 179 United Nations Volunteers, were serving with the Mission.

#### **Procurement and environmental management**

63. MINUSCA continued its efforts to strengthen local procurement. During the reporting period, vendor outreach activities were conducted in Bouar, Nana-Mambéré Prefecture, in Bria, Haute-Kotto Prefecture, and in Kaga Bandoro, Nana-Grébizi Prefecture. As a result, seven new vendors were registered in Bria and 10 in Kaga Bandoro. The Mission also established 17 long-term agreements with local suppliers for construction materials, electrical and plumbing supplies, security services and catering, with a cumulative value of approximately \$25 million.

64. On 31 March, the Mission installed and commissioned an additional photovoltaic solar system at its logistical base in Bangui. It also deployed two drum incinerators in Batangafo, Ouham-Fafa Prefecture, and installed meters to monitor the Mission's water consumption in Bangui and Bangassou.

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

65. During the reporting period, MINUSCA recorded 222 security incidents involving United Nations personnel. Three peacekeepers died: one after falling from a surveillance post; one in an accidental discharge of a weapon; and one due to illness. Twelve staff members were injured: five in road traffic accidents; four in work-related accidents; one in an attempted theft; and one due to a fall from a ladder. MINUSCA also documented 3 aircraft incidents linked to technical issues, 65 road traffic accidents, 1 armed threat, 3 attempted assaults, 1 assault, 7 cases of harassment of its personnel, 6 fire incidents, 25 medical evacuations, 3 incidents of intrusion into United Nations compounds, 22 cases of theft and 4 cases of rain-related damage at Mission facilities. Four cases of drones overflying MINUSCA facilities were documented. On 30 May, two unidentified drones flew near MINUSCA bases in Kaga Bandoro and Sibut. On 2 April and 17 May, two drones operated by other security personnel flew over MINUSCA bases in Sam Ouandja, Haute-Kotto Prefecture and in Ndélé, Bamingui-Bangoran Prefecture.

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

66. During the period from 2 February to 1 June 2026, MINUSCA did not receive any allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse.

67. The Mission continued to reinforce the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse through preventive measures, including strengthened risk assessments in high-risk and remote locations, scenario-based predeployment and in-mission training for uniformed and civilian personnel, the reinforcement of command responsibility and sustained engagement with community-based networks to support awareness-raising and reporting. In line with a victim-centred approach, MINUSCA also continued to provide and facilitate assistance to previously identified victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, including educational, medical and livelihood support, in coordination with implementing partners and relevant United Nations entities.

## **VII. Financial considerations**

68. 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 1 June, unpaid assessed contributions to the special account for MINUSCA amounted to \$452.6 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations as at that date amounted to \$2,807.1 million. Reimbursement of the costs of troop and formed police unit personnel has been made for the period up to 31 December 2025, and of contingent-owned equipment for the period up to 30 June 2025. The implementation of contingency measures due to liquidity constraints resulted in a 15 per cent reduction of expenditures for the 2025/26 budget.

## **VIII. Observations**

69. I congratulate the people of the Central African Republic for exercising their fundamental right to elect their representatives at both the national and local levels during the second round of legislative elections and by-elections on 26 April. Their participation reflects their aspirations to address the root causes of the conflict, break the cycle of violence and move towards sustainable peace and development. I commend the Government of the Central African Republic and MINUSCA for their continued and coordinated security efforts in the electoral context, which helped deliver peaceful elections, including in areas where voting could not take place on 28 December 2025.

70. I note the inauguration of Faustin Archange Touadéra as President, the formation of the first Government of the seventh Republic and the installation of the newly elected members of Parliament. The new Government, with the support of MINUSCA and international partners, will have an important role in advancing the consolidation of peace and stability in the Central African Republic. The timely installation of the newly elected regional and municipal councillors will be critical in ensuring that the people will see their elected representatives in office fulfilling their responsibilities. As a key aspect of the 2019 Political Agreement, the effective functioning of these institutions will be critical to strengthening local governance and enhancing representation and inclusion.

71. I call upon the newly elected representatives to honour the mandate with which the people of the Central African Republic have entrusted them by advancing good governance and inclusive decision-making. The collective efforts of all people of the Central African Republic will be essential to translating recent peace and security gains into solid peace dividends for stability and socioeconomic development.

72. I commend the Government, the National Electoral Authority and the national defence and security forces, with the support of MINUSCA, the United Nations

country team and other partners, for their respective roles and efforts in supporting the electoral process. I call for continued efforts to complete the electoral cycle in the same peaceful manner. I further call upon the Government to consolidate these achievements to manage future electoral processes with reduced reliance on international support.

73. I am deeply concerned by the impact of the war in the Sudan on the Central African Republic, which poses a serious risk to civilians and stability in the north-east of the country. I strongly condemn the continued attacks perpetrated by AAKG in Haut-Mbomou Prefecture against civilians, national defence and security forces, State representatives, local authorities, humanitarians and MINUSCA. I am particularly alarmed by the continued detention of officials abducted in Bambouti by AAKG on 28 December 2025 and reiterate my call for their immediate and unconditional release. I urge the Government to pursue both political and security responses to address the root causes of violence in the south-east and to strengthen State presence in affected localities.

74. I commend the Government for its commitment to advancing its national development plan and call for continued international support, including predictable financial and technical assistance, which will be essential to enabling effective implementation of the Plan and to sustaining stabilization gains. As economic prospects remain fragile, with growth projected to slow significantly in 2026, the ongoing reforms will be pivotal to facing the challenging fiscal environment and limited external financing that continue to weigh on the country's socioeconomic outlook. I also call on international partners and donors to remain strongly committed to supporting the Central African Republic, a landlocked country that requires sustained multilateral and bilateral cooperation to address the potential effects of geopolitical shocks, with a view to advancing socioeconomic development and ensuring long-term stability.

75. As the Central African Republic continues to install national institutions in the post-electoral phase, MINUSCA, in close collaboration with the Government, is advancing efforts to help consolidate the peace, security and stability gains made in the Central African Republic in recent years. I welcome, in this regard, the extensive efforts and initiatives undertaken by the Mission to consolidate and reconfigure its footprint in the Central African Republic, thereby generating efficiency gains in the implementation of its mandate, including to support political and peace processes, protect civilians and sustain progress in the extension of State presence and authority.

76. This adaptation reflects the evolving political and security situation in the country, as well as the global financial context, and is intended to preserve hard-won peace and security gains, while refocusing the Mission's posture on fragile and high-risk areas outside the capital. However, this process is not without risk. A premature or inadequately resourced reduction in MINUSCA capacities, in particular with regard to its mobility, aviation and quick-reaction capabilities, would constrain the Mission's ability to respond swiftly to emerging threats, including those stemming from armed group activity and the potential further spillover of the conflict in the Sudan. To avoid creating security vacuums that could be rapidly exploited, it is essential that consolidation and reconfiguration be matched with sufficient operational enablers for MINUSCA. Moreover, continued underfunding of MINUSCA risks undermining mandate implementation, limiting operational flexibility and diminishing the return on the considerable investment already made by the United Nations in the Central African Republic. I therefore call on all Member States to meet their financial obligations in full and on time, as they remain indispensable to protecting civilians and consolidating peace.

77. In this context, I welcome the measures taken by MINUSCA and the Government to manage the reconfiguration of the Mission's footprint responsibly, including through enhanced mobility and the gradual redeployment of national defence and security forces to areas where the Mission is reducing its fixed presence. I encourage the Government and its partners to sustain and accelerate efforts to enhance the capacity of national defence and security forces so that they can progressively assume their protection and stabilization responsibilities. This includes addressing logistical and human resources challenges, mobility, professionalism and accountability, with the support of both MINUSCA and multilateral and bilateral partners.

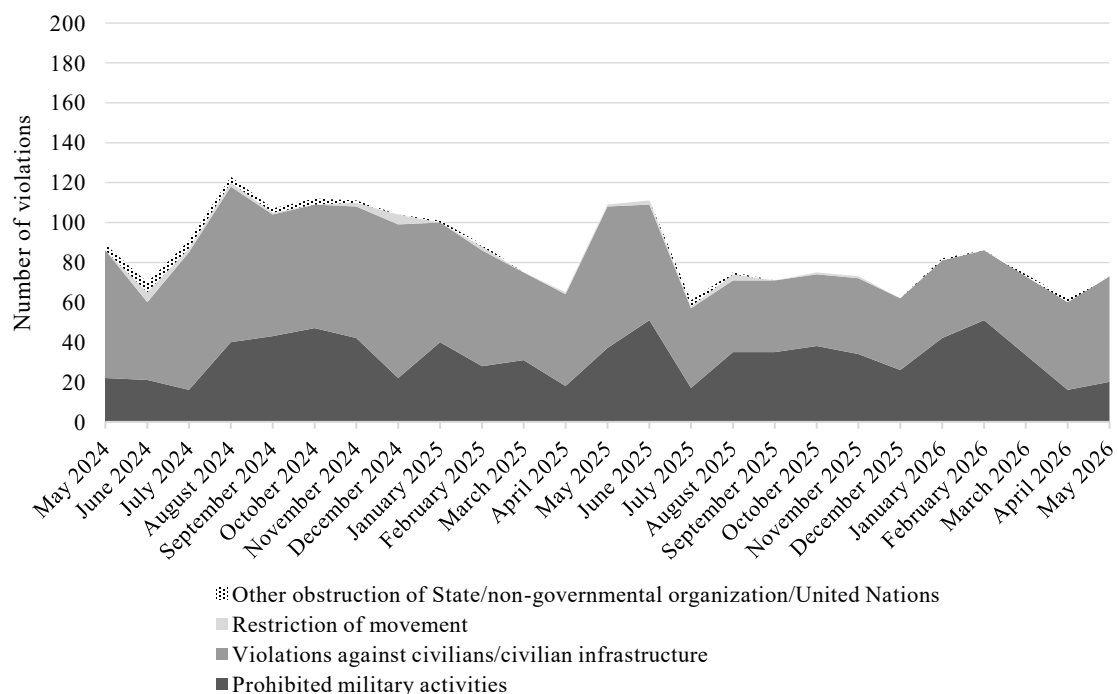
78. Furthermore, the effectiveness and sustainability of the MINUSCA consolidation are inextricably linked to the commitments of the authorities of the Central African Republic to consolidate the gains achieved in the extension of State authority. I call on the national authorities to sustain their political will and efforts, with the support of bilateral and multilateral partners, to further extend durable State presence and authority. This is central to national ownership and instrumental for consolidating efforts for an eventual handover of Mission tasks to the Government. I commend the establishment of an interministerial committee to jointly plan consolidation- and reconfiguration-related activities, thus paving the way for the conduct of a concerted and constructive exercise towards a phased, nationally owned process.

79. I wish to express my profound gratitude to my Special Representative for the Central African Republic and Head of MINUSCA, Valentine Rugwabiza, and to all civilian and uniformed personnel of the Mission, as well as the United Nations country team for their dedication and professionalism, often under difficult and dangerous conditions. I also thank the 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 authority

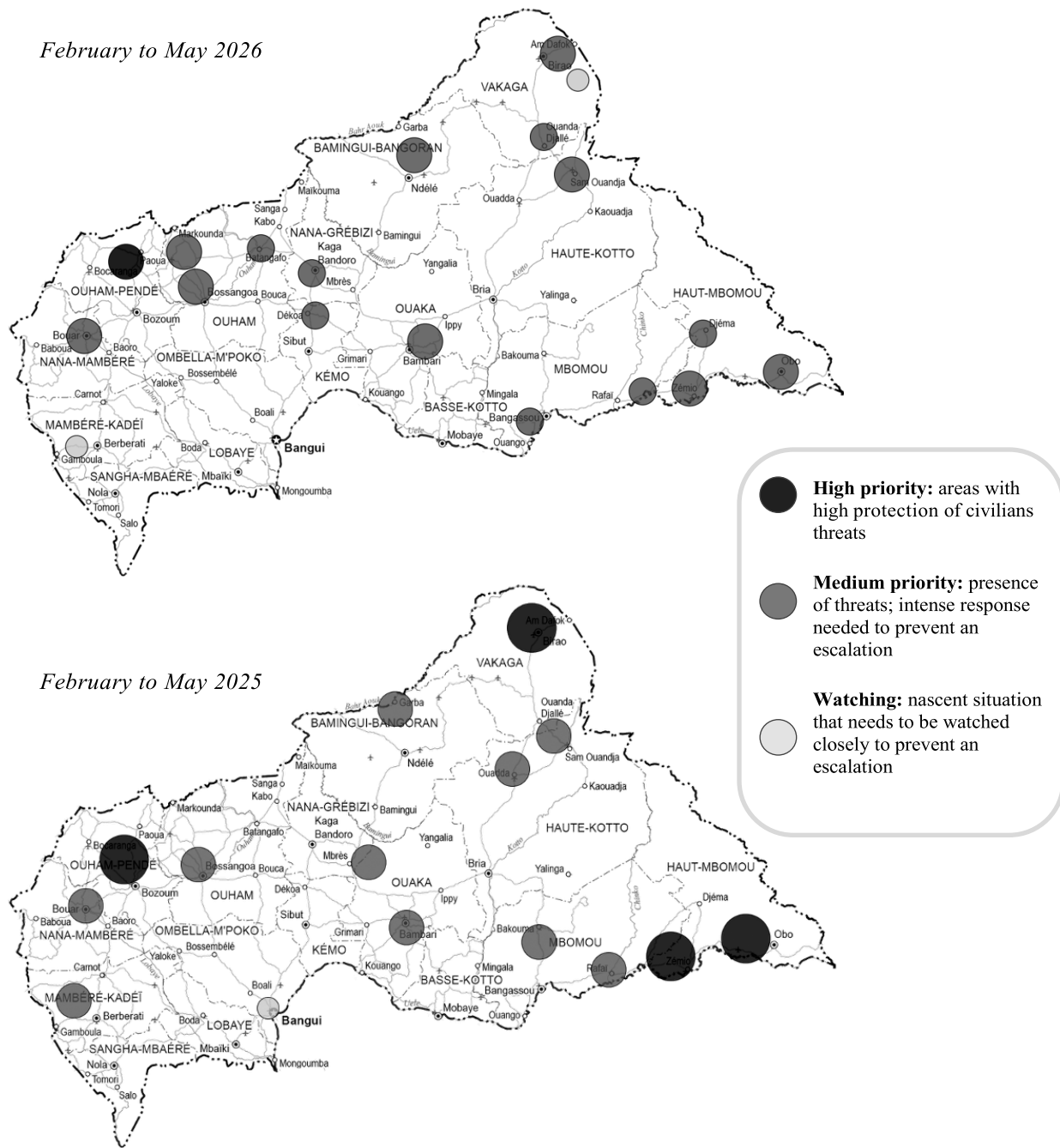
Figure I  
**Violations of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic**



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

Note: For more details, see paragraph 20.

Figure II  
Protection of civilians, hotspot map



Source: MINUSCA, Protection of Civilians Unit.

Base map source: Geospatial Information Section. Based on United Nations map, Central African Republic, June 2026, Map No. 4522 Rev. 39.

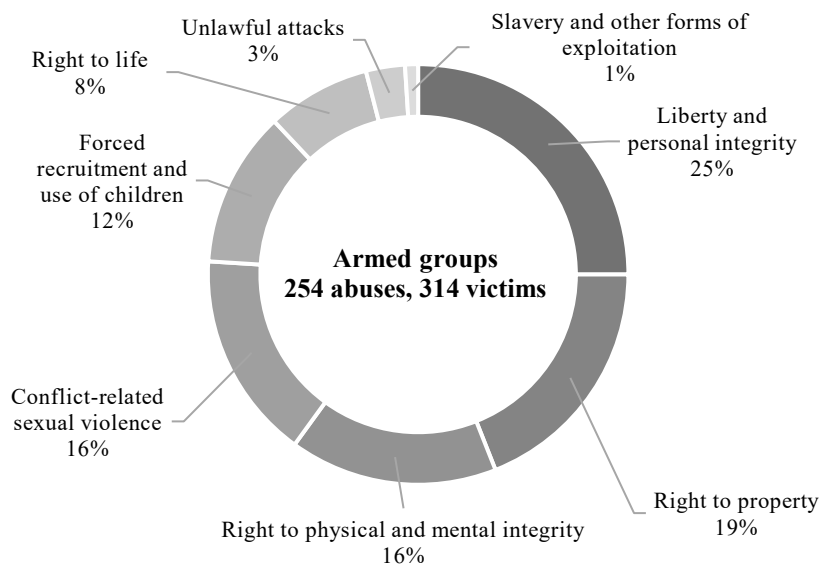
Notes: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

For more details, see paragraph 20.

## B. Human rights and the rule of law

Figure III  
Human rights violations and abuses, 1 February–31 May 2026

### (a) Non-State armed groups

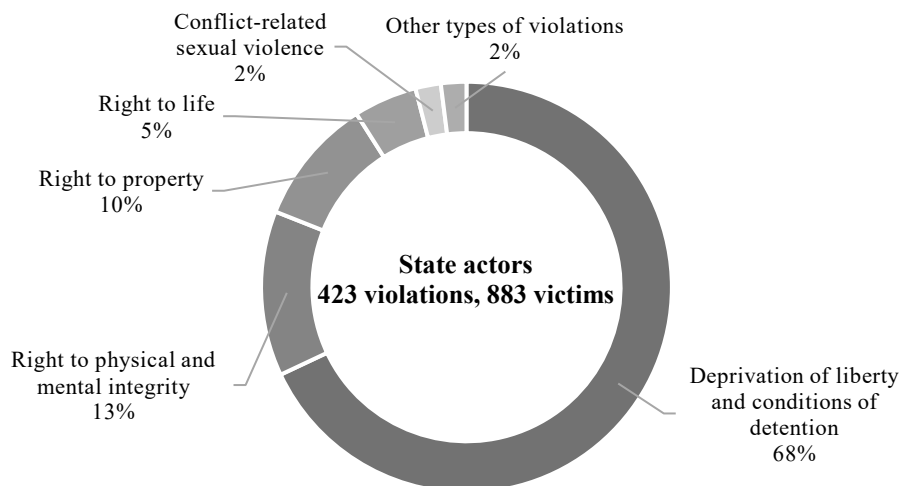


Source: MINUSCA, Human Rights Division.

Notes: Percentages are based on the number of documented victims. Statistics include both signatories to the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation and Republic of the Central African Republic and non-signatories.

For more details, see paragraph 37.

### (b) State actors

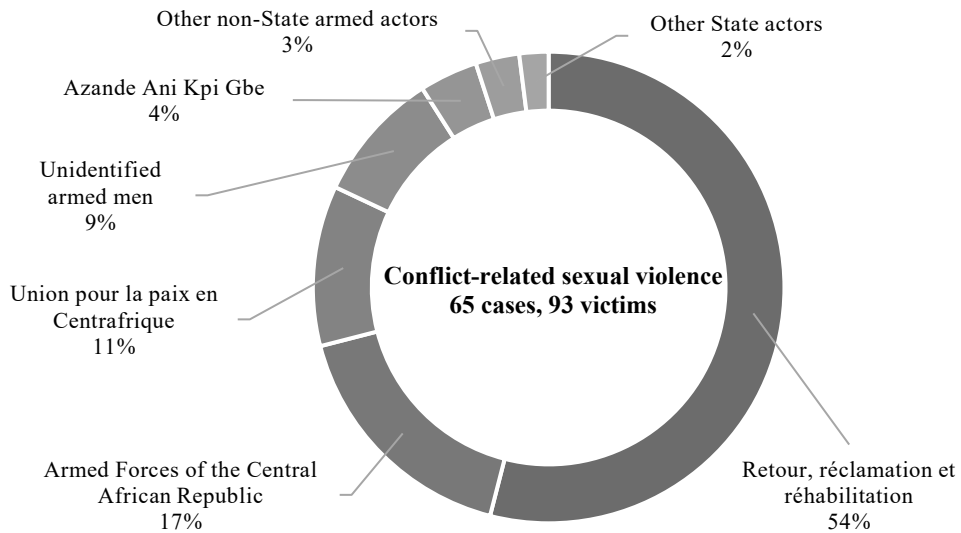


Source: MINUSCA, Human Rights Division.

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

For more details, see paragraph 37.

**Figure IV**  
**Conflict-related sexual violence, 1 February–31 May 2026**

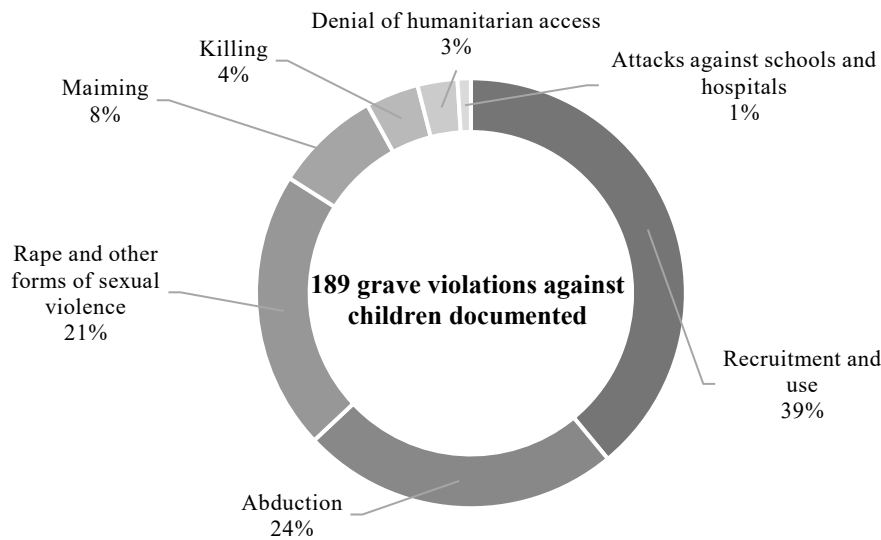


Source: MINUSCA, Human Rights Division.

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 victims. Statistics include both signatories to the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation and Republic of the Central African Republic and non-signatories.

For more details, see paragraph 41.

**Figure V**  
**Grave violations against children, 1 February–31 May 2026**



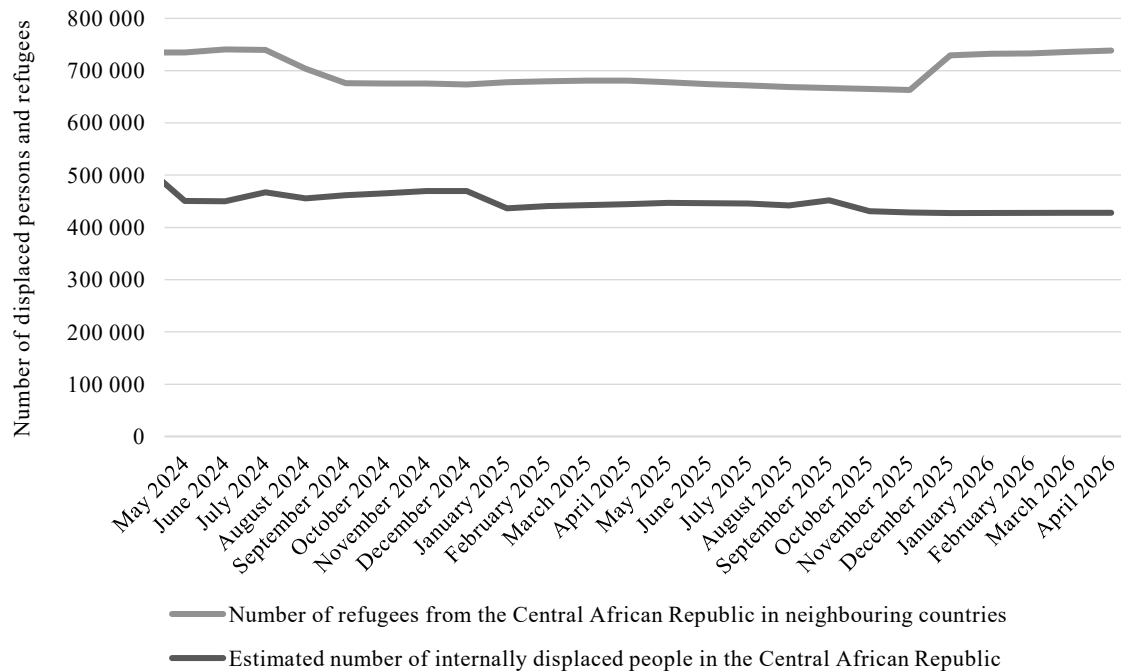
Source: MINUSCA, Child Protection Unit and country task force on monitoring and reporting.

Notes: Chart percentages refer to the number of violations.

For more details, see paragraph 40.

### C. Humanitarian situation

Figure VI  
Internally displaced persons and refugees

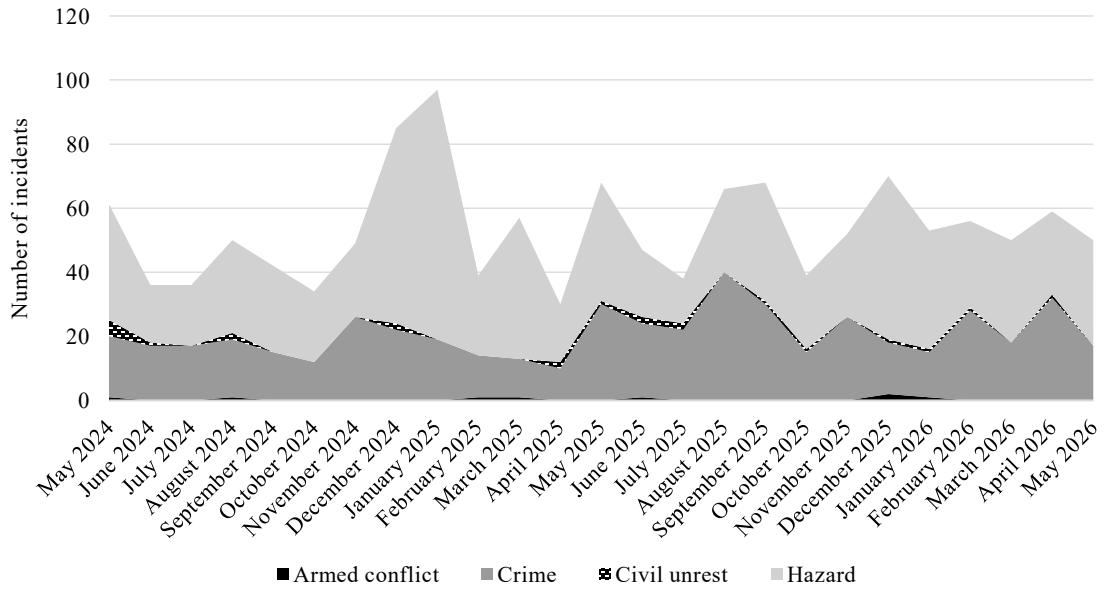


Source: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Note: For more details, see paragraph 52.

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

Figure VII  
**Security incidents affecting Mission personnel**



Source: MINUSCA and Department of Safety and Security.  
 Note: For more details, see paragraph 65.

## Annex II

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

Country	Military component				Police component	
	Experts on mission	Staff officers	Troops	Total	Formed police units	Individual police officers
Argentina	–	2	–	2	–	–
Bangladesh	2	17	1 024	1 043	–	5
Benin	2	1	–	3	–	–
Bhutan	–	2	150	152	–	–
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	–	2	–	2	–	–
Brazil	2	4	–	6	–	–
Burkina Faso	–	3	–	3	–	29
Burundi	2	7	600	609	–	–
Cambodia	–	5	215	220	–	–
Cameroon	1	3	600	604	140	27
China	–	–	–	–	–	2
Colombia	1	–	–	1	–	–
Congo	–	2	–	2	140	–
Côte d'Ivoire	–	3	150	154	–	26
Czechia	1	–	–	1	–	–
Djibouti	–	–	–	–	140	27
Ecuador	–	1	–	1	–	–
Egypt	–	15	600	615	140	27
France	–	2	–	2	–	2
Gambia	–	4	–	4	–	21
Ghana	1	5	–	6	–	2
Guatemala	–	1	–	1	–	–
Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	7
India	–	4	–	4	–	–
Indonesia	–	9	180	189	140	14
Jordan	–	4	–	4	–	18
Kazakhstan	–	1	–	1	–	–
Kenya	1	6	–	7	–	–
Mali	–	–	–	–	–	5
Mauritania	3	3	–	6	280	3
Mexico	–	1	–	1	–	–
Mongolia	–	4	–	4	–	1
Morocco	1	14	600	615	–	–
Nepal	–	9	1 062	1 071	–	4
Niger	–	7	–	7	–	26
Nigeria	–	4	–	4	–	–

<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	1	17	993	1 011	–	7
Paraguay	–	1	–	1	–	–
Peru	2	6	180	188	–	–
Philippines	1	1	–	2	–	–
Portugal	–	4	150	154	–	2
Republic of Moldova	1	1	–	2	–	–
Russian Federation	–	4	–	4	–	–
Rwanda	4	18	1 664	1 686	560	44
Senegal	–	5	150	155	279	24
Serbia	–	2	–	2	–	–
Sierra Leone	1	1	–	2	–	–
Spain	–	–	–	–	–	2
Sri Lanka	–	5	116	121	–	–
Togo	1	4	–	5	–	34
Tunisia	–	6	611	617	–	34
United Republic of Tanzania	–	4	400	404	–	–
United States of America	–	6	–	6	–	–
Uruguay	–	1	–	1	–	–
Viet Nam	–	4	–	4	–	6
Zambia	2	11	600	613	–	–
Zimbabwe	–	1	–	1	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>10 045</b>	<b>10 323</b>	<b>1 819</b>	<b>399</b>

# Map

