



Security Council

Distr.: General
10 October 2025

Original: English

Central African Republic

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. By its resolution [2759 \(2024\)](#), the Security Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) until 15 November 2025 and requested the Secretary-General to report on its implementation every four months. The present report provides an update on significant developments in the Central African Republic since the report of 13 June 2025 ([S/2025/383](#)) and recommendations for the extension of the Mission's mandate.

II. Political situation

2. The reporting period was marked by notable progress in the peace process. The return of Retour, réclamation et réhabilitation (3R) and Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique (UPC) to the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic gave new impetus to the implementation of the Agreement. Meanwhile, the political environment was centred around preparations for the general and local elections scheduled for 28 December.

Political developments

3. Preparations for the presidential, legislative, regional and municipal elections scheduled for 28 December dominated the national political landscape. On 11 July, the Government announced its decision to hold all four elections concurrently, citing the need to consolidate logistical resources and allow the National Electoral Authority to finalize the voter register.

4. From 25 to 26 July, the ruling party, Mouvement des cœurs unis (MCU), held its second ordinary congress in Bangui. During the congress, the President, Faustin Archange Touadéra, was nominated as the presidential candidate for the party. On 18 August, the opposition platform Bloc républicain pour la défense de la Constitution du 30 mars 2016 (BRDC) issued a declaration alleging that the revised calendar published by the National Electoral Authority contravened provisions of the 2023 Constitution, including the stipulated timelines for run-off elections, the end date of the presidential term and the 45-day limit for the proclamation of results and the inauguration of the President. Furthermore, BRDC reiterated its call for the restructuring of the National Electoral Authority and the Constitutional Council, citing concerns over their independence and impartiality. BRDC called for political



dialogue as a condition for its participation in the elections and announced its intention to organize demonstrations starting in October.

5. On 2 September, in Bangui, the Prime Minister convened the inaugural session of the political dialogue between the Government and BRDC. In his opening remarks, he reiterated the President's commitment to an inclusive dialogue and underlined the Government's determination to promote consensus, inclusive governance and national cohesion. However, on 26 September, prospects for the dialogue stalled following exchanges between the Government and BRDC, with matters pertaining to the modalities of the dialogue remaining unresolved.

Peace process

6. On 10 July, the Government organized a meeting in Bangui to mark the official return of the 3R and UPC armed groups to the Political Agreement, pursuant to the agreement signed on 19 April in N'Djamena. The President chaired the event, which was attended by the leaders of both armed groups and by the guarantors and facilitators of the Political Agreement, including a high-level delegation from Chad.

7. During the ceremony, the leader of 3R, Oumar Abdelkader, also known as Sembé Bobbo, and the leader of UPC, Ali Darassa, formally announced their decision to cease hostilities, reiterated their commitment to peace and reconciliation, and symbolically handed over their weapons. The President of the Central African Republic expressed his appreciation to the President of Chad, Mahamat Idriss Déby Itno, for the mediation role played by Chad and called upon the remaining armed groups to rejoin the Political Agreement.

8. On 12 and 16 July, disarmament and demobilization operations of UPC and 3R combatants, with technical, logistical and security support from MINUSCA, began in Maloum, Ouaka Prefecture, and Kouï, Ouham-Pendé Prefecture. The official launch of the operations was carried out by the Minister of Defence of the Central African Republic and was attended by the Minister of Defence of Chad, the Chief of Defence Staff of the Central African Republic and the UPC and 3R leaders. In August, the Government reported that other armed groups, including the Mouvement patriotique pour la Centrafrique (MPC), and anti-balaka elements had expressed interest in returning to the peace process.

9. The Government has made efforts to advance the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, with MINUSCA support. As at 1 October, 647 ex-combatants, including 3 women, had been disarmed and demobilized across Bambari, Grimari, Maloum, Kouï, Sanguéré-Lim, Bouar and Yaloké. Of those, 253 combatants from UPC and 169 from 3R had been disarmed and demobilized in the framework of the N'Djamena agreement (see annex I, figure IV). While MINUSCA continued to prioritize support for the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, acts of interference and parallel efforts to disarm and demobilize combatants were carried out by other security personnel. Such efforts were carried out without oversight or adherence to existing national frameworks, hindering the efficiency, transparency and credibility of the national programme, as combatants disarmed under such circumstances will not meet the eligibility criteria for formal integration into national forces or participation in socioeconomic reintegration programmes.

10. On 6 August, the President chaired a donor conference in Bangui, at which he called upon donors to extend urgent support to disarmament and demobilization operations following the agreement of 19 April. The World Bank reiterated its commitment through ongoing financial support of \$10 million for reintegration efforts. The second phase of the socioeconomic reintegration programme funded by

the World Bank was launched on 26 August in Bambari and Bangassou, targeting more than 400 additional former combatants. This phase included the outstanding caseloads of demobilized combatants affiliated with anti-balaka elements, MPC, UPC and 3R who had been awaiting reintegration and those demobilized in Maloum and Kouï as part of the N'Djamena agreement.

11. MINUSCA continued to support the implementation of community violence reduction projects in Bangui and in Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Kémo, Mambéré, Mbomou, Nana-Grébizi, Nana-Mambéré, Ouham, Ouham-Fafa and Vakaga Prefectures. Over 5,400 beneficiaries, including 2,619 women, took part in project activities. Among them, 3,857 successfully completed vocational training in various trades and received start-up kits to launch income-generating activities, while 1,594 participated in cash-for-work schemes that not only enhanced their economic situation but also contributed to the improvement of basic public infrastructure, thereby fostering community resilience and stability in targeted areas.

12. Prefectural implementation mechanisms established under the Political Agreement continued initiatives to promote reconciliation and local dialogue and support the peaceful reintegration of former combatants into communities. To that end, local authorities in Ouaka and Ouham-Pendé Prefectures, with support from MINUSCA, conducted awareness-raising campaigns on social cohesion, using community radio to disseminate messages of peace. On 27 August, the Political Agreement coordination mechanism, with the support of MINUSCA, provided nationwide capacity-building training to all 20 prefectural implementation mechanisms to enhance their operational effectiveness, foster dialogue and help to prevent local conflicts. The training strengthened the link between national and local coordination structures, reinforcing national ownership and the decentralization of the peace process.

Electoral process

13. On 20 July, the National Electoral Authority launched the publication of the provisional voter lists nationwide with support from MINUSCA and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), allowing the electorate to review their voter information, submit claims and request corrections. On 23 August, the National Electoral Authority announced the final voter list, comprising 2,398,158 registered voters, including 1,145,752 women (47.2 per cent), marking an increase in registered voters and improved gender representation compared with the 2020 and 2015 voter lists.

14. On 12 August, during a meeting of the Strategic Committee for Elections chaired by the Prime Minister, the National Electoral Authority presented the revised electoral calendar for the combined presidential, legislative, regional and municipal elections, with the first round to be held on 28 December and potential second rounds of the presidential and legislative elections to be held on 15 February and 5 April 2026, respectively. The inauguration of the President-elect is scheduled for 30 March 2026, while the final results of the legislative elections are scheduled to be announced on 2 June 2026. The Government and UNDP also presented the new budget for the combined elections, amounting to \$23.6 million.

15. At an extraordinary session held from 25 August to 3 September 2025, the National Assembly adopted amendments to the electoral code and to the law on the composition, organization and functioning of the National Electoral Authority. Both laws were promulgated on 26 September.

16. On 26 and 29 September, the President issued decrees establishing 144 constituencies for the legislative elections and convening the electorate for the presidential, legislative, regional and municipal elections.

17. On 30 September, during a meeting of the Strategic Committee for Elections chaired by the Prime Minister, the Government officially announced a contribution of \$7.8 million to finance the acquisition of electoral materials for the combined elections. During the same meeting, the Government and UNDP signed a financing agreement for the first tranche of \$4.7 million. Information was provided regarding the closure of the \$21.8 million budget for the revision of the voter list and the local elections. Contributions of \$8.4 million had been made by the Government and international donors to the UNDP-managed basket fund, complemented by direct Government funding. The status of resource mobilization for the combined elections was also presented. As at 1 October, \$11.2 million had been mobilized, leaving a gap of \$12.4 million.

Regional and international engagement

18. From 20 to 22 August, the President participated in the ninth Tokyo International Conference on African Development, held in Yokohama, Japan. In the margins of the Conference, the Central African Republic and Japan agreed to further strengthen their bilateral relations and to explore cooperation in infrastructure, energy, agriculture, education, health, digitalization and governance.

19. On 10 September, the President chaired the sixteenth ordinary session of the Conference of Heads of State of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community, held in Bangui. The President of Chad, Mr. Déby Itno, the President of the Congo, Denis Sassou Nguesso, the President of Equatorial Guinea, Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, and the President of Gabon, Brice Clotaire Oligui Nguema, attended in person, while the President of Cameroon, Paul Biya, was represented by the Minister for External Relations of Cameroon. The President of the Central African Republic highlighted recent political and electoral developments in Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Gabon. He underscored the recent signing in N'Djamena of the agreement between his Government and the 3R and UPC armed groups, formalizing their return to the 2019 Political Agreement, as a step towards ensuring inclusive and peaceful upcoming elections in the Central African Republic. The President also highlighted key achievements of his tenure and called for greater regional cooperation before handing over the presidency of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community to the President of the Congo. The summit concluded with commitments to strengthen regional integration, improve border security and advance monetary reforms.

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

20. Insecurity persisted in some areas of the country, particularly in the eastern and western regions, while the centre registered an overall decline in security incidents following the start of the disarmament and demobilization of 3R and UPC combatants. The overall number of security incidents involving signatory armed groups to the Political Agreement and non-signatories declined compared with the previous reporting period (see annex I, figures I and II). In July and August, tensions increased in Vakaga, Haut-Mbomou, Lim-Pendé, Ouham and Ouham-Pendé Prefectures, driven by competition between armed groups over control of mining sites and transhumance resources, clashes involving local self-defence groups and, in Vakaga Prefecture, cross-border incursions of armed elements from the Sudan.

21. In the west, security improvements were observed following the signing of the N'Djamena agreement in April, the decrease of transhumance activities during the rainy season and the continued implementation of the MINUSCA stabilization plan for the Yade region. However, the security situation remained fragile, particularly around mining sites and transhumance corridors, where armed elements focused their criminal activities.

22. Deadly clashes and cycles of retaliation involving anti-balaka elements, local self-defence groups and 3R and UPC combatants caused the displacement of civilian populations and undermined disarmament, demobilization and reconciliation efforts. On 4 June, near Bozoum, Ouham-Pendé Prefecture, anti-balaka elements killed seven 3R combatants as they were reportedly proceeding to disarmament regrouping sites. In June, 3R combatants conducted retaliatory attacks on several villages on the Bozoum-Bossangoa axis in Ouham and Ouham-Pendé Prefecture, accusing the population of supporting the anti-balaka elements and prompting the mobilization of local self-defence groups. This surge of violence reportedly resulted in the deaths of at least 10 civilians and the displacement of more than 5,000 people. On 20 June, MINUSCA facilitated a mediation meeting in Bata, Ouham-Pendé Prefecture, bringing together local anti-balaka and 3R leaders and the local population, which helped to reduce tensions and supported the subsequent process of disarming 3R and anti-balaka combatants in Kouï in the same prefecture.

23. Predatory and criminal activities by various armed elements persisted during the reporting period. Between 10 and 17 June, in Lim-Pendé Prefecture, transhumance-related clashes between armed herders and suspected 3R combatants in and around Nzoro resulted in conflict-related sexual violence against women, the displacement of 2,500 civilians and the looting and torching of several homes. In response, MINUSCA advanced the third phase of its Yade stabilization plan, reinforcing its positions around Bozoum, Ndim and Ngoutéré, conducting joint patrols with national defence and security forces, and supporting dialogue between local authorities, armed groups and local communities to reduce tensions and prepare the ground for the future reintegration of ex-combatants.

24. In the centre, the security situation generally improved following the start of the disarmament and demobilization of UPC combatants in Maloum, Bambari and Grimari, which was supported by MINUSCA. Nonetheless, activities of armed elements in specific areas close to the border with Chad continued to fuel tensions and violence. Between 15 and 21 June, clashes between anti-balaka and UPC combatants around the village of Behili, Ouham-Fafa Prefecture, and retaliatory attacks by UPC combatants against anti-balaka combatants, led to the displacement of at least 700 civilians towards the border. On 15 July, unidentified armed elements crossed from Chad, looted motorbikes in the village of Bekondja, Ouham-Fafa Prefecture, and clashed with Chadian military forces, resulting in the deaths of four people, including two Chadian soldiers, and injuries to two civilians. The incident triggered the displacement of civilians towards Gbaizera and Kabo, Ouham Fafa Prefecture.

25. In the north-east, violence increased in Vakaga Prefecture, due largely to cycles of retaliation involving Sudanese armed elements, including suspected members of the Rapid Support Forces, and military operations conducted by national defence and internal security forces, supported by other security personnel and local self-defence groups. The spillover effects of the conflict in the Sudan also negatively affected Bamingui-Bangoran and Haute-Kotto Prefectures, with a rise in reported incidents of extortion along key roads and mining sites involving suspected Sudanese armed elements.

26. On 22 June, national defence and security forces supported by other security personnel reportedly conducted operations along the Birao-Am-Dafok axis in Vakaga Prefecture that resulted in the deaths of nine members of Sudanese armed elements and the temporary displacement of over 1,000 people fearing retaliation.

27. Between 10 and 27 July, a series of violent exactions by suspected Sudanese armed elements, including suspected members of the Rapid Support Forces, occurred along the Birao-Am-Dafok axis. These included the killing of two civilians in Bili-Bili on 11 July and attacks on the villages of Am-Groumaye, Am-Tiada and Boura that resulted in four deaths, injuries to nine people and the burning down of several homes. These incidents illustrated growing violence by suspected Sudanese armed elements in Vakaga Prefecture and heightened tensions with local self-defence groups. On 17 September, national defence and security forces and other security personnel reportedly carried out operations along the Birao-Dafok axis, in the village of Dine-Bouram, allegedly resulting in the killing of five members of Sudanese armed elements and the capture of two others.

28. MINUSCA supported efforts to curb the rise of violence and intercommunal tensions by maintaining and reinforcing the Mission's presence in key areas, such as Am-Dafok and Ouanda Djallé. In Terfélé, a temporary base was opened from 13 June to 29 July to protect civilians and support mediation efforts between the local population and Sudanese community leaders. This footprint enabled MINUSCA to intensify robust patrols across the prefecture to discourage violence against civilians, such as the patrol to Am-Sissia 3 on 20 June, during which suspected members of the Rapid Support Forces opened fire on MINUSCA, killing one peacekeeper and injuring another. The presence of MINUSCA also facilitated the extension of State authority in strategic locations, including in Am-Dafok, at the border with the Sudan, where the Mission continued to provide critical logistical support to national defence forces (see annex I, figure III).

29. In the south-east, acts of violence by Azande Ani Kpi Gbe (AAKG) targeting national defence and security forces, MINUSCA and civilians resulted in multiple deaths, population displacement and increased security risks for humanitarian actors. In June, in Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, clashes between national defence and security forces, supported by other security personnel, and AAKG resulted in 15 fatalities, including 6 civilians, during at least four incidents along road axes in the Zemio area. While some previously displaced persons returned to Zemio in July, more than 62,000 people from the Central African Republic are living as refugees in the nearby village of Zapai in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Criminal activities by AAKG were also reported in Mbomou Prefecture, notably along the Rafai-Zemio axis, contributing to a rise in displacement to the Rafai site, where the number of displaced persons increased from 2,982 to 3,141 between June and early August.

30. On 4 September, the President signed a decree establishing the National Mine Action Authority. The decree, developed with technical support from MINUSCA and in line with international mine action standards, establishes the Authority's mandate and structure. Between June and September, MINUSCA provided technical support for a national arms marking project, which resulted in the marking and registration of 1,800 army weapons, constituting the first traceability effort to be made within the national defence forces. The Mission also assisted the National Commission to Combat the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons by marking and recording weapons collected during disarmament and demobilization operations in Maloum and Kouï, ahead of their formal handover to the national forces. As part of efforts to ensure safe and secure weapons management, in September, one armoury for the national defence forces in Bangui and two police and gendarmerie armouries, in Ombella-

Mpoko and Nana Grébizi Prefectures, were rehabilitated for the safe and secure storage of State-owned weapons.

31. On 22 July, MINUSCA and the European Union Training Mission in the Central African Republic handed over the rehabilitated school for the training of active-duty officers to the Ministry of Defence during a ceremony chaired by the President at Camp Kassai in Bangui. During the reporting period, MINUSCA also handed over the rehabilitated Mobaye police station, the General Directorate of Police of Sibut and the Am-Dafok territorial brigade premises. On 29 July, the President signed a decree strengthening the legal framework for and institutional independence of the General Inspectorate of the National Army. As at 1 October, MINUSCA had handed over non-lethal equipment and 300 motorbikes to national defence and security forces with the objective of enhancing mobility, supporting the extension of State authority and presence, and contributing to the implementation of the integrated elections security plan, particularly in remote areas.

IV. Human rights and the rule of law

Human rights

32. During the reporting period, human rights violations and abuses decreased by 16 per cent, and the number of victims decreased by 9 per cent (see annex I, figure V). This slight decrease is due in part to the reduced number of human rights abuses perpetrated by the 3R and UPC armed groups, which are involved in the disarmament and demobilization process. However, 3R continued to carry out human rights abuses. The human rights situation was negatively affected by cross-border incursions by suspected members of the Rapid Support Forces and by hate speech against Fulani and Arab communities in Vakaga Prefecture. It was also affected by attacks by armed groups in Haut-Mbomou, Ouham and Ouham-Pendé Prefectures.

33. Since 7 July, Armel Sayo, a former government minister and the leader of the Coalition militaire de salut du peuple et de redressement and the self-dissolved armed group Révolution et justice, has been held incommunicado at an undisclosed location, prompting public concern regarding respect for his fundamental rights and rumours about his alleged extrajudicial execution. On 30 July, Mr. Sayo appeared before the senior investigating judge of the Bangui Court of First Instance.

34. As at 1 October, Christian and Eusèbe Dondra, brothers of the former Prime Minister and leader of the opposition party Unité républicaine, Henri-Marie Dondra, had remained in pretrial detention since their arrest on 19 March in connection with allegations of involvement in activities intended to undermine State institutions.

35. On 4 September, the Prime Minister launched a joint project of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), funded by the Peacebuilding Fund. The project is aimed at strengthening the role of women in peacebuilding by supporting the participation of women's organizations at the prefectural level in local governance and by promoting income-generating activities to advance gender equality.

36. Serious violations of children's rights continued during the reporting period (see annex I, figure VII). As a result of intensified dialogue between MINUSCA and the 3R and UPC leadership following the signing of the N'Djamena agreement, 202 children were identified for reintegration into their communities. MINUSCA also continued to work with the United Nations Children's Fund on the reintegration of children. On 29 July, MINUSCA handed over to the Government a vocational training centre for children and young people in Bangassou that had been newly rehabilitated

and equipped with the aim of preventing the recruitment and use of children by armed actors. Following dialogue with the national defence forces, five schools that had previously been occupied were vacated at the start of the school year.

37. MINUSCA continued to document cases of conflict-related sexual violence nationwide, which persisted (see annex I, figure VI). Yade, Fertit and Haut-Ubangi regions were of particular concern due to the volatile security situation and intercommunal tensions. MINUSCA facilitated the delivery of post-rape kits to remote health facilities, supported efforts to combat the stigmatization of victims and survivors of sexual violence and advocated the inclusion of women associated with armed groups, including survivors, in the disarmament and demobilization process.

38. In line with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces, MINUSCA trained 11 members of the internal security forces and 2 members of the national defence forces on their roles and responsibilities in upholding human rights and addressing conflict-related sexual violence. Further to a request from the Government for support in the deployment or rotation of national defence and security forces across the country, MINUSCA screened the human rights records of 693 members of the national defence and security forces in accordance with the human rights due diligence policy.

39. On 8 August, the Government approved the third national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#), developed with MINUSCA support. The plan will serve as a framework for implementing, monitoring and evaluating progress towards advancing the women and peace and security agenda.

Rule of law

40. On 1 July, the President signed a decree appointing 63 new magistrates, including 4 women. Fifty-nine of them had completed their initial training in 2023 and 2024 with MINUSCA support. This brings the total number of magistrates to 150 (16 women). The appointments were made with the aim of strengthening the operations of the 30 existing courts and tribunals, 25 of which are located outside Bangui, and supporting the establishment of 16 additional tribunals in the regions, 6 of which are now operational. MINUSCA is assisting with the deployment of the new magistrates to their posts.

41. On 20 June, judicial authorities launched investigations into the killing of two MINUSCA peacekeepers: one Kenyan in Haut-Mbomou Prefecture on 28 March; and one Zambian in Vakaga Prefecture on 20 June. The investigations are ongoing.

42. The Bangui Court of Appeal began its first criminal session of the year on 6 October. The session is scheduled to conclude on 31 October. A total of 54 cases, including 30 related to sexual violence, are on the docket, distributed between two courtrooms, handling 25 and 29 cases, respectively. On 19 June, the Special Criminal Court delivered its verdict in the *Ndélé 2* case, acquitting one person and convicting six others, including four in absentia, and sentencing them to 18, 20 or 25 years of imprisonment for several crimes against humanity and war crimes committed in Bamingui-Bangoran Prefecture in 2020. On 28 July, the Court delivered its verdict in the *Ndélé 1* case, convicting six persons tried in absentia of various crimes against humanity and war crimes and sentencing them to terms of 20 or 25 years of imprisonment. On 25 July, the Court held its first case management hearing in the *Guen* case, which involves six persons, one of whom is being tried in absentia, accused of various crimes against humanity and war crimes committed in Mambéré-Kadéï Prefecture in 2019.

43. Prison statistics indicate an increase in overcrowding. The Ngaragba Central Prison in Bangui is operating at 329 per cent of its capacity. More than 65 per cent of

detainees remain in pretrial detention. With support from MINUSCA, prison health conditions have improved. As a result, prisons recorded a 77 per cent reduction in deaths in 2025 compared with 2024.

Socioeconomic and humanitarian situation

44. The economy of the Central African Republic continued its moderate growth trajectory, with a projected 3 per cent growth in 2025, compared with 1.9 per cent in 2024. However, inflation is expected to rise from 1.5 per cent in 2024 to 4.6 per cent in 2025, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Government, exceeding the Central African Economic and Monetary Community threshold of 3 per cent. Growth is expected to be driven by increased energy consumption, the resumption of mining activities and the development of infrastructure, facilitated by the improved security situation in a large part of the country. According to IMF, the economic outlook remains contingent on the expediting of fuel market policy reforms and governance reforms, and on increased grants and concessional lending.

45. On 4 June, IMF completed the third and fourth reviews under the extended credit facility arrangement for the Central African Republic, enabling an immediate disbursement of approximately \$58 million to address the country's protracted balance of payment needs and support the provision of basic public services.

46. On 14 and 15 September, the Government, with the support of Morocco, held an investment round table on its national development plan in Casablanca, Morocco. During the event, the Government presented 34 flagship development projects, valued at approximately \$3.2 billion, within the framework of the indicative budget of the national development plan of \$12.8 billion, and secured about \$9.6 billion in pledges from development partners and the private sector. On the margins of the round table, the Prime Minister and the Resident Coordinator jointly launched a country-level pooled fund, the sustainable development fund of the Central African Republic. A total of \$2.7 million was mobilized from Switzerland and the Peacebuilding Fund for the new fund.

47. As at 2 October, the humanitarian response plan for the Central African Republic was funded at 24.2 per cent, with \$78.9 million secured out of the required \$326.1 million. Funding shortfalls continued to hamper the provision of essential services, including food assistance, healthcare and protection activities. Consequently, humanitarian actors limited their activities to life-saving assistance, targeting people in critical need across 56 sub-prefectures, out of the 66 initially planned for 2025 (see annex I, figure VIII).

48. Humanitarian access remained constrained due to armed group activities, limited road and other infrastructure (such as bridges and ferries), and the presence of explosive devices in some prefectures in the west of the country. Between June and October, 78 access-related incidents were reported, linked to insecurity, bureaucratic and administrative constraints, and physical access challenges. Of those incidents, 51 affected humanitarian workers.

49. As at 31 August, the Central African Republic had 442,320 internally displaced persons and hosted 62,775 refugees and asylum-seekers. As at 30 September, a total of 668,941 refugees from the Central African Republic remained in neighbouring countries.

50. Conflict in the Sudan drove more than 8,500 new Sudanese refugees into the Central African Republic between January and August. The pressure of the refugee influx, including with respect to sanitation and access to food, water and shelter, continued to affect Birao, Vakaga Prefecture, where the Korsi refugee site is hosting 26,916 Sudanese refugees, 55 per cent of whom are women and girls. As at 29 August,

a total of 39,056 Sudanese refugees were in the Central African Republic, representing a 34.7 per cent increase since September 2024 (see annex I, figure IX).

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

Performance optimization

51. The Mission continued to advance its five-year political strategy, giving priority to renewed momentum in the peace process and the national disarmament programme, and to electoral preparations. The Mission focused its efforts to optimize performance on sustaining mandate delivery despite fuel and liquidity challenges, enhancing operational and mobility capacities, advancing sustainability objectives and improving the response to mis- and disinformation. The Mission also continued to support initiatives related to local procurement.

52. MINUSCA continued to face liquidity constraints, which affected the timely implementation of operational and programmatic activities. These constraints have caused delays in planned activities and projects, hindered the routine maintenance of vehicles and Mission equipment, and led to the freezing of deployments of essential personnel, including electoral and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration staff. These constraints underscore the need for predictable funding to enable the Mission to implement its complex mandate, including during the electoral process.

53. The Mission continued to improve air mobility by rehabilitating 12 airfields to accommodate heavy-lift and multi-utility aircraft. This enabled the Mission to use its air assets more effectively and thus enhance rapid response capabilities and humanitarian access in remote areas. To improve its environmental footprint, MINUSCA commissioned two solar power systems, one in Birao, Vakaga Prefecture, and one in Paoua, Lim-Pendé Prefecture. In addition, nine solid-waste incinerators were installed in Bangui and in Kémo, Lobaye, Nana-Mambéré and Ombella-Mpoko Prefectures, thereby mitigating environmental and health risks. The Mission also set up six atmospheric water generators in Bambouti, Mboki and Obo, Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, and in Sam Ouandja, Haute-Kotto Prefecture.

54. To further increase local procurement by MINUSCA and the United Nations country team, the Mission invited and supported an advisory team of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which, in early July, visited Bangui and recommended initiatives to simplify business registration and enhance digitalization, in compliance with United Nations procurement principles.

55. As at 1 October, the MINUSCA military component had deployed 14,046 troops (8.57 per cent women) out of an authorized strength of 14,400, including 419 staff officers (108 women) and 152 military observers (49 women). The MINUSCA police component had deployed 2,999 personnel (17.47 per cent women) out of an authorized strength of 3,020 personnel, comprising 13 civilians (3 women), 576 individual police officers (179 women) and 2,410 personnel (342 women) in 14 formed police units and one protection support unit. A total of 1,506 civilian personnel (31 per cent women), comprising 679 international staff members, 576 national staff members and 251 United Nations Volunteers (48 national and 203 international), as well as 103 government-provided corrections personnel, were serving with MINUSCA, representing 88 per cent of the approved positions.

Safety and security of United Nations personnel

56. During the reporting period, security incidents involving United Nations personnel increased compared with the previous reporting period (see annex I, figure X). Forty-two road traffic accidents were reported. On 16 September, a convoy of the formed police unit of the Congo was involved in a road accident when an armoured personnel carrier with seven peacekeepers on-board skidded off a bridge and fell into the Ombella-Mpoko river on the Bambari-Bangui axis during a routine logistical activity. Five personnel of the unit were killed and two were injured. The Mission, with support from national defence and security forces, the local population and civil protection personnel from Cameroon, conducted search and rescue operations. During the reporting period, a total of 13 United Nations personnel lost their lives: 1 in an armed attack; 5 in a road traffic accident; and 7 due to illness. In addition, 11 personnel were injured: 3 in armed attacks; 2 during a work-related safety incident; and 6 in road traffic accidents. A peacekeeper patrol was stopped by the national defence forces and subsequently allowed to proceed, while 10 United Nations personnel were temporarily detained by national security forces in Bangui and later released following an intervention by MINUSCA. In addition, there were five incidents of attempted intrusion into United Nations compounds and 24 cases of theft.

57. From 14 to 16 August, MINUSCA organized a seminar on the safety and security of peacekeepers with a view to improving the response to existing and emerging threats and to the evolution of the operational environment, including the targeting of uniformed personnel. The seminar produced specific recommendations aimed at strengthening situational awareness and preparedness, particularly in the light of the forthcoming elections.

Serious misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse

58. From 1 May to 31 August, MINUSCA received five allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse involving one child and four women. They were all referred for assistance with their consent. However, two of them live in locations with no service providers. Two of the allegations relate to incidents that reportedly occurred between 2024 and 2025, two between 2020 and 2023, and one on an unspecified date. The alleged perpetrators include one police personnel, one United Nations contractor, two civilian staff members and one military observer. The United Nations is investigating all the allegations. In addition, MINUSCA provided financial assistance to 17 victims to cover school expenses for 19 children born as a result of sexual exploitation and abuse. MINUSCA included 88 victims in community violence reduction projects involving income-generating initiatives and vocational training.

VI. Financial considerations

59. 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 29 September 2025, unpaid assessed contributions to the special account for MINUSCA amounted to \$492.8 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations as at that date amounted to \$3,762.7 million. Reimbursement of the costs of troop and formed police personnel has been made for the period up to 30 June 2025, and for contingent-owned equipment for the period up to 31 December 2024. To address the financial challenges facing peacekeeping operations, MINUSCA is implementing contingency plans for a 15 per cent reduction in expenditure for the current budget period.

VII. Observations

60. I note the efforts undertaken by the Government and national institutions of the Central African Republic in preparation for the presidential, legislative, regional and municipal elections scheduled for 28 December. The final voter list, with an increased number of voters and a larger percentage of women, marks an essential milestone towards transparent and inclusive elections. However, I remain concerned by the significant financial shortfalls and subsequent technical and logistical delays in the electoral process, which risk undermining timely preparations for the polls and increasing political tensions. While the Government has taken steps, with the support of MINUSCA and international partners, to enhance operational and logistical preparations, urgent mobilization of resources is required to support the electoral process and meet the tight deadlines of the electoral calendar.

61. I encourage continued efforts towards constructive political engagement ahead of the elections. The meaningful participation of all national stakeholders, including women and young people as candidates and voters, will be key to facilitating an inclusive election. I wish to reiterate my call to the authorities to take all necessary measures to safeguard the freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and association for actors across the political spectrum and to maintain open and inclusive political and civic space throughout the electoral process. I appeal to partners to support the Government's efforts to secure the financial resources required for the electoral process, which the United Nations will continue to support in line with its mandates.

62. I am encouraged by the renewed momentum in the peace process with the return of the UPC and 3R armed groups to the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic, the ongoing disarmament and demobilization operations, and the implementation of confidence-building measures. These developments underscore the centrality of the Political Agreement. I commend the continuous involvement of the guarantors and facilitators, as well as traditional leaders, in supporting the full implementation of the agreement signed in N'Djamena on 19 April.

63. I welcome the progress in securing the release of associated children and encourage continued efforts to ensure the sustainable reintegration of children and women formerly associated with UPC and 3R. I encourage the Government to continue making efforts to preserve the integrity of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme. Consolidating these gains will require sustained technical, financial and security support for the continuation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations, which are already having a positive impact on the overall security environment. I call upon the Government to foster viable reintegration pathways for former combatants to prevent their potential relapse into violence, particularly during the electoral period. I also urge international partners to continue to support and sustain these efforts, with the aim of building on and maintaining the current positive momentum. I further call upon all remaining armed groups to renounce violence and join the peace process.

64. I am encouraged by the recent security gains, particularly in areas previously targeted by armed groups, as a result of the 19 April agreement and the subsequent disarmament and demobilization operations. However, I remain concerned by persistent insecurity in some border areas of the country, particularly in the east. Repeated cross-border incursions from the Sudan, prompting the formation of and retaliatory attacks by local self-defence groups, are deeply concerning. These dynamics represent a threat to intercommunity cohesion and reconciliation and undermine efforts to extend State authority and institutions. Sustaining the recent security gains will require the continued professionalization of national defence and

security forces, alongside efforts to extend and consolidate State authority and presence across the country. I call upon all parties to refrain from violence and urge regional actors to support cross-border stabilization efforts to prevent the spillover of conflicts in the region.

65. I commend the steps taken by the Government, with MINUSCA support, to strengthen the governance of the security sector. The long-term operationalization of professional, effective and accountable national defence and internal security forces that uphold human rights requires sustained and comprehensive support for security sector reform and governance at the strategic, institutional and operational levels. I urge the authorities to enhance the coordination of international assistance, with MINUSCA support and in line with the national strategic, legal and regulatory frameworks. I welcome the establishment of the National Mine Action Authority and encourage the Government to sustain this momentum and ensure that these important reforms translate into tangible results and operational effectiveness.

66. Continued human rights violations and abuses, including conflict-related sexual violence and serious violations of children's rights, are of grave concern. Armed groups, including those entering the national disarmament process, must refrain from committing human rights abuses against the population and abide fully by international humanitarian and human rights law. I urge the Government to continue to hold perpetrators accountable and to ensure compliance with its international obligations. Strengthening national capacity to combat impunity requires sustained investment by the Government and partners in police, justice and penitentiary institutions.

67. I remain concerned about the humanitarian situation, with over 442,320 internally displaced persons in the country and 668,941 people from the Central African Republic living as refugees in neighbouring countries, as well as an increasing number of Sudanese refugees living in the Central African Republic. Funding gaps in the humanitarian response plan are threatening the delivery of life-saving assistance for populations in need. I urge all partners to increase their support to humanitarian actors and call upon development partners to complement emergency relief with programmes that address structural vulnerabilities, build resilience and facilitate the safe return and reintegration of forcibly displaced persons.

68. The Central African Republic continues to face significant socioeconomic challenges, including fiscal deficits and a reliance on external financing. I welcome the progress achieved through the IMF extended credit facility and the convening of the donor round table in Casablanca. I also welcome the commitments made by donors to support the financing of the national development plan for the period 2024–2028. These efforts must lead to tangible benefits for the population and contribute to meaningful peace dividends.

69. The months ahead will be decisive, as the country heads towards combined elections while seeking to consolidate recent peace gains, amid considerable security and financial constraints. The role of MINUSCA as mandated by the Security Council remains essential for securing, sustaining and advancing the fragile gains made thus far in the Central African Republic. I therefore recommend that the Security Council extend the Mission's mandate until 15 November 2026, at its current authorized military, police and corrections strength, and with its current mandated tasks, including electoral assistance for the preparation and delivery of free, fair and peaceful local, presidential and legislative elections scheduled in 2025 and 2026, in a transparent, credible, peaceful and timely manner. Notwithstanding the implementation of contingency plans to reduce expenditures, the legislative bodies of the United Nations must ensure that the Mission is provided with adequate and predictable resources to achieve its mandate. It is equally important that efforts to

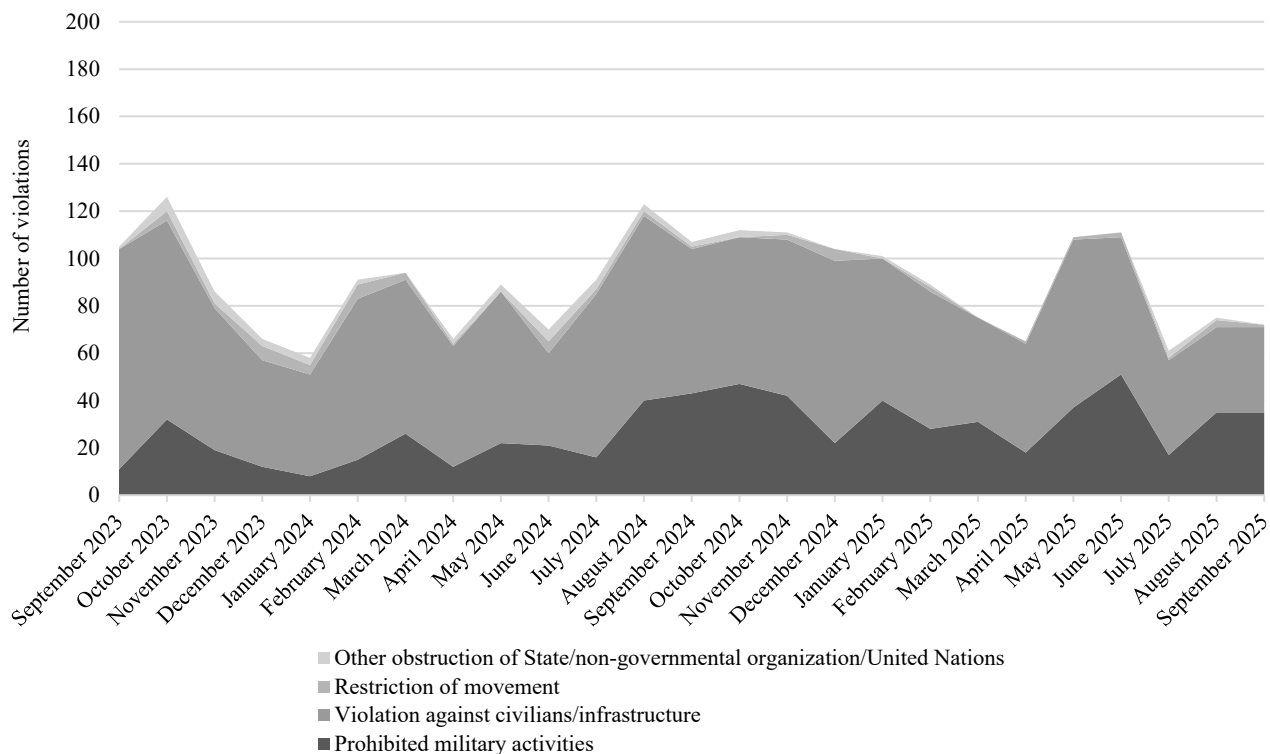
enhance the operational effectiveness of MINUSCA through improved air mobility, sustainability measures and initiatives to expand local procurement continue, as they are critical for the effective delivery of mandated tasks and for fostering a positive peacekeeping legacy.

70. Lastly, I wish to express my gratitude to my 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 tireless work, often under challenging conditions. I am deeply appreciative of the troop- and police-contributing countries, as well as bilateral, regional and multilateral partners, whose support remains indispensable to the consolidation of peace and stability in the Central African Republic.

Annex I

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

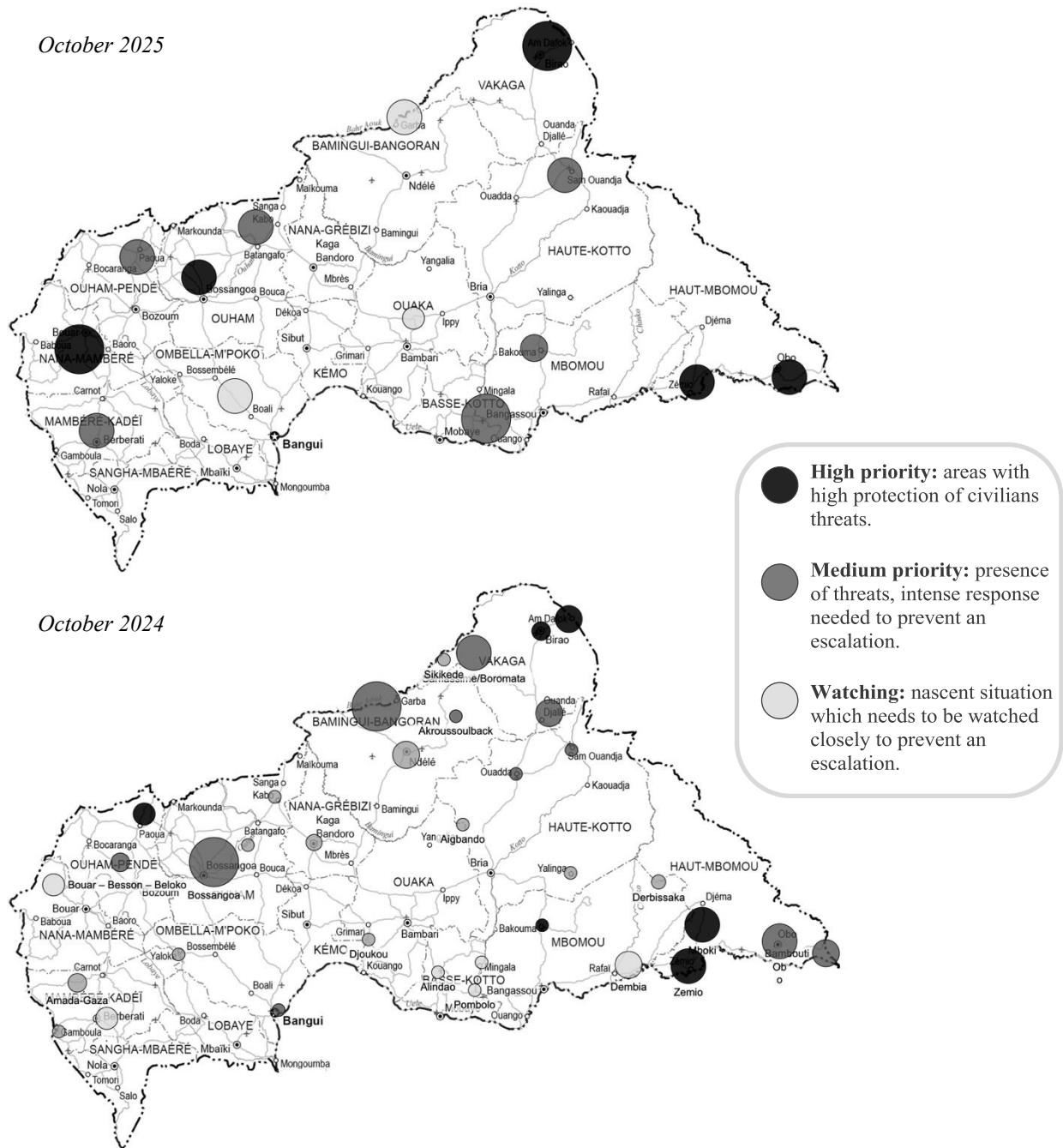
Figure I
Violations of the Political Agreement



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 as at 1 October 2025



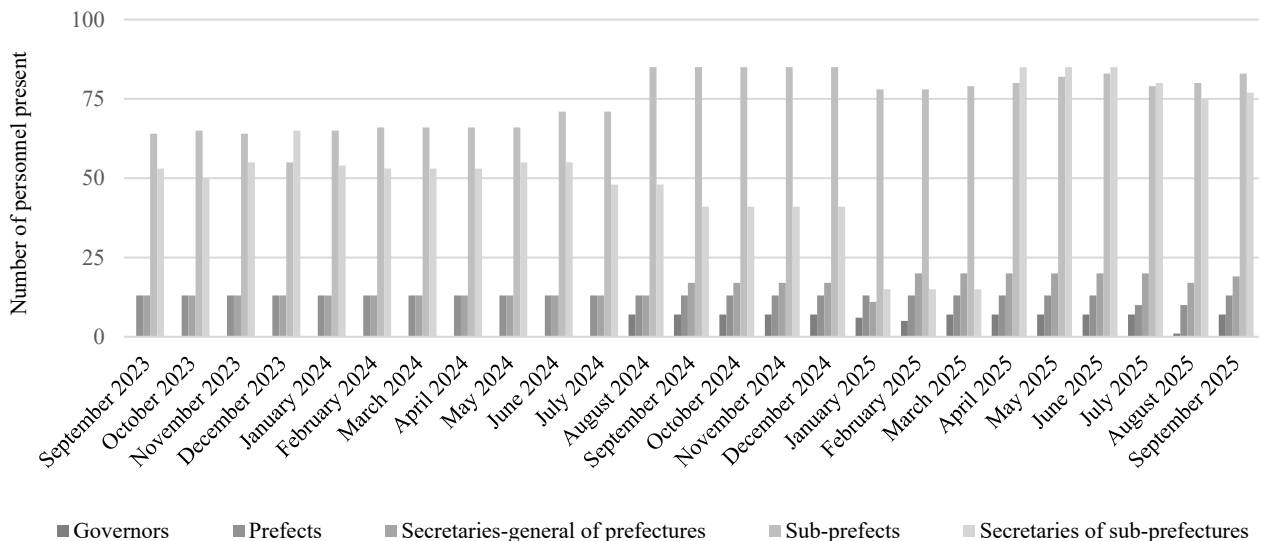
Base map source: Geospatial Information Section. Based on United Nations map, Central African Republic, February 2020, Map No. 4048 Rev. 9.1.

Notes:

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

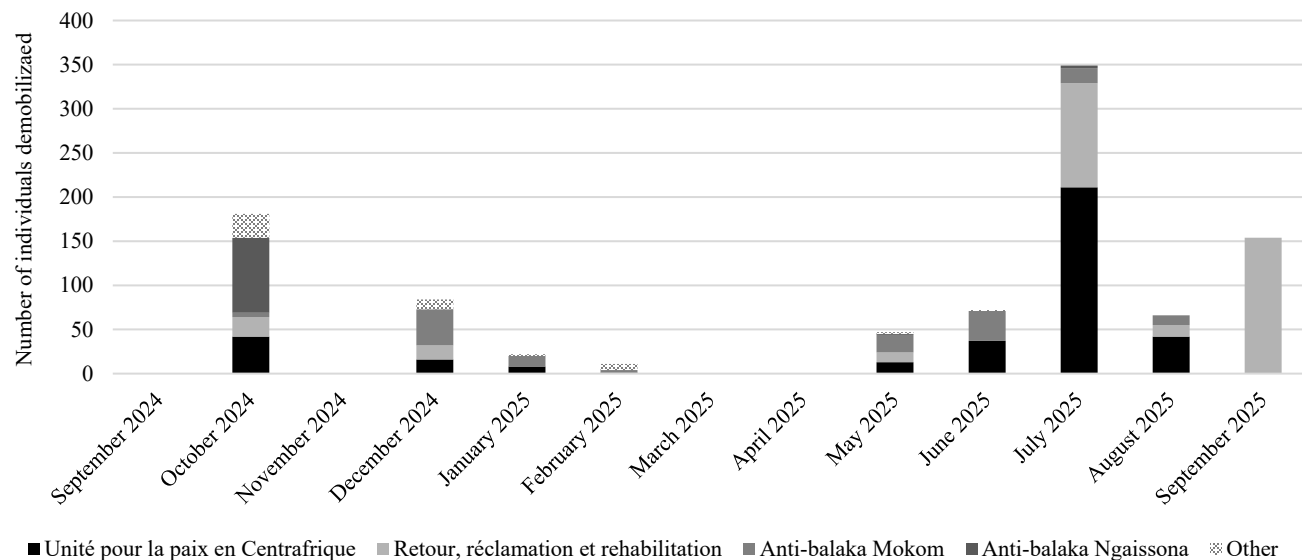
For more details, see paragraph 20.

Figure III
Civil administrators present at posts



Source: MINUSCA/Civil Affairs Section and Justice and Corrections Section.
Note: For more details, see paragraph 28.

Figure IV
Armed group members disarmed and demobilized

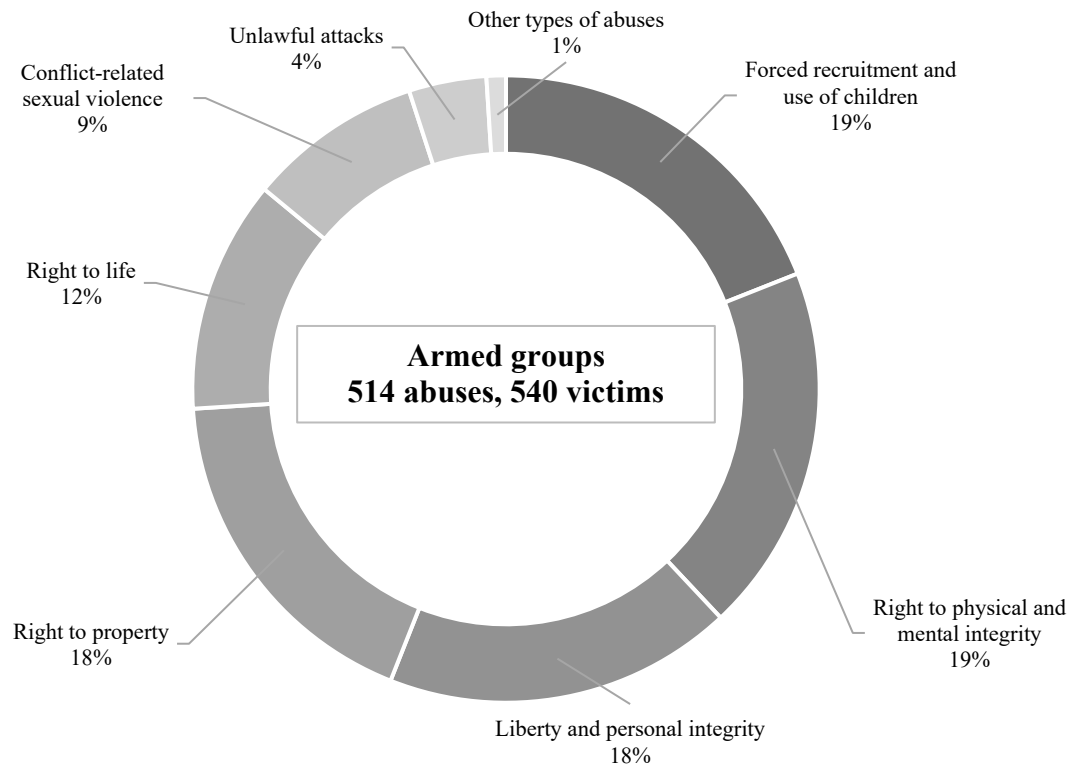


Source: MINUSCA/Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Section.
Note: For more details, see paragraph 9.

B. Human rights and the rule of Law

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

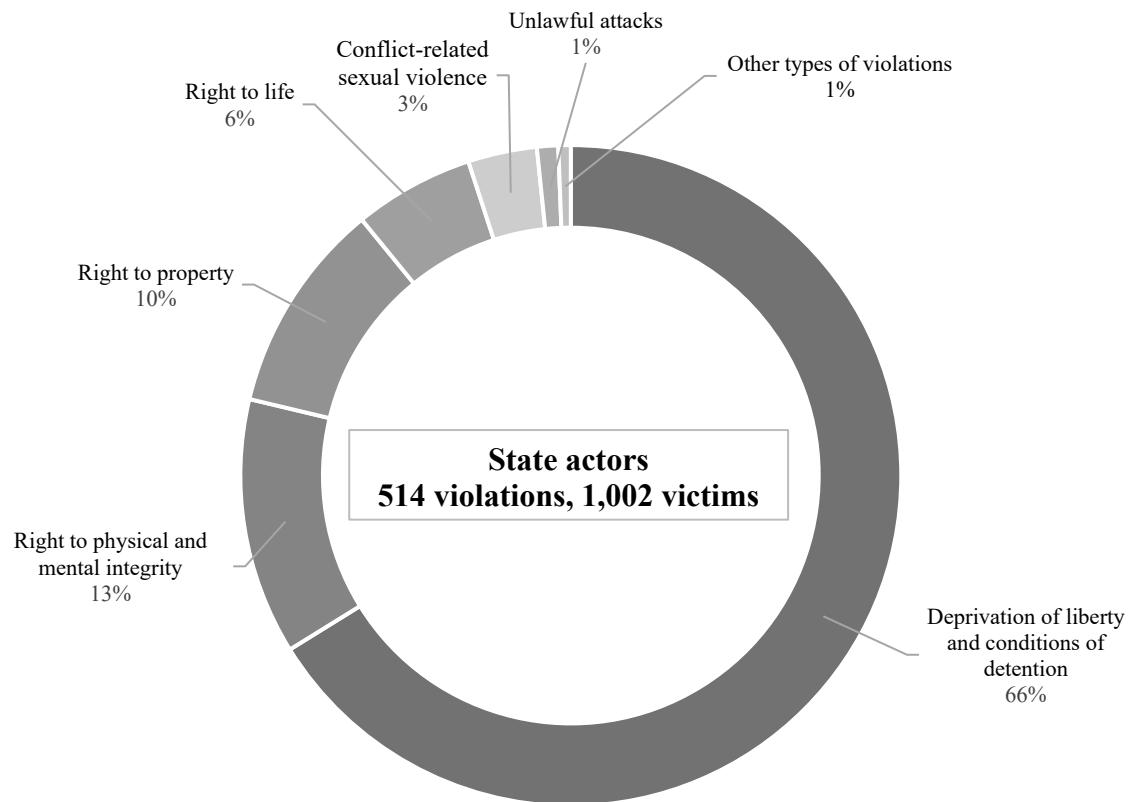
(a) Non-State armed groups



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 32.

(b) State actors

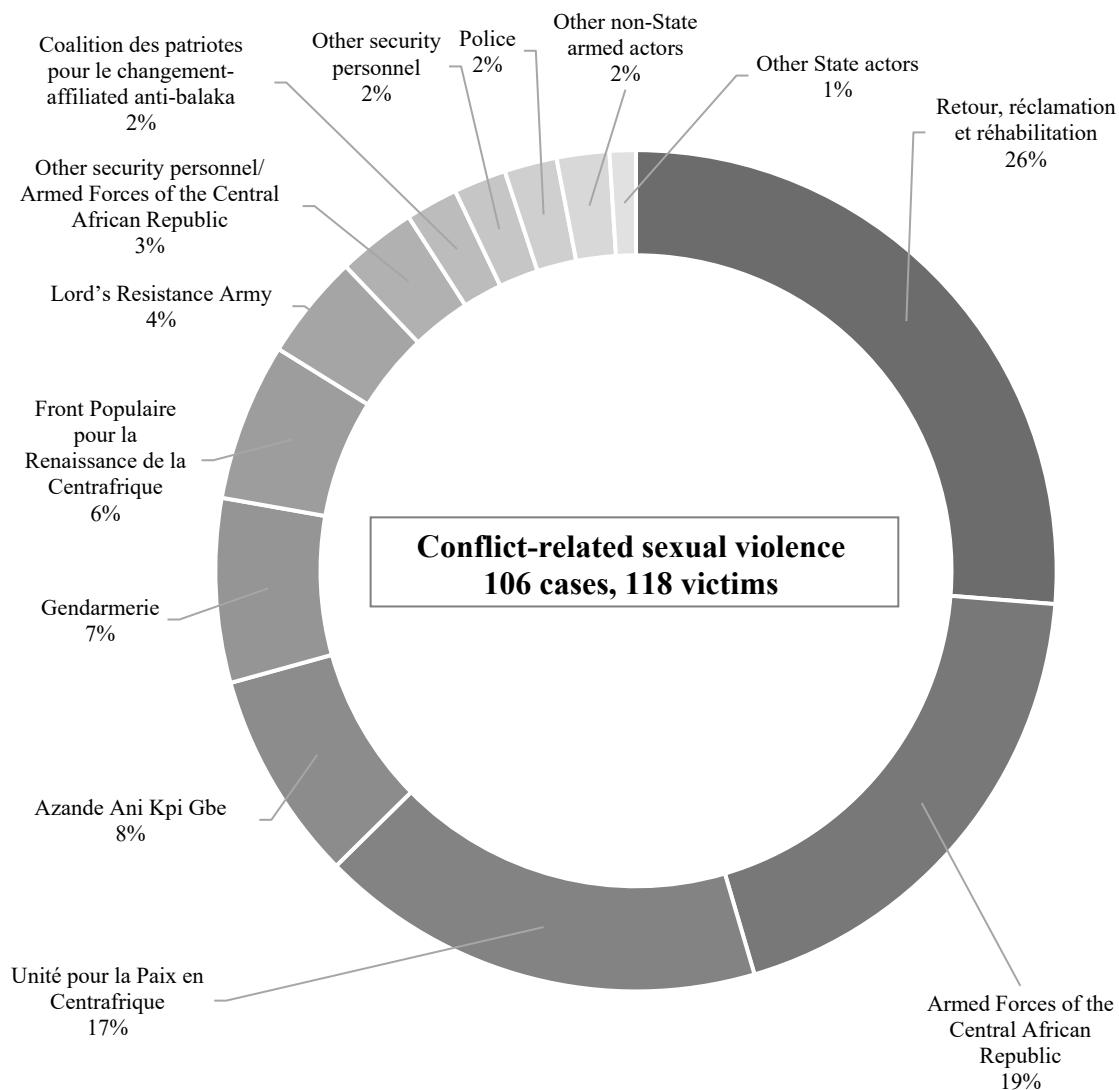
Source: MINUSCA/Human Rights Division.

Notes:

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

For more details, see paragraph 32.

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

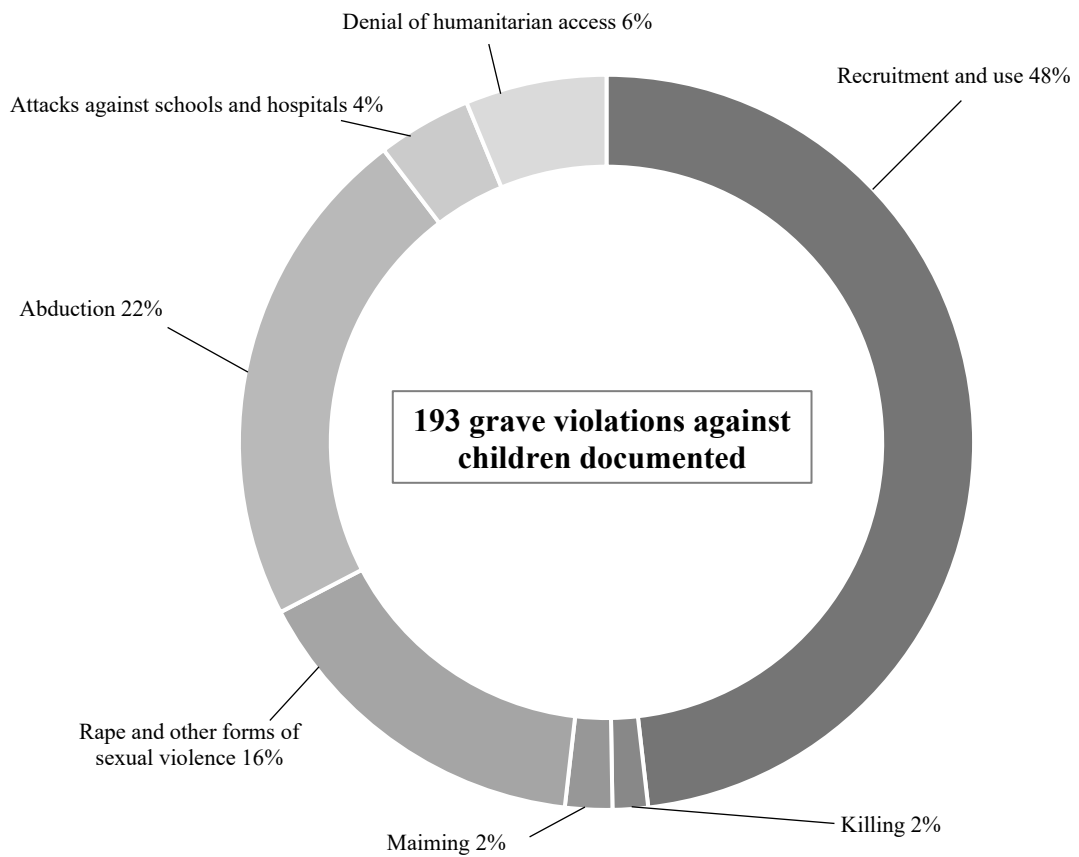


Source: MINUSCA/Human Rights Division.

Notes:

While an increase or decrease in the number of cases of 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 in the Central African Republic and non-signatories. For more details, see paragraph 37.

Figure VII
Grave violations against children, 1 June–1 October 2025



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

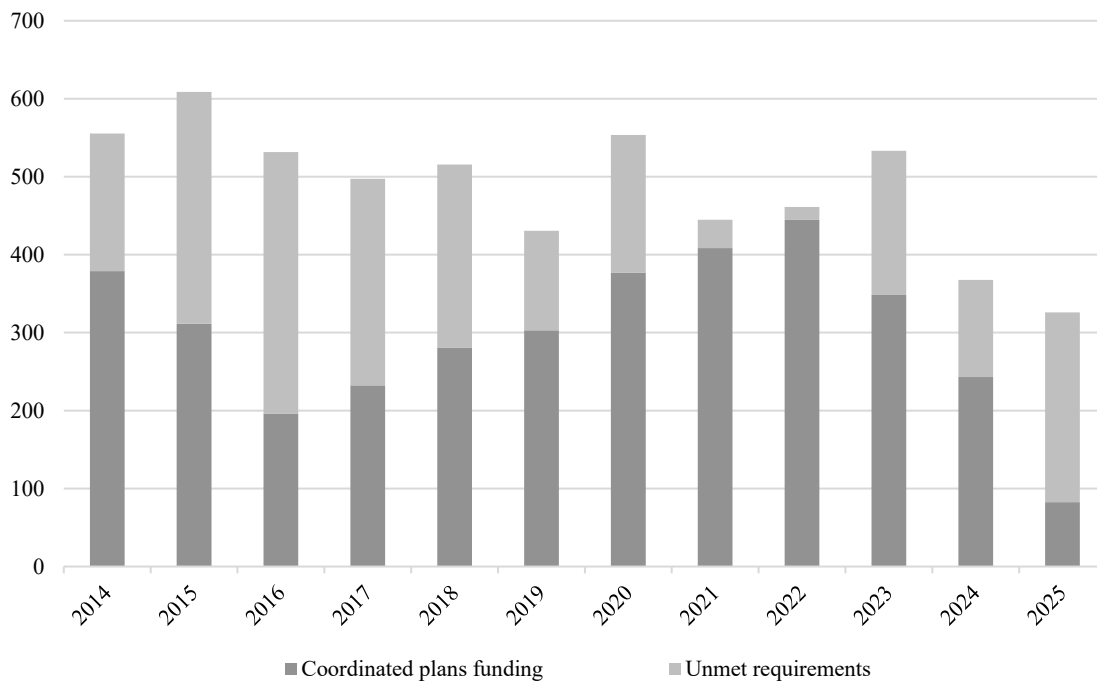
Notes:

Chart percentages refer to the number of violations.

For more details, see paragraph 36.

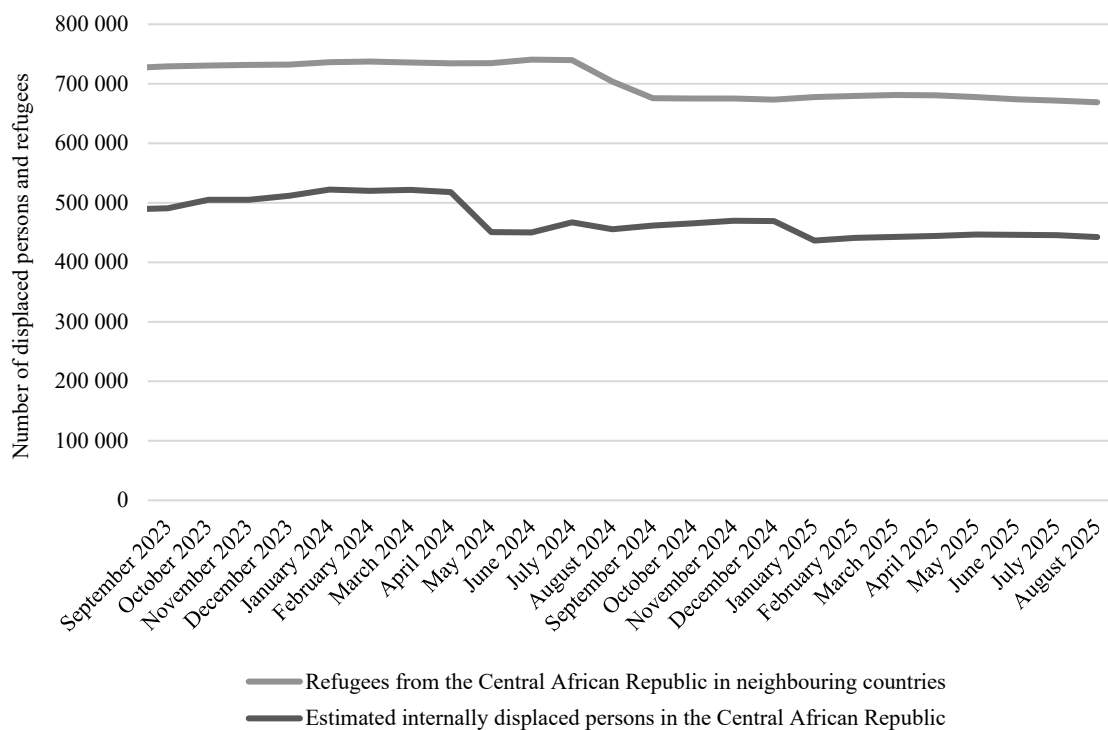
C. Humanitarian situation

Figure VIII
Humanitarian response plan funding as at 1 October 2025
 (Millions of United States dollars)



Source: MINUSCA/Integrated Office.
 Note: For more details, see paragraph 47.

Figure IX
Internally displaced persons and refugees

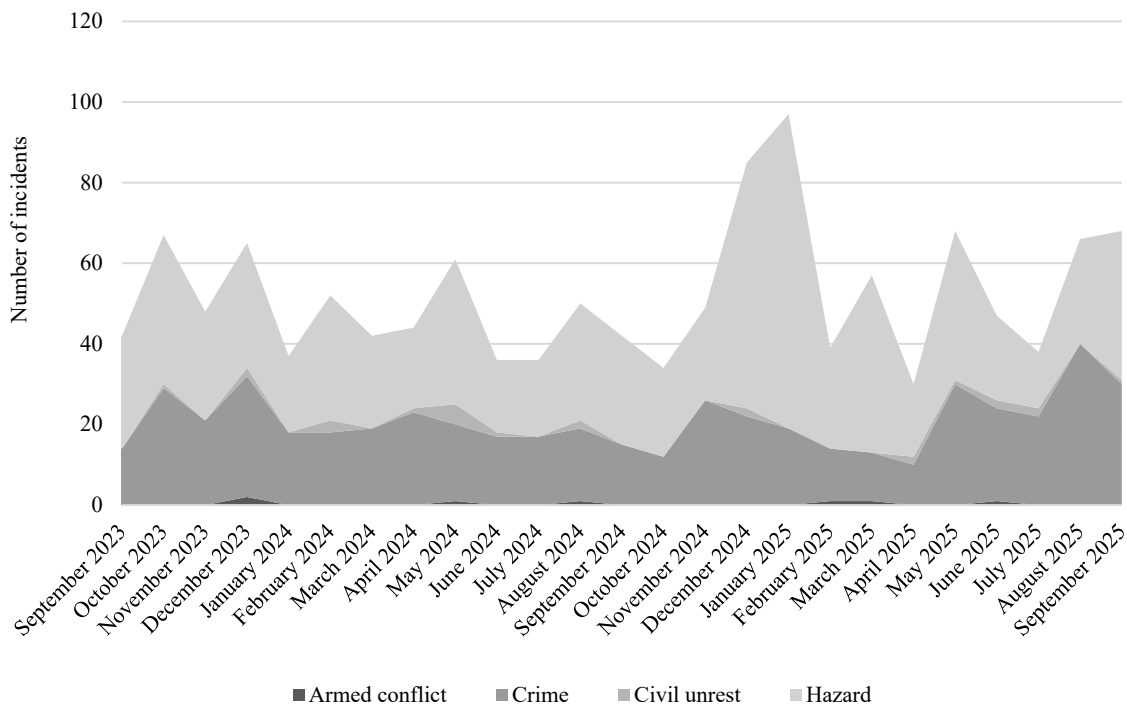


Source: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Note: For more details, see paragraph 50.

D. Safety and security of United Nations personnel

Figure X
Security incidents affecting MINUSCA personnel



Source: MINUSCA/Department of Safety and Security.
Note: For more details, see paragraph 56.

Annex II

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

| Country | Military component | | | | Police component | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------|-------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| | Experts on mission | Staff officers | Troops | Total | Formed police units | Individual police officers |
| Argentina | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – |
| Bangladesh | 13 | 34 | 1 365 | 1 412 | – | 7 |
| Benin | 4 | 2 | – | 6 | – | – |
| Bhutan | 2 | 4 | 180 | 186 | – | – |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 2 | 4 | – | 6 | – | – |
| Brazil | 3 | 6 | – | 9 | – | – |
| Burkina Faso | – | 6 | – | 6 | – | 41 |
| Burundi | 7 | 13 | 747 | 767 | – | – |
| Cambodia | 4 | 5 | 335 | 344 | – | – |
| Cameroon | 3 | 7 | 750 | 760 | 320 | 37 |
| China | 2 | – | – | 2 | – | 3 |
| Colombia | 2 | – | – | 2 | – | – |
| Congo | 2 | 4 | – | 6 | 176 | – |
| Côte d'Ivoire | – | 5 | 180 | 185 | – | 47 |
| Czechia | 3 | – | – | 3 | – | – |
| Djibouti | – | – | – | – | 180 | 38 |
| Ecuador | – | 1 | – | 1 | – | – |
| Egypt | 8 | 28 | 750 | 786 | 139 | 26 |
| France | – | 3 | – | 3 | – | 1 |
| Gabon | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Gambia | 3 | 6 | – | 9 | – | 16 |
| Ghana | 4 | 9 | – | 13 | – | 2 |
| Guatemala | 2 | 2 | – | 4 | – | – |
| Guinea | – | – | – | – | – | 13 |
| India | – | 6 | – | 6 | – | – |
| Indonesia | 4 | 15 | 240 | 259 | 139 | 25 |
| Jordan | 3 | 7 | – | 10 | – | 39 |
| Kazakhstan | – | 2 | – | 2 | – | – |
| Kenya | 7 | 9 | – | 16 | – | – |
| Madagascar | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Mali | – | – | – | – | – | 18 |
| Mauritania | 9 | 8 | 450 | 467 | 318 | 3 |
| Mexico | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | – | – |
| Mongolia | – | 4 | – | 4 | – | 1 |
| Morocco | 5 | 21 | 750 | 776 | – | – |
| Nepal | 5 | 19 | 1 219 | 1 243 | – | 4 |
| Niger | – | 8 | – | 8 | – | 47 |

| <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> |
| Nigeria | – | 8 | – | 8 | – | 6 |
| Pakistan | 9 | 31 | 1 371 | 1 411 | – | 7 |
| Paraguay | 2 | 2 | – | 4 | – | – |
| Peru | 7 | 9 | 220 | 236 | – | – |
| Philippines | 1 | 1 | – | 2 | – | – |
| Portugal | – | 5 | 208 | 213 | – | 8 |
| Republic of Moldova | 3 | 1 | – | 4 | – | – |
| Romania | – | – | – | – | – | 4 |
| Russian Federation | 3 | 8 | – | 11 | – | – |
| Rwanda | 6 | 28 | 2 101 | 2 135 | 640 | 49 |
| Senegal | – | 14 | 180 | 194 | 498 | 37 |
| Serbia | 2 | 3 | 70 | 75 | – | – |
| Sierra Leone | 4 | 3 | – | 7 | – | – |
| Spain | – | – | – | – | – | 4 |
| Sri Lanka | – | 3 | 110 | 113 | – | – |
| Sweden | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| Togo | 4 | 7 | – | 11 | – | 44 |
| Tunisia | 3 | 14 | 829 | 846 | – | 42 |
| Türkiye | – | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | – | 8 | 510 | 518 | – | – |
| United States of America | – | 5 | – | 5 | – | – |
| Uruguay | – | 3 | – | 3 | – | – |
| Viet Nam | 1 | 7 | – | 8 | – | 6 |
| Zambia | 7 | 17 | 910 | 934 | – | – |
| Zimbabwe | 2 | 1 | – | 3 | – | – |
| Total | 152 | 419 | 13 475 | 14 046 | 2 410 | 576 |

Map

