

**Forum:** Special Political and Decolonization Committee (GA4)

**Issue:** Tackling the issue of peace building in the conflict in the Central African Republic

**Student Officer:** Georgianna Mitsia

**Position:** Co-Chair

---

## INTRODUCTION

The Central African Republic (CAR) is a landlocked state located in the African continent and is one to suffer from a variety of issues notably related to its political status. Ever since gaining independence from France in 1960, the Central African Republic has gone through many years of political instability and vulnerability due to the autocratic leaders that were ruling it.

Currently, the country has been undergoing a civil war between the government, the Séléka coalition and the so-called anti-Balaka militias. Throughout the history of the Central African Republic (CAR) 10 coups have taken place, including failed attempts as well as successes and they have severely deteriorated the situation in the country. Since the coup of 2003, the CAR has been controlled by the rebels, and therefore by March 2013, the civil war had begun. The causes of the war mainly concern political and religious matters; as the Séléka are Muslim and the Anti-balaka militias are Christian; but also scramble over the natural resources the country possesses, which include diamonds, gold as well as wood.

The conflict in the area has not only damaged further the political and economic situation of the country but has also deeply affected and marginalized its inhabitants. Approximately 1 out of 4 residents have been internally displaced (IDPs) and the state as a whole is one of the Least Economically Developed in the world. Extreme poverty continues to strike among the population and more than half of it does not have access to clean food or water.

Additionally, the conflict and financial vulnerability of the Central African Republic have decimated the health system, a situation that worsened even more during the Covid-19 pandemic period. In general, it is imperative that the ongoing conflict in the Central African Republic be stopped as a means of ameliorating the political, economic and humanitarian situation of it.

## DEFINITION OF KEY-TERMS

### ***Séléka coalition***

The Séléka coalition is an alliance of rebel groups that is currently involved in civil war between the government of the Central African Republic and the Anti-Balaka militias. The rebel groups that eventually formed the alliance mostly originated from northern parts of the country, which are Muslim.<sup>1</sup>

### ***Coup d'état***

The term refers to a small, often military group, suddenly defeating a government through illegal force. The CAR is generally known to be a very coup-prone state, in which the government has been overthrown a fair number of times.

### ***Balaka***

There are many definitions for the word of “Balaka” however the literal translation of the Sanskrit word Balaka is young<sup>2</sup>.

### ***Anti-Balaka militias***

The anti-Balaka militias are an alliance consisted of Christians in the Central African Republic and the said group is opposed to the Séléka coalition. The anti-Balaka are also involved in the civil war currently taking place in the state.

### ***Militia***

A militia is a military force compromised by members who have other jobs other than being trained soldiers<sup>3</sup>. An example of a Militia group could be the Anti-Balaka.

### ***Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)***

People are characterized as internally displaced when they are forced to leave their homes due to violence, conflict, human rights violations, natural hazards or other dangerous phenomena while still remaining in the borders of their own state<sup>4</sup>.

---

<sup>1</sup> “What Is Religious about the Conflict in Central African Republic? | Wilson Center.” [www.wilsoncenter.org](http://www.wilsoncenter.org), [www.wilsoncenter.org/blog-post/what-is-religious-about-the-conflict-in-central-african-republic](http://www.wilsoncenter.org/blog-post/what-is-religious-about-the-conflict-in-central-african-republic).

<sup>2</sup> [www.wisdomlib.org](http://www.wisdomlib.org). “Balaka, Bālaka, Balākā, Balāka, Bala-Ka: 36 Definitions.” [www.wisdomlib.org](http://www.wisdomlib.org), 11 Apr. 2009, [www.wisdomlib.org/definition/balaka](http://www.wisdomlib.org/definition/balaka).

<sup>3</sup> Cambridge Dictionary. “Militia.” @CambridgeWords, 11 Jan. 2023, [dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/militia](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/militia).

<sup>4</sup> “Internal Displacement | OCHA.” [www.unocha.org](http://www.unocha.org), [www.unocha.org/internal-displacement](http://www.unocha.org/internal-displacement).

## **Genocide**

Genocide is the crime which refers to intentionally killing a group of people because of their religion, nationality or race<sup>5</sup>. It is feared that the existing conflict in the CAR could turn into genocide.

## **Arbitrary arrest and detention**

An arrest of an individual is characterized as arbitrary when there is no evidence or proof that this person has committed a crime<sup>6</sup>. Arbitrary detention takes place after the arrest and refers to the deprivation of liberty of the said person. Arbitrary arrests and detentions are one of the results of the civil war in the Central African Republic.

## **Peacekeeping**

Peacekeeping refers to the activity of preventing violence, war or conflict.<sup>7</sup>

## **Transitional government**

A transitional government is a temporary government ruling a state until official elections can properly take place in it<sup>8</sup>.

## **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**

The Gross Domestic Product of a country refers to the total value of goods and services produced by its yearly<sup>9</sup>.

## **P5 Countries**

Also known as the Permanent Five or the Big Five, the P5 Countries are the ones that are granted a permanent seat in the UN Security Council by the UN Charter of 1945<sup>10</sup>. The P5 states are China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

---

<sup>5</sup> "GENOCIDE | Meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary." *Dictionary.cambridge.org*, [dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/genocide](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/genocide).

<sup>6</sup> OHCHR. "OHCHR | about Arbitrary Detention." *OHCHR*, 2024, [www.ohchr.org/en/about-arbitrary-detention](https://www.ohchr.org/en/about-arbitrary-detention).

<sup>7</sup> "Peacekeeping." *Dictionary.cambridge.org*, [dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/peacekeeping](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/peacekeeping).

<sup>8</sup> "Transitional Government | Meaning of Transitional Government in Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English | LDOCE." *Ldoceonline.com*, 2024, [www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/transitional-government](https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/transitional-government).

<sup>9</sup> "Gross Domestic Product." *Dictionary.cambridge.org*, [dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/gross-domestic-product](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/gross-domestic-product).

<sup>10</sup> Council on Foreign Relations. "The UN Security Council." *Council on Foreign Relations*, 28 Feb. 2023, [www.cfr.org/background/un-security-council](https://www.cfr.org/background/un-security-council).

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### *Historical background*

After gaining independence in 1960, David Dacko, the president of the Central African Republic at the time, allowed France to aid the state in trade, defense and international relations. Additionally, he added governmental positions and increased their salaries to reward his supporters; which as a result drained the national budget quickly, leaving the country politically and economically vulnerable.

About three decades later, the situation in the Central African Republic had not ameliorated. The government was unable to pay civil servants and the military, which undeniably was bound to cause protests. Rebel forces were soon created and attempted to overthrow the government numerous times. Attempted coups continued into the 21<sup>st</sup> century and continued to degrade the state.

One notable coup took place in 2003 resulting in the ouster of Patassé, whose government brought even more issues in the already degrading country. His administration not only failed to pay people's salaries for at least 30 months; which caused concern and complaint, but was also blamed for the corruption of the country in general as governmental actions seemed to not be beneficial for the country itself.

In June 2005, there was a continuous divergence between rebel forces and the government, and even though; in the following years; agreements for cease-fire had been made, they were not at all implemented. The Séléka coalition was introduced in late 2012 and voiced concern over governmental actions, one of which included the ignorance on one of the cease-fire agreements that had been made previously.

In 2013, the alliance ousted the president, forcibly took over and seized power of the Central African Republic. A transitional government was then appointed, entrusted with restoring peace and safety in the region.

### *The civil war*

Even though the Séléka coalition was formally disbanded after the transitional government took over, new groups that supported the movement continued to act violently. The conflict officially started when the Christian anti-Balaka militias decided to oppose to the dangerous Muslim groups.

### The causes of the civil war in the Central African Republic:

In the 1960's, two religious groups were coexisting in the CAR. Muslims dominated the northern region of the country, whilst Christians dominated the southern part of it. Until 2012, religious matters were not of great importance, as there was no disturbance caused by them, and were both represented equally. However, when the Séléka rose, Christian governments were overthrown and fought by them, resulting in the creation of the anti-Balaka militias. The two groups opposed to one another are involved in the civil war taking place in the Central African Republic.

Furthermore, the absence of proper state security forces and control have made cease-fire between rebel groups and the government extremely difficult. The government has been unable to provide citizens with adequate nutritious foods, education and security in general, making the population vulnerable and defenseless to the militias threatening and marginalizing it. Neither the police nor the military have been able to properly engage in the civil war, not only leaving the citizens of the CAR unprotected but also leaving room for the conflict to continue to escalate.

Finally, the Central African Republic has been and still is greatly affected and influenced by its bordering conflict zones and the natural resources located in them. Because of the lack of control proposed by the government of the CAR, as well as its neighbors', over their territory, armed groups and alliances can easily move around the area, trafficking weapons and natural resources. Said materials not only finance and strengthen the alliances involved in war, but also pose an additional danger to the inhabitants of the Central African Republic.

### The impact of the civil war:

The civil war has deeply affected the Central African Republic as well as its people. Firstly, the conflict not only has worsened the political status of the state, but it has also made it one of the Least Economically Developed worldwide. Powerless and vulnerable, the CAR struggles to sustain diplomatic and political relations with other states, and the ongoing war deteriorates the situation.

In regard to the economy, agriculture contributes to half of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and occupies four-fifths of the workforce<sup>11</sup>. However, the civil war taking place forbids agricultural practices to continue, leaving the country unable to benefit economically by exporting products.

Moreover, and perhaps more importantly, the civil war has greatly affected the inhabitants of the Central African Republic. The number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) as well as the number of refugees does not cease to increase. As of 2023, 1.4 million Central Africans have been forced to leave their homes<sup>12</sup>. Half the population has no access to nutritious food or clean water, making survival more and more difficult. The population of the Central African Republic has had to endure violent attacks for more than a decade, making the country an exceptionally unsafe place to reside in.

Lastly, the health system has been heavily impacted. Repeated attacks on staff, patients, doctors and infrastructure make access to medication and care impossible in the CAR. Statistics prove that the healthcare system is not at all beneficial, as the life expectancy of Central Africans is just 54 years<sup>13</sup>. Multiple Non-Governmental Organizations such as the Doctors without Borders

---

<sup>11</sup> "Central African Republic - Economy." *Encyclopedia Britannica*, [www.britannica.com/place/Central-African-Republic/Economy](http://www.britannica.com/place/Central-African-Republic/Economy).

<sup>12</sup> "Central African Republic Refugee Crisis | USA for UNHCR." *Www.unrefugees.org*, [www.unrefugees.org/emergencies/central-african-republic/](http://www.unrefugees.org/emergencies/central-african-republic/).

<sup>13</sup> Domaradzki-Kim, Siena. "Central African Republic: A Forgotten Health Emergency." *Doctors without Borders / Médecins sans Frontières (MSF ...)*, 24 Aug. 2023, [www.doctorswithoutborders.ca/central-african-republic-a-forgotten-health-emergency/](http://www.doctorswithoutborders.ca/central-african-republic-a-forgotten-health-emergency/).

have acted in favor of the population of the CAR to have access to proper medicine and medical care, however, the crisis still remains.

### ***International Reactions to the Crisis in the Central African Republic***

The international community has generally shown interest in the situation of the Central African Republic, and countries and organizations all around the world try to aid the state in any way possible.

For instance, UN Member States such as France and the Russian Federation have aided the CAR not only in terms of developing political ties with other countries, but also in protecting civilians, ameliorating the health system and combating terrorism. Additionally, relevant missions have been launched, not only by the EU but also from other countries around the globe to fulfill the above-mentioned aims.

Non-Governmental Organizations that include Amnesty International, Doctors without borders, Human Rights Watch and others, have also been calling for more action by the governments and humanitarian actors. Yet, the crisis is worsening and communities wonder whether enough help is provided to those in need.

### ***The MINUSCA Operation***

MINUSCA, or the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic is a peacekeeping operation created by the UNSC (Security Council) whose mandate is to protect civilians of the CAR and support transition processes in the state with the help of personnel. MINUSCA was established on the 10<sup>th</sup> of April 2014 and is concerned with the political and humanitarian crisis, the human rights violations and the security of the Central African Republic.

In trying to protect civilians and minimize violence, MINUSCA consists of a total of 22.523 people-personnel, 152 being experts on mission, 3.011 being police officers, 292 being UN Volunteers and 417 being Staff Officers. In addition to those above, 14.400 people work as military personnel<sup>14</sup>. Finally, when it comes to financing, MINUSCA is funded through a separate account which is annually approved by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA).

## **MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED**

### ***Cameroon***

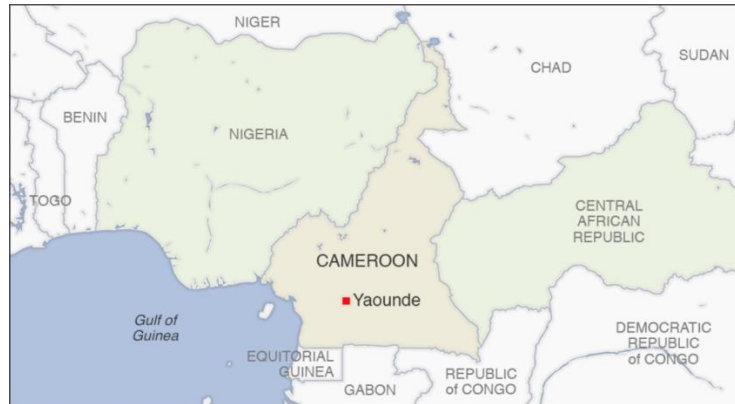
Being a bordering country of the Central African Republic, Cameroon has been significantly impacted by the conflict taking place in the former. A huge number of desperate refugees flee to Cameroon, hoping to get away from their own country and avoid violence and dangers. As far as 47 percent of Central African refugees are hosted in the state, closely followed by DR Congo (29 percent) and Chad (16 percent)<sup>15</sup>.

---

<sup>14</sup> United Nations Peacekeeping. "MINUSCA." *United Nations Peacekeeping*, United Nations, 2014, [peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/minusca](https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/minusca).

<sup>15</sup> "Central African Republic Refugee Crisis | USA for UNHCR." *Www.unrefugees.org*, [www.unrefugees.org/emergencies/central-african-republic/](http://www.unrefugees.org/emergencies/central-african-republic/).

Furthermore, the so-called tri-border tangle, between the Central African Republic, Cameroon and Chad is one of the least studied worldwide and its strategic importance increases. The tri-border tangle and Cameroon itself serve as the main trading point between the CAR and Chad, in which illegal trafficking mostly takes place<sup>16</sup>.



Map depicting the shared border between the Central African Republic and Cameroon<sup>17</sup>

### **France**

France is a state that is immediately connected to the situation in the Central African Republic due to its historical ties to the region. After gaining independence, the CAR allowed France to aid the state in the economic as well as the political sector, and it continues to do so in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The P5 country continues to support elected authorities in the area and sustains bilateral relations with it, even though they have suffered from the crisis. France has also aided the Central African Republic by launching the Operation Sangaris on the 6<sup>th</sup> of December 2013, aiming at protecting civilians from the violence taking place in the country.

Beyond the above-mentioned sectors, France has also assisted the health care system of the CAR, as it has donated millions of Euros on Global Funds to conquer AIDS and other diseases present in the area.

### **Russian Federation**

The Russian Federation has played quite a major role in the conflict in the Central African Republic, particularly in the recent years. By using military support, Russia has become one of the closest allies of the country in the economic and political sectors. More specifically, the Wagner Group was brought to the CAR, a Russia-based military contractor, aiming to fight jihadists, meaning Muslim extremists who frequently take out actions related to terrorism.

However, the Wagner Group does not have an office in the Central African Republic, and; instead of fighting alliances and violent groups; its members perpetuate and encourage acts of

<sup>16</sup> "The Tri-Border Tangle - Arms Trafficking, Crime and Violence in the Borderlands of Chad, Cameroon and Central African Republic - Cameroon | ReliefWeb." *Reliefweb.int*, 10 Jan. 2024, [reliefweb.int/report/cameroon/tri-border-tangle-arms-trafficking-crime-and-violence-borderlands-chad-cameroon-and-central-african-republic](https://reliefweb.int/report/cameroon/tri-border-tangle-arms-trafficking-crime-and-violence-borderlands-chad-cameroon-and-central-african-republic).

<sup>17</sup> *Voanews.com*, 2024, [gdb.voanews.com/7fee5654-8719-4937-8530-56061dfe572b\\_w1200\\_r1.png](https://gdb.voanews.com/7fee5654-8719-4937-8530-56061dfe572b_w1200_r1.png).

violence. At first, the Central Africans welcomed the Wagner group but after understanding their government's dependency on it in terms of the economy and the violence it exercised on their people, it was imperative that a solution be found so as to not only protect the population, but also balance Russia's benefits from operating in the CAR and the financial benefits that were to come to the LEDC itself.

### **Rwanda**

Rwanda is a Less Economically Developed Country located in the African continent and has undoubtedly seemed to be very beneficial to the Central African Republic. It has provided the country with blue helmets under the UN mission, meaning soldiers, police officers and civilian personnel. In addition, Rwanda has assisted the Central African Republic in strengthening its constitution while also securing land for agricultural projects<sup>18</sup>.

Although this relation between the CAR and Rwanda is beneficial, it also hides risks, for instance, with the possibility that the latter disagrees with the Wagner Group, which is another of CAR's security partners.

### **Amnesty International**

Amnesty International is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) that has long voiced concern over the situation in the Central African Republic in regard to human rights violations and abuses. Amnesty continuously urges states and the international community all around the world to act in favor of the people that are being marginalized in the CAR and encourages them to arrange peacekeeping missions in the area. Amnesty itself has launched a number of campaigns to help the situation in the Central African Republic, and it continues to do so nowadays.

The organization also raises awareness about the issues the population faces, by publishing the stories and memories of inhabitants of the Central African Republic online. The victims of violence, abuse and conflict are given the chance to share awareness by sharing their own terrible experiences. Amnesty International's aim is to conquer various issues faced by the residents of the CAR effectively and fast.

### **Doctors without Borders/ Médecins sans Frontières (MSF)**

The MSF has been concerned about the situation in the Central African Republic for many years now, and has long been voicing protest about the inactivity of governments to help. The Doctors without Borders is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) whose aim is to assist people that need it the most in the context of provision of medicine and relevant establishments. Their work includes emergency medical responses all around the world, mostly in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) but also in vulnerable states undergoing war and conflict. Evidently, the CAR is one of them, and so, the MSF has been working tirelessly to aid those in need. According to the organization, the health situation in the state is most critical, as

---

<sup>18</sup> "Rwanda's Growing Role in the Central African Republic." *Www.crisisgroup.org*, 7 July 2023, [www.crisisgroup.org/africa/central-africa/central-african-republic-rwanda/b191-rwandas-growing-role-central-african-republic](http://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/central-africa/central-african-republic-rwanda/b191-rwandas-growing-role-central-african-republic).



“less than half of the country’s healthcare facilities are fully operational”<sup>19</sup>. This is the reason why nearly 2.800 MSF Staff have been installed in the country, supporting communities’ access to healthcare.

## TIMELINE OF EVENTS

| DATE           | DESCRIPTION OF EVENT   |
|----------------|--|
| 13 August 1960 | The CAR gained independence from France.   |
| Mid-1990’s     | Attempts to overthrow the government were common throughout the 1990’s and continued throughout the 21 <sup>st</sup> century.  |
| 2003           | A coup resulted in the ouster of Patassé and a transitional government took over, with President François Bozizé being responsible.  |
| Late 2004      | The constitution proposed by the transitional government was approved.   |
| 2005           | Democratic elections took place in the Central African Republic, in which François Bozizé was elected president.   |
| June 2005      | Fighting between the government and rebel forces caused a big number of people to flee in Chad to escape the violence.   |
| Late 2012      | A new coalition named Séléka launched an incursion in the northern part of the Central African Republic.   |
| January 2013   | Séléka and Bozizé’s administration agreed to a cease-fire and a power-sharing deal that benefited both sides by addressing the concerns of the alliance and benefiting the state as a whole. |

<sup>19</sup> Domaradzki-Kim, Siena. “Central African Republic: A Forgotten Health Emergency.” *Doctors without Borders / Médecins sans Frontières (MSF ...)*, 24 Aug. 2023, [www.doctorswithoutborders.ca/central-african-republic-a-forgotten-health-emergency/](http://www.doctorswithoutborders.ca/central-african-republic-a-forgotten-health-emergency/).

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| December 6 <sup>th</sup> 2013 | France launches the Operation Sangaris to aid the CAR in the humanitarian sector.             |
| April 10 <sup>th</sup> 2014   | MINUSCA was established by the United Nations Security Council.                               |
| Early 2018                    | By early 2018, one-fifth to one-fourth of the population of the CAR was internally displaced. |

## RELEVANT UN RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES AND EVENTS

### *Report of the Security Council for 2019 (S/PRST/2019/7)*

This was a statement regarding the conflict in the Central African Republic between the rebel groups and the government by the President of the Security Council. More specifically, he expressed concern over the human rights violations and the targeting of civilians, humanitarian workers and UN Peacekeepers. He underlined that the Security Council is alarmed at the humanitarian situation in the country, not only when it comes to refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) but also highlighted the need for the population to have access to humanitarian assistance.

According to the president of the Security Council, "The Security Council calls for the operationalization of the Special Criminal Court as well as the restoration of the judiciary, criminal justice and penitentiary systems throughout the country"<sup>20</sup>.

### *Peace Building Commission Document on the Central African Republic (PBC/5/CAF/L.1)*

Finalized on the 28<sup>th</sup> of October 2011, this document included draft conclusions as well as recommendations for the second biannual of the strategic framework for peacebuilding in the Central African Republic<sup>21</sup>. The aim of the document was not only to address the issues present in the state such as political instability, the presence of violence, human rights violations and many more, but to also propose effective solutions to conquer the said problems faced by the state as well as the population of the CAR.

In the document, it was stated that in spite of the challenges faced by the Peacebuilding Commission, the situation in the Central African Republic was slowly ameliorating. Elections had

<sup>20</sup> UN Security Council. "Statement by the President of the Security Council." *August 2017 Monthly Forecast : Security Council Report*, 13 July 2017, [www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s\\_prst\\_2017\\_9.pdf](http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BFCF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_prst_2017_9.pdf).

<sup>21</sup> *Peacebuilding Commission Fifth Session Central African Republic Configuration Draft Conclusions and Recommendations of the Second Biannual Review of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in the Central African Republic Assessment of Commitments by the Peacebuilding Commission*. 2011.

been successfully held, a poverty reduction paper had been proposed and a 10-year plan for the restoration of justice in the area was well under way.

### ***Security Council Resolution 2709 (S/RES/2709) and Report (S/2024/170)***

This was a report on resolution 2709 made by the Secretary General of the United Nations regarding the situation in the Central African Republic and the implementation of the peacekeeping operation MINUSCA. The report included information on the political situation of the country, the conflict that it is going through, the electoral processes taking place, the security situation and the matter of protection of civilians of the Central African Republic.

In addition to the above, the matters of human rights violations and rule of law were given particular attention as conflict-related sexual violence and arbitrary arrests and detentions continued to take place.

## **PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE**

Even though the situation in the Central African Republic is still far from being decent, multiple states and organizations all around the world have significantly tried to strengthen the CAR and provide safety to its people.

### ***Previous attempts by UN Member States***

Numerous member states such as the Russian Federation or France have not only aided the state in the economic and trading sectors, but also politically and humanitarily. For instance, the Operation Sangaris, as well as the Wagner group have certainly provided the country with safety even though they may not have always or continuously been successful in ensuring it for all.

### ***Previous attempts by Non-Governmental Organizations***

What is more, Non-Governmental Organizations have expressed concern over the situation in the Central African Republic and have raised awareness on the matter, urging governments and citizens to become engaged in the topic and help the state as well as the population as much as possible. Plenty campaigns have been launched to help the victims of violence and tackle the issue of human rights violations in the state, and with the aim of eventually stopping the civil war, NGOs are keen on offering as much support as possible.

## POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

### ***Cooperation with Non-Governmental Organizations***

A plethora of NGOs have already contributed to the issues taking place in the Central African Republic, but it is imperative that cooperation be continued and encouraged. The government of the CAR could, not only accept financial support by NGOs such as Amnesty International, the MSF or Human Rights Watch but could also benefit from humanitarian support.

The provision of sufficient food and water sources and hygienic related infrastructure and medicine could be taken out by Non-Governmental Organizations by the launching of campaigns. Generally, NGOs could effectively and fast tackle the issues in the Central African Republic and provide safety to affected populations.

### ***Facilitating dialogue and negotiations***

Active diplomatic engagement could greatly ameliorate the situation in the Central African Republic. World leaders, especially those in connection to the conflict in the country could engage in peaceful negotiations with rebel groups to put an end in the civil war in the CAR; which has been deteriorating the state for many years now.

International mediation efforts could also prove highly beneficial in stopping the divergences and prevent the escalation of the war once more, as, in multiple occasions, negotiations have not always proved completely effective. In addition to the above, UN Member States are to encourage world leaders to resort to dialogue as a means of restoring peace, security and political stability in the Central African Republic.

### ***Implementation of peacekeeping missions***

Peacekeeping and peacebuilding missions ought to be imposed so as to end the conflict in the CAR and give the state the opportunity to strengthen its political, economic and humanitarian situation. Already existing operations such as MINUSCA should ensure full cooperation with parties involved in the conflict so as to provide the mission with necessary resources, political backing and essential funds<sup>22</sup>.

However, it is imperative that more missions be launched so as to make sure that the Central African Republic can trust in reliable missions. These could be organized, not only by UN Member States, UN Organs and Non-Governmental Organizations, but also from Intergovernmental Organizations and responsible, secure individuals.

---

<sup>22</sup> *Peacebuilding Commission Fifth Session Central African Republic Configuration Draft Conclusions and Recommendations of the Second Biannual Review of the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding in the Central African Republic Assessment of Commitments by the Peacebuilding Commission*. 2011. <https://www.dsamun.gr/archives/26th-conference-2023/study-guides/468-security-council-the-crisis-in-the-central-african-republic/file>

## ***Supreme Criminal Court Investigations***

The SSC could prove to be extremely useful in minimizing violence and handling the conflict in the Central African Republic. By taking out investigations on suspicious individuals, the Supreme Criminal Court can supervise the actions of people, and, if illegal or violent activity is spotted then the responsible person will be held accountable for their actions. Serious crimes include rape, murder, robbery, trafficking, violence, exposure to torture and more, and the court is not to take the social, political or military status of the person concerned into consideration. It is, however, imperative that a fair trial be ensured according to the international standards.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

“UN Documents for Central African Republic.” *Www.securitycouncilreport.org*, [www.securitycouncilreport.org/un-documents/central-african-republic/](http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un-documents/central-african-republic/).

United Nations Peacekeeping. “MINUSCA.” *United Nations Peacekeeping*, United Nations, 2014, [peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/minusca](http://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/minusca).

“Central African Republic: Victims Call for Justice.” *Amnesty International*, 17 Oct. 2022, [www.amnesty.org/en/latest/campaigns/2022/10/central-african-republic-victims-call-for-justice/](http://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/campaigns/2022/10/central-african-republic-victims-call-for-justice/).

“Rwanda’s Growing Role in the Central African Republic.” *Www.crisisgroup.org*, 7 July 2023, [www.crisisgroup.org/africa/central-africa/central-african-republic-rwanda/b191-rwandas-growing-role-central-african-republic](http://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/central-africa/central-african-republic-rwanda/b191-rwandas-growing-role-central-african-republic).

United Nations. “Military.” *United Nations Peacekeeping*, United Nations, 2018, [peacekeeping.un.org/en/military](http://peacekeeping.un.org/en/military).

Bax, Pauline. “Russia’s Influence in the Central African Republic.” *International Crisis Group*, 3 Dec. 2021, [www.crisisgroup.org/africa/central-africa/central-african-republic/russias-influence-central-african-republic](http://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/central-africa/central-african-republic/russias-influence-central-african-republic).

“The Tri-Border Tangle - Arms Trafficking, Crime and Violence in the Borderlands of Chad, Cameroon and Central African Republic - Cameroon | ReliefWeb.” *Reliefweb.int*, 10 Jan. 2024, [reliefweb.int/report/cameroon/tri-border-tangle-arms-trafficking-crime-and-violence-borderlands-chad-cameroon-and-central-african-republic](http://reliefweb.int/report/cameroon/tri-border-tangle-arms-trafficking-crime-and-violence-borderlands-chad-cameroon-and-central-african-republic)

Étrangères, Ministère de l’Europe et des Affaires. “France and Central African Republic.” *France Diplomacy - Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs*, [www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/central-african-republic/france-and-central-african-republic/](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/central-african-republic/france-and-central-african-republic/).

“Central African Republic - Economy.” *Encyclopedia Britannica*, [www.britannica.com/place/Central-African-Republic/Economy](http://www.britannica.com/place/Central-African-Republic/Economy).

“Sweden Defence Research Agency.” *Www.foi.se*, Violence in the Central African Republic: Causes, Actors and Conflict Dynamics, [www.foi.se/rest-api/report/FOI%20MEMO%204976](http://www.foi.se/rest-api/report/FOI%20MEMO%204976).

“Central African Republic: War Crimes by Ex-Seleka Rebels.” *Human Rights Watch*, 24 Nov. 2013, [www.hrw.org/news/2013/11/24/central-african-republic-war-crimes-ex-seleka-rebels](http://www.hrw.org/news/2013/11/24/central-african-republic-war-crimes-ex-seleka-rebels).

Baleta, Tanya. “Central African Republic Conflict: Fast Facts and How to Help.” *Worldvision.ca*, 2018, [www.worldvision.ca/stories/disaster-relief/central-african-republic-conflict-fast-facts](http://www.worldvision.ca/stories/disaster-relief/central-african-republic-conflict-fast-facts).

“Central African Republic - the 21st Century.” *Encyclopedia Britannica*, [www.britannica.com/place/Central-African-Republic/The-21st-century](http://www.britannica.com/place/Central-African-Republic/The-21st-century).

“Central African Republic | Culture, History, & People.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 2019, [www.britannica.com/place/Central-African-Republic](http://www.britannica.com/place/Central-African-Republic).

OHCHR. “OHCHR | about Arbitrary Detention.” *OHCHR*, 2024, [www.ohchr.org/en/about-arbitrary-detention](http://www.ohchr.org/en/about-arbitrary-detention).

“Internal Displacement | OCHA.” *Www.unocha.org*, [www.unocha.org/internal-displacement](http://www.unocha.org/internal-displacement).

Cambridge Dictionary. “Jihadist.” @CambridgeWords, 30 Aug. 2023, [dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/jihadist](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/jihadist).

“What Is Religious about the Conflict in Central African Republic? | Wilson Center.” *Www.wilsoncenter.org*, [www.wilsoncenter.org/blog-post/what-is-religious-about-the-conflict-in-central-african-republic](http://www.wilsoncenter.org/blog-post/what-is-religious-about-the-conflict-in-central-african-republic).

“The Central African Republic Crisis, Explained.” *Concernusa.org*, 25 Apr. 2022, [concernusa.org/news/central-african-republic-crisis-explained/](http://concernusa.org/news/central-african-republic-crisis-explained/).

“Central African Republic | UNDP Climate Change Adaptation.” *Www.adaptation-undp.org*, [www.adaptation-undp.org/explore/africa/central-african-republic](http://www.adaptation-undp.org/explore/africa/central-african-republic).

“Seleka | Rebel Group, Central African Republic | Britannica.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 2024, [www.britannica.com/topic/Seleka](http://www.britannica.com/topic/Seleka).

“CAR: Four Things to Know about the Conflict in the Central African Republic | MSF.” *Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) International*, 2018, [www.msf.org/car-four-things-know-about-conflict-central-african-republic](http://www.msf.org/car-four-things-know-about-conflict-central-african-republic).

“Central African Republic - Constitutional Framework.” *Encyclopedia Britannica*, [www.britannica.com/place/Central-African-Republic/Constitutional-framework](http://www.britannica.com/place/Central-African-Republic/Constitutional-framework).

Global Conflict Tracker. “Violence in the Central African Republic.” *Global Conflict Tracker*, 25 Apr. 2023, [www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/violence-central-african-republic](http://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/violence-central-african-republic).

*Peacebuilding Commission Fifth Session Central African Republic Configuration Draft Conclusions and Recommendations of the Second Biannual Review of the Strategic Framework*

for *Peacebuilding in the Central African Republic Assessment of Commitments by the Peacebuilding Commission*. 2011. <https://www.dsamun.gr/archives/26th-conference-2023/study-guides/468-security-council-the-crisis-in-the-central-african-republic/file>

www.wisdomlib.org. "Balaka, Bālaka, Balākā, Balāka, Bala-Ka: 36 Definitions." *Www.wisdomlib.org*, 11 Apr. 2009, [www.wisdomlib.org/definition/balaka](http://www.wisdomlib.org/definition/balaka).

Domaradzki-Kim, Siena. "Central African Republic: A Forgotten Health Emergency." *Doctors without Borders / Médecins sans Frontières (MSF ...)*, 24 Aug. 2023, [www.doctorswithoutborders.ca/central-african-republic-a-forgotten-health-emergency/](http://www.doctorswithoutborders.ca/central-african-republic-a-forgotten-health-emergency/).

Council on Foreign Relations. "The UN Security Council." *Council on Foreign Relations*, 28 Feb. 2023, [www.cfr.org/background/un-security-council](http://www.cfr.org/background/un-security-council).

United Nations Peacekeeping. "MINUSCA." *United Nations Peacekeeping*, United Nations, 2014, [peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/minusca](http://peacekeeping.un.org/en/mission/minusca).

UN Security Council. "Statement by the President of the Security Council." *August 2024 Monthly Forecast : Security Council Report*, 13 July 2017, [www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s\\_prst\\_2017\\_9.pdf](http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/atf/cf/%7B65BF9B-6D27-4E9C-8CD3-CF6E4FF96FF9%7D/s_prst_2017_9.pdf).

## MULTIMEDIA RESOURCES

"Cameroon, Central African Republic Agree to Demarcate Border." *Voice of America*, 16 June 2022, [www.voanews.com/a/cameroon-central-african-republic-agree-to-demarcate-border-/6620263.html](http://www.voanews.com/a/cameroon-central-african-republic-agree-to-demarcate-border-/6620263.html).