



Timeline of the International Response to the Situation in the Central African Republic (CAR)

This timeline provides a chronological list of important news and actions from local, national, and international actors in response to the situation in the Central African Republic.

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Acronyms

AU – African Union
AU PSC – African Union Peace and Security Council
BINUCA – United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic
DRC – Democratic Republic of Congo
ECCAS – Economic Community of Central African States
EU – European Union
FOMAC – Multinational Force of Central Africa
HRW – Human Rights Watch
ICC – International Criminal Court
ICG-CAR – International Contact Group
ICRC – International Committee of the Red Cross
MICOPAX – Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in the Central African Republic
MISCA – *Mission internationale de soutien à la Centrafrique* (International Support Mission in the Central African Republic)
MSF - Médecins Sans Frontières
UK – United Kingdom

UN – United Nations
UN DPA – United Nations Department of Political Affairs
UN DPKO – United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
UN FAO – United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
UN HCHR – United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UN HRC – Human Rights Council
UN OCHA – United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UN OHCHR – United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UN HCR – UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF – United Nations Children Emergency Fund
UNSC – United Nations Security Council
UNSG – United Nations Secretary-General
US – United States of America
USG – Under-Secretary-General
WFP – World Food Programme

2012:

December 2012

December 2012

- **Séléka** rebel alliance launches offensive and makes steady gains throughout the north and central provinces of CAR.

21 December 2012

- The **Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)** calls upon **Séléka** rebels to halt their advance on Bangui, CAR's capital city, and agree upon the need for a ceasefire and immediate negotiations between the Séléka and the government of former President, **François Bozizé**.

30 December 2012

- **France** sends 150 more troops to Bangui M'Poko Airport.

2013:

January 2013

1 January 2013

- **Cameroon, Gabon and Congo-Brazzaville** agree to send 120 troops to join 400 Chadian troops under the auspices of FOMAC to protect the town of Damara, a strategic checkpoint 75 kms north of Bangui. **ECCAS** warns Séléka forces not to advance on the "red line" of Damara.

3 January 2013

- **Séléka** rebels agree to halt their advance on Bangui and enter into negotiations with the government. **FOMAC** troops vow to protect Damara from attack.

6 January 2013

- **South Africa** [announces](#) it will deploy up to 400 troops in CAR to prevent a coup by Séléka rebels.

11 January 2013

- **Séléka** rebels and the government of President Bozizé reach a peace agreement in Libreville, Gabon, under the aegis of ECCAS.

19 January 2013

- The **African Union (AU)** [welcomes](#) the appointment of **Nicolas Tiangaye** as the Prime Minister of the Government of National Unity as part of the fulfillment of the Libreville agreement.

24 January 2013

- The **United Nations Security Council (UNSC)** [unanimously adopts](#) Resolution 2088, extending the mandate of the **Integrated Peacebuilding Office in CAR (BINUCA)** until 24 January 2014 and calls for a report of the **UN Secretary-General (UNSG)** on the situation in CAR and the options of altering BINUCA's mandating.

February 2013

25 February 2013

- **Séléka** [threaten](#) to resume fighting, charging the Bozizé government has not lived up to 11 January peace agreement.

March 2013

20 March 2013

- **Séléka** rebels [reject peace offer](#) from President François Bozizé.

22 March 2013

- **Séléka** rebels push into Bangui, overwhelming FOMAC troops at Damara. **AU** Chairperson [condemns](#) the resurgence of violence in CAR and calls on Séléka to adhere to the Libreville Agreements.

23 March 2013

- The **African Union Peace and Security Council** (AU PSC) expresses deep concern at the situation in CAR and [strongly condemns](#) the resurgence of violence by the Séléka, as well as deciding to impose a travel ban and asset freeze against those involved.
- **French forces** [deploy](#) to protect Bangui airport as Séléka advance into capital.

24 March 2013

- **Séléka** rebels take control of Bangui. At least 13 South African soldiers are killed and more than 24 wounded in firefights in the capital.

25 March 2013

- The **AU PSC** adopts a [resolution](#) expressing concern for civilians in CAR and calling for the perpetrators of the violence to be held accountable. The resolution further suspends CAR from all AU activities and calls on member states to isolate Séléka rebels.
- The **UNSC** [issues](#) a press statement on CAR and strongly condemns the recent seizure of power on 24 March 2013 by the Séléka coalition.

April 2013

3 April 2013

- **ECCAS** calls for the establishment of a transitional government in CAR after the Séléka take power.

4 April 2013

- **South Africa** [announces](#) it is withdrawing its troops from CAR.

16 April 2013

- **UN High Commissioner for Human Rights** (UN HCHR) Navi Pillay [expresses alarm](#) at the deteriorating situation in CAR, noting grave violations of human rights and lawlessness.
- The **AU PSC** [expresses its concern](#) over the situation in CAR, calls for immediate and adequate humanitarian assistance.

18 April 2013

- **ECCAS** holds a high-level meeting in N'Dajema and declares an 18 month timeframe for the National Transitional Council (NTC), as well as a political roadmap. A [decision](#) to dispatch 2000 additional troops is also made.

22 April 2013

- **UN Under-Secretary-General (USG) for Political Affairs** Jeffrey Feltman [visits](#) CAR to appeal for urgent efforts to restore security and end abuses against civilians.

29 April 2013

- The **UNSC** [issues](#) a press statement expressing its “strong concern” at the deteriorating situation in CAR.

May 2013

3 May 2013

- The **International Contact Group-CAR** (ICG-CAR) holds its inaugural meeting in Brazzaville and [declares](#) its concern for civilians. Specifically, the contact group calls on ECCAS and AU member states to lend political, economic and financial support for CAR, urges the international community to work in collaboration to support the transition in CAR and to consider establishing a trust fund for public administration and services, as well as the preparation of elections.

June 2013

12 June 2013

- The **UNSG** names Lt. Gen. (Retired) Babacar Gaye as his Special Representative and Head of Office of BINUCA.

17 June 2013

- An **AU** [report](#) on the situation in CAR details that three months after the seizure of power by the Séléka the situation remains “alarming” and has resulted in “large-scale pillaging, summary executions, rape and other gross violations of human rights.”

20 June 2013

- The **UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights** (UNOHCHR) deploys a fact-finding mission to CAR.

July 2013

8 July 2013

- **ICG-CAR** meets for the second time and encourages AU and ECCAS to expedite the transition of the ECCAS-led peacekeeping force, MICOPAX, to the AU-led *Mission internationale de soutien à la Centrafrique* (MISCA).

19 July 2013

- The **AU PSC** [authorizes](#) MISCA, which will include 3,652 personnel (including 3500 uniformed and 152 civilian personnel). The force is tasked with the protection of civilians, stabilization and restoration of the authority of the central government,

security sector reform and the creation of humanitarian space. Continued consultations with ECCAS are called for to finalize the transition from MICOPAX to MISCA.

29 July 2013 - 2 August 2013

- **UN Assistant-Secretary-General for Human Rights** Ivan Šimonović, [conducts](#) an official visit to CAR to assess the situation of human rights.

August 2013

1 August 2013

- The AU officially [announces](#) the launch of the transition from ECCAS-led MICOPAX to AU-led MISCA. 19 December will mark the assumption of authority by the AU. The AU provides MISCA with a mandate to “neutralize, disarm and remove all foreign armed elements” from the country.

5 August 2013

- **UN human rights experts** [express their serious concern](#) with the situation of human rights in CAR, reporting acts of killings, torture, arbitrary detention, gender-based violence, enforced disappearances, ‘mob justice’ and a pervasive climate of insecurity and the absence of the rule of law.
- The UNSG releases [report](#) on the situation in CAR and the activities of BINUCA from 3 May to 31 July.

14 August 2013

- **UNSC issues** a third press statement on the situation in CAR after hearing a briefing from the Head of BINUC, Lt. Gen. (Ret.) Babcar Gaye. Members of the UNSC expressed deep concern at the security situation and the deterioration of the human rights and humanitarian situation.

19 August 2013

- **Michel Djotodia**, former Séléka leader, is sworn in as interim President of CAR.

21-26 August 2013

- A UN multi-disciplinary mission led by the **Department of Political Affairs** (DPA) is dispatched to CAR to assess BINUCA and provide recommendations regarding the adjustment of its mandate.

28 August 2013

- **BINUCA** [expresses its grave concern](#) at the escalation of violence in Bohong, Paoua, Boda and the capital, Bangui.

30 August 2013

- The AU [issues](#) press release on the planning activities towards the deployment of MISCA, noting the efforts of the organization and international partners.

September 2013

12 September 2013

- The UNHCHR [releases](#) a report on the situation of human rights in CAR after a fact-finding mission was deployed between 20 June and 11 July. The High Commissioner expressed grave concern at the “gravity and intensity of human rights violations in the

country and at the persistent and prevailing legal and security vacuum in which these crimes are committed.”

13 September 2013

- **CAR interim President** Michel Djotodia announces the Séléka have been dissolved.

16 September 2013

- **Congo-Brazzaville** sends 200 troops to bolster MICOPAX.
- The **UNSG** [exchanges a letter](#) with the **President of the UNSC** regarding the findings of a multi-disciplinary UN mission to CAR to assess the mandate of BINUCA.

18 September 2013

- **Human Rights Watch** (HRW) details widespread human rights abuses against civilians by the Séléka in a 79-page [report](#), stating that the forces that seized power in March 2013 have perpetrated the deliberate killing of civilians and wanton destruction of property.

24 September 2013

- The **UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons (IDPs)** [calls upon](#) the transitional government to ensure the protection of IDPs throughout the country.

25 September 2013

- The **UN Human Rights Council** (UNHRC) [holds an interactive dialogue](#) on the situation of human rights in CAR after a UN OHCHR fact-finding mission presented a report of its findings to the body.
- High-Level Ministerial Meeting on the situation in CAR is convened by the **European Union (EU)**, **France** and the **United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs** (UNOCHA) on the sidelines of the opening of the 68th session of the UN General Assembly. ECCAS Secretary-General Ahmad Allam-mi makes a [declaration](#).

27 September 2013

- The **UNHRC** [decides](#) to appoint an Independent Expert to monitor human rights in CAR for a period of one year.

October 2013

8 October 2013

- The **AU PSC** and **UNSC** issue a [joint communique](#) after consultative meetings in Addis, expressing “deep concern” at the security and humanitarian situation in CAR and called for international support for the deployment of MISCA.

10 October 2013

- The **UNSC** [unanimously adopts](#) Resolution 2121, which strengthens the mandate of BINUCA and considers options for MISCA, including providing a UN logistics package or transitioning the force to a UN-led peacekeeping operation.

16 October 2013

- **Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)** [says](#) fighting in CAR reaches “unprecedented levels of violence,” noting attacks are increasingly characterized by religious divisions and that tens of thousands were forced to flee in north-western provinces.

17-19 October 2013

- **UN** Emergency Directors and NGO partners [arrive](#) in CAR to assess the humanitarian situation.

21 October 2013

- **ECCAS** [holds](#) 5th Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on CAR.
- **Equatorial Guinea** sends 200 troops to bolster MICOPAX.

22 October 2013

- The **UNSG** [exchanges](#) a letter with the President of the **UNSC** and recommends the deployment of a UN Guard Force to protect UN staff and premises in CAR.

27 October 2013

- The **UN** dispatches a technical assistance mission to CAR to assess the situation and report on the planning of MISCA. The TAM led by UN Assistant-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Edmond Mulet, and was in CAR until 8 November.

29 October 2013

- The **UNSC** President exchanges a [letter](#) with the **UNSG** noting the recommendation of establishing a UN Guard Unit to protect UN staff and premises in CAR.
- **Amnesty International** states in a 48-page [report](#) that the human rights crisis in CAR is “spiraling out of control” as a result of the unprecedented scale of human rights violations by the Séléka against civilians.

30 October 2013

- **ECCAS** states [meet](#) and discuss the importance of quickly increasing FOMAC forces to 3,500 troops and supporting MISCA.

November 2013

1 November 2013

- **France** and **Rwanda** co-host an ari-a-formula meeting on the situation in CAR for **UNSC** members. **UN OCHA Emergency Director John Ging** warns that the “seeds of a pre-genocidal event” are being sown. **UN Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide Adama Dieng** [says](#) that he “will not exclude the possibility of a genocide occurring” in CAR.

5 November 2013

- The Secretary-General of **ECCAS** [meets](#) with the UN Assistant-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Edmond Mulet, to exchange their views on the political, social and humanitarian situation in CAR.

8 November 2013

- The **ICG-CAR** [meets](#) in Bangui. The meeting is attended by members of the transitional government, as well as by bilateral and multilateral partner states. The participants note their concern for the insecurity of the population, as well as the potential for regional instability if the conflict continues but also commend the various international efforts already undertaken.
- **UN HCHR** Navi Pillay [warns](#) that the cycle of violent attacks and reprisals in CAR threatens to plunge the country into a new conflict.

13 November 2013

- The **AU PSC** holds a meeting on the situation in CAR and expresses its concern with the deteriorating situation and rising intercommunal tensions. The [communiqué](#) reminds the transitional government of CAR of its responsibility to protect the civilian population and calls on member states to give all necessary support for the successful deployment of MISCA.

15 November 2013

- The **UNSG** releases a [report](#) on the situation in CAR. The report details options to support the AU-led MISCA force, including various iterations of increased financial and logistical support, as well as the possible transition of MISCA to a UN-led peacekeeping operation of 6,000 to 9,000 troops.

22 November 2013

- The **AU** Chairperson [appoints](#) Major General (Rtd) Jean Marie Michel Mokoko of the Republic of Congo as Special Representative in CAR and Head of MISCA. Brigadier General Martin Tumenta Chomu of the Republic of Cameroon is appointed Force Commander of MISCA.

24 November 2013

- **HRW** [says](#) war crimes were committed by ex-Séléka rebels led by Gen. Abdallah Hamat in an attack on Camp Bangui.

25 November 2013

- The **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)** [warns](#) “tens of thousands” are seeking refuge in the bush of CAR because of insecurity throughout the country, and have little to no access to assistance.
- The Secretary-General of **ECCAS** gives a [speech](#) on the situation in CAR. Calling CAR a failed state, the Secretary-General calls on the state government to adhere to the Libreville Agreement. He also calls for measures to strengthen MISCA through funding and a UN Chapter VII mandate.
- The **UNSC** holds consultations on the situation in CAR. **UN Deputy-Secretary-General** Jan Eliasson [states](#) that CAR presents “a profoundly important test of international solidarity and of our responsibility to prevent atrocities.”

December 2013

1 December 2013

- 500 troops from **Congo-Brazzaville** arrive in CAR to bolster MICOPAX and bring the total number of African troops to 2800.

2 December 2013

- The **Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for Central Africa** Mr. Abou Moussa [reaffirms](#) the United Nations' commitment to continue to work alongside ECCAS and the AU for a quick return to peace in CAR.

5 December 2013

- **Anti-balaka militias and armed elements loyal to former President François Bozizé** launch an attack against former Séléka forces in Bangui.
- The **UNSC** unanimously adopts Resolution 2127, which authorizes MISCA and French forces to take “all necessary measures” to protect civilians and restore security in CAR. Resolution 2127 also imposes an arms embargo and establishes a Commission of Inquiry. The resolution also directs the UN to begin planning for the transition of MISCA to a UN peacekeeping operation.
- **France** begins to deploy troops in CAR after receiving authorization from the **UNSC**, and patrols begin immediately in Bangui.
- The **EU** [announces](#) it will provide €50M to fund MISCA.
- The **United Kingdom** [announces](#) it will contribute a C-17 transport aircraft to bring French supplies to CAR.
- Proposal for the deployment of an **EU** ‘battlegroup’ – a rapid reaction force of up 1,500 troops deployable within 15 days – to CAR in support of French and African forces is tabled but does not move forward.

6 December 2013

- The **UNSG** issues a [statement](#) expressing his “profound alarm at reports of escalating inter-communal violence in the Central African Republic” and calls upon the “horrific cycle of violence and relation” to come to an immediate end. **UN Humanitarian Coordinator** Valeria Amos also [expresses her concern](#) at the violence in CAR and urges “all those involved in the violence to protect civilians and ensure their safety”.

7 December 2013

- **French President François Hollande** [says](#) at a Summit on Peace and Security in Africa hosted in Paris that the AU will boost MISCA to 6000 troops from 3500 once it assumes operational command.

8 December 2013

- **French forces** [reach](#) north-western town of Bossangoa, where an attack by anti-balaka militias plunged the town into sectarian fighting.

9 December 2013

- **France** [begins](#) disarmament operations against ex-Séléka and anti-balaka forces in Bangui and Bossangoa. Two French soldiers were killed on the night of 9 December in firefights with unidentified combatants.
- The **US Department of Defense** [states](#) it will transport Burundian troops to CAR after a request of assistance from the **French Minister of Defense**.
- **US President Barack Obama** sends an [audio message](#) addressed to the people of CAR.
- Chief Prosecutor of the **International Criminal Court (ICC)** Fatou Bensouda [calls](#) upon “all parties involved in the conflict, (including former Séléka elements and other militia groups, such as the anti-Balaka), to stop attacking civilians and committing crimes or risk being investigated and prosecuted” by the Court.

10 December 2013

- The **EU** Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department [launches](#) humanitarian 'air bridge' to CAR to increase supply of humanitarian goods and personnel.
- The **US** [announces](#) \$60M in funding to allow the State Department to provide defense articles and services to French and African forces.

11 December 2013

- **Belgium** [announces](#) it will provide airlift support, including a C-130 Hercules aircraft, to assist the French and African forces in CAR.
- The **US** [announces](#) two C-17 Globemaster III heavy-lift aircraft and a small command and support team will bring Burundian troops and other supplies to Bangui.

12 December 2013

- The **US** [begins](#) flights between Burundi and Bangui to transport 850 Burundian troops to the AU MISCA operation.
- **MSF** releases an [open letter](#) to the UN humanitarian system, expressing its "deep concern about the unacceptable performance" of UN agencies in CAR.

13 December 2013

- The **AU PSC** meets on the situation in CAR and [decides](#) to authorize a temporary increase in MISCA's strength up to 6,000 uniformed personnel.
- The **UN High Commissioner for Refugees** (UN HCR) [says](#) 159,000 people displaced in Bangui and at least 450 killings in the capital and 160 in other parts of the country since 5 December. "We appeal once again to all parties to let humanitarian help through, and to protect civilians," a UNHCR spokesperson said.
- The **UNSG** [makes](#) a personal radio appeal to the people of CAR. "Too many people are scared and the country is on the brink of ruin. I appeal to everyone to follow the path of peace. The bloodshed must stop. Do not allow the voices of hatred to sow division where none existed before," the appeal read.
- **Norway** [announces](#) NOK 20M in funding to UNICEF for work in CAR.

15 December 2013

- **Canada** [announces](#) it will pledge \$5M dollars to the UN Trust Fund in support of MISCA.
- A **UN OCHA** [flash update](#) states the number of IDPs in Bangui has climbed to 189,000 gathered in 40 sites and that more than 536 people were killed in sectarian fighting.

16 December 2013

- **UNICEF** [states](#) that unabated violence in CAR has led to "horrific killing, abuse and harm" inflicted upon children in the country. Executive Director Anthony Lake says, "This vicious conflict is now affecting 2.3 million children. Children are being killed because they are Christian or Muslim. Children are being forced to flee their homes and hide in terror to avoid the fighters. Children are witnessing horrific acts of violence. Children are being recruited into armed groups - possibly as many as 6,000. These brutal attacks on children are an affront to humanity."
- The **UN HRC** [decides](#) to expedite the appointment of an Independent Expert on human rights in CAR in light of the deterioration of the situation.

- **UN Food and Agriculture Organization** (UN FAO) Emergency Director [warns](#) CAR is facing a looming food crisis, with crop production shrinking drastically as a result of armed conflict.
- The **EU Council of Foreign Ministers** releases a [statement](#) (FR) on the situation in CAR, committing to examine options to contribute to stabilization efforts in the country, including through the Common Security and Defense Policy of the EU.
- The **EU** [increases](#) humanitarian aid to CAR by €18M, bringing the total to €39M.
- **France** Foreign Minister Laurent Fabius says EU countries will soon dispatch troops to CAR, but no official decision taken.

17 December 2013

- **UN HCR** [announces](#) it will be sending additional staff to CAR to reach affected populations. 210,000 are now believed to be displaced in Bangui alone since the outbreak of violence on 5 December. 710,00 are internally displaced and over 75,000 have sought refuge in neighbouring countries.
- **UN Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide and Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict** [travel to CAR](#) as part of a High-level UN envoy to assess the impact of the conflict on the civilian population.

19 December 2013

- The **AU** assumes command of **MISCA**.
- **Chad** [announces](#) it has increased its troop presence in CAR to 850.
- **Amnesty International** releases a [briefing](#) and [public statement](#) (“*None of Us Are Safe*”) indicating that war crimes and crimes against humanity are being committed in CAR. The briefing specifically highlights the killings of 60 Muslim men by anti-balaka forces on 5 December, as well as the targeted killing of nearly 1000 Christian men by ex-Séléka elements between 5 and 6 December. Amnesty estimated the death toll in Bangui since 5 December to be as high as 1,200.
- **HRW** releases a [report](#) (“*They Came to Kill*”) that details escalating atrocities perpetrated by anti-balaka militias against Muslim civilians and continued abuses by ex-Séléka elements against Christian populations in CAR’s Ouham province.
- **UN human rights experts** [call](#) for “an immediate and unconditional halt to the violence” in CAR and for all sides to “bring their forces and militias under control and immediately stop attacks against civilians.”
- The **US** announces an additional \$15M in humanitarian funding and publishes a [comprehensive Factsheet](#) of its assistance to CAR. US Ambassador the United Nations Samantha Power was in CAR as part of a high-level envoy to the country.
- The **UN Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs**, Tayé-Brook Zerihoun, travels to CAR to discuss national reconciliation and the political transition in Bangui and N’Djamena, Chad.

20 December 2013

- **Anti-balaka** forces launch a new offensive in Bangui.
- The **President of France** [announces](#) the EU will consider a joint operation to CAR in January.
- **UN HCHR** Navi Pillay [calls](#) for international efforts to avert the further collapse of CAR. The statement notes that a UN human rights team has documented “human rights violations committed in recent months, including killings, sexual violence, arbitrary detention, attacks on hospitals, destruction of property and targeting of individuals on the basis of their religion.”

21 December 2013

- The **Democratic Republic of the Congo** (DRC) [commits](#) to providing 850 troops to participate in MISCA.
- The **AU Commission Special Representative and Head of MISCA**, General Jean-Marie Michel Mokoko, [hold talks](#) with the Archbishop and Imam of Bangui over how to resolve the inter-communal tensions in the country.

23 December 2013

- The **EU** [bans](#) arms exports and the sending of mercenaries to CAR.

24 December 2013

- **AU** peacekeepers from Chad and Burundi exchange fire with one another as Burundian elements were engaged in disarmament efforts.
- **UNHCR** [steps up assistance](#) to displaced populations in CAR as inter-communal tensions continue to surge in Bangui.
- **MSF** [treats scores of wounded](#) in Bangui as a result of ongoing violence since 20 December, which [reportedly](#) leads to the displacement of thousands.

25 December 2013

- Heavy weapons fire and explosions in Bangui prompts **France** to [deploy tanks](#) at the entrance of the Bangui airport.
- Six **AU** peacekeepers from Chad are killed in an anti-balaka ambush in Bangui.

26 December 2013

- Two **AU** peacekeepers from the Republic of Congo are killed in Bangui by unidentified assailants.
- The **UNSG** [expresses his concern](#) with the continued inter-communal violence in CAR and calls on the NTC “to uphold their responsibilities to rein in those fomenting and perpetrating the violence.”

27 December 2013

- The **UNSG** and **French President François Hollande** [hold a call](#) to discuss the situation in CAR, including efforts to support MISCA and the need to address capacity constraints by raising the number of personnel capable of providing security in CAR. Hollande reportedly [requested](#) that the UN “play a bigger role” in the crisis, prompting an agreement to expedite consultations with respect to the transition from MISCA to a UN-led peacekeeping operation.
- The **Special Representative of the Chairperson of the Commission of the AU** in CAR and **Head of the MISCA**, General Jean-Marie Michel Mokoko, [condemns](#) the attack against MISCA contingents that resulted in the death of two Congolese peacekeepers from the Formed Police Unit (FPU).
- **Dieudonné Nzapalainga**, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Bangui, and **Omar Kabine Layama**, imam and president of the Central African Republic Islamic Community, [call](#) for the dispatching of a UN peacekeeping operation to resolve the crisis in an op-ed for *The Washington Post*.

28 December 2013

- **Senegal** and **Niger** [request assistance](#) from the **International Organization for Migration** (IOM) to evacuate their citizens from CAR.

- The **ICRC** [says](#) the “toll being taken on the civilian population is growing heavier” as sporadic clashes rock Bangui, and notes that the insecurity may result in restrictions on humanitarian access.

30 December 2013

- **UNICEF** [reports](#) that children are being brutalized and suffering “unprecedented levels of violence,” including reports of beheadings and mutilations. At least 16 children have been killed since 5 December and more than 60 wounded.

31 December 2013

- **MSF** confirms that protests erupted at Bangui’s M’Poko airport, where over 100,000 people are seeking shelter. At least 25 were wounded as AU forces sought to break up the crowds.

2014:

January 2014

1 January 2014

- The **Pope** [appeals for peace](#) in CAR.

2 January 2014

- Former CAR President **François Bozizé** [denies](#) orchestrating violence in CAR and called on Michel Djotodia to resign.
- **MSF** [says](#) the situation in Bangui is “out of control” and is forced to reduce its presence at the Bangui International Airport as a result of pervasive insecurity.

3 January 2014

- Chad President **Idriss Déby Itno** [vows](#) that attacks against Chadians in CAR will not go unpunished.
- The **UNHCR** [reports](#) insecurity has pushed the number of displaced in CAR above 935,000 – nearly one-fifth of the population. “Targeted attacks against civilians, looting and the presence of armed elements at some displacement sites have severely limited humanitarian agencies’ access to those in need of urgent assistance,” a spokesperson for the organization said.
- The **IOM** [allocates](#) emergency funding to provide emergency airlift to evacuate migrants from African countries in CAR.

4-6 January 2014

- **Cameroon, Mali, Niger, Nigeria** and other African countries repatriate their citizens amidst continuing violence in CAR

6 January 2014

- The **UNSC** holds a [briefing on the situation](#) in CAR. USG for Political Affairs Jeffrey Feltman [tells the Council](#) that the situation has “greatly deteriorated” since 5 December and that the death toll is “likely substantial”.

8 January 2014

- The **UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons**, Chaloka Beyani, [urges](#) the international community to provide assistance to

the growing number of internally displaced populations in CAR: “The number of displaced persons has increased dramatically over the past few weeks, and immediate access by humanitarian agencies, including to those sheltering in the airport in Bangui, must be granted without delay.”

- The **EU** [considers](#) a [proposal](#) by the regional organization’s External Action Service to rapidly dispatch a military operation to CAR to assist French and AU forces. A decision on such an operation would be reached at a 20 January EU Council of Ministers meeting.
- **Rwanda** [announces](#) it will provide 800 troops to support the AU MISCA force in CAR.
- [Reports](#) emerge that the political fate of **Michel Djotodia**, interim President of CAR and a former Séléka leader, is to be decided at an extraordinary summit of **ECCAS** on 9 January.
- **UNICEF** [launches](#) a major emergency vaccination campaign to prevent the outbreak of measles and polio at displacements sites in Bangui.

9-10 January 2014

- **ECCAS** holds an [extraordinary summit](#) on in CAR in N’Djamena, Chad, during which the **UN Special Representative to the Secretary-General for CAR** (SRSG-CAR), Babcar Gaye, [warns](#) that inter-communal violence in the country poses a long-term danger to the stability of the country and the wider region.
- All 135 members of the **NTC** [fly](#) from Bangui to N’Djamena to participate in the ECCAS summit. **Michel Djotodia**, interim President of CAR, and Prime Minister **Nicolas Tiangaye** [resign](#) from their positions on 10 January.
- The [final communiqué](#) of the **ECCAS** summit condemns the violence in CAR and appeals for greater financial and logistical support to MISCA from the international community.

10 January 2014

- The **UN HCR** [seeks](#) \$99 million to respond to the massive displacements from the crises in CAR and South Sudan for January-March 2014, of which \$40.2 million will be allocated for CAR.
- **Amnesty International** releases a [statement](#) that urges the deployment of additional peacekeepers in CAR in the aftermath of the resignation of interim President **Michel Djotodia**.

11 January 2014

- The **UN SRSG-CAR** issues a [statement](#) that “calls on the people and the leaders of the Central African Republic (CAR) to maintain calm and show maturity following the resignations of the Head of State and the Prime minister of the transition” on 10 January.

13 January 2014

- The **UN SRSG-CAR**, Babacar Gaye, holds a [press conference](#) on the situation, stating that 1000 people had been killed since 5 December and that one in five CAR citizens were internally displaced as a result of the crisis. The SRSG-CAR states that, “Today, people in Bangui can die because of their religious beliefs, because of their clothing style or just because of their physical appearance.” Gaye urges the international community to support AU and French forces.

14 January 2014

- The **UN OHCHR** [releases the preliminary findings](#) of a four-person team deployed to CAR between 12-24 December. The findings point to a “a cycle of widespread human rights violations and reprisals” that include “extrajudicial killings, sexual violence, mutilations, enforced disappearances, ill-treatment, rape and the deliberate targeting of civilians based on their religion.” **UN HCHR** Navi Pillay warns that, “without serious intervention, further attacks, including massive violations such as those that took place on 5 December may well re-occur.” The preliminary assessment points to [collusion](#) between Chadian **FOMAC** contingents and ex-Séléka force in violations, including engaging in “door to door searchers” for anti-balaka forces and Christian civilians on 5 December.
- French President **François Hollande** [expresses](#) optimism that the EU will back proposals for a military operation in CAR to support AU and French forces.
- **Japan** [pledges](#) \$3 million dollars to assist the AU in CAR as part of a larger \$325 million assistance package for its efforts in ensuring continental peace and security.
- The **US** begins to [airlift troops](#) from Rwanda to CAR to contribute to MISCA.

16 January 2014

- **UN OCHA** Emergency Director, John Ging, [warns](#) of the consequences of inaction in CAR after returning from a four-day mission to the country, stating, “The stakes are extremely high. The crisis has all the elements that we have seen elsewhere in places like Rwanda and Bosnia. The seeds are there for a genocide, there is no doubt.” In [remarks](#) to the press, Ging calls the humanitarian situation a “mega-tragedy” and urges increased funding, noting that only 6% of the humanitarian appeal of \$247 million for CAR has been met.
- The **AU PSC** [holds](#) a meeting on the situation in CAR during which the body stresses the need for urgent support to MISCA. The AU PSC reiterates the “need for the AU Member States to fully support the MISCA, particularly by providing the financial resources so critically needed by the Mission, urging them to seize the opportunity of the Donors’ Conference to be held in Addis Ababa, on 1 February 2014...to contribute to the financing of MISCA.” The need to ensure efforts were directed towards the “strengthening of MISCA and the mobilisation of the necessary resources to enable it to effectively fulfill its mandate and pave the way for the possible deployment of a UN peacekeeping operation” was also stressed by the AU PSC.
- The **International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)** [orders](#) its Committee on Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity to ‘audit’ the situations in CAR and South Sudan for crimes committed against populations in recent months.
- **Estonia** [announces](#) it will provide 55 troops to a EU military operation in CAR, pending authorization by the country’s parliament and a decision on 20 January by the EU Council of Ministers.

17 January 2014

- The **UNSG** Ban Ki-moon [expresses](#) his deep concern about “the violence and pervasive fear in the Central African Republic, especially reports of atrocities against civilians” during an informal briefing to the UN General Assembly (UNGA) on the challenges facing the UN in 2014.
- The **UN** [estimates](#) that the number of children fighting in CAR may be over 6,000, and has “risen considerably due to the recent escalation in fighting and the emergence of self-defence groups.”

- The **EU** and **UN OCHA** [announce](#) the holding of a high-level meeting on the humanitarian situation in CAR on 20 January to “take stock of the main challenges on the ground, identify priorities for action in this emergency and work together to make sure that humanitarian organizations have the necessary resources to assist the victims.”
- **EU Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response** Kristalina Georgieva [states](#) that the “option of a U.N. peacekeeping operation must be looked into very seriously,” in CAR.

18 January 2014

- **Save the Children** [reports](#) that at least 23 people, including 3 children, were killed when a convoy of Muslim civilians being evacuated was attacked by anti-balaka elements near Bouar. A spokesperson for the organization states that, “While we welcomed the decision in December to deploy a larger African Union and French force with a stronger civilian protection mandate, it’s clear that this protection is not reaching children in more remote areas. We’re continuing to call for this UN-mandated force to patrol the remotest regions where so much of the violence goes unseen, with more troops deployed if necessary.”

19 January 2014

- The **ICRC** [appeals](#) for an end to inter-communal violence in CAR, which has flared in western and north-western provinces. The organization [reports](#) at least 50 people have been killed in renewed sectarian violence since 17 January.

20 January 2014

- The **UNSG** congratulates Catherine Samba-Panza on her [election](#) as new interim President of CAR.
- **EU** Foreign Ministers [agree in principle](#) to deploy a military operation to CAR. The operation will provide temporary support, for a period of up to six months, to help to achieve a secure environment in the Bangui area. The Council stresses that this operation must be based on a UNSC resolution which will make it possible for a EUFOR operation in the CAR to be launched without delay in support of the efforts of the AU, the UN and France.
- The **EU** and **UN OCHA** host a High-Level [donors conference](#) in Brussels during which over [\\$495 million USD is raised](#) to respond to the humanitarian situation in CAR.
- The **UN HRC** holds a day-long special session ([opening](#) & [closing](#)) on the situation in CAR, during which an Independent Expert, **Marie-Therese Keita Bocoum** of Côte d’Ivoire, is [appointed](#). The **UNSG** remarks that “By acting collectively and in unity, we can uphold our **responsibility to protect** the people of the CAR and help them move from destitution and despair to a more hopeful path.” A resolution is adopted without a vote that strongly condemned the continued and widespread violations and abuses of human rights perpetrated by all actors, and stressed that the perpetrators of such violations and abuses should be held accountable and brought to justice.
- The **US Agency for International Development** [announces](#) an additional \$30 million in humanitarian assistance.

22 January 2014

- **Italy** [announces](#) €2 million in humanitarian assistance to CAR.