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.

Skip to: 2012, 2013, 2014, Most Recent

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
EUFOR RCA – European Union Force to the Central African Republic
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
IDP – Internally Displaced Person
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)
MINUSCA- United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization 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 – United Nations Human Rights Council
UNOCA – United Nations Office for Central Africa
UN OCHA – United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UN OHCHR – United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNHCR – UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UN POE – UN Panel of Experts
USAID – United States Agency for International Development
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
• The 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 President François Bozizé.

30 December 2012
• France sends 150 troops to reinforce its presence at Bangui’s M’Poko International 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 kilometers 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 Bozizé 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 204 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 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 rebel alliance.

**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 will withdraw its troops from CAR.

16 April 2013
UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UN HCHR) Navi Pillay express 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'Djamena and declares an 18-month timeframe for the National Transitional Council (NTC), as well as a political roadmap. A decision to dispatch 2,000 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 communiqué 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.

- 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 aria-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 communique 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. An estimated 1,000 people are killed in the following two days, according to UN OHCHR.
- 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 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 firefight 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.
- Reprisal violence in Loh after the arrest and execution of a man by ex-Séléka leave at least 25 ex-Séléka and Muslim civilians dead and 33 injured, according to UN OHCHR.

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.
- At least 27 Muslim civilians are killed in Bohong in anti-balaka attack.

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 (UNHCR) 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.
- A group of 10 women were allegedly killed by armed Muslim Peulh civilians near Bossangoa, according to UN OHCHR.

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-bala 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-bala 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. At least 27 people killed when ex-Séléka reportedly opened fire at Saint-Jacques monastery in Bangui, according to UN OHCHR.
• 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. At least 71 killed over the four-day period, according to UN OCHA citing the Central African Red Cross.

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.
• At least 40 people are killed in Bangui, according to UN OCHA. A mass grave of at least 30 people who were reportedly executed and exhibited signs of torture is discovered in the capital.

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, condemned 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.
- At least 10 Muslim civilians killed after Anti-Balaka attack in Boyali, according to UN OHCHR.

9-10 January 2014

- ECCAS holds an extraordinary summit on 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.
- Anti-balaka elements reportedly attacked a convoy of Muslim civilians in Bozoum, leaving several people dead and injured, according to UN OHCHR.

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.
- The Central African Red Cross Society estimates that at least 125 are killed in continuing violence in the country between 10-13 January – 25 in Bangui, 97 in Bozoum, 5 in M’Bata

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.
- Amnesty International reports at least 8-10 Muslims civilians are killed in Boyali by anti-balaka elements.

15 January

- The ICRC estimates at least 44 people have been killed in Bangui since 10 January.

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.

At least 43 Muslims civilians are killed by anti-balaka in Bossembele, according to a report from Amnesty International.

The Central African Red Cross Society estimates at least 7 are killed in overnight clashes in Bangui.

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.
- At least 23 Muslim civilians, including 3 children, were killed in an anti-balaka attack on a convoy escorting civilians from Vakap to Bouar, according to Save the Children.

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.

21 January 2014
• A mass grave of about 15 people is discovered outside of Bangui, according to French Defense Minister, Jean-Yves Le Drian, citing French intelligence.

22 January 2014
• The UNSC holds a briefing on the situation in CAR where Mr. Adama Dieng, the Special Advisor to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide states that crimes against humanity are being committed in CAR and “The primary responsibility for the protection of the population lies with the Central African authorities. However, recognizing the fact that the transitional authorities have neither the capacity to protect the civilian population nor to exercise control over the armed elements that are attacking them, particularly women and children, the international community must take concrete measures to assist the State to stop the abuses and protect civilians.” Additionally, statements were made by Ms. Zainab Bangura, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict spoke on the prevalence of sexual based crimes in the conflict and Ms. Kyung-wha Kang, Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, on the humanitarian challenges being faced.
• UNHCR organizes a voluntary evacuation operation for 58 people out of Bossombele to a mosque in Bangui for their protection.
• Italy announces €2 million in humanitarian assistance to CAR.
• The ICRC says it has buried over 60 bodies and removed 29 injured as a result of continued violence since 19 January in the area around Bossembélé, Boyali and Boali.
• At least 10 people are reportedly killed in continuing clashes in Bangui. The Central African Red Cross says 11 burnt corpses are discovered after being dumped in the capital.
23 January 2014

- The UNSG announces the appointment of the members of the CAR Commission of Inquiry to investigate events since January 1, 2013. They are as follows: Jorge Castañeda of Mexico, Fatimata M'Baye of Mauritania and Bernard Acho Muna of Cameroon (Mr. Muna will serve as the Chairperson of the Commission).
- The EU continues airlifts moving 80 tons of relief supplies into Bangui.
- Madame Catherine Samba-Panza is officially sworn in as CAR’s interim president.
- The World Bank announces US $100 million in crisis response for CAR.
- UN OCHA reports that some 922,000 people are displaced across CAR, with 496,731 IDPs in Bangui.
- MISCA sends troops to the Cameroonian border to protect aid convoys. This deployment comes after the WFP announces that 38 of its trucks had been blocked at the border with Cameroon.
- The Central African Red Cross reports at least 16 people are killed in Bangui.

24 January 2014

- At least 9 people are killed in Bangui “when bands of people, some of them Christian self-defense groups, attacked and looted shops in the mostly Muslim Miskine neighborhood of Bangui,” according to reports. Anti-Balaka militia hack to death former CAR Minister for Housing, Joseph Kalite, a Muslim, in Bangui.
- Amnesty International reports more than 50 Muslims were killed in two attacks the organization investigated in villages northwest of Bangui.

26 January 2014

- Amnesty International reports more deaths are very likely in Baoro and Bossemptele but could be prevented by even a small presence of international peacekeepers. In nearby towns with similar tensions, the presence of international forces is undoubtedly making a difference.
- US Secretary of State John Kerry, states that the US will impose sanctions on those responsible for the violence. He says, “The United States is prepared to consider targeted sanctions against those who further destabilize the situation, or pursue their own selfish ends by abetting or encouraging the violence,” and urges the country’s leaders to call on groups to "cease any and all attacks on civilians," including neighboring countries to discontinue allowing arms to flow into CAR.
- Mob violence claims the lives of at least 8 people in Bangui, according to the Central African Red Cross.

27 January 2014

- UN HCHR Ms. Navi Pillay warns that CAR is at critical juncture with renewed fighting and the flight of ex-Séléka and Muslim civilians towards the north of the country and the Chadian boarder. She states, “We simply cannot let the social fabric of this country be torn apart. I call as a matter of utmost urgency upon the international community to strengthen peacekeeping efforts. There is a need to urgently restore security not only in Bangui but also in other parts of the country. Many lives are at stake.”
- The Central African Red Cross says it recovers 13 bodies in both Christian and Muslim neighbourhoods in Bangui as sectarian reprisal violence continues.

28 January 2014
The UNSC grants a year-long mandate extension for BINUCA with a vote of 15-0-0. Additionally the UNSC votes on a Resolution to expand sanctions and authorize an EU operation Resolution 2134 [(S/RES/2134(2014)] also allows for asset freezes and travel ban sanctions, though it mentions no specific names. The EU operation pledges 600 troops to back the AU and French troops on the ground.

Interim CAR President Catherine Samba-Panza states that, "Abuses are continuing despite the presence" of French and African troops, and "those forces do not have enough men to reestablish and assure the security of the people."

30 January 2014

The UNSG welcomes the new Heads of Government in CAR and reaffirms that cooperation towards the success of MISCA is essential.

A two-day summit begins at the AU with the discussions dominated by the crisis in CAR and South Sudan.

The AU PSC releases a communiqué urging “the international community as a whole, including the United Nations, to provide all necessary support to the efforts of the leaders of the region to facilitate an effective international action in support of the CAR.”

MISCA reports Muslim rebels have taken control of a town north of Bangui while MSF reports the northwest town of Bocaranga was deserted after residents fled.

In Cameroon, the WFP reports another 4,500 refugees fleeing CAR violence, adding to the 88,000 refugees already present in the country.

31 January 2014

The EU announces it will contribute €25 million to MISCA along with €20 million of support for elections.

Estonia announces €100,000 of support to CAR: €50,000 through the ICRC and €50,000 via the UNHCR.

The Central African Red Cross says at least 43 people have been killed and 71 wounded in Bangui since 29 December. According to the Associated Press, a spokeswoman for the ICRC in said that the capital is now experiencing “unprecedented levels of violence.”

February 2014

1 February 2014

Red Cross officials report they have collected 30 bodies in the past three days after fighting in the capital Bangui that also left 60 people wounded.

MISCA reports they have taken control of the town of Sibut from Séléka rebels, a crucial link between Bangui and the north of the country.

The AU holds a pledging conference to raise funds to support MISCA and CAR where $132 million was pledged to bring the total pledged to$315 million out of the $410 million AU officials have estimated necessary to keep MISCA working for another year. ECCAS pledges $100 million; South African President Jacob Zuma pledges $1 million and Ethiopian Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn pledges $500,000.

Norway pledges $968,178 for the MISCA mission. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Børge Brende, says “The presence of a robust international peacekeeping mission is vital to protect the sorely tried civilian population and ensure that humanitarian actors can do their work.”

UN DSG Mr. Jan Eliasson appeals to African leaders meeting in Addis Ababa to "provide MISCA with the support required". "We will be judged and measured by our efforts to..."
protect the people of [CAR]," he said. "We must not let them down ... we must not fail to prevent another huge tragedy in Africa."

2 February 2014
- The UN and the AU holds the Eighth Joint Task Force Meeting on Peace and Security in Africa. The Joint Task Force expresses deep concern over the situation in CAR and “the AU and the UN agreed to continue to work together based on their respective mandates and consistent with the provisions of the relevant AU Peace and Security Council (PSC) and Security Council resolutions.”

3 February 2014
- France’s Chief of Defense, Admiral Edouard Guillaud, states during a visit to Bangui that the process of disarming both sides had begun, and "the violence has been partly halted".
- UN HCR begins voluntarily repatriating some 200 refugees from Chad and others from Côte d’Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan and South Sudan because of the violence in CAR.
- In the town of Boda, 75 Christians* were killed when Muslim rebels erected barricades in the town and began killing civilians. (*Contrasting report for the US Department of State reports those killed were mainly Muslim)

4 February 2014
- UNICEF and partners begin setting up temporary classrooms for more than 20,000 children in Bangui and in the north-west of the country. Executive Director, Mr. Anthony Lake, who spent four days in January, says “[Children] are under assault and being killed in brutal, senseless communal violence, and there is an almost total absence of protection for children,” and the schools will return some sense of normalcy to children’s lives.

5 February 2014
- Supposed members of CAR military forces lynch a man suspected of being a Séléka rebel fighter following President Catherine Samba-Panza’s speech at an army ceremony.
- HRW reports rebels from the Séléka group are trying to re-group in the north-east of the country and engaging in “a new wave of horrific attacks against civilians” adding that in some cases Séléka were being helped by Chadian peacekeepers.
- The US condemns the sectarian violence occurring in CAR, stating “The people of CAR must seize the opportunity afforded by its newly appointed transitional leadership and a strong level of international support to end the present crisis and move toward a stable and peaceful society. This will not be successful unless all groups look toward the future and break the cycle of violent retribution for past events.”
- The EU Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece, Mr. Evangelos Venizelos, gives a speech in the European Parliament charting the EU’s involvement in CAR. Furthermore he outlines 3 key elements moving forward: re-establishing security, re-creation of a political process and humanitarian assistance.

6 February 2014
- HRW calls upon the new CAR government to investigate into the lynching of the supposed Séléka rebel on 5 February in Bangui. HRW also reports that lynching has become more common in Bangui, having reported two other lynchings and three lynching attempts that where peacekeepers intervened.
The head of BINUCA in CAR, General Babacar Gaye, says that Wednesday's killing was "unacceptable" and "must be properly investigated and the culprits punished and made an example of." Additionally, French Foreign Ministry spokesperson, Mr. Roman Nadal says, "France condemns the heinous acts that followed the gathering of parts of the Central African armed forces," demanding "a punishment that sets an example."

7 February 2014

- A mob of civilians lynch a Muslim man who fell off a truck trying to flee Bangui and leave his body on the side of the road.
- MSF condemns the continued attacks against civilians stating that Muslim communities are threatened in many towns and are being forced to leave the country. “The fighting in the northwestern towns is forcing the Muslim population to leave. In Bozoum, the community of 2,500 members left the village on Wednesday. In Bouar, more than 8,000 people remain effectively imprisoned, unable to flee the violence to which they have been subjected. Armed groups are preventing their departure, and access to healthcare is almost impossible.”
- The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of BINUCA, General Babacar Gaye meets with interim president, Mrs. Catherine Samba-Panza. Mrs. Samba-Panza states that the lynching of the accused ex-Séléka rebel by CAR armed forces is unacceptable.
- Ms. Fatou Bensouda, Prosecutor of the ICC, releases a statement on opening a new Preliminary Examination in CAR.

9 February 2014

- Violence continues in CAR with HRW reporting at least 11 people dead, including two Muslims who were gruesomely lynched and a lawmaker gunned down in a drive-by shooting. A suspected Christian militiaman kills another Muslim civilian, and was attempting to burn the body when Rwandan soldiers of MISCA shot him dead. The shooting prompted an angry crowd to shout slogans against the soldiers including "Death to the Rwandans."
- The Central African League of Human Rights reports that Mr. Jean-Emmanuel Ndjaroua, representative of the southeast region of Haute Kotto, was gunned down in a drive by shooting following his condemnation of violence against the Muslims in his district at the Interim Parliament on 8 February.
- Looting continues in Bangui, where the looters state “The French won’t fire on us.” French forces have been sweeping door-to-door to try to root out looters.
- French Defense Minister, Mr. Jean-Yves Le Drian begins an African tour in the Chadian capital of N'Djamena mainly focused on the Central African conflict.

10 February 2014

- Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of BINUCA, General Babacar Gaye, condemns the unnecessary and indiscriminate violence that is creating a climate of fear and encouraging the emergence of acts of banditry, including the murder of the member of the National Transitional Council on 9 February.
- The Commander of French troops in CAR, General Francisco Soriano, states "Those who call themselves 'anti-balaka' have become the main enemy of peace in CAR," accusing the militia of inciting violence by "stigmatizing" certain areas as Muslim.
- The EU establishes a military operation to CAR entitled EUFOR RCA as authorized by the UNSC in Resolution 2134. Major-General Philippe Pontiès of France is named EU Operation Commander.
• The LRA Crisis Tracker Project releases a report stating large-scale raids by the Ugandan rebel group, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), have surged in areas of eastern CAR under the authority of ex-Séléka fighters warning “The deteriorating security and human rights situation in CAR could prove to be a lifeline for Kony.”

11 February 2014

• The spokesperson for the OHCHR, Mr. Rupert Colville, tells journalists in Geneva “brazen” public admissions from anti-Balaka fighters boasting responsibility for crimes and murders they have committed “are furthering the culture of impunity and encouraging more people to resort to violence.”

12 February 2014

• Amnesty International releases a report declaring that ethnic cleansing and sectarian killings are taking place in CAR. The “Anti-balaka militias are carrying out violent attacks in an effort to ethnically cleanse Muslims in the Central African Republic,” and “The result is a Muslim exodus of historic proportions.” Furthermore, it reports that peacekeepers have failed to halt the violence in CAR.

• HRW reports the anti-balaka militias are becoming increasingly more organized and using language that suggests their intent is to eliminate Muslim residents from CAR. The Emergencies Director at HRW, Mr. Peter Bouckaert states, “At this rate, if the targeted violence continues, there will be no Muslims left in much of CAR.”

• Interim president Mrs. Samba-Panza declares "We are going to go to war against the anti-balaka." Furthermore she asserts, "they think that because I'm a woman, I'm weak. But now the anti-balaka who want to kill, will themselves be hunted."

• Mr. António Guterres, the UN HCR asserts that “massive ethno-religious cleansing is continuing,” after a visit to CAR during the 11-12 February. He said he “witnessed a humanitarian catastrophe of unspeakable proportions” and called for the international community to re-establish security, law and order for the people of CAR, as safety and security is the most urgent priority.

• The WFP begins airlifts of food into CAR following the roads becoming too insecure to move in enough food for 1.25 million people affected by violence.

• A UNSC holds a debate on the Protection of Civilians that brings a statement from the USG and Emergency Relief Coordinator, Ms. Valerie Amos, wherein she states “I am gravely concerned by reports of reprisals against the minority Muslim community. In many towns, Muslim groups are currently isolated and threatened by Anti-Balaka forces.” France, the UK, Luxembourg, the EU, Lithuania, Guatemala and New Zealand (among others) mentioned the situation in CAR and the need for a resolution to the violence.

• The UNSC issues a Presidential Statement which mentions the UN HCHR's work in CAR and that “a clearer understanding of 'protection of civilians' was needed in peacekeeping operations, as was greater support for humanitarian access.”

• Peacekeepers uncover a mass grave in an ex-Séléka encampment where over a dozen corpses had been placed in an underground chamber.

13 February 2014

• The AU reaffirms their commitment to ensure that the perpetrators and sponsors of violent acts are held accountable for their actions.

• Children are being indiscriminately targeted by both sides in CAR conflict UNICEF reports. Central Africa Regional Director, Mr. Manuel Fontaine states, “There is no future for a country where adults can viciously target innocent children with impunity. All children in the Central African Republic must be protected.”
• The UN has **allocated an additional $10 million** from its emergency humanitarian fund to support the most critical relief operations CAR. This is the second $10 million allocation in about two months from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to support aid efforts in CAR.

14 February 2014
• Italy **pledges € 400,000** to UNICEF to support initiatives to help children in countries including CAR.
• Emergency Relief Coordinator, Ms. Valerie Amos, announces a **plan to visit CAR** from 18-20 February.
• France announces the coming deployment of an extra **400 troops to CAR** to aid with limiting the violence in the country.
• UNSG Mr. Ban Ki-moon warns that “dark clouds of mass atrocities” are looming over CAR. Furthermore, he emphasizes that “The United Nations and its regional partners face an urgent test...We must live up to the promises made around this table to act swiftly and robustly in the face of such bloodshed. **We cannot claim to care about mass atrocity** crimes and then shrink from what it means to actually prevent them.”

15 February 2014
• **International peacekeepers** are conducting door-to-door missions to take control of weapons and detain individuals that have perpetrated atrocities against the Muslim minority in the country. Among those detained is Lieutenant Herve Ganazou, the man in charge of 'anti-balaka leadership' operations.

16 February 2014
• The EU announces that **deployment of troops** for the EUFOR mission will possibly begin in March. Some of the counties supplying troops are: Georgia, Spain, Estonia and possibly Turkey.

18 February 2014
• President Catherine Samba-Panza appeals to the French to keep troops in the country **until after elections in 2015**. The French parliament is due to vote on 25 February to decide if the troops can extend their mandate past the April expiration.
• The town of **Berbérat was invaded by anti-balaka**. There are reports of 10-15 people dead while there are over 500 Muslims being sheltered in the head Christian Bishop’s residence, guarded by Congolese BINUCA soldiers.
• MSF calls upon on Member States of the UNSC, the AU, as well as donor countries, to mobilize to **immediately halt the atrocities against people in CAR**.
• Eight people, including six civilians, were killed in clashes between African peacekeepers and Christian anti-balaka forces in Cantonnier. No MISCA troops were killed. Ex-Séléka rebels are accused of **killing 22 in the western town of Bang**.
• Mr. Dieudonné Nzapalainga, Archbishop of Bangui and the Caritas Central African President, **condemn all attacks on Muslims**.
• Chadian President Mr. Idriss Deby calls on the UN to commit more troops to the CAR in order to end the crisis.

19 February 2014
• UN HCHR Ms. Navi Pillay states, “I remind all leaders in key positions, whether they belong to anti-Balaka, ex-Séléka or the former army, FACA, that they have clear obligations under international law. They have a **responsibility to refrain from**
committing, ordering, inciting or instigating violations of international law and to prevent subordinates from committing such violations.” She continues to emphasize that those committing crimes under the direction of others will hold individual criminal responsibility for their actions.

- The USG for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Valerie Amos travels in Bangui today on a joint mission with UNAIDS Executive Director Michel Sidibé among others, but fighting in the north has reportedly limited their ability to travel around the country. Ms. Amos states, “I am extremely concerned about the humanitarian situation in CAR. The country has plunged into chaos and deadly violence following months of political crisis and lawlessness. We need more troops on the ground to provide security and protection to all civilians across the country.”
- Reports indicate two people have been killed and 38 wounded in clashes between the French forces and anti-balaka militants in Bangui.
- The UNSG urges the UNSC to implement his six-point initiative on CAR including bringing all forces in CAR under a common command, support for MISCA troops, support for the CAR government and acceleration of the political reconciliation process.

20 February 2014
- The UN reports that over 20,000 people have fled from CAR into Cameroon since the beginning of February 2014, almost doubling the number of CAR refugees seeking refuge in Cameroon.
- The UNSC holds a special briefing on CAR.

21 February 2014
- The religious leaders of CAR state that militiamen from both sides are using churches and mosques as shelters and should disarm or be disarmed.
- Robert McCarthy, UNICEF Emergency Coordinator in CAR states, “It’s a situation that has gone from bad to grave. People are taking up arms. They are emotional, they are fearful, and there are terrible things being done in which children are being targeted.”
- UN OCHA humanitarian coordinator in CAR, Mr. Abdou Dieng, calls for up-scaling of security for Muslims in CAR, stating, “Their situation is appalling. People are being killed purposefully, targeted for their religious beliefs. Every night brings more violence and deaths amongst this community.”

22 February 2014
- Three Muslim civilians were shot dead when the taxi carrying them was stopped by mob in Bangui.
- UNSG Ban Ki-moon releases a video statement announcing to the people of CAR “You are not alone. Many countries are working for peace.” Mr. Ban has continually appealed to the international community to do much more: to provide more troops and police to protect people and more aid to save lives.

23 February 2014
- MISCA releases a statement to clarify the conditions in Bossangoa. They state that the city was divided into two sections; one under MISCA protection and the other under the protection of the French Sangaris along with Chadian elements. MISCA has since taken control over the whole town with assistance from Chadian elements, freed the city from armed rebel groups and criminals and conducts regular patrols in attempts to keep violence at bay.
Rwandan MISCA peacekeepers prevent an attempt by leaders of the CAR’s anti-balaka militia to break out of prison in Bangui.

MISCA condemns the murder of the three Muslim civilians on 22 February 2014.

24 February 2014
Cameroonian military transports the last of some 2,000 Muslim citizens who had taken refuge in the Cameroonian Ambassador’s residence in Bangui.

25 February 2014
The UN HCR calls for stepped-up security to protect more than 15,000 people in 18 locations surrounded by armed groups across the north-west and south-west of CAR. "These populations are at very high risk of attack and urgently need better security," said spokesman Adrian Edwards.

The WFP states “We are facing a regional crisis that goes well beyond the borders of CAR,” calling for more funding in fear it will not be able to meet the nutritional needs of the refugees.

French lawmakers vote to extend the military operation CAR noting that whatever the reservations may be, pulling troops out of CAR is not a viable option at this time. French Foreign Minister, Mr. Laurent Fabius, states, “If the Sangaris Operation had not been launched, CAR would today be in a genocide situation. The French were right to intervene.”

26 February 2014
The UNDP launches a $26 million (US) program that “aims to help rebuild the social fabric in the CAR, by reducing vulnerabilities in the social, economic and security spheres,” using local people to rebuild infrastructure and provide temporary jobs to aid in rebuilding the economy.

President Ms. Catherine Samba-Panza calls upon MISCA and the Sangaris to make full use of their UN mandate “wipe out these unchecked elements that poison our lives.”

HRW reports that ex-Séléka fighters joined by Muslim Peuhl cattle herders attack the village of Bowai, northeast of Bossangoa. The attack killed eight people, and at least 10 others – mostly young children – were wounded by gunfire.

28 February 2014
Japan donates US$88.3 million to WFP to aid in providing food for refugees in CAR, among other countries.

After a two-month deployment in CAR, Philip Leclerc, head of the UN HCR’s protection cluster in CAR, states “It is still possible for communities to continue to live together, but intensive mediation is necessary for that to happen.” He continues to discuss how if mediation fails, the UN must provide protection for people to leave the country to safer areas.

Amnesty International calls on the UNSC to authorize a UN peacekeeping operation and for that operation to be given a robust mandate to protect civilians.

March 2014

3 March 2014
Mrs. Catherine Samba-Panza declares she will not succeed in reestablishing stability in the country without “massive international support.”
• The UNSG releases a report on CAR in which he calls for a six point initiative and recommends transition into a UN peacekeeping operation with a Chapter VII mandate to protect civilians, requiring around 10,000 troops.

4 March 2014
• UN OCHA and the UN HRC call for increased international support for the refugees and internally displaced peoples facing a food crisis.
• The Independent Expert for the Situation of Human Rights in the CAR, Marie-Thérèse Keita Bocoum, who was recently appointed by Human Rights Council, will make her first mission to CAR between 4 to 14 March 2014.

5 March 2014
• Amnesty International calls for increased assistance to refugees. With the oncoming rainy season, refugees could become unreachable because of flooding rendering roads impassable and are at risk of waterborne disease. “It is unacceptable for thousands of men, women and children who were forced to leave CAR in fear of their lives, to die here in Chad for lack of even the most basic assistance.”
• Angola and CAR sign bilateral agreements for cooperation in Luanda, including a $10 million donation to assist in the formation and function of the interim government and assist with the humanitarian crisis.
• Mr. Andre Nzapayeke, interim Prime Minister of CAR, reports to state radio that the chiefs of the country’s former Séléka rebel force and the anti-balaka militias have vowed to work for peace in the first meeting involving the two sides.

6 March 2014
• The UNSC holds a briefing on CAR where the USG for Humanitarian Affairs, Ms. Valerie Amos states “Unless the current trajectory is urgently reversed, the demographic and social changes taking place in CAR will have severe and lasting consequences for the country, the region and the continent.” She also declares the situation as continually grave and in need of urgent attention. Additionally, the UN HCR, Mr. António Guterres, states that, after his recent visit in CAR, he was deeply shocked by the barbarity, brutality and inhumanity that have characterized the violence happening in the country.” Lastly, the UN DPKO USG, Mr. Hervé Ladsous, notes that the current forces in the country are not sufficient, nor will there be a ‘quick fix’ for the situation in CAR.
• Ms. Isabelle Gaudeuille, Minister of Justice in Charge of Judicial Reform and Human Rights of CAR, speaks at a Human Rights Council High-level Segment, stating she was thankful for the support of the international community and support of the Human Rights Council.
• Adama Dieng, Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide, speaks at the Human Rights Council on the prevention of genocide stating, “Efforts must be focused on early prevention and not only on responding to situations where the risk of genocide was imminent like in the Central African Republic.”

7 March 2014
• HRW reports that hundreds of Muslims continue to flee, stating that entire communities are disappearing from car into Cameroon and Chad.
• Australia announces that it will send $4 million in emergency assistance to CAR.
• USG for Humanitarian Affairs, Ms. Valerie Amos states in Geneva that, UN officials are “extremely worried that if we do not get the money that we need to preposition, we will have an even further crisis.”
• The Danish Refugee Council announces today that over the past week 400 tons of food has been distributed to IDPs in Bangui.
• MSF reports that violence against civilians remains high and the violence is rendering the deliverance of humanitarian assistance difficult. MSF sends a message to the combatants, stating “We call on armed groups to stop targeting civilians and to respect our medical mission so that we can continue to deliver life-saving medical care.”
• "Despite relative calm in Bangui, the atrocities are continuing," states Georgios Georgantas, head of the ICRC delegation in CAR. ICRC reports they are in contact with both sides and making efforts to stop the violence.
• The AU PSC releases a communiqué of a meeting on CAR, which includes a request for a UN logistical package until a time when a UN peacekeeping operation is functional.
• The AU releases the first progress report on the situation in CAR.
• The EU donates €50 million to MISCA.
• The Special Representative of the UNSG for Central Africa, Mr. Abou Moussa, travels to Yaoundé, the capital of Cameroon, for a one-week working visit to focused on CAR refugee camps and assessing the situation.
• The World Bank’s Board of Executive Directors approve $20 million in emergency funds support IDPs in CAR.

8 March 2014
• Interim President, Mrs. Catherine Samba-Panza condemns attacks on "Muslim sisters" across the country, in a speech to mark International Women’s Day.
• The ICRC reports with outrage the killing of a staff member when militants stormed a Catholic mission where they were stationed.

9 March 2014
• ICRC reports a volunteer was gunned down in Bangui.

10 March 2014
• UN OCHA condemns the killing of the ICRC employee on 8 March 2014.
• Bernard Acho Muna, who chairs the International Commission of Inquiry, a three person body, tasked with probing reports of human rights violations in CAR, compiling information, and helping identify the perpetrators of such abuses, travels to CAR to begin gathering evidence.

11 March 2014
• The EU pledges €4 million to assist refugees from CAR in neighboring countries ahead of Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Cameroon.
• Mr. Laurent Fabius, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, meets with Mr. Toussaint Kongo Doudou, Minister of Foreign Affairs of CAR and reiterated their desires for a UN peacekeeping mission to be deployed to CAR with rebuilding the country and urgent necessity.

12 March 2014
• Finland donates €44.4 million in humanitarian aid to CAR, Syria and South Sudan.
• ICRC condemns the killing of a volunteer on 9 March 2014.

13 March 2014
• European Commissioner for Development, Mr. Andris Piebalgs, announces €81 million of new EU support to CAR during a joint visit to the country with French Minister for
14 March 2014

- CAR’s Transitional Parliament starts work on a new constitution aimed at restoring peace in the country. The constitution will be submitted for public feedback ahead of general elections planned for February 2015.
- UNICEF provides 150,000 mosquito bed nets for 75,000 IDP’s in Bangui.
- UN SG Ban Ki-moon urges "the Security Council to act quickly on my recommendations for a United Nations peacekeeping operation."
- Gerd Müller, Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development announces on a visit to CAR, that Germany will provide C8.5 million towards improving living conditions from displaced peoples in the country. Germany is also supporting WFP with €1.5 million for refugees from the CAR in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

17 March 2014

- The European Commission (EU) sends 100 tons of relief supplies to Bangui; it’s third shipment of humanitarian assistance since the onset of violence in CAR.
- MISCA and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) launch an initiative to empower CAR women to promote social cohesion, conflict resolution and a culture of peace.
- MISCA seizes a large weapons cache near the airport in Bangui.
- Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Mrs. Zainab Hawa Bangura, arrives in Bangui today for a three day visit.

18 March 2014

- With about half of the health facilities having been looted in CAR, the UN today appealed for immediate additional resources to scale up efforts to meet the country’s significant health needs.
- The International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the UNHCR, are organizing an internal relocation for nearly 1,000 Muslims who are trapped inside a school compound in Bossangoa to resettle in the town of Paoua, about 70km from the Chadian border.
- UN HCHR, Mrs. Navi Pillay, arrives in CAR for a three day visit, to discuss the dire human rights situation with the interim Government, key international institutions and peace-keeping forces.

19 March 2014

- Development, Mr. Pascal Canfin, and German Minister for Cooperation, Mr. Gerd Müller.
- Amnesty International, HRW, the Fédération Internationale des Ligues des Droits de l'Homme, Invisible Children, Enough Project and the Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect release a Joint Letter to Foreign Ministers of UNSC Member States, urging them to authorize peacekeeping mission for CAR.
- Namibia donates $500,000 to support MISCA.
- UNSG Ban Ki-moon meets with the head religious leaders of CAR: Mgr. Dieudonne Nzapalainga, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bangui, Imam Oumar Kobine Layama, President of the Islamic Council in the Central African Republic, and Reverend Nicolas Guérékoyame-Gbangou, President of the CAR’s Evangelical Alliance. Mr. Ban continued to state that the message of coexistence and forgiveness these leaders are spreading is ‘under threat.’
• Theophile Timangoa, Minister of Defense in CAR, asks the population in a statement on state radio "to lay down your arms unconditionally and wait for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration program."

• General Philippe Ponties, the French commander of EUFOR RCA peacekeeping force which had been due to deploy in the CAR this week, announces that the EUFOR RCA mission does not have enough soldiers to be deployed.

• Ertharin Cousin, Executive Director of WFP, pleads for assistance for the population of CAR. He states that if food is not provided to the starving, people will be forced to eat the seeds being provided to plant, and the country will end up with no harvest in the fall.

• UN HCHR, Mrs. Navi Pillay, states in Bangui, “My team has gone around the country, so we know of actual cases of atrocity and killings, first by the Ex-Séléka and now by the anti balaka, and we recorded them and [submitted] the report to the Human Rights Council, and of course, I’m deeply concerned about the interreligious thrive, I’m very concerned about the incited language, hateful language, language such as we have to cleanse the place, we have to clear out all the Muslims because this kind of incitation could lead to greater conflict.”

20 March 2014
• UN HCHR, Navi Pillay states (at a press conference during her three day mission in CAR) that, “MISCA, the Sangaris and the humanitarian agencies are grappling with enormous problems, as well as with terrible dilemmas such as choosing between unwillingly aiding the “cleansing” of trapped Muslim populations, or leaving them – against their will – in places where they are in real danger of being slaughtered en masse.

21 March 2014
• The World Bank is funding an $8 million agreement with Food and Agriculture Organization as part of a $20 million programme to support food aid and agriculture production, which is being implemented in coordination with the WFP.
• French President Francois Hollande appeals to European countries to quickly provide enough troops for the delayed EUFOR RCA mission to CAR stating that 500 troops are still needed for the mission’s deployment.
• Amnesty International calls for an end to gross human rights violations, including war crimes and crimes against humanity, that continue to take place in many parts CAR despite the presence in the country of the AU and Sangaris forces.
• The International Contact Group for CAR completes its 4th meeting, reviewing the evolution of the crisis since November 2013.

23 March 2014
• At least four people are killed in clashes between armed groups and international peacekeepers in Bangui.

24 March 2014
• HRW issues a 133-page compendium of materials produced in the year since the Séléka rebel coalition overthrew the government of President Francois Bozizé, on March 24, 2013.
• The anti-balaka militia in the town of Boda have rejected a government-sponsored attempt to allow a Muslim community of about 12,000 people to Resettle there. A spokesman for an anti-balaka militia group in Boda stated, “We don’t want the Muslims
to stay here...They have burned our houses and killed our relatives. We don’t want them in the CAR or in Boda.”

- Christian and Muslim leaders from CAR appeal to UNSG Ban Ki-moon to rapidly deploy peacekeepers to stop the country’s "descent into hell".

25 March 2014

- At least 18 people have been killed in Bangui since Saturday 22 March as a result of clashes between armed groups and foreign peacekeepers. MSF reported three fatalities among the wounded and said the high level of insecurity was hampering medical help and getting victims to hospital.
- A MISCA peacekeeper was killed in Boali during a firefight with anti-Balaka militia, of whom 12 were killed.
- In response to the death of peacekeepers in Boali, MISCA declares anti-balaka to be terrorists.

26 March 2014

- The head of MISCA, Congolese General Jean-Marie Michel Mokoko, declared war on the anti-balaka, stating "From now on, we consider the anti-balaka as enemies of MISCA."
- General Babacar Gaye, head of BINUCA, states: “I have recommended that armed groups present their grievances, so that the Government can be in a position to immediately kick start a national political dialogue. We will not sort out this crisis and we will not stop the violence if there is no political solution.”
- Amnesty International call on the EU to immediately move forward with plans to send peacekeepers to CAR, amid surge in violence.

27 March 2014

- General Babacar Gaye, head of BINUCA, states for actors in CAR to "get a grip" and not allow blind hatred to destroy the country.
- The Hon. Christian Paradis, Minister of International Development and La Francophonie, announces more than $11 million in additional funding to help meet widespread humanitarian needs in the CAR.

28 March 2014

- HRW releases report entitled, “Central African Republic: Siege on Capital’s Muslims,” detailing the crimes committed against the Muslim minority in CAR.
- CAR (among others) receives $ 2 million from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN in a unique African led fund to help improve food security continent.
- ICRC states that persistent, widespread violence is exacerbating a major humanitarian crisis in CAR.
- Mr. Volker Turk (UNHCR) says in a press briefing that the scale of communal hatred was shocking. He continues, stating, "There would be a massacre were it not for Sangaris. Were it not for Sangaris, that Muslim community would no longer exist."
- Twenty people are killed when a group of young Muslims threw grenades into a crowd of Christians attending a wake in Bangui.
- Germany announces it will provide air transport for the EUFOR RCA mission.
- MSF releases a report entitled “CAR: A year of continuing violence against civilians”, where the MSF team in CAR details the atrocities they have witnessed in this country.

29 March 2014
• The EU signals that the EUFOR RCA mission, due to deploy last week, has received the necessary troop contributions for deployment.
• UN report shows Chadian soldiers in MISCA killed 30 civilians and wounded 300 others in Bangui.

31 March 2014
• MISCA releases a statement stating that the civilians injured and killed by Chadian troops on 29 March were being used as human shields by the anti-balaka and deplores the use of civilians as shields.
• UNSG Ban Ki-moon condemns in the strongest possible terms all acts of violence against civilians in CAR and states that those responsible will be held accountable.

April 2014

1 April 2014
• Renewed violence creates an additional 16,000 IDPs in Bangui.
• The EU launches EUFOR RCA manned by 1,000 troops with a six month mandate.
• The United Kingdom International Development Minister, Lynne Featherstone urges the international community to commit more support to the worsening situation in CAR. Britain announces it will provide seeds, farming tools and protection for people affected by the crisis.
• A UN OHCHR press release states the concern for the situation in CAR, reporting around 60 people have been killed since 22 March. UN OHCHR urges states to support the UNSG’s plea for thousands more police and soldiers to stabilize the situation.
• MISCA Head of Mission discusses peace with CAR Women where leaders and call for more cooperation from elites in the peace process.
• More than 4,300 people in the city of Ndélé, received food and other basic necessities last week in a distribution by the ICRC in cooperation with the Central African Red Cross Society.

2 April 2014
• African and European leaders hold crisis talks on the escalating violence in CAR as some 80 nations gather in Brussels for the International Conference on Genocide Prevention.
• Stating that the world failed to stop CAR's slide “into a grave political, economic and humanitarian crisis,” UNSG Ban Ki-moon urges African and European leaders meeting in Brussels to act quickly to end the killing, protect civilians and prevent further inter-communal strife, including through the deployment of a UN peacekeeping force.
• Save the Children states the deployment of EUFOR RCA is a necessary addition to troops on the ground.
• Amnesty International releases statement following the announcement of EUFOR RCA deployment, stating that the EU and AU cannot fail the people of CAR.

3 April 2014
• HRW reports anti-balaka fighters killed at least 72 Muslim men and boys, some as young as nine, in two attacks in southwestern CAR on 1 and 5 February. Additionally, armed Séléka fighters, supported by Peuhl cattle herders, killed 19 people on 22 February in the village of Yakongo.
• Chad announces the withdrawal of its troops from MISCA after being accused of siding with a mainly Muslim movement that seized power last year. The government in N’Djamena says it is withdrawing from the MISCA force as it denounced "a wanton and
malicious campaign” against its troops, one that it said made them "bear the responsibility" for all the country's troubles.

4 April 2014
- Christian Mukosa, Amnesty International’s Researcher on Central Africa, states, [on the withdrawal of Chadian troops from MISCA] “This withdrawal must not give a free ride to impunity for those Chadian peacekeepers allegedly responsible for human rights violations in CAR that killed dozens of civilians as recently as last weekend.”
- The AU reiterates its appreciation to Chad for its invaluable contribution to the peace efforts in CAR.

5 April 2014
- UNSG Ban Ki-moon visits Bangui on his way to attend the Rwandan genocide 20 year Commemoration events in Kigali. He states, "It is your responsibility as leaders [of CAR] to ensure that there are no such anniversaries in this country," warning that "ethno-religious cleansing" is already happening in CAR.

7 April 2014
- UN OCHA warns that looming rains threaten displaced in CAR. The IDPs need to move from their shelter locations due to risk of flooding, abhorrent conditions and disease. However, many are reluctant, fearing the armed groups in the capital.
- The Government of Italy announces the distribution of €300,000 of aid to CAR falling under a framework of € 2.5 million worth of initiatives the Italian Cooperation intends to carry out this year in CAR.

8 April 2014
- Thirty people are killed in clashes between mainly Christian militias and minority Muslim fighters in the central town of Dekoa.
- UN HCHR Navi Pillay briefs the UNSC on the situation in CAR stating the violence had reached a “terrifying level”.

9 April 2014
- Troops from EUFOR RCA arrive in Bangui and an initial group of 55 make their first patrols in Bangui.
- Ms. Samantha Power, US Ambassador the UN, visits Bangui and voices her support for a UN peacekeeping force as well as a need to “redouble efforts” in CAR.
- The US Government releases fact sheet detailing their involvement in CAR, announcing an additional $22 million in humanitarian aid.

10 April 2014
- The UNSC votes unanimously to send 12,000 UN peacekeepers to CAR, dubbed the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in CAR (MINUSCA). The force is authorized with the primary task to protect the civilian population of CAR. It will assume authority from MISCA on 15 September 2104.
- The UN Independent Expert on the situation of Human Rights in CAR, Marie-Thérèse Keita Bocoum, begins her second visit to the country today and will remain until 18 April. A report is to be presented to the Human Rights Council in June 2014.

11 April 2014
• MSF reports nearly 7,000 people fleeing to the bush after fighting erupts in Boguila during the night.
• UNHCR reports that displaced persons from CAR seeking to flee to Cameroon are being blocked and attacked by anti-balaka militias, with many arriving with machete and gunshot wounds.
• MISCA escorts from 550 Muslim civilians at high risk of attack by anti-balaka militias from Ecole Liberte in Bossangoa to Gore, Chad.

12 April 2014
• The AU welcomes the adoption of the UNSC resolution authorizing the UN peacekeeping mission in CAR.
• Reports emerge that 14,000 Muslim civilians are trapped in the town of Boda, in southwest CAR, by anti-balaka militias that have encircled the area.

13 April 2014
• Chad completes the full withdrawal of its MISCA contingents from CAR.

16 April 2014
• UN HCR Antonio Guterres warns that the conflict in CAR could embroil the whole region and threaten global security, including destabilizing further countries such as Sudan, South Sudan, Nigeria, Mali and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

17 April 2014
• The UNSG makes an appeal via radio to the people of CAR urging for an end to the violence. He states, “Your future is not partition and bloodshed. It must be unity and peace.” Mr. Ban continues further, proclaiming that those committing human rights abuses will be brought to justice.

21 April 2014
• Djibouti announces it will send a gendarmerie contingent of 140 troops to CAR.

22 April 2014
• The UN evacuates 93 Muslims from the PK12 neighbourhood of Bangui to Bambari in eastern CAR to "save their lives", according to officials. The humanitarian convoy received military escort from French and MISCA forces.

23 April 2014
• Russia and China block a proposal by the United States and France at the UNSC to impose targeted sanctions against three individuals, including former President Bozize.
• Marie-Thérèse Keita-Bocoum, the UN's Independent Expert on the human rights situation in CAR, urges the government to establish contact with local populations outside of Bangui to promote inter-communal reconciliation.

25 April 2014
• French forces are attacked by unidentified gunmen in the PK5 neighbourhood of Bangui’s 3ème arrondissement and exchanged with the assailants for over 3 hours, according to officials from Operation Sangaris. The UN reports that seven people are killed as a result.
• A youth group in the town of Bambari, located in eastern CAR, calls for the partition of the country and declaration of independence of the country’s north and east.
• UN Special Rapporteurs on the human rights of internally displaced persons (IDPs), Chaloka Beyani, and on minority issues, Rita Izsák, warn that the evacuation and relocation of vulnerable minority populations in CAR must be a “measure of last resort and implemented in full consultation with them and in accordance with international standards.”

• The UNSG announces the appointment of Aurélien Agbénonci of Benin as Deputy Special Representative for MINUSCA, UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative. Laurence D. Wohlers of the United States is also appointed Deputy Special Representative (Political) for MINUSCA.

26 April 2014
• Sixteen people are killed, including 3 local staff of MSF, during an armed robbery against an MSF clinic in Boguila. “We are extremely shocked and saddened by the brutal violence used against our medical staff and the community,” said Stefano Argenziano, MSF Head of Mission in CAR.

27 April 2014
• UN agencies, humanitarian actors and French and AU peacekeepers evacuate 1,300 Muslims threatened by anti-balaka militias and mobs of civilians from the PK12 neighbourhood of Bangui.

28 April 2014
• Anti-balaka militias attack the convoy of Muslim civilians being escorted by MISCA peacekeepers near Dissikou in northern CAR, killing two and wounding seven. The IOM and UNHCR condemn the attack.
• EU High Representative Catherine Ashton and Commissioner Kristalina Georgieva condemn the 26 April killing of 16 unarmed civilians at an MSF hospital in Boguila.

30 April 2014
• EUFOR-RCA assumes authority for security at Bangui M’Poko International Airport. 150 troops are presently deployed from France and Estonia. The force is expected to reach 800 troops and receive reinforcements from Spain, Finland, Italy and Georgia, among others.

May 2014

1 May 2014
• A local UNHCR staff member is killed by anti-balaka militias in PK16 on the road from Bangui to Damara.
• Unknown gunmen reportedly kill 15 civilians, including children, in the town of Markounda, located in northern CAR along the border with Chad
• Islamic Relief launches an emergency appeal for aid to reach vulnerable populations in CAR.
• UN Under-Secretary-General and Head of UN DPKO Hervé Ladsous visits CAR to assess the situation.
• UN OCHA operations director John Ging remarks that the ethnic and religious dimension of the crisis “has resulted in the segmentation and segregation of communities. Ordinary people are being radicalized...manipulated [and] made to believe that segregation is the solution to the crisis.” Commenting further on the need to evacuate and relocate vulnerable Muslim populations, Ging states that it is, “a collective
failure of the international community that we were not able to provide the security for people in their homes.”

3 May 2014

- UN Under-Secretary-General and Head of UN DPKO vows “no effort will be spared” toward the full deployment of the recently-authorized UN peacekeeping mission, MINUSCA, during a visit to CAR.

5 May 2014

- The AU reports at least 100 people, including many civilians, have been killed in clashes between ex-Séléka and armed Fulania tribesmen in Markounda and Paoua in northwest CAR. An additional 30 people, including at least 22 civilians, were killed in Mala, 200 kilometers northeast of Bangui, as a result of clashes between ex-Séléka and anti-balaka forces.
- MSF calls upon the government and all parties to the conflict to publicly condemn attacks against civilians and humanitarian workers following an attack against a clinic in Boguila on 16 April that left 16 civilians killed, including 3 local MSF staff.

6 May 2014

- The UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children report estimated that 2.5 million people are in need of assistance in CAR. Children in particular are bearing the brunt of the crisis. Insecurity and lawlessness throughout the country have led to children being displaced, separated, maimed, abducted, killed and raped. Gender-based violence has also increased dramatically and the number of children recruited into armed groups has risen to at least 6,000.
- In an attack by around 40 heavily-armed militants on French peacekeepers on a road leading to the village of Boguila in the northwest of the strife-torn country, reportedly several gunmen were killed.
- The European Commission is increasing its support to refugees who have been forced to flee to Cameroon and Chad by six million euros - on top of the Commission’s support of €4 million.
- MINUSCA reiterates its commitment to support peace efforts and reconciliation under the transition authorities in Bangui.
- The UN Secretary General released his report on the activities of the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa and on the Lord’s Resistance Army-affected areas. The region is heavily affected by the deteriorating situation in CAR.

8 May 2014

- A team from the International Criminal Court arrived in war-torn Central African Republic on Thursday on a first fact-finding mission to investigate crimes committed in the country since bloodshed broke out in 2012. The ICC announced in February that it had opened an initial probe in the latest violence.

9 May 2014

- The UN Security Council ordered sanctions – an asset freeze and travel ban – against three Central African Republic leaders, including former president Francois Bozize, the leader of the anti-Balaka militia Levy Yakete and the Séléka militia’s number two Nourredine Adam.
• Armed violence erupted in Boyina village, 57 km from Bouar (Nana Mambere Province) on the Bouar-Bozoum road. Seven ex-Séléka elements and five anti-Balaka militias were killed. Many people sustained injuries on both sides. After seeking support from their group in Bouar, anti-Balaka elements are pursuing the conflict into Kounde, 67 km from Bouar.
• UNICEF survey revealed that more than half way through the school year, almost two thirds of schools remain closed.

10 May 2014
• UNHCR and CAR authorities concluded the voluntary repatriation programme of Congolese refugees from Batalimo. Since the programme was launched on 10 April, 6,283 people (representing 1,502 families) have been repatriated to Libenge, Businga, Mbandaka and Zongo in the Democratic Republic of Congo.
• 13 people were reportedly killed by Séléka and Peul armed men in Dissikou, Kaga Bandoro
• At least 500 ex-Séléka fighters met in Bamingui-Bangoran Prefecture’s Ndele town to discuss force unity and appointed General Joseph Zindeko as army chief. The humanitarian community is closely monitoring the actions of ex-Séléka and other armed groups to determine potential emergent needs or impact on assistance efforts.

12 May 2014
• Chad announced it is closing its border with the Central African Republic on Monday, saying it wants to stop violence spilling over from the sectarian conflict next door.
• In a presidential statement adopted today, the Security Council expressed concern at the deterioration of stability in parts of Central Africa, particularly in the Central African Republic, as well as maritime insecurity in the Gulf of Guinea, and called upon all stakeholders to increase cooperation to challenge the threat of the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) and other armed groups.
• The Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect conducted a research mission to the Central African Republic with the Center for Civilians in Armed Conflict and the Stimson Center from 25 March to 2 April 2014 with the objective to assess efforts to uphold the Responsibility to Protect (R2P), focusing specifically on the protection of civilians, accountability for grave human rights violations and reconciliation initiatives.

13 May 2014
• President Obama issued a new Executive Order declaring a national emergency and authorizing the imposition of sanctions against former CAR President Francois Bozizé and four ex-government officials and armed group members linked to violence and atrocities in the country, as was announced in a statement by the Press Secretary on the Central African Republic.
• At least 13 people were burned alive in the region of Kaga Bandoro in the country’s centre at the weekend when they were rounded up by armed men believed linked to former rebels of the mainly Muslim Séléka group and the Peuls ethnic group.
• French journalist, Camille Lepage, has been killed in Central African Republic, the first death of a Western reporter in the country since France sent troops there in December.

14 May 2014
• In a Press Statement the members of the Security Council strongly condemned the killing of a French journalist near Bouar, Central African Republic, on 13 May.
The ICRC released its annual report for 2013 where it identified the devastating effects of acute crises that emerged at the end of 2013 in Central African Republic.

26 international NGOs express their deep concern over violence in the Central African Republic, condemn recent attacks against humanitarians and reaffirm their commitment to helping civilians in need.

15 May 2014

- Nearly ten people, most of them civilians, died when rival militias clashed earlier this week in the center of the strife-torn Central African Republic, a source in the African peacekeeping force said Thursday.
- The Global Centre for R2P released its bimonthly bulletin monitor and featured the current crisis of CAR as violence against civilians remains pervasive.
- In a Press Release the IMF Executive Board announced the approval US$12.9 Million of financial assistance under the Rapid Credit Facility for the Central African Republic in support of the authorities’ emergency economic recovery program.
- USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance began airlifting relief items into CAR’s capital city of Bangui for consignment to partner Catholic Relief Services (CRS). USAID/OFDA-provided commodities included blankets, water containers, and kitchen sets, which will be distributed to approximately 30,000 IDPs in Ouham Prefecture’s Bossangoa town in the coming weeks.
- The Secretary General released his report on children in armed conflict, noting that in CAR the recruitment and use of children became endemic throughout 2013 and increased with the surge in violence that has plagued the country since mid-September.

16 May 2014

- UNHCR is seeing new displacement in Central African Republic following a recent intensification of conflict in the centre-north. Already, as of 2 May, more than 23,000 people, mostly Christians, were displaced in the Kaga Bandoro area.
- At least 31 people, mostly civilians, were killed in villages located between Dekoa, Kemo prefecture, and Kaga Bandoro, Nana-Grebizi prefecture during heavy fighting between former Séléka rebels and anti-Balaka militia, announced a sources of the local Red Cross, which indicated that 10 dead bodies found in a mass grave were wearing military uniforms.
- At least three people were killed and five others wounded in attacks on two villages in the area of Batafango (Ouham) by armed men, described as Fulani.
- UNICEF and partners have secured the release of over 1,000 children from armed groups in the Central African Republic this year.

17 May 2014

- The WFP announced in its Car crisis Cross-border impact report that 97,638 persons have arrived in Chad, 76,961 refugees have fled to Cameroon, 61,374 refugees are reported in Democratic Republic of Congo (more than 70 percent of whom arrived since December 2013) and 9,000 refugees have fled to Republic of Congo since December 2013.

22 May 2014

- Some 1,500 people have been displaced by fighting that broke out between Sangaris and ex-Séléka elements in Bambari town centre.
23 May 2014

- UNHCR issued a fresh appeal for funds to help the growing number of refugees arriving in eastern Cameroon from the Central African Republic, many of them malnourished and ill after walking and hiding in the bush for weeks.
- The Peace and Security Council of the African Union, at its 436th meeting noted with concern that the situation in the CAR and the conflict in South Sudan have impacted negatively on the operations of the RTF and created opportunities that the LRA is trying to exploit to reorganize and resume large-scale attacks against civilians.
- A joint mission of the African Union, United Nations and Economic Community of Central African States will visit Bangui from 24-26 May 2014, to highlight the situation of women and girls who have been particularly adversely affected by conflict and the resulting humanitarian suffering in the Central African Republic.

24 May 2014

- Save the Children warns that more than one million children’s lives are at risk in the Central African Republic as aid organization’s access to vulnerable populations is severely impeded because of worsening security.

25 May 2014

- At least three Muslim youths were killed and mutilated by a Christian militia in Central African Republic while on their way to play a reconciliation soccer game.

28 May 2014

- At least 15 people, including a priest, were killed and thirty injured in an attack by an armed group on a church in the Fatima neighborhood, which is located near PK5, where thousands of displaced people have sought refuge. The attack led to a further escalation of violence, resulting in 20,000 more people being forced to leave their homes.

29 May 2014

- Catholic Relief Services has committed $5 million to relief, recovery and reconciliation programs in the Central African Republic.
- At least three people were killed in Bangui during demonstrations against the government and international forces, who have expressed a willingness to respond to any threat in the CAR capital experiencing a new outbreak of violence.
- The Secretary-General strongly condemns the recent attacks in the Central African Republic, including yesterday at the Church of Notre Dame de Fatima in Bangui.
- UN Fifth Committee considered the proposed $313 million to cover initial costs of MINUSCA.

30 May 2014

- Two people were killed when peacekeepers opened fire on thousands of anti-government protesters in the Central African Republic on Friday following a deadly church attack in which 27 people were kidnapped.
- President Catherine Samba-Panza sent a formal request to the ICC to open an investigation into crimes committed during inter-communal violence raging there since mid-2012.
31 May 2014
- Hundreds of Muslims marched in their last major enclave in Central African Republic's capital Bangui, protesting against a call by the president that they disarm and demanding their safe evacuation from the city.

June 2014

1 June 2014
- OCHA Senior Humanitarian Coordinator (SHC), Claire Bourgeois, leads an inter-agency mission in Bangui to some of the sites that have received the highest numbers of IDPs. The mission found that most of the sites visited were already overcrowded, and the new arrivals had put extra pressure on scarce water services and basic reserves. The mission assessed the humanitarian situation of IDPs and revealed important needs across a number of sectors.

2 June 2014
- AU peacekeepers from the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) have been implicated in the enforced disappearance on March 24, 2014, of at least 11 people, Human Rights Watch said.

8 June 2014
- The CAR government collects several hundred weapons in a disarmament drive but admitted it was a modest amount after months of rampant arms proliferation.

9 June 2014
- ACCORD, through its Peacemaking Unit, has provided technical support to a two-day joint solidarity mission to the Central African Republic. The mission, which was co-led by Mme Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, UN Under-Secretary General and Executive Director of UN Women, Mme Bineta Diop, Special Envoy of the AU on Women, Peace and Security, and Ambassador Adolphe Nahayo, ECCAS representative in CAR; aimed at drawing the attention of the international community to the situation of women and girls in CAR

10 June 2014
- At least 22 people were killed and dozens injured in clashes between former Séléka rebels and Christian anti-Balaka militias in Ouaka’s Liwa.

13 June 2014
- After unverified reports suggested that Chadian border guards turned away populations—including Central Africans and Chadian nationals unable to prove citizenship—attempting to cross from northwestern CAR into Chad at the Sido border point, UNHCR publicly asked CAR’s neighboring countries, including Chad, to keep borders open and allow individuals access to safe havens in accordance with international law. UNHCR is in touch with Chadian authorities for further clarification.

17 June 2014
- USAID airlifts vital relief supplies—blankets, kitchen sets, hygiene kits, and water buckets—to help Central Africans in urgent need in Bangui and Ouham-Pendé, an area of northwestern Central African Republic virtually unreached by humanitarian aid since the escalation of violence in December. This flight is the second in a two-part airlift operation transporting supplies to help an estimated 42,000 vulnerable people.
20 June 2014
- Norway will provide an additional NOK 50 million to the Central African Republic

23 June 2014
- An group of armed fighters attacks the village of Liwa, around 10km from Bambari, killing 17 residents, mostly Muslims of the Peulh ethnic group, heightening the crisis.

24 June 2014
- FIDH and its member and partner organizations, the Central African League for Human Rights and the Central African Human Rights Observatory publish a report stating that war crimes and crimes against humanity have been perpetrated in the Central African Republic and continue to be.
- The government of Finland will donate additional EUR 1.5 million in humanitarian assistance for the Central African Republic.
- Lt. Gen. Babacar Gaye, the Secretary-General’s Special Representative and Head of MINUSCA, briefs the members of the UN Security Council on the deteriorating situation.

25 June 2014
- UNDP, working in partnership with the UN Peacebuilding Fund and the World Bank, takes steps to resume the payment of salaries of civil servants. As part of its efforts to safeguard core government services in the capital Bangui, UNDP transferred half of the USD 4.6 million from the United Nations Peace-building Fund to the Bank of Central African States, which will cover 3,417 police and gendarmerie salaries from May to August. In parallel, the World Bank will be paying the salaries of the rest of the civil service.
- In a press release OCHA’s Senior Humanitarian Coordinator to the Central African Republic, Claire Bourgeois, strongly condemned the upsurge in intercommunity violence in and around the town of Bambari.

26 June 2014
- The US announces it will increase humanitarian aid to the CAR by $51M this year, bringing the total funding to $118M.
- The interim report of the UN COI into the situation CAR is published. The report concludes that there are reasonable grounds to believe that all parties to the conflict have, since 1 January 2013, perpetrated serious violations of international human rights and international humanitarian law and abuses of human rights.

July 2014

1 July 2014
- A spokesman for the Ugandan army said its forces in CAR had clashed for the first time with Séléka, killing 12 and suffering one casualty, as they were hunting LRA rebels near Nzako, a small mining town located in the CAR’s Mbomou prefecture that has been a hotbed of LRA activity in the past year. A Séléka official told Reuters on Monday that 15 of their fighters and three Ugandan soldiers were killed.
- In Bambari 7 French troops were injured in a grenade attack.
- The UN Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic Sanctions Committee publishes its interim report on the situation.
3 July 2014
- USAID airlifts over 186 metric tons of emergency supplies for conflict-affected children. The flight is the first of a two-part airlift to benefit 60,000 vulnerable people. The second airlift is scheduled to arrive in two weeks.

4 July 2014
- A grenade was thrown into a mosque in Paoua (Ouham Pende Province) during prayer time, injuring 34 people.

7 July 2014
- Former Séléka fighters and armed Muslim civilians attacked a church compound in Bambari where thousands of civilians had taken refuge. According to preliminary casualty figures from the CAR Red Cross, 26 people were killed and 35 injured.

10 July 2014
- ICRC issues a statement on the continuing violence in Bambari following the deadly attack on the church compound on 7 July.

14 July 2014
- EU Development Ministers jointly launch a multi-donor aid fund for CAR, with initial contributions of €64 million.

15 July 2014
- Human Rights Watch warns that a “deadly cycle of sectarian violence” is escalating in eastern provinces of CAR.

16 July 2014
- A retrospective mortality study conducted by MSF among Central African refugees in Sido, Chad, found that 2,599 people died between November 2013 and April 2104, during the violent crackdown against CAR’s Muslim minority. The survey also revealed that among these deaths, 2,100 people were killed while still in CAR and 95 percent of the deaths were the result of gunshot, machete, grenade, or other blast wounds.

17 July 2014
- MISCA suspends the commander of a unit from Congo-Brazzaville responsible for the disappearance of 11 civilians in the town of Boali, following a Human Rights Watch report which made the allegations of the misconduct by the AU peacekeepers.

18 July 2014
- Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator Valerie Amos, and EU Commissioner for International Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Response Kristalina Georgieva issue a joint statement on the situation in CAR following the outbreak of violence in Bambari on 7 July.
- The government of Congo-Brazzaville confirms that a Forum on National Reconciliation and Political Dialogue in the Central African Republic will be held in Brazzaville from 21-23 July. The ICG-CAR states that the objective of the forum is an accord for the cessation of hostilities, disarmament, and a new political roadmap. 170 Central African officials were expected in Brazzaville, including members of transitional government, lawmakers, envoys from armed groups, political parties and civil society. Several political and
religious leaders in CAR boycott the forum, urging for the meeting to be held in Bangui as opposed to the capital of a neighbouring country.

20 July 2014
- UN OCHA Humanitarian Coordinator for CAR Claire Bourgeois condemns the public lynching of two young Muslim civilians and attacks on humanitarian convoys.

21 July 2014
- The Forum on National Reconciliation and Political Dialogue in CAR opens in Brazzaville as fresh violence erupts in Bangui.
- Speaking on behalf of UNSG Ban Ki-moon, SRSG and Head of BINUCA Babacar Gaye urges all parties to seize the opportunity presented by the Brazzaville Forum and “stop the violence and permanently silence the guns.”

22 July 2014
- The Brazzaville Forum is temporarily suspended one day before an agreement is to be struck on a cessation of hostilities as representatives of the former Séléka alliance failed to attend. The Séléka representatives also demand the partition of the country as a precondition for their continued participation in the Brazzaville Forum.

23 July 2014
- Following the near failure of the Brazzaville Forum, representatives from seven armed groups, including the former Séléka and anti-balaka, sign a Cessation of Hostilities Agreement. Accords are not reached on disarmament and a new framework for a political transition.

24 July 2014
- The AU welcomes the signing of a cessation of hostilities agreement in Brazzaville and urged all parties to “scrupulously implement their commitments”.
- The UNSC issues a press statement welcoming the signing of a cessation of hostilities agreement in Brazzaville and called on all parties to immediately and fully implement this agreement.
- UNSG Ban Ki-moon announces appointment of Diane Corner of the United Kingdom as his Deputy Special Representative and Deputy Head of MINUSCA.

31 July 2014
- The report of the UNSG’s SRSG on Children in Armed Conflict (A/69/212) is published, which includes an update on the situation in CAR following the visit by the SRSG Leila Zerrougi and Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide Adam Dieng. The report notes that the situation of children remains of grave concern, particularly as the conflict in CAR was escalating.

August 2014

1 August 2014
- The Spokesperson for the UNSG notes that ongoing clashes were taking a heavy toll on civilians, despite the signing of a cessation of hostilities in late in July.
- The UNSG’s report on CAR (S/2014/562) is published, which provides an update on the situation since 3 March 2014. The report outlines the implementation of MINUSCA’s
mandate, as well as an update on the preparations for the transfer of authority from MISCA to MINUSCA.

6 August 2014
- The ICRC and CARC distribute aid to over 2,000 civilians affected by the recent surge in violence in Bambari.

8 August 2014
- UN OCHA Senior Humanitarian Coordinator Claire Bourgeois expresses deep concern about the plight of tens of thousands of displaced persons in Ouham province following clashes near Batangafo.

10 August 2014
- Mahamat Kamoun, a former special advisor to interim president Catherine Samba-Panza, is appointed the new Prime Minister of CAR. Kamoun is the country’s first Muslim to hold post.

18 August 2014
- The UNSG appoints the third member of the CAR COI, Mr. Philip G. Alston of Australia, following the withdrawal of Mr. Jorge Castañeda.

19 August 2014
- SRSG and Head of MINUSCA Babacar Gaye briefs the UNSC on the transition from MISCA to MINUSCA and expresses confidence that the new mission would reach its initial operating capabilities on 15 September for the Transfer of Authority ceremony. He further notes that the human rights situation remained grim, and addressing rampant impunity continued to be a key priority for MINUSCA.

20 August 2014
- A volunteer or the CARC is shot and killed while evacuating casualties from the besieged PK5 neighbourhood of Bangui. The ICRC urgently appeals to all sides of the conflict “to guarantee the security of humanitarian workers and to refrain from harming Central African Red Cross volunteers or other members of the Movement.”
- MSF issues a press release following heavy fighting in Bangui, noting it has received at least 31 wounded at the General Hospital.

September 2014

1 September 2014
- The ICRC expresses concern at renewed violence in Bangui and the interior of the country in August, noting that “civilians continue to bear a heavy burden because of the conflict and reprisal attacks aimed directly at them.”

8 September 2014
- UN HCHCR Zeid Ra’ad Al Hussein delivers opening remarks to the 27th session of the UN HRC during which he states civilian populations are the “main victims” of attacks by armed groups in CAR and that all sides to the conflict have perpetrated serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law since January 2013.

10-14 September
The African Commission for Human and People’s Rights conducts a fact-finding mission in CAR, during which it investigates several allegations of serious and massive human rights violations committed in the Central African Republic since December 2012. The delegation notes that several cases of serious human rights violations have been committed in the country and are still being committed against the population.

15 September 2014
- MINUSCA officially assumes authority for the situation in CAR from MISCA in a Transfer of Authority ceremony in Bangui. The UNSC issues a press statement welcoming the “seamless transition,” but express serious concern with “the continued violations of international humanitarian law and the widespread human rights violations and abuses in the Central African Republic.”
- US Secretary of State John Kerry announces the resumption of operations at the US Embassy in Bangui, which had been closed since December 2012. Secretary Kerry also announced an additional $28 million in U.S. humanitarian funding, bringing the total to $145.7 million for 2014.

16 September 2014
- FIDH issues a press release following the Transfer of Authority from MISCA to MINUSCA, which calls on the UN peacekeeping mission to “ensure the security of the civilian population, contribute significantly to the establishment of the rule of law with the redeployment of the public services and help to fight against impunity.”

24 September 2014
- The Chief Prosecutor of the ICC announces that the Court will open a second investigation into the situation in CAR, focussing specifically on crimes committed since December 2012. The Chief Prosecutor concludes from a preliminary analysis that there is a reasonable basis to believe that “both the Séléka and the anti-balaka groups have committed crimes against humanity and war crimes including murder, rape, forced displacement, persecution, pillaging, attacks against humanitarian missions and the use of children under fifteen in combat.”

25 September 2014
- The Independent Expert on CAR briefs the UN HRC on the political situation and notes that the situation of human rights remains of concern. Delegations present at the briefing deeply express deep concern about the worsening humanitarian situation and the climate of insecurity and its effect on human rights, and reiterate the need to fight impunity through strengthening the judiciary and prosecuting perpetrators of those acts, with the support of the international community.

26 September 2014
- A High-Level meeting on CAR is held (Final Communique) on the margins of the Opening of the 69th session of the UNGA, with key stakeholders reaffirming their commitment to the restoration of peace and stability in the country. The UNSG stresses that the international community has an obligation to help CAR rebuild.
- WFP notes that it is facing a logistical and security constraints in reaching affected populations in CAR as the rainy season approaches and fighting is ongoing throughout the country.

29 September 2014
The UK announces a new £7 million package of funding, which will allow the World Food Programme (WFP), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and UNHCR to increase the life-saving humanitarian assistance to refugees from CAR who have fled to Cameroon and Chad.

October 2014

1-3 October 2014

- The UN condemns an outbreak of violence in Bambari, during which a displacement site is attacked and French and MINUSCA peacekeepers are fired upon by armed groups active in the area. Heavy clashes between armed groups and international security forces ensue, leaving at least 16 people dead.

7-17 October 2014

- Renewed violence grips Bangui, leaving at least 16 civilians killed and more than 220 wounded.
- On 9 October MINUSCA condemns a fatal attack against its peacekeepers that led to the death of a Pakistani officer and the wounding of 8 others.
- The UNSC issues a Press Statement on 10 October condemning the violence and the targeting of UN peacekeepers, which it noted could amount to war crimes. The UNSC further reiterated its support for MINUSCA to assist the Transitional Authorities, which bear the primary responsibility to protect the population, and the people of the Central African Republic in their efforts to bring lasting peace and stability to their country.
- MSF issues a press release stating that recent violence has hindered access to medical care in Bangui. UNOCHA also calls for the protection of civilians and medical facilities in CAR and notes with “extreme concern” the loss of lives in the recent wave of violence.

18 October 2014

- Following ten days of violence, an international mediation team that includes the Head of UNOCA and the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Congo arrives in Bangui to attempt to negotiate with the armed groups and government and restore calm.

21 October 2014

- The UNSC votes unanimously in favour of S/Res/2181 to extend the authorization for the deployment of the EU military operation to CAR, EUFOR-RCA, until 15 March 2015.

23 October 2014

- The EU agrees to extend the mandate of EUFOR-RCA until 15 March 2015, in line with UNSC Resolution 2181, adopted on 21 October.

29 October 2014

- The UN POE publishes its final report (S/2014/762) on the situation in CAR, which notes that armed groups remain in control of or still exert influence over almost all inhabited areas of CAR and that country remained de-facto partitioned. The report notes further than 3,003 civilians have been killed since December 2013, and that both armed groups continue to constantly target civilians.

31 October 2014
UN OCHA warns that the displacement of people in CAR was still being considered a “massive humanitarian emergency,” with 410,000 people displaced overall, and that the flare-up in violence has also heightened the level of insecurity faced by both civilians and humanitarian workers on the ground.

November 2014

6 November 2014
- Amnesty International warns that MINUSCA’s credibility is at stake if it is unable to address spiralng violence in the interior of the country, and urges the mission to take “bold measures” to protect civilians. The group documents recent attacks on civilians in the towns of Dekoa and Bambari, and in several villages near Bambari, including Yamalé, Batobadja, Matchika, Tchimanguéré, Gbakomalékpa and Baguela.

7 November 2014
- The EU Council of Ministers confirms the extension of the deployment of EUFOR-RCA to the 3rd and 5th districts of Bangui until 15 March 2015 to continue to act as a bridging force for the deployment of MINUSCA.

10 November 2014
- HRW calls on attendees at the upcoming ICG-CAR meeting in Bangui on 11 November to urge an end to the killings in the country, and in particular “remind all armed actors that those responsible for grave human rights abuses will be held to account.”

11 November 2014
- The ICG-CAR holds its 6th meeting on the situation, convening for the first time Bangui. The group notes that the security situation in CAR remains “precarious” particularly following the events in October in Bangui.
- MSF states attacks against aid workers are rising in CAR and threatening the delivery of much-needed humanitarian aid, noting two “extremely serious” on 7 and 8 November. The country manager states that “The current government is completely absent and silent. MINUSCA has failed to protect ordinary citizens. French and European forces in CAR are unable to secure the country or the main highways. Like people in CAR, NGOs are victims of this insecurity, and are easy targets for the violence and greed carried out by armed groups that no one claims to control.”

13 November 2014
- The UNSG publishes his report on the activities of the UN Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) and on the Lord’s Resistance Army-affected areas (S/2014/812), which notes that the situation in CAR continues to dominate the attention of leaders in the subregion. Furthermore, the report highlights that the LRA continues to pose a threat to civilians in CAR.

17 November 2014
- Following protests and threats to detonate the weapons cache by Séléka elements cantoned at Camp Beal in Bangui, UNOCHA issues a warning of a risk of a large explosion that would have a radius of approximately 400-800 metres.
- ICRC reports that a rising wave of violence again has gone unabated and unchecked since October, which has posed detrimental to the delivery of humanitarian assistance to civilians in need.
20 November 2014
• Inter-communal violence is reported out in Zemio, according to UN OCHA, following
attacks that commenced on 5 November. At least 2,000 civilians were displaced in the
“most important inter-communal incident in the region” since December 2012.

24 November 2014
• The UN Humanitarian Country Team in CAR calls on all parties in Zemio to end ongoing
inter-communal violence that has been ongoing since 5 November.

26 November 2014
• A Polish priest and at least 15 Cameroonian citizens abducted by the FDPC rebel group
are released in exchange for the group’s leader, Abdoulaye Miskine, who had been
imprisoned in Cameroon.

28 November 2014
• The UNSG releases his report on the situation in CAR (S/2014/857), which states the
security situation throughout the country remains “highly volatile” and that the
reporting period was marked by “a continuous cycle of provocations and reprisals by
armed groups.” The report notes the need to secure agreement on a political process, to
tackle impunity, and highlights that the UNSG intends to transmit to the UNSC
“recommendations regarding adjustments that need to be made to the mission concept,
including with regard to troop and police personnel levels and deployment, and
mandated tasks.”
• The US Government donates 254 military vehicles, valued at approximately $55M USD,
to troop contributing countries participating in MINUSCA, including Gabon, Congo-
Brazzaville, Cameroon, Burundi, and Rwanda.

30 November 2014
• Representatives of the anti-balaka militia in Bangui declare that the group intends to lay
down its arms and form a political movement, called the Central African Party for Unity
and Development, or PCUD.

December 2014

5 December 2014
• On the anniversary of the 5 December 2013 attacks in Bangui, the International
Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Central African Red Cross
calls for immediate and increased global support to vulnerable populations in CAR.

9 December 2014
• UN DPKO USG Mr. Hervé Ladsous briefs the UNSC on the situation in CAR and
MINUSCA, warning that the transition in the country was at a “critical phase” as a result
of delays in the electoral timeline as well as ongoing fighting and human rights
violations. An agreement is also made to extend the transitional period from February
2015 to August 2015 to allow for the holding of elections.

10 December 2014
• MINUSCA announces the arrest of Chadian rebel leader and former CAR official
Mahamat Abdul Kadre, also known as “Baba Ladde”.

12 December 2014
- UNDP says it will assist the transitional authorities of CAR in organizing a constitutional referendum, as well as parliamentary and presidential elections in 2015. UNDP will coordinate the international community’s support to these efforts with a programme budget of $44M.

18 December 2014
- The UNSC adopts a Presidential Statement on the situation in CAR (S/PRST/2014/28) which urges the various armed groups operating in the territory to cease attacks against civilians and humanitarians, lay down their arms and commit to political dialogue.
- At least 28 people are killed in the town of Mbres in clashes between the ex-Seleka and anti-balaka just days following reconciliation efforts supervised by MINUSCA.

22 December 2014
- The UN COI publishes its final report on the situation in CAR (S/2014/928). The report finds that war crimes and crimes against humanity have been committed by all parties to the conflict, and that the anti-balaka have pursued a “policy of ethnic cleansing” against Muslim civilians in CAR.
- HRW reports that hundreds of Muslim civilians are trapped in enclaves in western CAR in deplorable conditions and are being prevented from leaving by the transitional authorities and MINUSCA.

23 December 2014
- UN HCR expresses serious concern for the plight of at least 474 trapped Peuhl civilians in the town of Yaloke in western CAR. "Despite the presence of international forces, the group at Yaloke [some 200 kilometres north-west of the capital Bangui] is still subject to recurrent threats, verbal and physical aggression, and looting by anti-Balaka militias," a UN HCR spokesperson said.

30 December 2014
- UN SRSG for MINUSCA Babacar Gaye states to the press that the mission is moving in the direction indicated by the UNSC, and raised the prospects of hope for the political transition, particularly regarding preparations for a national dialogue in Bangui in January/February 2015.

January 2015

9 January 2015
- Following the reception into custody of senior LRA commander Dominic Ongwen on 6 January by US special forces in CAR, Amnesty International and HRW call for his transfer to the ICC. Ongwen was indicted by the ICC in 2005 for crimes against humanity and war crimes for his activities with the LRA.

13 January 2015
- The UN WFP warns that the security situation in CAR continues to have dire implications for the civilian population and notes that 30 per cent of the total population, or some 1.5 million people, were considered as being in a moderate to severe food security situation.