

United Nations



Nations Unies

Executive Office of the Secretary-General
Cabinet du Secrétaire général

To: DSG,

Please find attached, for your approval, the draft SG's report to the GA on the activities of the UN Advisory Committee for Security Questions in Central Africa (UNSAAC), which is due for submission to DGACM on 31 August.

The report highlights the committee's achievements during the period under review, which include focused discussions on measures to address terrorism, piracy, poaching and illicit trafficking of wildlife, as well the crisis in CAR.

In his recommendations the SG welcomes the adoption of the Appeals of N'Djamena and Malabo on the CAR and calls on stakeholders to respect the Brazzaville Agreement. He also commends those States who have ratified the Kinshasa Convention and calls on those who have not yet done so to ratify it. He also welcomes the progress made in the implementation of the Roadmap for Counter-Terrorism and Non-Proliferation of Arms in Central Africa and the outcomes of the Yaoundé Summit on maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea. He calls on Member States to financially support the committee.

Political Unit
27 August 2014

Received in ODSG

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Note to the Deputy Secretary-General

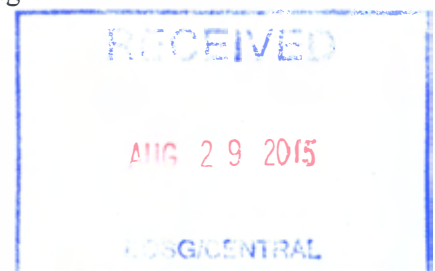
**DRAFT REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE ACTIVITIES OF
THE UNITED NATIONS STANDING ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON SECURITY QUESTIONS IN CENTRAL AFRICA**

1. I attach, for the Secretary-General's consideration, the draft text of his report on the activities undertaken by the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee for Security Questions in Central Africa (UNSAC), submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution A/RES/68/62 of 11 December 2013. The draft report covers the activities of UNSAC from October 2013 to August 2014.
2. In his report, the Secretary-General highlights the Committee's achievements during the period under review. These include focused discussions on measures to address traditional and emerging threats to peace and security in the Central Africa sub-region such as the fight against terrorism, piracy, poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking. He also reports on the Committee's discussions on the ongoing crisis in the Central African Republic (CAR) and its regional impact. Given that a number of countries in the sub-region are scheduled to organize elections in 2014, 2015 and 2016, the report also includes a section on this issue.
3. In his recommendations, the Secretary-General welcomes the adoption of the Appeals of N'Djamena and Malabo on the CAR, calls on CAR stakeholders to respect the Brazzaville Agreement and also invites Member States of the sub-region to continue to support national dialogue and reconciliation in the country. The Secretary-General also commends the States who have ratified the Kinshasa Convention and calls on those who have not yet done so to ratify it. He welcomes the progress made in the implementation of the Road Map for Counter-Terrorism and Non-Proliferation of Arms in Central Africa and the outcomes of the Yaoundé Summit on maritime insecurity in the Gulf of Guinea. The Secretary-General commends the Committee for its active engagement on the issue of poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking. Finally, he invites UNSAC Member States to financially support the activities of the Committee.
4. The report is scheduled to be submitted to the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management on 31 August 2014, for consideration by the First Committee of the General Assembly in early October 2014. I would be grateful if you could secure the Secretary-General's approval of the draft report, at his earliest convenience.



Jeffrey Feltman
19 August 2014

cc: Mr. Bathily
Ms. Kane



Pol/04/006

Approved by the Deputy Secretary-General

Jan Eliasson

Date:

August 27, 2014

United Nations

A/69/XXX



General Assembly

Distr.: General

xx August 2014

Original: English

Sixty-ninth session

Item 100 of the provisional agenda*

Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

During the reporting period, the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa (UNSAC) held two meetings. The thirty-seventh ministerial meeting was held from 19 to 23 December 2013 in N'Djamena, Chad, while the thirty-eighth meeting was held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, from 29 July to 2 August 2014. The two ministerial meetings were organized by the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), in its capacity as the Secretariat of UNSAC.

In these two statutory meetings, the Committee continued to review the geopolitical and security situation in Central Africa. The Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) gave a briefing on these matters, followed by an interactive discussion among Members States and the adoption of a number of recommendations, including those proposed by ECCAS, on specific actions to be taken to address the prevailing security challenges on the Committee's agenda.

The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC) and ECCAS also briefed the Committee on the latest developments relating to conventional weapons, including the adoption of UN resolution 2117 (2013), as well as the status of ratification of the Kinshasa Convention.

Concerned by the impact of terrorist activities and instability in the Sahel Region on

Central Africa, the Committee assessed progress achieved in the implementation of the regional Road Map for Counter-Terrorism and Non-Proliferation of Arms in Central Africa, adopted by the Committee at its thirty-third ministerial meeting, held in Bangui, Central African Republic, from 5 to 9 December 2011. In this regard, the Committee was informed of the outcomes of the series of workshops organized in the sub-region, with the technical and financial support from UNOCA, the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) and the United Nations Centre for Counter-Terrorism (UNCCT).

The Committee discussed progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the Summit of Heads of State and Government on Maritime Safety and Security in the Gulf of Guinea, which took place in Yaoundé on 24 and 25 June 2013. The planned inauguration of the Interregional Coordination Centre (ICC) and the Regional Centre for Maritime Security in Central Africa (CRESMAC) in 2014 was welcomed as an important step in the fight against piracy and armed robbery at sea in the Gulf of Guinea. The Committee also encouraged continued collaboration between ECCAS, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Gulf of Guinea Commission (GGC) in the implementation of the decisions taken at the Yaoundé Summit, as well as the strong support provided by UNOCA and the United Nations Regional Office for West Africa (UNOWA).

The Committee pursued discussions initiated during the last two meetings on the socio-economic impact of poaching, as well as its alleged role in the illicit financing of some rebel groups. In this regard, the Committee reviewed the efforts of Member States as well as other partners in addressing the challenge posed by this phenomenon.

The respective special themes of the thirty-seventh and the thirty-eighth ministerial meetings were “Central Africa and the terrorist threat” and “Elections in the Central Africa sub-region: Strengthening elections-related national capacities for the conduct of credible and peaceful electoral processes”. The themes were considered particularly relevant as terrorism has become a growing threat for the sub-region, while a number of countries in the sub-region are preparing for elections in 2014, 2015 and 2016.

In addition, during both meetings, the Committee held particular discussions on the political, security, human rights and humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic. It also reviewed the regional humanitarian, security, and social and security repercussions of the crisis, particularly in neighbouring countries such as Cameroon, Chad, the Republic of the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. At its thirty-seventh session, the Committee adopted the “Appeal of N’Djamena” (see annex 1), which called on national stakeholders to continue political dialogue towards the organisation of a national conference. It also called on bilateral and multilateral partners to provide logistical and financial support to the Central African Republic and to the African-led International Support Mission to the Central African Republic (MISCA). At its thirty-eighth session, the Committee adopted the “Appeal of Malabo” (see annex 2) on the Brazzaville National Reconciliation Forum, in which they urged Central African stakeholders to respect their commitments on the cessation of hostilities and violence.

The thirty-ninth ministerial meeting is scheduled to take place in November 2014 in Bujumbura, Burundi.

I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 68/62 entitled “Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa”, the General Assembly welcomed the efforts of the Committee to address cross-border security threats in Central Africa, and reaffirmed its support to the promotion of confidence-building measures at the sub-regional level in order to ease tensions and conflicts in Central Africa, and to further sustainable peace, stability and development in the sub-region.
2. The General Assembly also expressed satisfaction for the Secretary-General’s support to the Committee, welcomed the role played by the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), and strongly encouraged Members States of the Committee and international partners to support the work of the Office. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the assistance needed by the Committee to ensure the success of its regular semi-annual meetings. It also called on him to submit, at its sixty-ninth session, a report on the implementation of the resolution.
3. The present report is submitted in response to the above request and covers the activities carried out by the Committee from October 2013 to August 2014.

II. Activities of the Committee

4. The thirty-seventh ministerial meeting of the Committee, held from 19 to 23 December 2013 in N’Djamena, Chad, was attended by Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda and the Republic of the Congo.
5. The thirty-eighth ministerial meeting took place in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, from 29 July to 2 August 2014. The eleven States members of the Committee attended the meeting, namely Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, the Republic of the Congo, and São Tomé and Príncipe.
6. The following entities also participated in the ministerial meetings as observers: the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS); the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC); the Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States (RECSA), the United Nations Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa (UNCHRD-CA); the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC); the Department of Political Affairs (DPA); the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa (UNOCA), and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA).

7. The main issues on the agenda of the Committee and its activities during the period under review, as facilitated by UNOCA in its capacity as the Secretariat of the Committee, are set out below.

A) Review of the geopolitical and security situation in Central Africa

8. During the period under review, the Committee continued to provide a platform for dialogue on issues of peace and security in Central Africa and regional efforts to address them. The exchanges focused on four major priorities for preventive diplomacy, peacebuilding and regional stability: (a) political and institutional developments, to include governance issues; (b) internal and cross-border security; (c) the humanitarian and human rights situations in the region; and (d) the particular set of circumstances within each Member State.
9. With respect to issues related to political and institutional developments, and the humanitarian and human rights situations, the Committee took note of the recent efforts made by Member States, while noting as well that continued progress in these areas will remain an important focus for the countries of the region.
10. The Committee also highlighted existing threats to regional security and the challenges to promote regional stability. The Committee reiterated the need to address the challenges threatening the stability of the sub-region such as the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, terrorism and armed groups such as Boko Haram, the Lord's Resistance Army and Al-Shabaab, maritime insecurity in the Gulf of Guinea and transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking and poaching.
11. The Committee emphasized the need to build strong State institutions as well as to enhance national and sub-regional capacities to address threats to peace and security in Central Africa.
12. The Committee recommended the following measures as the most effective ways to address the above mentioned issues: the ratification of the Kinshasa Convention, the continued operationalization of the regional strategy on counter-terrorism and the proliferation of arms in Central Africa, the development of a regional strategy to combat drug trafficking, the establishment of national commissions on this issue, and the addition of transnational organized crime as a standing agenda item of the Committee.
13. During the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth ministerial meetings, the Committee held discussions focusing on the political, security, human rights and humanitarian situations in the Central African Republic, as well as the regional impact of the crisis. The Committee welcomed the important diplomatic role played by ECCAS to find a solution to the ongoing crisis in the Central African Republic.
14. At its thirty-seventh session, the Committee adopted the "Appeal of N'Djamena" (see annex 1), which called on national stakeholders in the CAR to continue political dialogue towards the organisation of a national conference. It also called on bilateral and multilateral partners to provide logistical and financial support to the Central African Republic and to the African-led International Support Mission to the Central African Republic (MISCA). At its thirty-eighth session, The Committee welcomed the recent agreement on cessation of hostilities concluded among armed groups operating in

the Central African Republic, as an encouraging development that came about during the course of a Forum held from 21 to 23 July 2014 in Brazzaville. The Committee adopted the “Appeal of Malabo” (see annex 2) on the Brazzaville National Reconciliation Forum in which they urged Central Africans to respect their commitments on the cessation of hostilities and violence.

B) Implementation of the Road Map For Counter-Terrorism and Non-Proliferation of Arms in Central Africa

15. The Committee adopted the Declaration on a Road Map for Counter-Terrorism and Non-Proliferation of Arms in Central Africa during its 33rd ministerial meeting held in December 2011 in Bangui, Central African Republic. In their Road Map, Member States requested support from UNOCA and UNREC.
16. In this regard, UNOCA, in partnership with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED) and the United Nations Centre for Counterterrorism (UNCCT), and in consultation with ECCAS, initiated a process of conversion of the Road Map into a comprehensive and operational regional strategy. In this context, a workshop was organised in December 2012 in Brazzaville, where a regional network of experts on counter-terrorism was established. The workshop also helped identify national and regional priorities as well as gaps in the development of a regional counter-terrorism strategy, including in critical areas such as project design, political support, and logistic, and financial assistance.
During the reporting period, UNOCA, in partnership with the UNCCT and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) worked jointly to support countries of the region to develop a strategy for counter-terrorism and non-proliferation of arms in Central Africa through the organization of two workshops in partnership with the Government of Gabon and Burundi, respectively. A first thematic workshop on “Police and intelligence” was held in Libreville, Gabon, from 28 to 30 January 2014, which was followed by a thematic workshop on “Customs, Immigration, Border Control and Small Arms and Light Weapons” organised in Bujumbura, from 22 to 24 April 2014.
17. During the thirty-eighth ministerial meeting, the Committee was briefed on the conclusions of these workshops and was informed of the holding, before the end of the year, of three additional workshops on the following themes: “Money laundering and funding terrorism;” “Justice;” “Global strategy and conditions conducive to terrorism” and “Civil society and Human rights.”
18. During the thirty-seventh ministerial meeting, the African Centre for Studies and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) made a presentation on the theme of “Central Africa and the terrorist threat.” The Committee welcomed the proposed recommendations of the ACSRT representative, including capacity building for State institutions, the consolidation of peace, economic development, women empowerment, the fight against transnational organized crime, the ratification of treaties on arms control and non-proliferation.
19. The Committee was also informed of efforts underway by the United Nations system to implement the United Nations Integrated Strategy for the Sahel region, and

recommended the development of operational synergies between the Sahel and Central regions in the fight against terrorism.

C) Cross-border insecurity: The Lord's Resistance Army and other armed groups

20. The Committee discussed the threat and impact of the activities of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) on Central Africa. In this regard, UNOCA provided an update on its activities to mobilise and coordinate efforts against the LRA, and on its support to the AU-led Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the LRA.
21. The Committee was informed of the appointment, on 10 July 2014, of Lieutenant General (Rtd.) Jackson Kiprono Tuwei of Kenya as the African Union Special Envoy for the Issue of the LRA, succeeding Ambassador Francisco Caetano Jose Madeira. The Committee noted with appreciation the contributions of Mr. Abou Moussa, former Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNOCA and Ambassador Madeira in efforts to address the challenges posed by the LRA.
22. The Committee commended progress made in recent years in the fight against the LRA, which has led to a significant decrease in the number of internally displaced persons and to growing defections of LRA combatants.
23. The Committee took note of the information provided by UNOCA on the convening of a meeting of stakeholders and partners working on the LRA issue in Entebbe, Uganda, in September 2014.
24. The Committee recommended that, beyond the issue of the LRA, a discussion be organised on the other armed groups operating in the sub-region, such as Boko Haram, the Allied Democratic Forces - National Army for the Liberation of Uganda, (ADF-NALU), the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), and Al-Shabaab.

D) Maritime security and piracy in the Gulf of Guinea

25. The Committee discussed the issue of piracy and maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea, which has become a growing concern for the sub-region. The Committee was briefed by ECCAS on the Regional Centre for Maritime Safety and Security in Central Africa (CRESMAC) to be based in Pointe Noire, the Republic of the Congo. The Centre is expected to be inaugurated during a Regional Field Exercise entitled "LOANGO 2014" in September 2014.
26. The Committee underlined the importance of CRESMAC in securing maritime domains in the Gulf of Guinea and stressed the need to strengthen inter-regional cooperation in order to tackle maritime insecurity. The Committee also expressed appreciation to the Republic of the Congo for taking all required actions for the operationalization of CRESMAC and called on all ECCAS Member States to fulfil their financial obligations towards the regional maritime centre in line with the conclusions of the 6th Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa (COPAX). The Committee also welcomed the proposed hosting of a ministerial meeting on maritime transport, to be held on the margins of the upcoming ECCAS Summit, in N'Djamena, in 2015.

27. The Committee welcomed the outcomes of the meeting of Chief Executives of ECOWAS, ECCAS and the Gulf of Guinea Commission organized on 5 June 2014 in Yaoundé, Cameroon, which endorsed the founding documents of the Inter-regional Coordination Centre (ICC) for the Implementation of the Regional Strategy for Maritime Safety and Security in Central and West Africa, scheduled to be inaugurated in September 2014 in Yaoundé, Cameroon. The Committee commended UNOCA, UNOWA, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and other strategic partners for their productive and active support.

E) Poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking

28. The Committee expressed concern over the security implications and socio-economic impact of poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking, as well as possible links between these activities and the illicit financing of armed groups.
29. The Committee welcomed the organization by Gabon and Germany of a high-level meeting on poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking on the margins of the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly in September 2013. The Committee also welcomed the establishment of a “Group of Friends” to address poaching in Central Africa.
30. The Committee also welcomed the announcements by the Republic of Gabon and the Republic of the Congo to host a High Level Summit under the auspices of the United Nations and an International Conference on poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking, respectively. The Committee also called for the appointment by the Secretary-General of a Special Envoy or High Representative on the issue of poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking.

F) Elections in Central Africa

31. During the thirty-eighth ministerial meeting, and given that several States in the sub-region will organise elections in 2014, 2015 and 2016, the Committee discussed “Elections in the Central Africa sub-region: Strengthening elections-related national capacities for the conduct of credible and peaceful electoral processes”.
32. The Member States of the Committee were informed of possible support by the Electoral Assistance Division (EAD) of the United Nations Department of Political Affairs, ECCAS and other international and regional organisations on all aspects of the electoral process. The importance of election observation missions, including those from ECCAS, to provide additional credibility to electoral processes, was underlined.
33. The Committee requested ECCAS to work with the United Nations Development Programme, UNOCA and the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) on proposals to be presented at the upcoming ministerial meeting for the establishment of practical mechanisms that could be put in place at regional level to support the efforts of States to reform and strengthen electoral processes in Central Africa.
34. The Committee also recommended the organization of a debate on the capacity of Member States to finance electoral processes without any external support and on the

role of electoral observers. The Committee further recommended that Member States focus in particular on the preparatory phase of elections.

G) Update on activities by the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs

35. During the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth ministerial meetings, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC), on behalf of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, and ECCAS briefed the Committee on the latest developments of legal, political and regional instruments and mechanisms relating to conventional weapons. These developments focused on the implementation of the UN Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) and on UN resolution 2117 (2013) on Small arms and light weapons. ECCAS and UNREC shared with the Committee the different activities that they organized to help Member States fulfil and implement the Kinshasa Convention, the ATT and Security Council resolution 1540 on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
36. UNREC highlighted to the Committee the importance of ratifying the Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and All Parts and Components that can be used for their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly, also known as the Kinshasa Convention. The Regional Center also encouraged UNSAC Member States who have not done so, to ratify the Convention, as it cannot enter into force unless a minimum of six ratifications are attained. UNREC also informed the Committee that it is elaborating a guide of harmonized national laws of the Member States parties to the Kinshasa Convention.
37. UNREC reiterated the importance of accelerating the ratification of the ATT and informed the Member States of the United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation (UNSCAR) of a new financing structure to assist cooperation in arms regulation.

H) Cooperation with international and regional organizations, with the support of several United Nations entities

38. The active participation of ECCAS and the African Union, as well as the contribution of various United Nations entities, including the United Nations Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa (OHCHR-CA), the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB), the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) and the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), to the work of the Committee, continued to provide invaluable assets to the efforts of the Committee to address peace and security challenges in Central Africa, especially through mediation and support to the authorities and civil society.
39. The Committee welcomed and encouraged OHCHR-CA to continue its efforts to promote human rights and democracy in Central Africa with its partners.

40. The Committee thanked UNOCA for its coordination work with the different UN entities present in Central Africa and expressed the wish that, in future sessions, arrangements be made to ensure the effective participation of all invited entities , including those with Observer status.
41. The Committee reiterated the need for inclusive cooperation of all Central African regional organizations, including the Central African Economic and Monetary Community of Central African States (CEMAC).

III. Administrative and Financial matters

42. The Committee reviewed the financial status of the Trust Fund and expressed its deep concern over the status of contributions, deploring the lack of progress in this area, despite commitments by Member States.
43. The Committee recommended better follow up to this crucial issue, urging Member States to take the necessary measures to fulfil their financial obligations *vis-à-vis* the Committee, in line with the spirit of the Libreville Declaration on the Trust Fund of UNSAC, since no additional contributions have been received since December 2012.

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IV. Conclusions and recommendations

44. I welcome the Committee's continuing efforts to consolidate peace and security in the sub-region, in collaboration with sub-regional and regional organizations. I encourage the Committee to further strengthen its collaboration with ECCAS and to continue to build on its partnership with the United Nations System, the African Union as well as other sub-regional organizations and international partners.
45. The situation in the Central African Republic and the impact of this crisis on the local population and the sub-region remains a matter of serious concern. The adoption by the Committee of the Appeals of N'Djamena and Malabo in December 2013 and August 2014, respectively, are a welcome indication of the region's engagement. I support the Committee's call on Central African stakeholders to respect the Brazzaville agreement on the cessation of hostilities and violence and invite Member States in the sub-region to continue to support national dialogue and reconciliation in the country.
46. I commend Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Gabon, and the Republic of the Congo for the ratification of the Kinshasa Convention that remains an indispensable tool in the fight against the proliferation of small arms, light weapons and armed violence in Central Africa. I call on Members States who have not yet done so to ratify the Convention to allow its entry into force.
47. The progress made in the implementation of the Road Map for Counter-Terrorism and Non-Proliferation of Arms in Central Africa, which was adopted in December 2011 in Bangui through the holding of the Libreville and Bujumbura workshops, is heartening. I encourage the Committee, CTED, UNCCT and UNOCA to pursue their active collaboration for a rapid operationalization of the Road Map.
48. The Committee has made progress in implementing the recommendations of the Summit of Heads of State and Government on Maritime Safety and Security in the Gulf

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of Guinea, held in Yaoundé on 24 and 25 June 2013. I commend the Member States of the region, ECCAS, ECOWAS and the GGC for their high level of engagement and collective efforts to address and prevent piracy and armed robbery at sea, in line with the provisions of Security Council resolution 2039 (2012). I welcome the announced official launching of the Inter-regional Coordination Centre (ICC) for the Implementation of the Regional Strategy for Maritime Safety and Security in Central and West Africa in Yaoundé in the fourth quarter of 2014. It will be a major step in the implementation of the decisions taken at the Summit of Yaoundé. I also commend ECCAS for the progress made in the operationalization of the Regional Centre for Maritime Security in Central Africa (CRESMAC). An effective and rapid operationalization of CRESMAC will require ~~that Member States make their financial~~ contributions in a timely manner.

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49. I commend the Committee for its active engagement to address the issue of poaching and illicit wildlife trafficking, and congratulate Gabon for its active efforts to enhance awareness and strengthen regional cooperation on these issues. It will be important for the Committee to remain seized of these matters during its future meetings and to develop a common response to combat these threats. In this regard, I encourage the Governments of UNSAC Member States to build on existing efforts and to work closely with ECCAS and the African Union, as well as with UNOCA and other relevant United Nations entities, to develop a regional approach to these issues.

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50. The Committee must have sufficient financial resources for its work. I therefore invite all UNSAC Member States to financially support the activities of the Committee, which constitutes an important mechanism for confidence-building among Central African States.
51. I am grateful for the support provided by UNOCA, the United Nations Department of Political Affairs, the Office for Disarmament Affairs, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa (UNREC), the United Nations Subregional Centre for Human Rights and Democracy in Central Africa (OHCHR-CA), BNUB, MINUSCA and MONUSCO, as well as by other United Nations entities in Central Africa to the work of the Committee. I look forward to the thirty-ninth ministerial meeting of UNSAC, to be held in November 2014, in Bujumbura, Burundi.

ANNEXE 1

**Comité consultatif permanent des
Nations Unies chargé des questions de
sécurité en Afrique centrale**



**Trente-Septième Réunion Ministérielle du Comité consultatif permanent des Nations
Unies chargé des questions de sécurité en Afrique centrale
N'Djamena, du 19 au 23 décembre 2013**

APPEL DE N'DJAMENA

Nous,

**Ministres des Affaires Etrangères et Chefs de Délégations des Etats membres du Comité
Consultatif Permanent des Nations Unies chargé des Questions de Sécurité en Afrique
Centrale ;**

Réunis à N'Djamena, République du Tchad, à l'occasion de la 37^{ème} Réunion Ministérielle
dudit Comité ;

Préoccupés par la détérioration continue de la situation sécuritaire et humanitaire, amplifiée
par les confrontations inter communautaires à caractère religieux en République
Centrafricaine ;

Considérant la Décision du Conseil de Paix et de Sécurité de l'Union Africaine du 17 juin
2013 en sa 380^{ème} Réunion, créant la Mission Internationale de Soutien en RCA sous
conduite africaine (MISCA) ;

Considérant le Communiqué de la Troisième Réunion du Groupe International de Contact sur
la RCA, tenue à Bangui le 08 novembre 2013 ;

Réitérant notre ferme engagement à l'Accord de Libreville du 11 janvier 2013 et la
Déclaration de N'Djamena du 18 avril 2013 comme fondement juridique de la Transition en
RCA ;

Nous référant à la Déclaration de Kigali du 23 août 2013 ;

Prenant en compte le risque de déstabilisation de l'ensemble de la sous-région de l'Afrique
Centrale et de la transformation de la RCA en sanctuaire des groupes armés, y compris la
LRA ;

**Nous déclarons profondément préoccupés par la situation politique, sécuritaire et
humanitaire en République Centrafricaine ;**

Invitons tous les acteurs politiques centrafricains de respecter les engagements contenus dans la Déclaration de N'Djamena et de sa Feuille de route ;

Lançons un appel à la poursuite du dialogue politique en vue de la tenue d'une conférence nationale inclusive et encourageons les leaders religieux à poursuivre leurs efforts de médiation et de conciliation entre les communautés chrétiennes et musulmanes ;

Condamnons toute instrumentalisation de la religion ;

Condamnons fermement tous les actes de violence commis par les différents groupes armés contre les populations civiles et contre les forces de la MISCA ainsi que les Forces françaises ;

Réaffirmons l'engagement de nos Etats à appuyer le processus de transition en RCA et invitons les Etats membres du Comité à s'impliquer activement dans toutes les actions visant à la résolution de la crise centrafricaine ;

Saluons l'adoption des résolutions 2121 (2013) et 2127 (2013) par le Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies sur la République Centrafricaine ;

Lançons un appel à tous les Etats membres du Comité à contribuer de manière significative à la mise en place effective de la MISCA notamment par la mise à disposition des personnels requis et du soutien logistique ;

Saluons le transfert d'autorité de la FOMAC à la MISCA intervenu le 19 décembre 2013 ;

Nous félicitons de l'engagement pris par le Rwanda et la République Démocratique du Congo de contribuer en troupes à la MISCA ;

Lançons également un appel aux **partenaires** multilatéraux et bilatéraux pour un appui financier et logistique conséquent à la situation humanitaire en RCA et à la MISCA et prenons note des dispositions contenues dans la résolution 2127 relative à l'organisation d'une Conférence des Donateurs ;

Réitérons notre appel à tous les membres du Groupe International de Contact, ainsi qu'au reste de la Communauté Internationale à tenir leurs engagements en apportant leur contribution au Fonds Fiduciaire pour la RCA ;

Exprimons notre gratitude à l'endroit des différents partenaires, notamment la France, les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et l'Union Européenne qui soutiennent les efforts de stabilisation et de rétablissement de la paix et de la sécurité en RCA ;

Exhortons la Communauté internationale à continuer à accorder toute l'attention nécessaire à la situation en RCA et à en faire une priorité.

Fait à N'Djamena le 22 décembre 2013

ANNEXE 2

Comité consultatif permanent des Nations Unies chargé des questions de sécurité en Afrique centrale



Trente-huitième réunion ministérielle
du Comité consultatif permanent des Nations
Unies chargé des questions de sécurité en Afrique centrale
Malabo, du 29 juillet au 02 août 2014.

Appel de Malabo sur le Forum de Brazzaville pour la réconciliation nationale inter-centrafricaine

Nous,

Ministres des Affaires étrangères et Chefs de délégations des Etats membres du Comité consultatif permanent des Nations Unies chargé des questions de sécurité en Afrique centrale ;

Réunis à Malabo, République de Guinée Equatoriale, à l'occasion de la 38^{ème} Réunion ministérielle dudit Comité ;

Examinant la situation géopolitique et sécuritaire des Etats membres :

- Nous déclarons profondément préoccupés par la situation politique, sécuritaire et humanitaire en République Centrafricaine (RCA) ;
- Nous félicitons de la tenue à Brazzaville, du 21 au 23 juillet 2014, du Forum pour la réconciliation nationale inter-centrafricaine ayant regroupé les autorités de la Transition, les partis politiques, la société civile, et les groupes armés autour de la Médiation internationale sous la conduite de Son Excellence Monsieur Denis SASSOU NGUESSO, Président de la République du Congo ;
- Saluons la signature par toutes les parties prenantes de l'Accord de cessation des hostilités et des violences, première étape d'un processus qui va se poursuivre dans un cadre plus élargi en République Centrafricaine ;
- Exhortons les différents acteurs au respect des engagements pris afin de favoriser le retour à un climat de paix et de sécurité nécessaire pour mener la transition à son terme en vue d'un retour de l'ordre constitutionnel normal en République Centrafricaine ;
- Réaffirmons l'engagement de nos Etats à appuyer le processus de transition et à s'impliquer plus activement dans toutes les actions visant à la résolution de la crise en République Centrafricaine ;

- Invitons la communauté internationale à continuer à apporter son soutien au règlement pacifique de la crise en République Centrafricaine ;
- Rendons hommage, une fois de plus, à la Mission internationale de soutien à la Centrafrique sous conduite africaine (MISCA) et renouvelons notre reconnaissance aux pays frères et amis pour leur assistance multiforme dans le cadre des efforts en vue du retour d'une paix durable en RCA ;
- Lançons un appel à tous les Etats membres du Comité à contribuer de manière significative au transfert effectif, le 15 septembre 2014, de la MISCA vers la Mission multidimensionnelle intégrée des Nations unies pour la stabilisation en République Centrafricaine (MINUSCA) ;
- Exprimons notre gratitude aux Nations Unies, à l'Union africaine et à la CEEAC ainsi qu'aux partenaires régionaux et internationaux pour leur appui important à la médiation internationale.

Fait à Malabo, le 02 août 2014