

The Failure of MINUSCA as Peacekeeping Force in the Central African Republic (CAR) in 2013-2015

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Abstract

Since Bozizé led the CAR from March 15, 2003, to March 24, 2013, there has been resistance from some of the rebel forces. The rebellion continues because of the economic and political weaknesses in the CAR government. One of them comes from an opposition coalition known as Séléka who staged a rebellion in 2013 with the aim of overthrowing the Bozizé regime. After the fall of Bozizé, CAR's condition has worsened because Séléka rebels have committed gross human rights violations in the CAR. This is where the conflict develops from the conflict that was originally just a conflict of government-opposition, then widened and turned to religious conflicts. As a result, questions arise about the efforts and involvement of third parties in conflict resolution within the CAR and the social impacts of the conflict. This article attempts to answer questions which focuses on the involvement of third parties as peacekeepers in conflict areas. In this case, the authors use qualitative research methods in the form of literature studies such as books, journals, and scientific articles in supporting the final explanation. The result of this paper shows that the failure of Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) as a peacekeeping force in the conflict in CAR in 2013-2015 is caused by human rights violation in the form of sexual exploitation. This has had a social impact on the lives of communities, especially women and children, suffer from physical and mental trauma resulting from conflict and become victims of human rights violations committed by MINUSCA.

Keywords: *CAR, MINUSCA, Peacekeeping Force*

Introduction

Conflict is a thing that occurs due to differences of opinion, differences of interests, and other factors. Conflict may escalate and lead to war. War is a common thing on the African continent. As a result of the war, the continent is very vulnerable to experience the instability of the region and eventually cause a prolonged impact such as the emergence of a prolonged crisis in terms of economic, social, and political. Conflicts have occurred in Africa such as religious conflicts, civil wars, territorial seizures, ethnic conflicts, opposition-government conflicts, and other domestic wars.

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One of the countries in the African continent that is in conflict is the CAR. Instability has been coloring the CAR since 1960. CAR is one of the so-called landlock states. The country is bordered by Sudan in the east, Democratic Republic of Congo and Congo in the south, Chad in the north, and Cameroon in the west. The majority areas are Sudano-Guinean Savanna including Sahelo Sudanese Zone in the north and Equatorial Forest Zone in the south (Djafar, 2012: 136).

Since independence from France in 1960, CAR has never been out of the conflict. Almost at every turn of the country's leaders begins with *a coup d'etat*. One of them is during the administration of President François Bozizé. He has been in power since March 15, 2003, and until March 24, 2013. Since Bozizé led the CAR, there has been resistance from some of the rebel forces. The rebellion continues because of the economic and political weaknesses in the CAR government. Even Bozizé has little power outside of Bangui, the capital city of CAR. Extreme poverty, government institutions, and economic development that both have no power at all make the CAR population less supportive of the government (Kelly, 2006). CAR's northern anti-Bozizé populace considers Bozizé failing to uphold democratic commitments, delay economic reforms, and delay the implementation of promised politics. It was then that made the rebel group take active resistance against the government.

One of them comes from an opposition coalition known as Séléka holding a revolt aimed at overthrowing François Bozizé's regime that took place in 2013. In addition, Séléka also fought against government troops. The Séléka uprising left Séléka in power for 10 months (Detiknews, 2013). One of the reasons Séléka overthrew Bozizé because Séléka considers Bozizé to deny a peace treaty already agreed upon in the past.

After Séléka succeeds in deposing Bozizé, Michel Djotodia unilaterally declares himself President of the CAR and doubles as Minister of Defense. Djotodia ruled since March 24, 2013, until January 10, 2014. After Djotodia became president, the rebellion of Séléka was later dissolved by Djotodia. After 6 months after the fall of François Bozizé, the CAR condition worsened, as it later found out that Rebellion of Séléka is a Muslim group that has committed gross human rights violations in this predominantly Christian country. This is where the conflict develops and extends from what was originally only a government-opposition conflict, then widened and

transitioned into a Christian-Muslim conflict. On that basis, eventually, Christian groups formed a militia of resistance who called themselves Anti-Balaka (Hermawati, 2016: 212).

Anti-Balaka and Séléka, eventually engage in combat. Anti-Balaka's anger is not only exposed to members of Séléka, civilians who are Muslims are also attacked. Séléka then strikes back on what the Anti-Balaka is doing until the bloodbath in Bangui is inevitable. The chaos and violence arising from the attacks of Séléka and Anti-Balaka during the battle, ultimately made Michel Djotodia declared withdrawal on January 10, 2014, because Djotodia was unable to resolve the violence for the violence that occurred (VOA Indonesia, 2014).

Instability due to the conflict continues to grow in the CAR. This is certainly inviting international attention, such as the United Nations (UN), especially the UN Security Council (UNSC). The UNSC paid special attention to the conflicts that occurred in the CAR. Since 1997, the UN has been discussing topics devoted to the CAR conflict in each of its meetings. One of the UNSC's role is the creation of a peacekeeping force called MINUSCA. The UN is an international organization that has an important role in conflict resolution through the UNSC. This can be demonstrated through the main purpose of the UN establishment to maintain international peace and security after World War II. The UNSC carries out its duties by taking measures deemed effective in preventing and avoiding threats that lead to acts of aggression or acts that may lead to disruption of the stability of a country. The steps taken are certainly based on the principles of international law and the principle of justice (United Nations Secretary-General, 2015).

Based on the statement above, the conflict in the CAR is a conflict that motivated by the dissatisfaction of opposition groups against the government. As a result of this, the UNSC must carry out its duties and functions in dealing with instability in the CAR. Therefore, the UNSC established a special peacekeeping force to maintain security in the CAR with the aim that the conflict in CAR does not get worse. In this paper, there are several issues to be discussed. *Firstly*, the author focuses on the failure of UNSC's role through MINUSCA as a peacekeeping force in a conflict in the CAR within the period 2013 to 2015. *Secondly*, the impact of conflict on CAR on

the social life of the CAR community. In this case, the authors found a correlation between conflict in the CAR and its influence on the social life of the CAR community.

Literature Review

1. The Definitions of Peacekeeping

The author uses peacekeeping theory in analyzing the failure of MINUSCA as peacekeepers in the CAR in 2013-2015. Some definitions of peacekeeping explain the existence of an operation involving individuals without a force of the attack, which is under the auspices of the United Nations to assist in safeguarding and securing and international security in conflict areas. Peacekeeping theory can be explained by the statement in *The Blue Helmets: Review of UN Peace* (Osmancavusoglu, 2000):

“...an operation involving military personnel but without enforcement powers, undertaken by the United Nations to help maintain or restore international peace and security in areas of conflict. These operations are voluntary and are based on consent and cooperation. While they involve the use of military personnel, they achieve their objectives not by force of arms, thus contrasting them with the ‘enforcement action’ of the United Nations under Article 42.”

The statement above is in line with the definition contained in the Cambridge English Dictionary that Peacekeeping is the activity of preventing war and violence, especially using armed forces not involved in a disagreement to prevent fighting (Cambridge English Dictionary, 2018). The definition of Peacekeeping according to Merriam-Webster English Dictionary is the preserving of peace; especially: international enforcement and supervision of a truce between hostile states or communities (Merriam-Webster English Dictionary, 2018).

Another definition of Peacekeeping is also written in Collins English Dictionary, peacekeeping force is a force designated for the maintenance of peace, especially the prevention of further fighting between hostile forces in an area (Collins English Dictionary, 2018).

The authors conclude that peacekeeping is a form of collective action that actually uses military force to lead to the ceasefire. Peacekeepers are on duty to monitor and oversee the peace process in conflict areas. This assistance can take many forms, including confidence-building measures, support for the electoral process,

strengthening law enforcement, and socio-economic development. Therefore, the UN Peacekeeping Force may include soldiers, civilian police, and other civilian officials.

2. Basic Characteristics of Peacekeeping Operations

Peacekeeping forces have characteristics that must be fulfilled in carrying out the task. This characteristic is a requirement for the peacekeeping operation to proceed as planned and achieve the desired objectives. The first characteristic is the consent of the conflict party to conduct peacekeeping operations. This is the basis for the peacekeeping force to carry out its mandate and the basis for carrying out peacekeeping operations. In addition, conflict parties should also know which countries or parties are joining the peacekeeping forces. This is done to prevent any intervention in the internal affairs of the conflicting parties and to avoid alignment with either party in a conflict. Peacekeeping forces are also entitled to their rights in performing such duties as being granted free movement and adequate facilities as long as they perform their duties. If one of the conflicting parties opposes the operation of the peacekeepers, then the operation can not run effectively (United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, 2008).

The UNSC is responsible for monitoring and ensuring that such operations are accepted by the conflict and the mandate given must be clear and in line with the purpose of establishing the peacekeeping operation. In addition, UNSC is also responsible if there are deviations in operations carried out by peacekeeping forces established by it. The Secretary-General of the United Nations will also request UNSC intervention in the peacekeeping operation if the conflicting party is not cooperative. The mandate given to peacekeeping forces should be clear with the aim of getting support from conflict parties (United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, 2008).

The second characteristic is that peacekeeping forces are joint members of UN member states that are volunteered. The Secretary-General of the United Nations provides guidance and to the peacekeeping forces involved in the operation and UNSC is responsible for reporting periodically on developments or operational issues occurring in the operation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Peacekeeping forces are not authorized to use weapons in operation, except to protect

themselves. The peacekeeping operation also requires a stable financial flow. The financing of peacekeeping operations is a fundamental aspect of any form of operation. Currently, almost all operations focus on financing operations in member countries. If not get enough funding, then the operation can not run effectively. This sometimes raises concerns for member countries because besides having to spend money, they are also concerned about the safety of soldiers who become peacekeepers in conflicting countries (United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, 2008).

3. MINUSCA Established

The establishment of MINUSCA on September 15, 2014. The MINUSCA's formation will consist of 10,000 military personnel, including 240 military observers and 200 police officers and 1,800 police personnel, including 1,400 established police personnel and 400 individual police officers, and 20 corrective officers. The establishment of MINUSCA is guided by Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. Subsequently, UNSC authorizes MINUSCA to take all necessary means to carry out its mandate, in accordance with its capabilities and spreading areas. Furthermore, UNSC decides that a transfer of authority from the AU-led International Support Mission to the CAR (MISCA) to MINUSCA will take place on September 15, 2014. MINUSCA will carry out the mandated tasks through the civilian component, while MISCA will continue to perform its duties as mandated by Security Council resolution 2127 (2013). Furthermore, MINUSCA will commence implementation of mandated tasks through its military and police components from September 15, 2014 (United Nations Peacekeeping, 2018).

It also encourages the Secretary-General of the United Nations to consult with the AU to prepare for the transition of authority from MISCA to MINUSCA on September 15, 2014, and also from the date of appointment appoints the Special Representative to the Central African Republic and the MINUSCA Mission Head who holds overall authority on the basis of coordination all UN system activities in CAR. With other provisions of the resolution, UNSC at the request of the Secretary-General shall authorize the French Armed Forces, within the limits of its capacity and spreading territory, from the commencement of MINUSCA activities to the end of MINUSCA's mandate, to use all means necessary to provide operational support to MINUSCA

elements since the date of adoption of this resolution (United Nations Peacekeeping, 2018).

Result and Explanation

1. The Failure of MINUSCA as Peacekeeping Force in the Central African Republic (CAR) in 2013-2015

Several decades since its independence, CAR continues to be confronted with endless conflicts. In December 2012 when Séléka who had an Islamic background (meaning 'alliance' in the local Sango rebel coalition) launched a series of attacks. The attack could be overcome by the signing of a "Libreville Agreement" peace agreement in January 2013. However, the peace agreement did not fully go well. This can be seen in the presence of insurgent rebels in Bangui (capital city on CAR). In March 2013, President-elect François Bozizé was forced to be rushed from the capital for fear that the uprising evolved into an open conflict. In December 2013, the uprising continued to grow and increase. This is marked by the formation of Anti-Balaka group that has a Christian background. The group launched attacks and clashes between Séléka and Anti-Balaka continued in Bangui as well as in other areas (United Nations Peacekeeping, 2018).

The growing conflicts make state institutions experiencing instability. It also makes millions of people starve and the onset of various diseases that can spread throughout the CAR. This conflict has killed thousands of lives and 2.5 million people, some of the CAR population was forced to evacuate and need humanitarian assistance from the government and external parties. As of March 2014, more than 600,000 people fled to other safer areas. As many as 70,000 people live in refugee camps near the airport in the capital Bangui. More than 370,000 people fled to Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo, and Chad. So much attention from the international community continues to be aimed at the CAR crisis such as the United Nations, as well as other international and regional actors including the African Union (AU), European Union (EU), France and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS). They provide assistance to find a peaceful settlement of conflicts, protect civilians, and provide humanitarian assistance to communities in the CAR (United Nations Peacekeeping, 2018).

MISCA faces an emergency situation related to a number of capacity issues. Faced with the lack of an integrated command structure and the selection competition between the security guards is very strict. The public increasingly distrusted MISCA and considered negative because the operations undertaken by MISCA failed to achieve the goal. Civil society assumes that MISCA cannot maintain security in CAR. According to some political observers and conflict observers, the MISCA commander, General Mokoko, did not fully understand the country's political dynamics (Carayannis and Fowlis, 2015: 324).

In 2013, amid a worsening situation, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon took the initiative to call for UN intervention in the CAR conflict. The UN Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) in November 2013, submits a report to UNSC on the steps to be taken concerning UN involvement in the CAR. Under UNSC's decision, the UN Secretary-General will send an assessment team in early 2014, which recommends the establishment of peacekeeping operations. DPKO received instructions from UNSC that the transfer of authority would take nine months to enable DPKO to improve the capabilities of the MISCA Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) and establish additional troops to overcome differences in numbers and strengths (Carayannis and Fowlis, 2015: 227).

The failure of the African Union (AU) in previous conflicts, one in Mali, made the UN Security Council more empowered to form a peacekeeping force in the CAR, named MINUSCA. Authorization is set in April 2014. Then, a year for MISCA placement, but with a 'five-month' preparation period for the transition of authority from MISCA to MINUSCA in September 2014. The UN Security Council transformed the AU's MISCA into MINUSCA under UNSC Resolution 2149, with an official power of 12,000, and establishes 15 September 2014 as the date of official submission. Older forces like BINUCA who have weak leadership in carrying out their mandate, participate in MINUSCA in September 2014. In early 2015, the CAR hosted three international peacekeeping missions with the considerable international military presence (Carayannis and Fowlis, 2015: 324).

The process of handover of authority goes as expected. There are several teams established by the United Nations to launch peacekeeping operations conducted by peacekeeping troops. The UN deploys teams of experts, equipping them with

military training and training civilians. In addition, there are political elements and cooperation undertaken by peacekeeping forces in the CAR to develop a strategy of political dialogue so that CAR rebels can participate in the dialogue and facilitate the process of conflict resolution (Carayannis and Fowlis, 2015: 324).

New national dialogue can only be implemented in 2015. Meetings in the town hall as well as consultations conducted, finally a general consensus was reached by organizing a forum called 'Bangui Forum'. The Bangui forum was successfully implemented after previous initiatives supported and funded by the UN Central Peace Development Office (BONUCA) and other international partners have never been successfully implemented (Carayannis and Fowlis, 2015: 327).

After several delays, finally, on 4-11 May 2015, the Bangui Forum can be done. It can be concluded that there are improvements compared to the previous national dialogue. This success is demonstrated by increased inclusiveness and consultation with women's groups and other groups in the capital as well as outside the capital. One of the factors that demonstrated the success of the Bangui Forum is the direct participation of civil society (Carayannis and Fowlis, 2015: 339). The forum is said to have failed to handle the national reconciliation process effectively because the steps taken did not implement the recommended recommendations.

The challenge facing both the AU and the UN is to make the African contingent ready to carry out its duties and mission. These challenges include the challenges of contingent mental readiness, equipment and exercise equipment, and functions that must be undertaken by the African contingent. The United Nations does not replace all African contingents, notably the Equatorial Guinea contingent and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), as there are some concerns about it. MINUSCA deals with remaining troops from the Central African State Economic Community (ECCAS), who have been trained and in some cases like the DRC, have not been paid regularly. This makes it difficult for MINUSCA to enforce order and security. This is not surprising since the AU also never really affirmed full control over the troops inherited from ECCAS (Carayannis and Fowlis, 2017).

When complaints arose that selective treatment and the failure of MINUSCA to protect civilians, a report that emerged in early May 2014 on sexual exploitation and abuse of CAR children by French and international peacekeepers

further tarnished the image of the mission. Shortly thereafter, a human rights officer at the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and a staff member from the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) interviewed an 11-years-old boy giving specific details of his harassment at the hands of a French soldier. This is done to obtain evidence of sexual exploitation by MINUSCA (Child Rights International Network, 2015).

The OHCHR officer provided information to Renner Onana, Head of Human Rights and Justice for MINUSCA, on the details of the interview. However, there is no record or evidence that he has taken action to address it. OHCHR and UNICEF staff members continued to interview children, victims, reporting each incident to MINUSCA, further evidence demonstrating that sexual exploitation and abuse have been several weeks after the first report and during their investigation period in mid-June. A month later, the OHCHR officer report detailing the harassment, has spread to a number of UN staff members, one of whom shared with Mr. Anders Kompass, OHCHR Field Operations Director. Kompass informed the United Nations Secretary-General of the United Nations about it, leaking reports and details (Child Rights International Network, 2015).

The UN's Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) began investigating Anders Kompass for leaking information that violated the protocol in September 2014. However, no steps were taken to determine the actual content of the report in response to evidence gathered by the OHCHR investigation. There is conjecture about the attempt to conceal disciplinary charges and procedures against Kompass over the next eight months when a number of civil society organizations issued a letter calling for UN transparency in response to reports of child sexual abuse and exploitation (Child Rights International Network, 2015). French prosecutors launched a criminal investigation into allegations of abuse of authority on May 7, 2015 (Willsher and Laville, 2015). Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon also finally announced plans for an independent external investigation into claims of abuse of authority (United Nations Secretary-General, 2015).

The UN High-Level Independent Panel for Peace on 16 June 2015, recommends changes to ensure accountability of peacekeeping troops for sexual exploitation. Later, Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon appointed a new panel to

investigate allegations of sexual exploitation (United Nations News Centre, 2015). On 12 August 2015, reports from local media confirmed that Babacar Gaye - CAR the UN Special Envoy - had been asked to resign. This is due to the many allegations of sexual abuse perpetrated by the MINUSCA peacekeepers. Then Human Rights Watch researchers informed about the case of a sexual exploitation in Bambari conducted by MINUSCA peacekeepers from the Republic of Congo and DRC. They were eventually sent back to their home country and dismissed as MINUSCA (BBC News, 2015).

Throughout 2015, there have been more than 90 allegations of sexual exploitation reported to staff in various fields at the United Nations. Meanwhile, there are more than 70 similar cases that occurred in the CAR during 2014. The perpetrators of crimes of sexual harassment are UN peacekeepers under the auspices of the UN itself, MINUSCA (Sari, 2016). This sexual exploitation is a manifestation of the failure of the AU and the UN in carrying out its role in the peace mission within the CAR. The transition from MISCA to MINUSCA has not produced the expected results.

2. The Impacts of Conflict on the Social Life of the CAR's Civil Societies

The conflict that occurred in the CAR since March 2013 made CAR suffered a worsening humanitarian crisis. High mortality rates and increased spread of diseases such as malaria and malnutrition, lack of health care, and the emergence of famine. In addition, due to the conflict in the CAR, the education system is weakened and the literacy rate is lower. Schools are closed, lack of qualified teachers, inadequate infrastructure, lack of funds, and a large number of students and teachers who are victims of sexual conflict and exploitation (Central Intelligence Agency (US), 2018).

Human rights violations, unemployment resulting in widespread poverty throughout the CAR region, poor infrastructure, and insecurity of security and stability have led to forced displacement. Since the political crisis that resulted in the March 2015 car coup, more than 370,000 people have fled to Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and other neighboring countries, while more than 600,000 people fled to safer areas (Central Intelligence Agency US, 2018).

Many negative impacts either directly or indirectly. The immediate impact occurred on thousands of victims including women and children. They experience physical and mental trauma resulting from conflict and sexual exploitation. Indirect

impact is a consequence of post-conflict and ultimately leads to other social phenomena.

3. Analysis of the Failure of MINUSCA as Peacekeeping Force in the CAR in 2013-2015

War is a common thing on the African continent. Conflicts have occurred in Africa such as religious conflicts, civil wars, ethnic conflicts, opposition-government conflicts, and other domestic wars. As a result of the war, the African region is very vulnerable to experience the instability of the region and eventually cause a prolonged impact such as the emergence of a prolonged crisis both in economic, social, and political (Keiza, 2013).

One of the countries in the African continent that is in conflict is the CAR. This was evident during the administration of President François Bozizé in 2003 to March. Since Bozizé led the CAR, there has been resistance from some of the rebel forces. The rebellion continues because of the economic and political weaknesses in the CAR government. At that time the CAR's internal condition was very worrying. Extreme poverty, government institutions, and economic development that both have no power at all make the CAR population less supportive of the government. The anti-Bozizé northern population CAR considers Bozizé failed to uphold democratic commitments, delayed economic reforms and delayed the implementation of promised politics. It was then that made the rebel group take active resistance against the government (Kelly, 2006).

After 6 months after the fall of Francois Bozize, the CAR condition worsened, as it later found out that the Séléka Rebels are a Muslim Group that has committed gross human rights violations in this predominantly Christian country. This is where the conflict develops and extends from what was originally only a government-opposition conflict, then widened and transitioned into a Christian-Muslim conflict. On that basis, eventually, Christian groups formed a militia of resistance who called themselves as Anti-Balaka. As a result of this, there was a battle between the two. Bloodshed is inevitable. Therefore, the attention of the international community, such as the UN, especially the UNSC. The UNSC's involvement in this

conflict can be seen in the formation of a peacekeeping force called MINUSCA (Hermawati, 2016: 212).

Based on the statement above, the conflict in the CAR is a conflict that is motivated by the dissatisfaction of opposition groups against the government. As a result of this, the UNSC must carry out its duties and functions in dealing with instability in the CAR. When MINUSCA served as a Peacekeeping Force in the CAR, a lot of inhumane cases occurred and one of them was sexual harassment. Victims of sexual harassment are civilians, women, and minors. This certainly destroys the image of MINUSCA as the Peacekeeping Force because MINUSCA is the troop in charge of maintaining state stability and protecting civilians who are in the midst of armed conflict. However, in its implementation, MINUSCA actually performs immoral acts that violate human rights.

The mission of the UN peacekeeping force is multidimensional in that its duties and functions are not only to safeguard and monitor the peace process in the mission area, but UN peacekeepers also participate in the peace process, and it must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of International Law (Ambarwaty and Rina Rusman, 2009: 72).

In the context of a country experiencing extreme conflict, the main and most important goal of a formal peacekeeping operation or mandate of UNSC is to protect the civilian population. Peacekeeping forces have been sent to protect the people, but they are abusing power. It is a form of treason based on trust. The mistakes committed by these troops have made a disastrous impact on the UN and the loss of world confidence in UN peacekeeping forces. Therefore, the authors conclude that the role of MINUSCA as a Peacekeeping Force in CAR in 2013-2015 does not work as expected. MINUSCA commits sexual exploitation of women and children. As a result of this, they have to suffer physical and mental trauma as victims of human rights violations. This is what UNSC fears about the international distrust of the peacekeeping force formed by it.

Conclusion

UNSC which is one of the main bodies within the UN has the primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and security and carrying out the

obligations of those responsibilities. UNSC is the only UN body that can take or take steps to address or resolve the conflict. The CAR conflict was carried out by rebel groups, armed militia who wanted to kill each other or oust the president's power. The humanitarian crisis, poverty, human rights abuses, and other crimes have been experienced by the Central African Republic, still, need much time to rebuild the Central African Republic. This certainly requires the role and attention of the international community. Until now, there are still many armed groups who constantly commit terror.

The impact of this conflict certainly brought great harm to the life of the CAR, as well as having a serious impact on humanitarian issues and received international attention. The conflict that occurs clearly impact on the losses suffered by people in various areas of life. In order to resolve the conflict in the Central African Republic, the UN Security Council established a peacekeeping force mission called MINUSCA. MINUSCA continues the mandate of previous missions, the MISCA and received a new mandate for peace and security in the Central African Republic. Until now, UNSC is still focusing on controlling the conflict and restoring the Central African Republic's state authority. The role of the UN Security Council is still in the process of completion and is not yet in its final stage.

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