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Mission multidimensionnelle intégrée  
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en Centrafrique



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United Nations Multidimensional  
Integrated Stabilization Mission in the  
Central African Republic

## HUMAN RIGHTS DIVISION

### Monthly Report: Human Rights Situation

December 2025

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*The mandate of MINUSCA includes, inter alia, assisting the Government of the Central African Republic (CAR) to promote and protect human rights. This report is based on information received by the Human Rights Division (HRD) and only includes human rights violations and abuses that were documented and verified during the month of December 2025 in line with the established methodology of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Information that could not be verified is not included. Ordinary crimes are also excluded from this report. This report is shared with the CAR authorities and partners.*

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### Main political and security developments

1. During the reporting period, the political and security situation was marked by the holding of general elections (presidential, legislative, regional and municipal) on 28 December; continued armed group activities despite the ongoing disarmament and demobilisation (DD) process; recurrent transhumance-related intercommunal tensions; and sustained military operations jointly conducted by the *Forces armées centrafricaines* (FACA) and Other Security Personnel (OSP).
2. The elections were held on 28 December 2025. According to election observation missions (Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the African Union Electoral Observation Mission (MOEUA)), the process was conducted under satisfactory security and organizational conditions. However, localized incidents of insecurity in some parts of the Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, particularly in Bambouti (80 km from Obo), linked to the activities of Azande Ani Kpi Gbé (Azanikpigbe), negatively impacted the conduct of the elections. Meanwhile, on 29 and 30 December, the opposition political parties *Unité Républicaine* (UNIR) and *Union pour le Renouveau Centrafricain* (URCA) issued *communiqués* alleging serious irregularities and fraud in the conduct of the electoral process, including obstruction of party monitors, lack of transparency in vote counting, and procedural violations by the *Autorité Nationale des Élections* (ANE).<sup>1</sup>
3. In the **Fertit Region**,<sup>2</sup> insecurity linked to cross-border dynamics, misconduct by some FACA elements, and FACA/OSP military operations against armed groups continued to impact the security situation and the protection of civilians. In the Vakaga Prefecture, the HRD is following up on clashes that occurred on 2 and 24 December, near Aouk (126 km West of Birao), between FACA/OSP and presumed Chadian armed groups which resulted in fatalities. Meanwhile, the arrival on 17 December of some 585 Sudanese refugees (250 women, 168 men, 167 children) in Ouanda-Djallé (126 km Southwest of Birao) raised the

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<sup>1</sup> For more detailed information, see *infra.*, para. 10 to 21.

<sup>2</sup> The Fertit Region includes the Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto, and Vakaga Prefectures, as per the *Gov. decree No. 21001*, January 2021.

need for immediate and additional humanitarian response. On a positive note, a joint mission conducted by the mobile team of the *Unité d'Exécution du Programme National de Désarmement, Démobilisation, Réintégration et Rapatriement* (UEPNDDRR), in collaboration with MINUSCA, to Sam-Ouandja between 8 and 11 December, resulted in the voluntary disarmament of 43 members of *Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique* (UPC).

4. In the **Equateur Region**,<sup>3</sup> persistent armed group activity, criminality along trade and mining routes, and election-related tensions were reported. On 4 December, in Banguérem (75 km from Bouar, Nana-Mambéré Prefecture), clashes between members of *Retour, Réclamation et Réhabilitation* (3R) and Anti-Balaka resulted in at least one death, triggered a mass displacement of population towards Nzotoa (25 km from Bouar, Nana-Mambéré Prefecture), and reportedly led to the establishment of a 3R base in the locality. On 8 December, in Dinguiri, Zaoro-Sangou and Irma-Baron (90–130 km from Berbérati), more than 50 suspected 3R members reportedly established bases and collected illegal taxes, prompting civilian displacement. On 10 December, in Abba-Bogani (15 km from Bouar), 3R members allegedly attacked three ANE personnel, directly affecting their electoral activities.
5. In the **Haut-Oubangui Region**,<sup>4</sup> sustained Azanikpigbe activity, intercommunal violence, and attacks against civilians and humanitarian personnel had implications for civilian protection and the electoral process, particularly in the Haut-Mbomou Prefecture. On 4 December, along the Zémio–Djemah axis, a health worker and two motorcycle taxi drivers were reported missing after having been intercepted by armed elements who confiscated vaccines and ordered them to return to Zémio. On the same day, in Ngouyo (80 km from Zémio), three additional health workers were abducted by unidentified armed men. The next day, on 5 December, in Guibéré (30 km from Zémio), suspected Azanikpigbe members abducted two health workers, underscoring growing threats to humanitarian personnel and access. On 15 December, a MINUSCA convoy came under fire by unidentified armed elements, injuring two peacekeepers. On 22 December, around Dembia and Derbissaka, local sources reported a significant mobilisation of Azanikpigbe members, allegedly from Zémio, travelling with the intention of disrupting the 28 December elections. Following an attack by Azanikpigbe in Bambouti (80 km from Zémio) on election day, on 29 December, approximately 500 civilians reportedly fled Bambouti to seek refuge in Source-Yubu (5 km from Bambouti, in South Sudan).
6. In the **Kaga Region**,<sup>5</sup> localized armed-group movements, criminality along key axes and isolated incidents of intimidation continued to affect the protection of civilians. On 8 December, near Kanganotema (10 km from Sibut, along the Sibut–Damara axis, Kémo Prefecture), sources reported the presence of approximately 100 unidentified armed men in desert-style camouflage outfits, speaking Arabic and Fulfulde. That same day, herders from Daya (18 km from Dékoa) discovered five corpses in the bush, including a child. Throughout the month, along the Bambari–Chimbolo axis and in areas north of Ippy, Ouaka Prefecture, movements of armed men reportedly affiliated with the UPC, and other armed groups were associated with the racketeering of road users and extortion of Fulani herders. Meanwhile, persistent rumours of unidentified armed men heading to Bambari exacerbated public anxiety during the electoral period. On 21 December, in Kaga-Bandoro, Nana-Grébizi Prefecture, the President of the *Organisation des Femmes Centrafricaines* reported alleged campaign-related disparagement of female candidates by a municipal candidate of the *Mouvement National des Indépendants* (MOUNI), signalling risks of political intimidation.

<sup>3</sup> The Equateur Region includes the Mambéré, Mambéré-Kadei, Nana-Mambéré, and Sangha-Mbaéré Prefectures, as per Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021.

<sup>4</sup> The Haut-Oubangui Region includes the Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, and Mbomou Prefectures, as per the Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021.

<sup>5</sup> The Kaga Region includes the Kémo, Ouham Fafa, Nana-Grébizi, and Ouaka Prefectures, as per the Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021.

7. In the **Yadé Region**,<sup>6</sup> the security situation was characterized by the movement and activities of the 3R armed group, combined with intensified FACA/OSP operations, and recurrent intercommunal tensions related to transhumance. On 5 December, around 7 km from Mainodjo (80 km from Markounda, Ouham Prefecture), an OSP operation against the *Mouvement patriotique pour la Centrafrique* (MPC) and UPC members reportedly killed six MPC and three UPC combatants and led to the arrest of one member from each group. On 8 December, in Kouki (80 km from Bossangoa), a meeting between the MPC, UPC, FACA and OSP reportedly resulted in the release of the detainees. On 7 December, in Lia (60 km from Paoua), OSP elements reportedly attacked 3R-held checkpoints and, in retaliation, 3R fighters targeted local men accused of collaborating with the OSP. Throughout the month, an increased presence of 3R members was observed, many reportedly awaiting disarmament, which was followed by an increase in reports of illegal taxation and appropriation of property from transhumance Fulani herders. On 14 December, in Dokabi (40 km east of Markounda), a mixed FACA/OSP patrol apprehended four Chadian nationals, including a Chadian soldier attempting to access mining sites after illegally crossing the border, marking the third such incident involving suspected Chadian military personnel.

### Significant human rights-related developments

8. On 4 December, the Bambari Court of Appeal launched the hearings for its first criminal session in 2025, which took place from 4 to 19 December and included a total of 24 cases, including eight cases of sexual violence. Twenty cases were tried, while four were referred to the next criminal session. The charges included criminal conspiracy, trafficking in human remains, grave desecration, murder, attempted murder, lethal assault, crimes against humanity, war crimes, rape, and illegal possession of weapons and war munitions. A total of 37 defendants appeared before the Court; 32 were convicted and five acquitted. The sentences ranged from five years imprisonment to 20 years of hard labour.
9. As of 26 December, a total of at least 870 detainees had been released nationwide following the presidential pardons signed on 29 November by President Touadéra. Pursuant to the decree, all persons convicted of crimes or offences whose convictions became final before 1 December 2025 are eligible for sentence reductions, regardless of the nature of the offence, with the sole exclusion being fines, court costs and compensation for damages. All terms of up to three years are fully remitted and longer sentences significantly reduced. The continued implementation of the Decree across several detention facilities has contributed to addressing overcrowding in prisons.

### Human rights and elections

10. As mentioned above, the reporting period was marked by the holding of general elections on 28 December. Similar to other election observation missions, the *Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés Fondamentales* (CNDHLF), in its statement<sup>7</sup> noted that voting was generally smooth while citing concerns including *inter alia*, a range of operational issues, such as delays in the opening of polling stations, shortages of electoral materials, insufficient presence of ANE representatives in some polling centres, and incidents of intimidation and alleged vote-buying.
11. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented and confirmed a total of 11 election-related human rights violations/abuses prior to, during, and immediately following the elections, as well as a number of allegations which have yet to be confirmed. Preventive actions implemented ahead of the polls, including support to national and local human rights mechanisms, contributed to early warning and response.

<sup>6</sup> The Yadé Region includes the Lim-Pendé, Ouham, and Ouham-Pendé Prefectures, as per the *Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021*.

<sup>7</sup> CNDHLF declaration N.191/CNDHLF/PR/SG, 30 December 2025.

12. Armed group activities, notably by the 3R in the Lim-Pendé Prefecture and Azanikpigbe in the Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, impacted the process as they restricted freedom of movement, disrupted campaign activities, impeded voter participation, imposed illegal taxation and temporarily arrested and detained candidates particularly in the Lim-Pendé Prefecture. In the Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, between 17 and 23 December, Azanikpigbe members abducted at least 14 people in total, 13 of whom were electoral candidates or members of campaign teams. All of the victims were taken to an Azanikpigbe base and held between one and three days, with some being robbed before they were released.
13. In addition, reports of obstruction of movement of opposition candidates, illegal taxation, destruction of campaign materials, intimidation, and instances of disinformation were documented. Hate speech and calls for violence were notably reported in the days preceding election day, raising concerns regarding voter intimidation. For instance, on 26 December, in Niem-Yelewa (85 km from Bouar), Nana-Mambéré Prefecture, a local official allegedly used inflammatory language and threatened to call upon members of the 3R group to intervene should local residents fail to vote for the *Mouvement Cœurs Unis* (MCU) legislative candidate, reportedly a relative of the said official. This threat was of a serious nature given the presence of 3R elements in the area and their ability to carry out the threat with could undermine voter participation.
14. In parallel, disinformation circulated on social media, including narratives likely to fuel mistrust and tensions in an already sensitive electoral environment. In one notable incident, Internal Security Forces (ISF) elements allegedly raided the residence of the officially registered alternate (*suppléant*) of an independent female candidate in Bangui, on suspicion of electoral fraud. Following an unsuccessful search, the individual was reportedly subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, including being beaten until he lost consciousness. The victim was subsequently evacuated to a hospital for emergency medical care.
15. On election day, in the Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, coordinated attacks by Azanikpigbe members against a FACA post located 6 km from Zémio, a FACA base and the sub-prefecture of Bambouti (80 km from Obo), during which they reportedly seized some weapons, burned electoral materials, abducted political and electoral actors, and seized property belonging to an NGO, impacted on the process. As a result of these security incidents, voting and counting were conducted in only 25 of the 41 polling stations in the Zémio electoral constituency, with none of the five polling stations in Bambouti able to operate.

## Human Rights Violations and Abuses and Breaches of International Humanitarian Law

16. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **247 violations and abuses** of international human rights law (IHRL) and breaches of international humanitarian law (IHL), affecting **421 victims** (including 260 men, 42 women, 13 girls, 81 boys, and 25 groups of collective victims), 117 of whom suffered multiple violations.<sup>8</sup> Fifty-three percent of the documented violations/abuses took place in December 2025, while the remaining violations/abuses occurred between January 2015 and November 2025. Compared to November 2025, there was an increase both in the number of violations/abuses (7%) and in the number of victims (41%).<sup>9</sup>

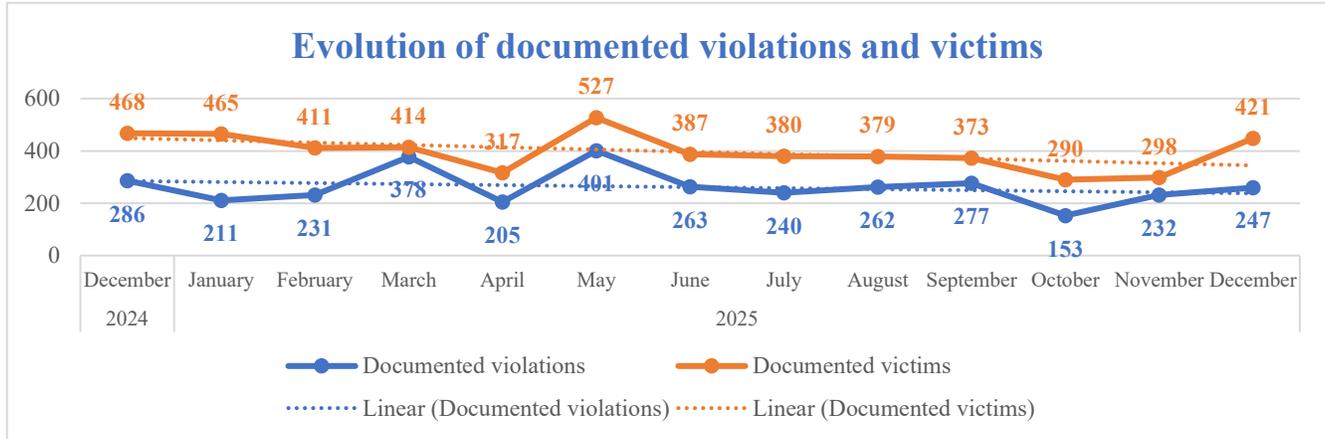
### Main Trends

In total, **247 human rights violations and abuses** as well as breaches of IHL **affecting 421 victims** (including **260 men, 42 women, 13 girls, 81 boys, and 25 groups of collective victims**) were documented in December 2025. This constitutes an increase in the number of violations/abuses (7%) and victims (41%) compared to November 2025.

<sup>8</sup> During the reporting period, 25% of men, 40% of women, 31% of boys and 18% of girls suffered multiple violations.

<sup>9</sup> In November 2025, MINUSCA documented 232 violations and abuses affecting 298 victims.

The increase in violations and victims is mainly due to the verification of cases of children separated from armed groups such as the UPC or the *Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique* (FPRC) as part of the demobilisation and disarmament process, as well as the verification of incidents following an investigation mission to three villages in the Am-Dafock sub-prefecture, Vakaga Prefecture, from 3 to 8 December. Most violations and abuses were related to arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (22%), the recruitment and use of children (21%), the right to physical and mental integrity (17%), conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) (10%), the right to property (9%), and liberty and personal integrity (9%).<sup>10</sup>



17. **Men** were mainly victims of arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (42%), violations/abuses of the right to property (23%), the right to physical and mental integrity (13%), and liberty and personal integrity (11%).<sup>11</sup> **Women** were mostly victims of CRSV<sup>12</sup> (45%), violations/abuses of the right to liberty and personal integrity (36%), the right to property (29%), and the right to physical and mental integrity (24%).<sup>13</sup> **Girls** were victims of CRSV (92%), violations/abuses of liberty and personal integrity (18%), the recruitment and use of children (15%), and the right to life (8%).<sup>14</sup> **Boys** were mainly victims of recruitment and use of children (67%), violations and abuses of the right to liberty and personal integrity (25%), arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (11%), and the right to life (10%).<sup>15</sup>
18. The **Fertit** Region registered both the highest number of violations/abuses (81) and the highest number of victims (129). **Vakaga** was the most affected Prefecture in terms of violations and abuses (51 violations/abuses affecting 93 victims), primarily due to activities by the Sudanese Rapid Support Forces (RSF) (including one incident with 39 victims). Furthermore, the investigation mission to the Am-Dafock sub-prefecture verified additional human rights abuses affecting at least 15 victims in addition to the verification of recruitment and use of children by the FPRC and the subsequent separation of 21 children from the group. The most common violations/abuses in the **Fertit** Region were related to the recruitment

<sup>10</sup> In November 2025, the most common types of violations and abuses were related arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (28%), the right to physical and mental integrity (16%), liberty and personal integrity (15%), and the recruitment and use of children (13%)

<sup>11</sup> The total compiled percentages may exceed 100% due to victims of multiple violations.

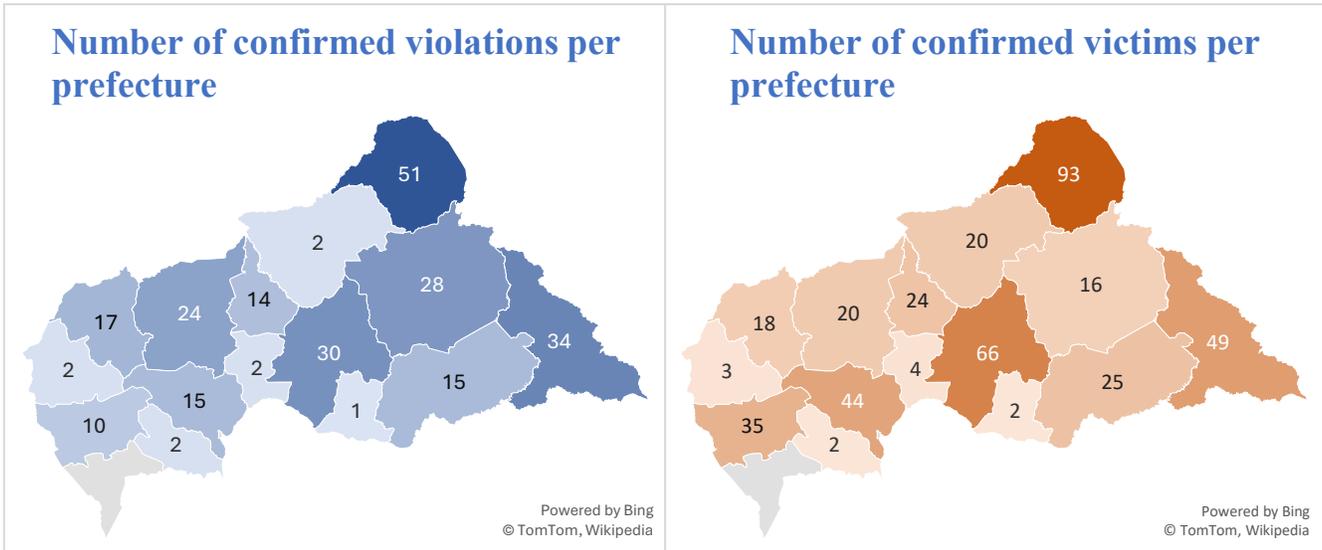
<sup>12</sup> The term “conflict-related sexual violence” refers to rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced abortion, enforced sterilization, forced marriage and any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity perpetrated against women, men, girls, or boys that is directly or indirectly linked to a conflict. See the full definition in the *Report of the United Nations Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (S/2019/280)*.

<sup>13</sup> The total compiled percentages may exceed 100% due to victims of multiple violations.

<sup>14</sup> The total compiled percentages may exceed 100% due to victims of multiple violations.

<sup>15</sup> The total compiled percentages may exceed 100% due to victims of multiple violations.

and use of children (22 abuses affecting 22 victims), CRSV (12 cases affecting 17 victims), and the right to physical and mental integrity (seven abuses affecting 10 victims). Fifty-two percent of all cases of recruitment and use of children during the reporting period occurred in the Fertit Region.<sup>16</sup>



### Overview of violations by type of perpetrator

- In December 2025, State actors were responsible for 109 human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 240 victims (203 men, nine women, three girls, 11 boys, and 14 groups of collective victims). Compared to November 2025, a decrease was observed in the number of violations (-14%) but an increase in the number of victims (3%),<sup>17</sup> largely due to fewer incidents which recorded more victims, such as detention monitoring visits (131 victims) or one incident of illegal taxation which affected 25 victims.
- The main types of violations perpetrated by State actors** were primarily related to arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (55), mostly attributable to the Police and the Gendarmerie; the right to physical and mental integrity (33), and the right to property (nine), mostly attributable to FACA. Among State actors, FACA committed the highest number of violations (33 violations affecting 29 victims),<sup>18</sup> followed by OSP (25 violations affecting 29 victims), the Police (24 violations affecting 102 victims),<sup>19</sup> and the Gendarmerie (23 violations affecting 71 victims).<sup>20</sup> The **Kaga** Region was the most affected in terms of both violations and victims (39 violations affecting 90 victims), primarily due to detention monitoring visits which recorded a high number of incidents of arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards.

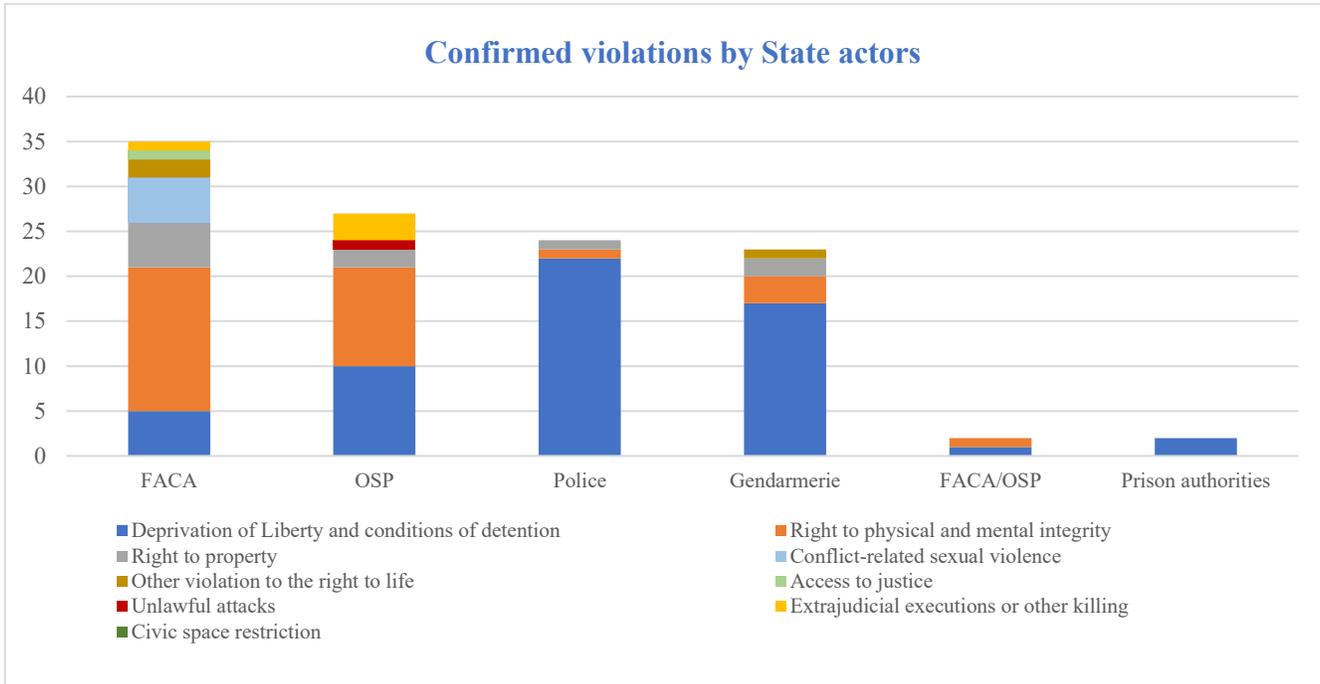
<sup>16</sup> In the following map, Ouham-Pendé represents the combined figures for Ouham-Pendé and Lim-Pendé, as it is based on the former administrative boundaries when Lim-Pendé was still part of Ouham-Pendé.

<sup>17</sup> In November 2025, State actors committed 127 violations affecting 233 victims.

<sup>18</sup> The figures for the FACA also include violations committed by its specialized units, namely the *Garde Présidentielle*, (one violation affecting one victim).

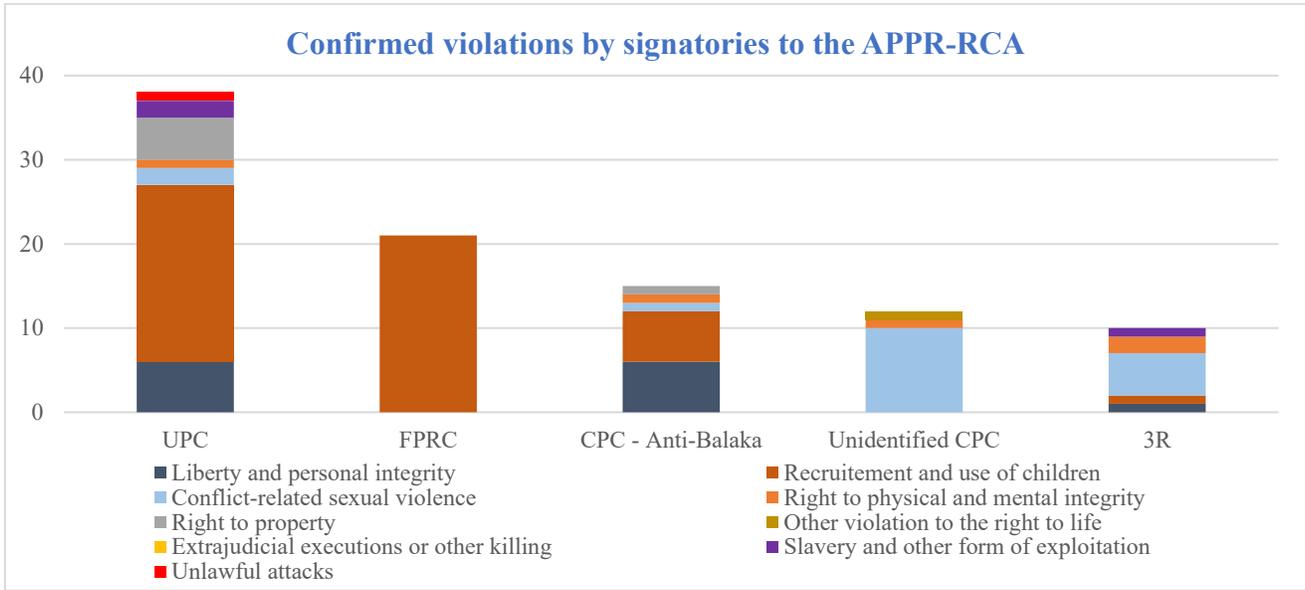
<sup>19</sup> The figures for the Police include also violations committed *Office Central de Répression du Banditisme* (OCRB) (five violations affecting 30 victims).

<sup>20</sup> The figures for the Gendarmerie include also violations committed by its specialized units, namely the *Brigade de Recherche et d'Intervention* (BRI) (one violation affecting four victims).

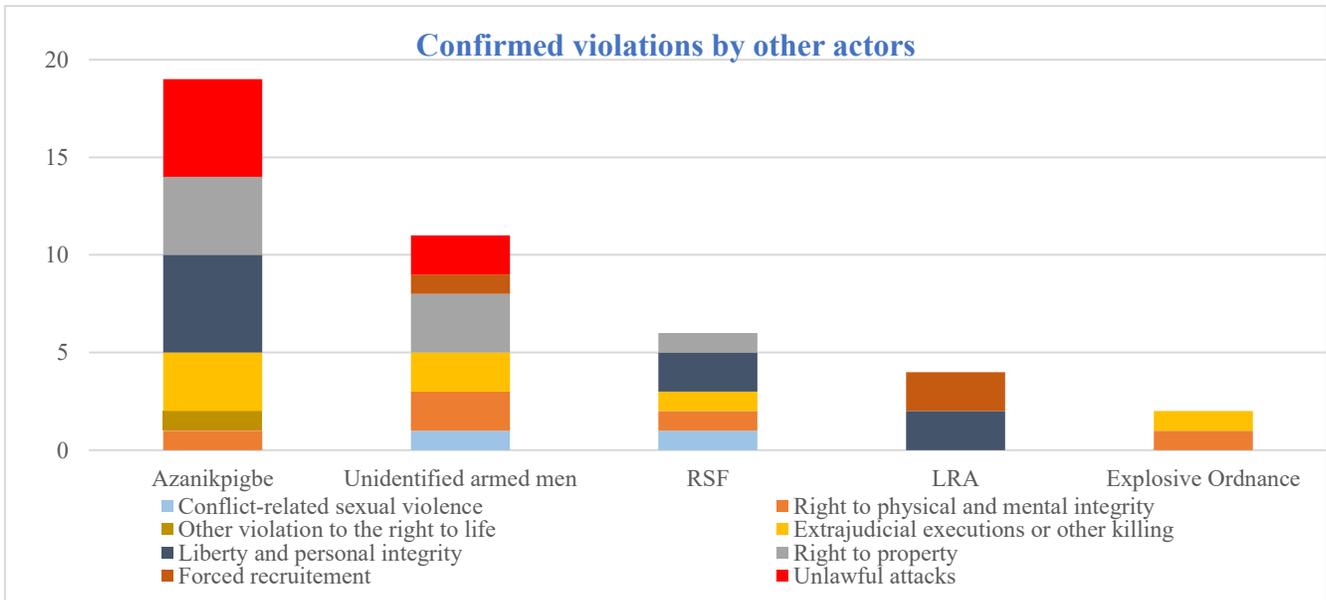


21. **Armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA** were responsible for 96 human rights abuses and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 76 victims (two men, 14 women, five girls, 52 boys, and three groups of collective victims). Compared to November 2025, this represents an increase in both the number of abuses (4%) and the number of victims (52%),<sup>21</sup> predominantly due to a high number of violations against children, particularly abductions and recruitment and use registered during the separation of children associated with armed groups as part of the ongoing disarmament process and attributable to the UPC, the FPRC, and Anti-Balaka affiliated with the *Coalition des patriotes pour le changement* (CPC), as well as persistent abuses by UPC and 3R despite the ongoing DD process.
22. **The main abuses perpetrated by armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA** were related to forced recruitment (49 abuses affecting 53 victims), CRSV (18 cases affecting 19 victims), and the right to liberty and personal integrity (13 abuses affecting 17 victims). Among armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA, the UPC were the main perpetrators (38 abuses affecting 27 victims) followed by the FPRC (21 abuses affecting 21 victims), CPC-affiliated Anti-Balaka (15 abuses affecting eight victims), unidentified CPC members (12 abuses affecting nine victims), and the 3R (10 abuses affecting 11 victims). Most of the abuses committed by armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA took place in the **Fertit Region** (54%), which also recorded the highest number of victims (53 abuses affecting 40 victims).

<sup>21</sup> In November 2025, armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA committed 91 abuses affecting 50 victims.



23. **Other actors were responsible for 42 abuses affecting 105 victims** (55 men, 19 women, five girls, 18 boys, and eight groups of collective victims). In comparison to November 2025, this represents an increase in both the number of abuses (200%) and victims (556%).<sup>22</sup> This is due to a range of factors including among others, a resurgence in RSF activities affected 39 victims and a special investigation mission to Am-Dafock which confirmed additional abuses affecting at least 15 victims. In addition, Azanikipigbe remained active during the reporting period, committing 19 abuses affecting 38 victims. Overall, documented abuses were mainly related to the right to liberty and personal integrity (nine abuses affecting 60 victims), the right to life (eight abuses affecting 22 victims, including 16 victims of summary killings), the right to property (eight abuses affecting 53 victims), unlawful attacks (seven abuses affecting six collective victims), and the right to physical and mental integrity (five abuses affecting 11 victims). Main perpetrators include the Azanikipigbe (19 abuses affecting 38 victims), unidentified armed men (11 abuses affecting 11 victims), and the RSF (six abuses affecting 50 victims).



<sup>22</sup> In November 2025, other actors committed 14 abuses affecting 16 victims.

## Typology of human rights violations and abuses and violations of IHL

### Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV)

24. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **24 CRSV cases affecting 31 victims** (19 women and 12 girls), 20% of which occurred in December 2025. The main forms of CRSV continued to be rape, including gang rape, followed by forced marriage and sexual slavery. Approximately 46%<sup>23</sup> of CRSV cases were perpetrated alongside other human rights violations and abuses, including cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, abduction, recruitment and use of children, and appropriation of property. On average, each victim may have been assaulted by multiple perpetrators. The main perpetrators of CRSV were **armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA** (18 cases affecting 19 victims), with unidentified CPC members accounting for 10 cases affecting nine victims in the Vakaga Prefecture, the 3R (five cases affecting six victims) in the Ouham-Pendé Prefecture, the UPC (2 cases affecting 2 victims), and CPC-affiliated Anti-Balaka (one case affecting two victims). **State actors** were responsible for four CRSV cases affecting four victims, all attributable to the FACA, primarily in the Haut-Mbomou Prefecture. **Other actors** were responsible for two cases affecting eight victims, attributable to the RSF (one case affecting seven victims) – documented during an investigation mission in the Am-Dafock sub-prefecture which occurred between September and October 2025 – and unidentified armed men (one case affecting one victim).

### Right to life

25. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **15 violations/abuses of the right to life affecting 31 victims** (18 men, four women, one girl, and eight boys), including summary or extrajudicial killings (10 violations/abuses affecting 21 victims) and death threats (five violations/abuses affecting 10 victims).
26. Most of the violations were attributed to **other actors** (eight abuses affecting 22 victims, including 16 victims of summary killings). Azanikpigbe members were responsible for the highest number of abuses and victims (four abuses affecting 15 victims), followed by unidentified armed men (two abuses affecting four victims). For instance, on 21 December 2025, near Zémio, Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, a Fulani camp was attacked by Azanikpigbe members during which they killed three victims (one man and his two boys) and severely injured another, all belonging to the same family. They also killed an undetermined number of cattle, burned several homes, and mutilated the corpses.
27. **State actors** were responsible for six violations affecting eight victims, including five victims of extrajudicial killings. FACA were responsible for the highest number of violations (three violations affecting three victims, including the extrajudicial killing of one man), followed by OSP who were responsible for two violations affecting four victims, all victims of extrajudicial killings. **Armed groups signatories of the APPR-RCA** were responsible for one abuse affecting one victim, which included death threats against a 30-year-old woman by an unidentified CPC member between July 2023 and August 2024. The perpetrator had abducted the victim during an attack on her locality, threatened her with his weapon and repeatedly raped her over the course of several months. She was freed following the arrival of OSP in the area.
28. In line with its obligations under Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the State guarantees the right to life of every individual, including the responsibility to ensure transparent investigations into actions by State and non-State actors to determine the cause of death and to ensure accountability.

<sup>23</sup> Calculated based on 31 confirmed CRSV victims, of whom 16 victims suffered other additional human rights violations/abuses.

### Deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention

29. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **55 violations related to deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention affecting 164 victims** (143 men, three women, nine boys, and 11 groups of collective victims). Most violations were related to arbitrary arrest and/or detention (26 violations affecting 122 victims), largely due to detention beyond the legal time limit for custody.
30. Beyond individual cases, monitoring revealed recurring structural concerns across several localities, including severe instances of overcrowding, repeated violations of categorical separation, and inadequate access to water, sanitation and food. In the Bambari Police and Gendarmerie holding cells for example, women and minors were kept in the same cells as men, in violation of categorical separation. In the Gendarmerie, poor hygiene, overcrowding, and a lack of medical care were documented with a detainee found unconscious and moved to a communal area for monitoring. Likewise, overcrowding, lack of access to food, water, and sanitation and poor hygiene conditions were observed in facilities in Bangui, Kaga-Bandoro (Nana-Gribizi Prefecture), and Bangassou (Haut-Mbomou Prefecture). While the presidential pardon is expected to partly reduce the prison population and to some extent alleviate the challenge of overcrowding, more concerted action would be required to address the structural causes of this challenge.
31. It is worth highlighting that persons in custody and detainees are protected by various national laws, including the Constitution, the *Code pénal* (Criminal Code), and the *Code de procédure pénale* (Criminal Procedure Code) adopted by laws n°10.001, n°10.002, and the law n°12.003 on fundamental principles of the prison system.<sup>24</sup>

### Right to liberty and personal integrity

32. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **22 abuses to the right to liberty and personal integrity**<sup>25</sup> affecting 77 victims, primarily abductions. Most of these abuses were committed by CPC-affiliated Anti-Balaka (six abuses affecting seven victims), the UPC (six abuses affecting six victims), Azanikipigbe (five abuses affecting 18 victims), and the RSF (two abuses affecting 41 victims). Several of these cases were documented in the context of separation of children within the context of the DD process. Abuses related to liberty and personal integrity frequently occurred alongside other violations, such as CRSV and appropriation of property. On 19 December, RSF members subjected 39 people (25 men, nine women, and five children) to deprivation of liberty and unlawful appropriation and destruction of property. Their actions also contributed to the death of a 65-year-old man. The 39 victims were travelling to Ouanda-Djallé (Vakaga Prefecture) on a commercial truck when they were intercepted by four RSF members approximately 25 km from their destination. The RSF members held the victims by force from 8h to 18h, conducted searches and seized money and property from them totalling about XAF 7,000,000 (approximately USD 12,592). Among the passengers was a 65-year-old sick man, who was travelling to get medical care in Ouanda-Djallé. He died shortly after arriving in Ouanda-Djallé. The delay to access medical attention as a result of his detention by the RSF may have been a contributing factor to his death.
33. In line with its responsibilities under Article 3 of the UDHR, Article 9 of the ICCPR, and Article 6 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), the CAR Government is obligated to take measures to prevent and investigate violations and abuses of the right to liberty and personal integrity.

<sup>24</sup> Additional national texts protecting persons in custody and detainees: Decree n°160090 on standard internal regulations applicable to prisons in the Central African Republic, decree n°160087 on the organization and operation of prisons in the Central African Republic and determining their internal regulations, as well as decree n°160088 redefining the framework of the prison administration.

<sup>25</sup> The right to liberty and personal integrity includes protection against abduction, deprivation of liberty, and hostage-taking (violations and breaches of international humanitarian law).

### Right to physical and mental integrity

34. During the period under review, MINUSCA documented **43 violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity**<sup>26</sup> affecting **61 victims**. These included cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (31 violations/abuses affecting 47 victims), threats to physical and mental integrity (seven violations/abuses affecting nine victims), torture (three violations/abuses affecting four victims), and maiming and injury of a child (two violations affecting four victims).<sup>27</sup>
35. **State actors** were responsible for 33 violations affecting 45 victims, perpetrated mainly by FACA elements (16 violations affecting 19 victims) and OSP (11 violations affecting 20 victims). On 22 December, a 38-year-old man and his 30-year-old wife were beaten by FACA elements near the Azène mining site (30 km from Mbrès) Nana-Grébizi Prefecture. The woman had gone to fetch water from the pump when she was sexually harassed, and her arm was fractured after she was beaten by the head of the FACA detachment securing the mining site. Her husband who intervened was also beaten by the said commander resulting in a broken right arm and shoulder injuries. At the time of reporting, the victims were yet to receive medical attention and could not file a complaint because of absence of a medical certificate.
36. **Armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA** were responsible for five abuses affecting five victims, while **other actors** were responsible for five abuses affecting 11 victims, primarily attributable to unidentified armed men.
37. In line with its obligations under Article 5 of the UDHR, Article 7 of ICCPR and Articles 2 and 16 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and Articles 4 and 5 of the ACHPR, the CAR Government is expected to take concrete steps to prevent and investigate cases relating to torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. Additionally, other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment is prohibited under Article 16, paragraph 4 of the Constitution of CAR.

### Right to property

38. MINUSCA documented **23 violations/abuses of the right to property**,<sup>28</sup> affecting **104 victims**, related to destruction or appropriation of property (19 violations/abuses affecting 77 victims) and illegal taxation (four violations/abuses affecting 29 victims).<sup>29</sup> In most cases, violations/abuses of the right to property are associated with other violations/abuses. **State actors** were responsible for nine violations affecting 47 victims, primarily attributable to the FACA, while **other actors** were responsible for eight abuses affecting 53 victims, primarily attributable to Azanikpigbe and RSF, including one incident attributable to the RSF in which 39 civilians were victims of appropriation of property. **Armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA** were responsible for six abuses affecting four victims, almost all attributed to the UPC. On 15 December, six Fulani men near Mboki (70 km Southwest of Obo) in the Haut-Mbomou Prefecture were ambushed by a group of Azanikpigbe members along the road. The perpetrators robbed the victims of their possessions and threatened them with death, forcing them to flee into the bush and leave their motorcycles behind.
39. Pursuant to Article 17 of the UDHR and Article 14 of the ACHPR, the CAR Government is expected to take measures to protect the right to property of all individuals living on its territory. Furthermore, Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts (Protocol II), prohibit the parties to the conflict from targeting civilian property and protected property.

<sup>26</sup> Violations related to the right to physical and mental integrity include ill-treatment, torture and maiming and injuries.

<sup>27</sup> Three of the 60 victims were affected by two different violations/abuses within this category.

<sup>28</sup> The right to property includes protection from destruction or appropriation of property and illegal taxation.

<sup>29</sup> Two of the 110 victims were affected by two different violations/abuses within this category.

## Unlawful attacks

40. MINUSCA documented **nine unlawful attacks<sup>30</sup> affecting eight collective victims**. These incidents included attacks against civilians, the denial of humanitarian assistance, including robberies of NGO workers by Azanikpigbe members, and one attack against other protected persons, in which, on 15 December, near Zémio (Haut-Mbomou Prefecture), unidentified armed men attacked UN peacekeepers who were securing a fuel convoy leaving Zémio injuring two of them.
41. Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions, the Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts (Protocol II), as well as Articles 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute, prohibit parties to the conflict from carrying out indiscriminate attacks against protected persons and property.

## Children in Armed Conflict

42. During the reporting period, the CTFMR<sup>31</sup> verified **106 grave child rights violations affecting 78 children** (63 boys and 15 girls), a 38% increase in violations compared to the previous reporting period, during which 77 grave violations affecting 40 children were documented. The increase is due to children verified to be associated with the UPC and FPRC during the DD operations. However, CTFMR continue to face operational constraints in conducting field missions for monitoring, reporting, and child separation activities during the reporting period.
43. Of the 106 violations verified, 66% (70) occurred outside the reporting period but were verified during the period under review. The **main perpetrators were armed groups, which accounted for 91% of the violations (97)**, predominantly abduction, recruitment and use of children, rape, and other forms of CRSV. Unidentified armed men accounted for 6% (6) while state actors were responsible for 3% (3). Twenty-one children (14 boys, seven girls) were victims of multiple violations: abduction and recruitment and use (14 boys), abduction and rape (five girls), and abduction, recruitment and use, and rape (two girls, of which one was victim of multiple rapes (three times)).
44. Violations documented included: recruitment and use (55), killing (seven), maiming (five), rape and other forms of sexual violence (15), abduction (21), and denial of humanitarian access (three). Armed groups committed a total of 97 violations, including CPC factions (74) — namely the FPRC (25), UPC (24), Anti-Balaka (16), and 3R (nine) — as well as the RSF (13), Azanikpigbe (seven), and the LRA (three). Unidentified armed men committed 6 violations. State actors committed 3 violations, all attributable to the FACA. Vakaga was the most affected Prefecture with (39) violations, followed by

### Act to Protect Campaign

Through the “Act to Protect” campaign, **209 peacekeepers** (193 men and 16 women) were trained on the protection of children during armed conflict. Similar trainings and awareness sessions were delivered to 1058 **local authorities** (649 men and 409 women), including FACA and ISF as well as community members and leaders, youth leaders, members of local peace committees, and members of INGOs and NGOs, with a view to enabling them to engage in the protection of children.

<sup>30</sup> Unlawful attacks include attacks against civilians, attacks against other protected persons, the failure of precautions to protect the civilian population or objects under a party’s control against the effects of attacks, and denial of humanitarian relief.

<sup>31</sup> The information in this section has been collected by the MINUSCA Child Protection Unit. The Security Council has created mechanisms and tools to implement the mandate on the protection of children in armed conflict, including through Security Council Resolution 1612 (2005), which establishes the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) to collect reliable and up-to-date information on violations committed against children by the parties to the conflict, as well as the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict.

Haute-Kotto (19), Ouham-Fafa (14), Haut-Mbomou (10), Mbomou (10), Lim-Pendé (nine), Ouham-Pendé (four), and Bangui (one).

45. During the period under review, the CTFMR verified 41 children (all boys) separated from the UPC and FPRC during disarmament operations in the Yadé, Kaga, Haut-Mbomou, and Fertit Regions. The children will enter reintegration programming provided by a UNICEF Implementing Partner.

### Human Rights Promotion and Capacity-Building

46. During the period under review, MINUSCA organised or took part in 89 human rights-related activities (awareness-raising, advocacy, trainings, and capacity-building workshops) across 14 Prefectures<sup>32</sup> benefitting 2,952 individuals (1,843 men, 978 women, 82 boys and 49 girls). Participants included, among others, national and local authorities, representatives and members of civil society, human rights defenders, youth and women’s organisations, justice and penitentiary actors, detainees, FACA, ISF, students, and community and religious leaders. The activities focused on human rights and international humanitarian law, civil and political rights related to the electoral process, the protection of children, the peace process, MINUSCA’s mandate, the prevention of CRSV and gender-based violence (SGBV), transhumance issues and the fight against hate speech, and human rights in detention.
47. Of these, HRD participated in or organized 17 election-related activities (awareness-raising, capacity-building, and trainings) across nine Prefectures,<sup>33</sup> benefitting 559 individuals (358 men and 201 women) in December 2025. Of the 17 election-related activities, 14 consisted of awareness-raising sessions targeting defence and security forces (FACA and ISF) as well as civil society actors (*Comités de mise en œuvre préfectoral* (CMOP), community leaders, and Human Rights Fora), with a focus on their respective roles and responsibilities in the electoral process. The remaining three activities were trainings and support to the local Human Rights Fora to instruct local political actors and human rights defenders on key aspects of the electoral process, such as the right to vote, the prevention of hate speech, non-discrimination, participation and candidacy, including women’s political participation and the challenges they face in exercising their rights. Of note, from 22 to 24 December, HRD provided technical and financial support to the *Commission nationale des droits de l’Homme et des libertés fondamentales* (CNDHLF) by facilitating two capacity-building sessions for 200 members of civil society organizations, including 104 women, on techniques for monitoring the human rights situation during the election period. This support facilitated the establishment of a mechanism for centralising early warning messages between monitors and the CNDHLF, while strengthening its capacity to respond to allegations of human rights violations.
48. The HRD conducted 55 monitoring visits to detention centres and facilities in 12 Prefectures,<sup>34</sup> during which it documented that 116 people were victims of arbitrary detention. MINUSCA continues to be granted access to most detention centres and facilities to monitor the situation and engage with relevant authorities to advocate for and support efforts to enhance respect for human rights.

### Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP)

49. During the period under review, 40 risk assessments were conducted relating to MINUSCA’s support to the Defence and Internal Security Forces (FACA, ISF, and other law enforcement officers). Human rights

<sup>32</sup> Bamingui-Bangoran, Bangui, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Kémo, Lim-Pendé, Mambéré-Kadéï, Mbomou, Nana-Grébizi, Nana-Mambéré, Ouaka, Ouham, Ouham-Fafa, and Vakaga.

<sup>33</sup> Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Lim-Pendé, Mambéré-Kadéï, Mbomou, Nana-Grébizi, Nana-Mambéré, Ouaka, and Ouham.

<sup>34</sup> Bamingui-Bangoran, Bangui, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Mambéré-Kadéï, Mbomou, Nana-Grébizi, Nana-Mambéré, Ouaka, Ouham, Ouham-Fafa, and Vakaga.

background checks were conducted for a total of 1,275 beneficiaries including 203 ISF (87 Police officers and 116 Gendarmes), 1,071 FACA officers, and one Corrections officer from the Ministry of Justice.

50. Beneficiaries were provided with logistical, financial, and technical support, including air and ground transportation for non-UN security forces on various missions to and from Bangui to different regions, notably to secure the electoral process.
51. The risks identified in these assessments were deemed low and medium. Among the individuals screened, four were excluded for involvement in human rights violations. Based on these assessments, MINUSCA's support was approved with a set of recommendations and mitigation measures, including the need to continuously build the capacity of the non-UN security forces on international human rights law, international humanitarian law and the necessary skills and techniques in maintaining and restoring law and order.