In January, documented 391 new incidents of violations and abuses of international human rights and humanitarian law affecting 492 victims including 335 men, 74 women, 32 boys, 20 girls, one unknown child, and 30 unknown adults. These figures represent a 48.7 percent increase in the total number of incidents and a 48.6 percent increase in the total number of victims compared to the previous month, which documented 263 incidents and 331 victims. It is worth noting that of the 391 new incidents recorded, 14 affected groups of collective victims were different armed groups attacked, pillaged and/or destroyed villages, attacked health centres/facilities, occupied schools, recruited an unknown number of children into their armed groups, abducted an unknown number of civilians or attacked and pillaged humanitarian workers and their base, equipment or material. In such situations, it was not possible for the HRD to determine the exact number of victims nor their age or sex.

State agents in January were responsible for 213 violations (54.5 %) of international human rights law affecting 220 victims (43.5 %) with 203 men, eight women, and nine boys. This represents a 136.7 percent increase in the total number of incidents and 126.8 percent increase in the total number of victims compared to the previous month, which recorded 90 violations with 97 victims. Armed groups committed 178 abuses (45.5 %) affecting 272 victims (56.5 %) of whom 132 were men, 66 women, 23 boys, 20 girls, one unknown child and 30 unknown adults. This represents a 27.1 percent increase in the total number of incidents and 24.8 percent increase in the total number of victims, compared to the previous month, which recorded 140 abuses with 218 victims. An additional group of 14 collective victims was attributed to the anti-Balaka (3), FPRC/MPC (7), armed Fulani (2), UPC (1) and LRA (1).

The term collective victims for the purpose of this report refers to cases of violations and abuses of international human rights and humanitarian law affecting groups of people who are affected by the same incident and due to security restrictions, HRD could not immediately conduct a monitoring field mission to ascertain the disaggregated data. The term refers to cases where a group of people are affected by the same incident and due to security restrictions, HRD could not immediately conduct a monitoring field mission to ascertain the disaggregated data. It is worth noting that of the 391 new incidents recorded, 14 affected groups of collective victims were different armed groups attacked, pillaged and/or destroyed villages, attacked health centres/facilities, occupied schools, recruited an unknown number of children into their armed groups, abducted an unknown number of civilians or attacked and pillaged humanitarian workers and their base, equipment or material. In such situations, it was not possible for the HRD to determine the exact number of victims nor their age or sex.

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### IHRL and IHL Violations (Number of Incidents)

#### Right to life
- Extrajudicial execution or other types of killing: 24, 22, 40, 86
- Death threats: 19, 17, 10, 46

#### Right to Physical and Mental Integrity
- Cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment: 27, 36, 47, 110
- Conflict related sexual violence: 26, 14, 30, 70

#### Right to liberty and security/detention
- Arbitrary arrest or detention by state actors: 161, 75, 201, 437
- Deprivation of liberty by armed groups: 30, 15, 18, 63
- Failure to separate children from adults in detention: 9, 7, 9, 25
- Abduction: 21, 15, 9, 45

#### Right to privacy and property
- Expropriation, destruction and confiscation for property including pillaging and attacks: 14, 18, 23, 55

#### Rights of the child
- Recruitment of Children into armed groups: 18, 36, 2, 56

#### Unlawful attacks and destruction
- Denial of Humanitarian assistance/attacks against medical, hospitals, schools, peacekeeping or humanitarian personnel: 15, 8, 2, 25

#### TOTAL
- 364, 263, 391, 1018

### IHRL and IHL Violations (Number of victims)

#### Right to life
- Extrajudicial execution or other types of killing: 31, 43, 77, 151
- Death threats: 25, 18, 14, 57

#### Right to Physical and Mental Integrity
- Cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment: 31, 49, 82, 162
- Conflict related sexual violence: 32, 24, 44, 100

#### Right to liberty and security/detention
- Arbitrary arrest or detention by state actors: 162, 81, 209, 452
- Deprivation of liberty by armed groups: 30, 16, 18, 64
- Failure to separate children from adults in detention: 9, 7, 9, 25
- Abduction: 80, 35, 17, 132

#### Right to privacy and property
- Expropriation, destruction and confiscation for property including pillaging and attacks: 6, 22, 20, 48

#### Rights of the child
- Recruitment of Children into armed groups: 18, 36, 2, 56

#### TOTAL
- 424, 331, 492, 1247
NB: There were an additional 14 groups of collective victims recorded in January 2018: (i) Right to life – death threats (1); (ii) Abduction (1); (iii) destruction, extortion or pillaging or property (9); (iv) recruitment of children into the armed group (1); and (v) attacks against medical and humanitarian personnel and their base or equipment or facilities (2).

N.B: State agents accounted for 213 violations affecting 220 victims of which 201 violations were arbitrary detentions with 208 victims in mainly Bangui. Nonetheless, the different armed groups accounted for 178 abuses affecting 272 victims. For the month of January 2018, the hotspots for the armed groups was Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Ouham, Ouham-Pende and Ouaka prefectures while that of the state agent is consistently Bangui.