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Mission multidimensionnelle intégrée
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en Centrafrique



UNITED NATIONS

United Nations Multidimensional
Integrated Stabilization Mission in the
Central African Republic

HUMAN RIGHTS DIVISION

Monthly Report: Human Rights Situation

January 2025

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 January 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.

Main political and security developments

1. Regarding some of the key political developments, the interim leader of Kwa Na Kwa (KNK) political party, Christian Guenebem, announced plans to restructure the party and initiate dialogue with President Touadéra. However, divisions persist within KNK, as founder and former leader François Bozizé reaffirmed CPC's commitment to armed struggle, denying claims of secret negotiations with President Touadéra and distancing himself from the KNK political party.¹ In Bangui, the Chair of the *Parti africain pour une transformation radicale et l'intégration des Etats (PATRIE)*, Crépin Mboli-Goumba, issued a statement decrying the worsening socio-economic conditions and widespread violence in the country. Meanwhile, on 20 January, during the Government's weekly press conference, the Minister of Communication and Media, and Government spokesperson Maxime Balalou, confirmed the arrest of former Central African Minister Armel Sayo by Cameroonian authorities on 17 January. Armel Sayo is said to be the leader of a new armed group, *Coalition militaire pour le salut du peuple et de redressement*.² The spokesperson indicated that judicial proceedings against the latter would strictly adhere to international and national laws. Furthermore, on 24 January, Member of Parliament (MP) Dominique Yandocka was authorised to leave CAR to seek medical treatment in France. It should be recalled that Mr. Yandocka was released on 27 December, following his conviction to a one-year prison term which he had already spent in pre-trial detention.³
2. Regarding the security situation, the movement and activities of armed groups, in addition to military operations, continued to have implications for the protection of civilians and the human rights situation

¹ Likely in response to the KNK's negotiation with the government to facilitate the return of exiled members.

² Armel Sayo was questioned by Cameroonian authorities on 20 January. According to the Central African Government, Sayo and his armed group were preparing to 'overthrow the current government in Bangui.'

³ Dominique Yandocka was charged with 'conspiracy and attempted coup d'état' in December 2023. The Speaker of the National Assembly, Mathiew Simplicie Sarandji signed a National Assembly travel authorisation granting MP Dominique Yandocka permission to travel to France for medical treatment.

in many regions. In the **Plateau Region**,⁴ the security situation remained highly volatile with transhumance-related security incidents occurring around Boali (95km NW of Bangui) and Bossembele (145km NW of Bangui), close to transhumance corridors. On 14 January, a Chadian herder was allegedly murdered in Ndopo near Bossembele during an attempted robbery. Between 1 and 18 of January, livestock was looted, eight Fulani herders were injured, and five men were killed, including four Fulani herders in Bouboui (35 km NW of Bangui), and surrounding villages (Gomoko, Malenguinza, Ndobo, Kossembé, and Tchangba) in the Ombella M’Poko Prefecture.

3. In the **Yadé Region**,⁵ Anti-Balaka remained active, while *Retour, Réclamation, et Réhabilitation* (3R) elements committed grave abuses against civilians and attacked *Forces armées centrafricaines* (FACA) checkpoints in the **Lim-Pendé, Ouham-Pendé, and Ouham Prefectures**. On 8 January, armed elements affiliated with the 3R attacked a checkpoint held by the FACA, killing four civilians, injuring several others, and setting houses on fire in the village of Bébenguéré, located 65 km from Paoua on the Benamkor-Chad axis, Lim-Pendé Prefecture. On 20 January, two armed Fulani men killed two men, aged 30 and 40, in the village of Sibéré 2 (30 km from Paoua, on the Yambassa axis), Lim-Pendé Prefecture. In response, members of the local community mobilised against the Fulani, leading to a confrontation between the two communities. On 21 January, the FACA Commander, accompanied by several elements, went to Sibéré 2 to raise awareness among the population to prevent intercommunal violence. In Ouham-Pendé Prefecture, clashes involving 3R and self-defense groups led to the displacement of populations from Ngoutéré (35km SE of Bocaranga) and Bozoum (112km SE of Bocaranga). Further, in Ouham Prefecture, there have been reports of civilian casualties and violations against the civilian population during the FACA/Other Security Personnel (OSP) operation against the *Coalition des Patriotes pour le Changement* (CPC) in Kette-Gbako (35km W of Kouki).
4. In the **Equateur Region**,⁶ on 4 January, the 3R attacked the FACA checkpoint in Zarami (located 45 km SW of Bouar, Nana-Mambéré Prefecture), injuring one FACA member and setting several motorcycles on fire. Movement of armed elements, including presumed Anti-Balaka elements and armed Fulani men, around the Yolembre mining site (96km SW of Bouar), Nana-Mambéré Prefecture, as well as incidents involving Internal Security Forces (ISF) in Mambéré-Kadéï Prefecture raised protection of civilians’ concerns. In the **Kaga Region**,⁷ transhumance-related violence, clashes between FACA/OSP and unidentified armed elements coupled with armed robbery incidents along the major axes in Nana-Grébizi Prefecture raised security concerns in the region. For instance, on 15 January, armed clashes in Ndamiri (61km NE of Sibut), Kémo Prefecture, resulted in the displacement of residents to Mala (64km NE of Sibut). Additionally, on 23 January, four unidentified armed men attacked a Fulani camp near Galafondo (27km S of Sibut), **Kémo** Prefecture, killing one herder and stealing livestock.⁸ In Ouaka Prefecture, Dimitri Ayoloma, a former Anti-Balaka leader was arrested on 6 January, and was transferred to Bangui on 17 January for further judicial proceedings.⁹

⁴ The Plateau Region includes Ombella M’Poko, and Lobaye Prefectures, as per the *Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021*.

⁵ The Yadé Region includes the Lim-Pendé, Ouham-Pendé, and Ouham Prefectures, as per the *Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021*.

⁶ The Equateur Region includes the Nana-Mambéré, Mambéré, Mambéré-Kadéï, and Sangha Mbaéré Prefectures, as per the *Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021*.

⁷ The Kaga Region includes the Nana-Grébizi, Kémo, and Ouaka Prefectures, as per the *Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021*.

⁸ In retaliation, on 24 January, Fulani herders kidnapped four people from Galafondo, releasing them the same day. On 27 January, the ISF informed MINUSCA that investigation is ongoing, and that one perpetrator had surrendered to the Police.

⁹ Dimitri Ayoloma is alleged to have organised the attack on Grimari (65km W of Bambari) in 2020-2021, killing a UN Peacekeeper.

5. In the **Haut-Oubangui Region**,¹⁰ following the deployment of FACA and OSP along the Rafaï-Zémio axis in Mbomou and Haut-Mbomou Prefectures on 30 December 2024, the security situation was marked by the arrival of 23 *Azande Ani Kpi Gbe* (Azanikpigbe) elements with FACA reinforcement in Dembia on 14 January, as well as by the presence of *Unité pour la Paix en Centrafrique* (UPC) elements near Guerekindo (20km W of Dembia), Mbomou Prefecture. Continued targeting by *Wagner Ti Azande* (WTA)¹¹ elements of the Muslim minority population also raised additional concerns. On 12 January, WTA elements arrested and physically assaulted four Muslim men in Kitessa and in Mboki. On 21 January, WTA elements attacked a Fulani camp located about 20 km SE of Mboki (75 km SW of Obo), killing 12 civilians, including six minors, and injuring four. WTA elements, including WTA leaders, were arrested in connection with the killings in Mboki and are presently detained in Bangui. The security situation in the **Fertit Region**¹² remains volatile due to the presence and movement of Sudanese Rapid Support Forces (RSF) and unidentified armed elements. In Vakaga Prefecture, the arrest of a suspected RSF member on 14 January in Am-Dafock led to increased tension. On 15 January, armed Sudanese men robbed a group of 11 civilians on board a vehicle hired by humanitarians and another group of three civilians near Délembé (50km S of Birao). In Ndélé, Bamingui-Bangoran Prefecture, the absence of the only magistrate in the Prefecture, who doubles as Prosecutor and President of the Court of First Instance since 2 July 2024 continues to have implications for the rule of law and access to justice. His absence has among others, contributed to prolonged and arbitrary detention.

Significant human rights-related developments

6. On 31 December 2024, the President issued a decree¹³ granting pardons to several categories of prisoners. As of 30 January, 794 prisoners had been released following the presidential pardon¹⁴ which is said to have reduced the prison population by approximately 30%, and MINUSCA continues to support prison authorities in the execution of the decree.
7. Following reports of an attack by WTA on a Fulani camp on 22 January approximately 25km from Mboki, Haut-Oubangui Region, the government took steps to arrest persons who were believed to have been involved in the attack during which serious violations of human rights were committed.

¹⁰ The Haut-Oubangui Region includes the Basse-Kotto, Mbomou and Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, as per the *Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021*.

¹¹ Since 1 May, at least 200 *Azande Ani Kpi Gbe* elements were trained by Other Security Personnel (OSP). Reports indicate that they have been integrated into the security apparatus without proper vetting and reportedly enjoy close operational and administrative ties with some state institutions. Given these facts, they are now categorized as State actors.

¹² The Fertit Region includes the Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto, and Vakaga Prefectures, as per the *Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021*.

¹³ *Décret n° 24-326 du 31 Décembre 2024 portant remise gracieuse des peines*.

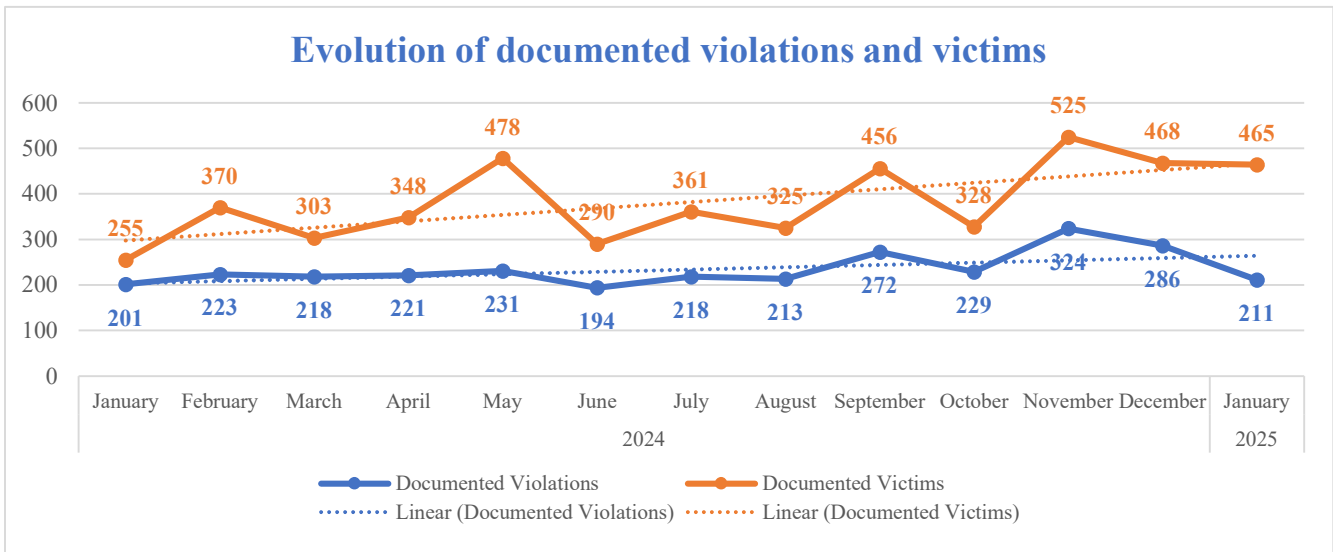
¹⁴ 409 from Ngaragba Central Prison (including three minors), six from Camp de Roux, 14 from the Bimbo Prison for Women, 76 (including seven women) from Bambari Prison, 49 from Berbérati Prison, 43 (including three women) from Mbaïki Prison, 33 (including one woman and one minor) from Kaga Bandoro Prison, 25 from Bouar Prison, 22 (including two women) from Paoua Prison, 22 (including one woman) from Sibut Prison, 21 (including one minor) from Bria Prison, 21 from Bangassou and Bouar prisons each, 19 (including one minor) from Bossangoa Prison, 19 (including one woman) from Carnot Prison, 10 from Nola Prison, and five from Bossembélé Prison.

Human Rights Violations and Abuses and Breaches of International Humanitarian Law

8. During the reporting period, MINUSCA verified **211 violations and abuses of international human rights law (IHRL) and breaches of international humanitarian law (IHL), affecting 465 victims** (including 228 men, 18 women, 77 girls, 121 boys, and 21 groups of collective victims). Out of the 465 victims, 138 suffered multiple violations. The highest number of documented violations/abuses occurred in January 2025, accounting for 67% of all recorded violations during the period.¹⁵ Compared to the month of December 2024, there was a decrease in both the number of violations (-29%) and the number of victims (-1%).¹⁶ Similar to previous months, the most common types of violations and abuses were related to arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (31%), the right to physical and mental integrity (22%), the right to property (10%), and the recruitment and use of children (10%).¹⁷

Main Trends

In total, **211 human rights violations and abuses** as well as breaches of IHL **affecting 465 victims** (including **228 men, 18 women, 77 girls, 121 boys, and 21 groups of collective victims**) were documented in January 2025. This constitutes a **decrease** in the number of violations (-29%) and in the number of victims (-1%) compared to December 2024.



9. Men were primarily victims of arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (70%), the right to property (25%), and violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity (17%).¹⁸ Women were mostly victims of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) (39%),¹⁹ the right to life (28%), and violations/abuses of the

¹⁵ The other violations/abuses documented occurred between January 2015 to December 2024.

¹⁶ In December 2024, MINUSCA documented 298 violations and abuses affecting 468 victims.

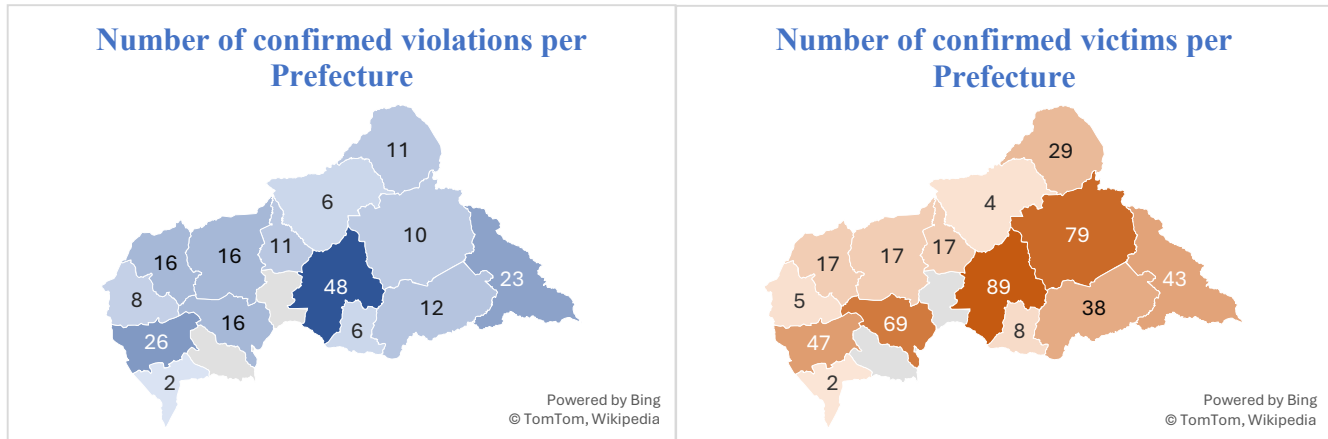
¹⁷ In December 2024, the most common types of violations and abuses were related to arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (24%), the right to physical and mental integrity (22%), and the right to property (17%).

¹⁸ Note that multiple victims suffered multiple violations (57 men, 2 women, 48 girls, and 28 boys), hence the % being over 100 in some cases.

¹⁹ 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

right to physical and mental integrity (22%). Girls were primarily victims of recruitment and use of children (90%), CRSV (55%), and abduction (18%), whilst boys were victims of recruitment and use of children (68%), arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (22%), and abduction (16%).²⁰

- The **Fertit** Region registered the highest number of victims (112), whilst the **Kaga** Region registered the highest number of violations/abuses (59).



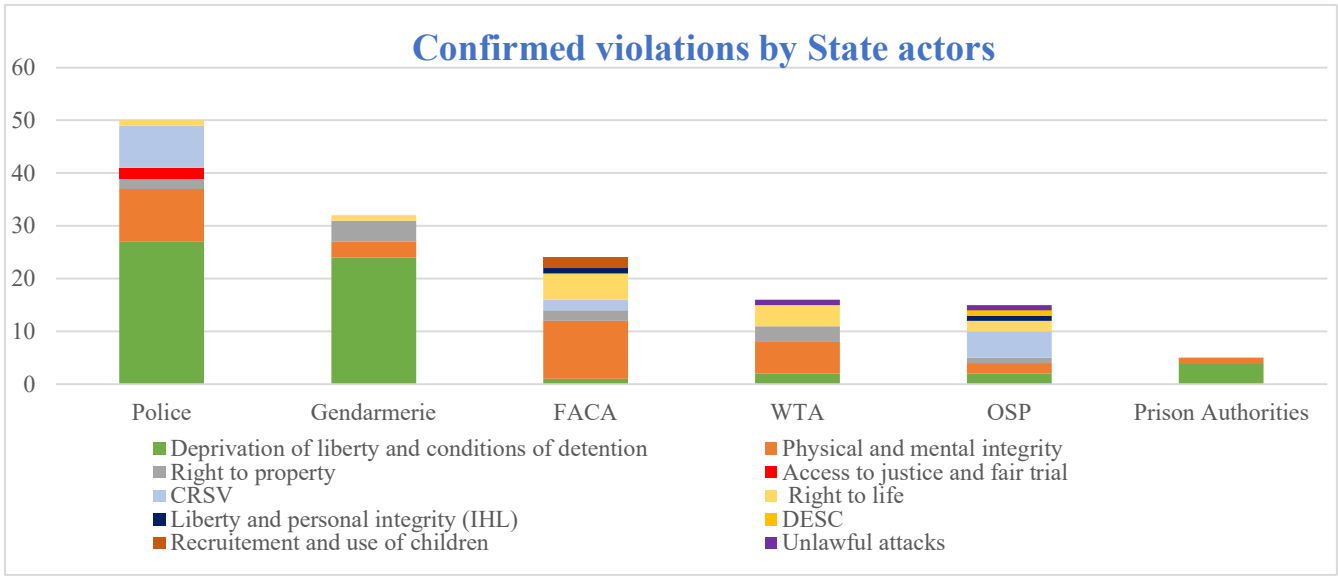
Overview of violations by type of perpetrator

- For the period under review, State actors were involved in 140 human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 270 victims (including 201 men, 12 women, five girls, 39 boys, and 13 groups of collective victims). In comparison to December 2024, the number of violations decreased by 31%, and the number of victims increased by 7%.²¹
- The main violations by State actors included **arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention** that do not comply with national and international standards (65); **the right to physical and mental integrity** (34); and **the right to life** (13). Among State actors, the Police were implicated in 40 violations affecting 58 victims, FACA, 22 violations affecting 20 victims, and the Gendarmerie, 34 violations affecting 79 victims. Most of the violations by State actors occurred in the **Haut-Oubangui** (34 violations affecting 61 victims) and **Equateur** (33 violations affecting 51 victims) Regions.

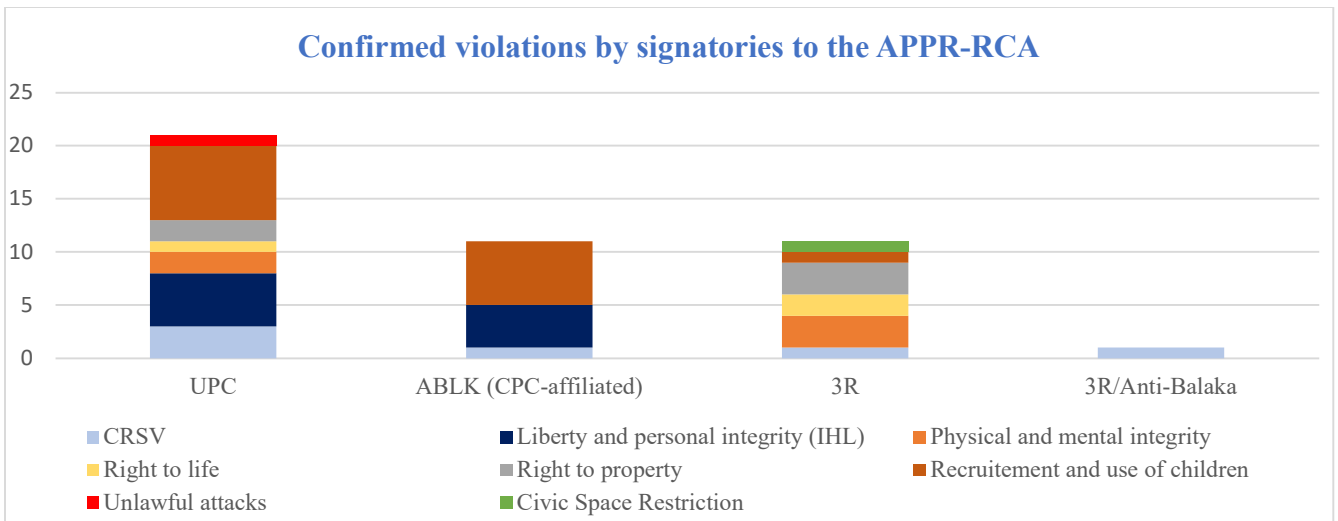
against women, men, girls, or boys that is directly or indirectly linked to a conflict. See the full definition in the *Conflict-Related Sexual Violence Report of the United Nations Secretary-General (S/2019/280)*

²⁰ The high number of victims of recruitment and use of children is due to newly verified cases by CTFMR.

²¹ In December 2024, State actors committed 203 human rights violations and breaches of international law affecting 253 victims.



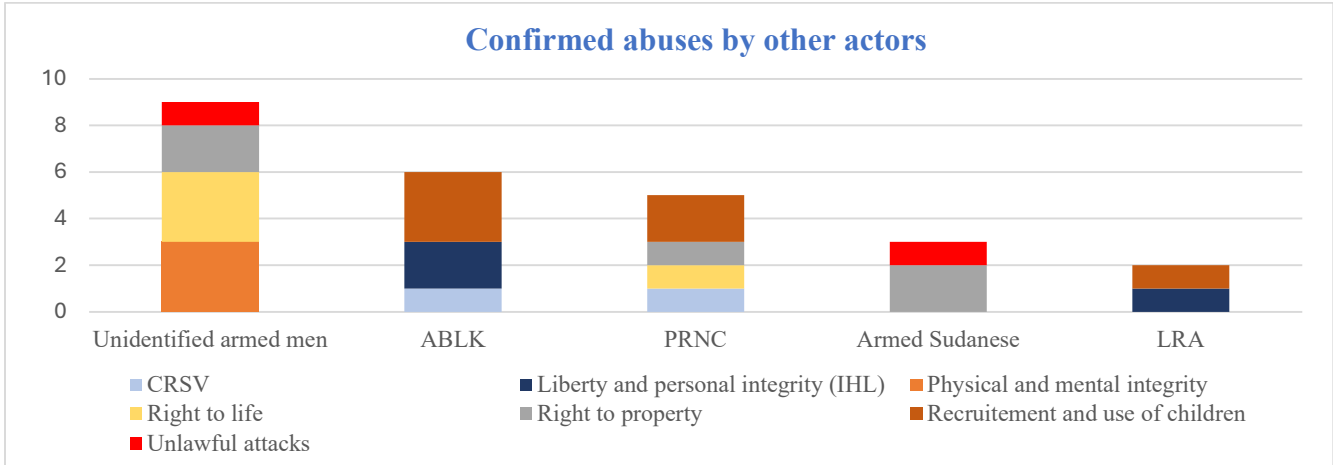
13. **Armed groups signatories to the *Accord Politique pour la Paix et la Réconciliation en République Centrafricaine* (APPR-RCA) were responsible for 44 human rights abuses and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 114 victims** (including eight men, two women, 41 girls, 58 boys, and five groups of collective victims). In comparison to December 2024, this represents a 33% decrease in abuses and a 34% decrease in victims.²² It is worth highlighting that December 2024 saw a higher number of verifications by the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR) as well as the continuing activities of CPC-affiliated armed groups in November 2024 which may have contributed to the increased violations documented and reported.²³
14. **Most of the abuses committed by armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA** were related to forced recruitment (14 abuses), the right to liberty and personal integrity (nine abuses), and CRSV (six abuses).
15. **Among armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA**, the UPC (21 abuses affecting 58 victims), CPC-affiliated Anti-Balaka (11 abuses affecting 43 victims), and 3R (11 abuses affecting 12 victims) were the **main perpetrators**. Most abuses by APPR-RCA signatory armed groups took place in the **Kaga** (57%) and **Yade** (25%) Regions.



²² In December 2024, armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA committed 66 abuses affecting 172 victims.

²³ See *HRD Monthly Report – December 2024*, p. 7, para. 20

16. **Other actors were responsible for 27 abuses affecting 81 victims** (including 19 men, four women, 31 girls, 24 boys and three groups of collective victims). In comparison to December 2024, this represents an 88% increase in victims.²⁴ This increase is attributed to a high number of abuses verified by CTFMR, as well as activities of foreign armed elements and transhumance related movements. Abuses were mainly related to the recruitment and use of children (six abuses 51 victims), the right to property (five abuses affecting 22 victims), the right to physical and mental integrity (five abuses affecting five victims), and CRSV (two abuses affecting 13 victims). The primary perpetrators were unidentified armed men (nine abuses affecting seven victims), followed by Anti-Balaka (six abuses affecting 23 victims), the *Parti du rassemblement de la nation Centrafricaine* (PRNC) (five abuses affecting 33 victims), Armed Sudanese (three abuses affecting 15 victims), and the *Lord’s Resistance Army* (LRA) (two abuses affecting one victim).



Typology of human rights violations and abuses and violations of IHL

Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV)

17. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented 15 CRSV cases affecting 49 victims (seven women and 42 girls) including rape (including gang rape), and sexual assault. The majority of CRSV cases were committed alongside other human rights violations and abuses including the recruitment and use of children (by armed elements), abduction, and ill-treatment. The number of perpetrators implicated in CRSV was at least 26%²⁵ higher than the number of victims, underlining that CRSV cases were perpetrated by multiple perpetrators on one victim at the same time. Most CRSV cases documented in January 2025 occurred between 2022 and December 2024.
18. The main perpetrators of CRSV were armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA, namely UPC with 25 victims (one woman, 24 girls) in the Haute-Kotto, Mbomou, and Ouaka prefectures, CPC-affiliated Anti-Balaka elements with two victims (two girls), and 3R and 3R/Anti-Balaka with one victim (one girl) each respectively in the Nana-Mambéré, and Ouaka Prefectures. Other armed groups such as PRNC committed CRSV against nine victims (nine girls) in the Haute-Kotto Prefecture, while non-CPC affiliated Anti-Balaka were implicated in cases involving four victims (four girls) in the Mbomou and Ouaka Prefectures. Meanwhile OSP elements were implicated in the rape of five women in the Plateaux Region. FACA elements were implicated in two cases involving two victims (one woman, one girl) in the Nana-Mambéré and Ouham Prefectures.

²⁴ In December 2024, other actors committed nine abuses affecting 43 victims.

²⁵ Calculated based on the number of 45 victims (confirmed cases) and 57 perpetrators (confirmed cases)

19. An analysis of the trends and patterns²⁶ revealed that CRSV was committed at the perpetrators' home for more than 61%²⁷ of the cases. In addition, CRSV was committed in conjunction with the recruitment and use of children and forced marriage by PRNC and UPC elements, implying that the victims are brought to the perpetrators' home or base. It is worth highlighting that access to medical, psychosocial, and legal support remains a major challenge for victims with only a third of victims documented during the reporting period receiving the appropriate care and support.²⁸ Due to multiple reasons, sexual violence cases remain underreported.

Right to life

20. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **20 violations/abuses of the right to life affecting 41 victims**, comprising summary or extrajudicial executions or killings (10 violations/abuses affecting 26 victims), death threats (eight violations/abuses affecting 12 victims), and attempted killing (two violations/abuses affecting three victims). Most of these violations/abuses were committed by State actors (13 violations affecting 28 victims). FACA was the main perpetrator with five violations affecting five victims in four Prefectures. WTA were responsible for three violations affecting 17 victims in Haut-Mbomou Prefecture. APPR-RCA signatory armed groups were responsible for three abuses affecting eight victims, of whom seven were victims of extrajudicial or other killings. The primary perpetrators were 3R (two abuses affecting five victims), followed by the UPC (one abuse affecting three victims). For instance, on 29 January, UPC elements opened fire on five civilians near the village of Hondjo in Basse-Kotto Prefecture, killing three men in the process. Meanwhile, other actors were responsible for four abuses affecting five victims.
21. 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.

Deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention

22. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **65 violations related to the deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention affecting 194 victims** (159 men, two women, 27 boys, and six groups of collective victims). Most violations were related to arbitrary arrest and/or detention (49 affecting 182 victims), largely due to detention beyond the legal time limit for custody.²⁹ The majority of these violations were attributable to the Police (27 affecting 48 victims) and the Gendarmerie (24 affecting 71 victims). The detention conditions in several facilities/centres continue to raise serious concerns due to both structural deficiencies and individual cases of violations. During the reporting period, poor sanitary and hygiene conditions were reported at the Paoua Detention and Correction Centre, Sosso-Nakombo Police Station, and the Ngakobo Gendarmerie.
23. 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

²⁶ For the CRSV trends and pattern analysis, the information from confirmed and alleged CRSV cases are being considered. In January 2025, 45 confirmed victims and 18 alleged victims were taken into account, giving a total of 63 CRSV victims.

²⁷ Calculated based on 63 cases from which 39 were perpetrated at the perpetrator's place/base.

²⁸ Out of 63 alleged and confirmed victims, two received medical support, two received medical and psychosocial support, and one received medical and legal support. Five victims did not receive any type of support, and 20 cases were unknown but likely to not have received support.

²⁹ Other violations included conditions of detention that lack separation between minors/adults and/or by gender (six), inhuman conditions (three), lack of access to WASH (five) and food shortage (two).

Procedure Code) adopted by laws n°10.001, n°10.002, and the law n°12.003 on fundamental principles of the prison system.³⁰

Right to liberty and personal integrity

24. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **14 violations/abuses of the right to liberty and personal integrity**³¹ affecting **36 victims**, including abductions (12 abuses affecting 33 victims) and deprivation of liberty (two abuses affecting three victims). Most of these abuses were committed by the UPC (five abuses affecting seven victims), and CPC-affiliated Anti-Balaka (four abuses affecting 23 victims).
25. 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 under an obligation to take measures to prevent and investigate violations and abuses of the right to liberty and personal integrity.

Right to physical and mental integrity

26. During the period under review, MINUSCA documented **44 violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity**³² affecting **60 victims**, including cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment (25 violations/abuses affecting 37 victims), maiming and injuries (13 violations/abuses affecting 20 victims), torture (three violations/abuses affecting six victims), excessive or disproportionate use of force (two violations/abuses affecting two victims), and threats to physical and mental integrity (one violation/abuse affecting one victim). State actors were responsible for 34 violations affecting 60 victims, with the FACA responsible for 10 violations affecting 11 victims, and the Police responsible for 10 violations affecting 10 victims. The APPR-RCA signatory armed groups were responsible for five abuses affecting five victims, committed by 3R (three abuses affecting three victims) and UPC (two abuses affecting two victims).
27. 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 African Charter on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR), the CAR Government is expected to take concrete steps to prevent and investigate cases relating to torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

Right to property

28. MINUSCA documented **22 violations/abuses of the right to property**,³³ affecting **70 victims**. The violations/abuses were mainly related to destruction or appropriation of property (18 affecting 64 victims). State actors were responsible for 12 violations affecting 43 victims, armed group signatories to the APPR-RCA accounted for five abuses affecting five victims, and unidentified armed men and non-signatory armed groups were responsible for five abuses affecting 22 victims. The main perpetrators included the Gendarmerie (four violations affecting 26 victims), WTA (three violations affecting four victims), and 3R (three abuses affecting three victims).

³⁰ 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.

³¹ The right to liberty and personal integrity includes protection against abduction, deprivation of liberty, and hostage-taking (violations and breaches of international humanitarian law).

³² Violations related to the right to physical and mental integrity include ill-treatment, torture and maiming and injuries.

³³ The right to property includes protection from destruction or appropriation of property and illegal taxation.

29. 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, 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 the parties to the conflict from targeting civilian property and protected property.

Unlawful attacks

30. MINUSCA documented **five unlawful attacks**³⁴ affecting five groups of collective victims, consisting of two attacks against civilians, two cases of denial of humanitarian access, and one case of illegal occupation and attack on a school (on 10 January, OSP elements entered a high school in Basse-Kotto Prefecture and opened fire in the air, forcing students and teachers to evacuate the premises). One violation was attributed to WTA (attacking a Fulani camp near a mining site in Mboki), and another to OSP (the attack on the high school). Other unlawful attacks were committed by UPC (one case), armed Sudanese (one case), and other unidentified armed men (one case).
31. 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

32. During the reporting period, the CTFMR³⁵ verified 236 grave child rights violations affecting 162 children (89 boys and 73 girls) – a slight decrease compared to the previous reporting period during which 253 violations affecting 130 children were documented. The decrease is due to ongoing military operations by governmental and pro-governmental forces which continue to negatively affect the CTFMR’s ability to monitor and report on grave child rights violations in areas where these operations are taking place – which could also explain the high number of late-verified grave violations.

33. Ninety-four (94%) of the violations (221) occurred outside the reporting period but were verified during the period under review. The main perpetrators were **armed groups**, which accounted for 92% of the violations (217), predominantly recruitment and use and sexual violence. **State actors** were responsible for 7% (16) of the violations, while unidentified armed men accounted for 1% (3). Sixty-six (66) children (19 boys and 47 girls) were victims of multiple violations:

Act to Protect Campaign

Through the “**Act to Protect**” campaign, **504 peacekeepers** (92 men and 412 women) were trained on the protection of children during armed conflict. Similar trainings and awareness sessions were delivered to **2501 local authorities** (1489 men and 1012 women), including FACA and ISF, community members and leaders, youth leaders, members of local peace committees, and members of INGOs and NGOs, with a view to enabling them to take ownership of the protection of children.

³⁴ 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.

³⁵ 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.

recruitment and use and rape (33); abduction recruitment and use (27); abduction, recruitment and use, and rape (6).

34. The violations documented included: recruitment and use (150), killing (7), maiming (3), rape and other forms of sexual violence (41), abduction (33), attacks against schools (1), and denial of humanitarian access (1). Armed groups committed (217) violations - CPC factions (150): UPC (79), Anti-Balaka (68), 3R (2) and unidentified CPC (1); PRNC (36); anti-balaka/faction (29), and LRA/Kony (2). Governmental and pro-governmental forces committed (16): FACA (8), Wagner-Ti Azande (FACA) (6), FSI (1), and OSP (1); and unidentified armed perpetrators (3).
35. **Haute-Kotto** was the most affected Prefecture with 101 violations followed by Ouaka with 92, Mbomou (27), Haut-Mbomou (6), Nana-Mambéré (4), and Bangui, Basse-Kotto, Lim-Pendé, Mambéré-Kadéï, Ouham, and Ouham-Pendé with (1) each.

Human Rights Promotion and Capacity-Building

36. During the period under review, the **Human Rights Division (HRD) organised 120 activities** (awareness-raising, advocacy, trainings, and capacity-building workshop) across **16 Prefectures**,³⁶ **benefitting 3269 individuals (including 2030 men, 998 women, 109 girls, and 132 boys)**. Participants included national and local authorities, representatives and members of civil society, human rights defenders, youth and women’s organisations, justice and correctional actors, detainees, FACA, ISF, students, community, and religious leaders, among others. 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/GBV, hate speech, and human rights in detention.
37. **The HRD conducted 58 monitoring visits to detention centres and facilities in 16 Prefectures**,³⁷ **and documented 139 victims of arbitrary detention**. MINUSCA continues to be granted access to detention centres and facilities to monitor the situation and engage with relevant authorities to advocate and support efforts to enhance the respect for human rights.

Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP)

38. During the period under review, **39** risk assessments were conducted relating to MINUSCA's support to the Defense and Internal Security Forces (FACA, ISF, and other law enforcement officers). Human rights background checks were conducted for a total of **378** beneficiaries including **195 ISF (124 Police officers and 71 Gendarmes)**, **(12) Prison officers**, and **(171) officers** from the FACA.
39. MINUSCA equally transported non-UN security forces either on deployment or on missions to and from Bangui, Batangafo, Sam-Ouandja-Zangba, Rafaï, Bambari, Mboki, Bria, Bangassou, Bossangoa, Zémio, Birao, Paoua, Obo, Kaga-Bandoro, Bouar, and Berbérati.
40. Beneficiaries were also provided with logistical support including air transportation and trainings. Among the risk assessments conducted, 34 were for logistical, financial, and technical support, including various missions to and from Bangui to regions. This included the rotation of one FACA detachment from Sam-Ouandja to Bangui and the deployment of two FACA detachments to Sam-Ouandja and Zangba respectively, as well as financial support to the DDR operation in Bossangoa, to assist the UMIRR investigation mission to Kaga-Bandoro and to support the IGAN's activities in its 2025 action plan.

³⁶ Bangui, Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Kémo, Lim-Pendé, Lobaye, Mambéré-Kadéï, Mbomou, Nana-Grébizi, Nana-Mambéré, Ombella M’Poko, Ouaka, Ouham, Ouham-Pendé, and Vakaga.

³⁷ Bangui, Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Kémo, Lim-Pendé, Lobaye, Mambéré-Kadéï, Mbomou, Nana-Grébizi, Nana-Mambéré, Ombella M’Poko, Ouaka, Ouham, Ouham-Pendé, and Vakaga.

41. The risks identified in these assessments were deemed **low and medium**; Among the individuals screened, **one** was excluded for allegations of human rights violations. Based on these assessments, MINUSCA support was approved with a set of recommendations and mitigation measures including the need to continuously train and raise the capacity of the non-UN security forces on IHRL, IHL, and the necessary skills and techniques in maintaining and restoring law and order within the communities they serve.
42. These verifications allowed MINUSCA's SSR, UNMAS, and UNPOL to organise **six** training sessions for officers from the FACA and ISF focusing on the diagnosis of training planning services, fight against documents fraud, SGBV, technical & scientific policing level 1, Interpol procedure, and advanced training for police commissioners.
43. The training sessions are set to increase the awareness of officers stationed in Bangui, Bouar, and Mbaiki. SSR, UNMAS, and UNPOL have continued to monitor the impact of these trainings in terms of behavioural change and noted a slight improvement in this regard. MINUSCA will continue to monitor the short-, mid- and long-term impact of these trainings with regards to the ability of the recipients to implement their respective mandates.
44. As part of its outreach program, from 25-27 January 2025, the HRDDP Secretariat organised **three** training workshops engaging 30 FACA personnel, 32 FSI members, and 32 CSOs representatives in Kaga-Bandoro, including 17 female participants. The training covered essential aspects of the HRDDP, including its historical context, core principles, and operational scope, along with the obligations of non-UN security forces and risk mitigation strategies. The sessions emphasised HRDDP's role as an instrument for engagement to enhance the respect of human rights especially in cases where UN provides support to non-UN security and defence forces.