

July - September 2023

HUMAN RIGHTS QUARTERLY BRIEF ON THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

HIGHLIGHTS

- In Q3, the HRD documented 558 human rights violations and abuses, affecting 860 civilians: a 4% increase in violations and 18% decrease in victims compared to Q2 2023.
- Among armed groups, the UPC were responsible for the most human rights abuses (63) and affecting the most victims (135). Among State Actors, FACA were responsible for committing the most human rights violations (91) and affecting the most victims (122).
- The most recurrent violations were related to liberty and fair trial (arbitrary arrest and arbitrary detention including conditions of detention that do not respect national and international standards) (26%), torture, ill-treatment and maiming and injuries (18%), violations of the right to property (17%), violations of the right to life (12%) and CRSV (8%).
- At least 74 civilians, including 58 men, seven women, six boys and three girls were killed; a 22% increase in victims compared to Q2 2023; UPC and unidentified armed men were responsible for the most cases of killings.
- Haute-Kotto was the most affected prefecture in terms of human rights violations and abuses (85), while Ouaka had the most victims (173).

CONTEXT

During the period under review, the security situation across the Central African Republic (CAR) was marked by incursions of armed groups and an increase in attacks, notably in the **Ouham, Ouham-Pendé, Nana-Mambéré and Mambéré-Kadeï** prefectures in the West of the country, **Bamingui-Bangoran** prefecture in the Centre and **Haute-Koto and Haut-Mbomou** in the East.

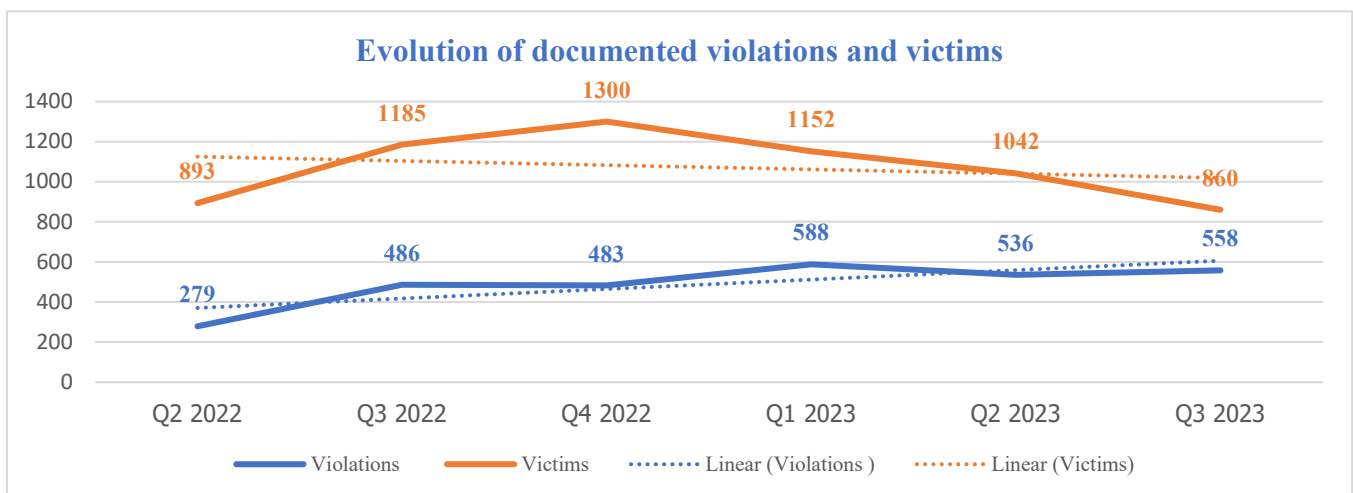
In western CAR, in the **Ouham** and **Ouham-Pendé** prefectures, the situation remained precarious due to the activities of elements of the *Retour, Réclamation et Réhabilitation* group (3R) in areas where there is no state presence, which left the civilian population vulnerable. A similar situation prevails in **Nana-Mambéré** and **Mambéré-Kadeï** prefectures regarding Anti-Balaka elements.

Notably, in **Paoua** (Lim-Pendé) and its surroundings, Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) continued to be committed by the 3R in particular on Paoua-Bilakare and Paoua-Bozoum axes and in the vicinity of the fields where women and girls work and are the most vulnerable. In addition, the presence of *Mouvement des révolutionnaires Sudistes Tchadiens* (MRST) combatants continued to be reported in the surroundings of Paoua. In **Ouham**, the Human Rights Division (HRD) highlighted the deterioration of the security situation specifically around Bossangoa, due to attacks against civilians and humanitarian workers as well as an increasing number of CRSV cases mostly attributable to the 3R. In addition, in Sosso Nakombo, **Mambéré-Kadéï** prefecture, human rights violations and abuses were reportedly linked to the exploitation of mining sites and the presence of elements of the presidential guard tasked with securing the sites. Similarly, clashes between 3R combatants and other security personnel (OSP) supporting the *Forces armées Centrafricaines* (FACA) were reported around mining sites in the **Nana-Mambéré** prefecture.

In the central part of the country, in the **Ouaka**, **Basse-Kotto** and **Nana-Gribizi** prefectures, the challenging security situation continued to impact humanitarian operations at times leading to the suspension of humanitarian activities. In the **Bamingui-Bangoran** prefecture, concerns were raised over the human rights situation in **Diki**

following the attacks of 31 July by unidentified armed men which led to the death of 13 civilians, including the village chief and an advisor to the mayor's office. According to various sources, the attack caused a significant displacement of the population as only 30 inhabitants remained in the village, compared to 2,500 reported before the attack. Following the attack on 31 July, national authorities created a *Commission d'enquête judiciaire* and led investigations in Diki from 10 to 15 August to which MINUSCA provided technical and financial support. The outcome of the investigations is pending. In addition, MINUSCA established a temporary operating base (TOB) from 4 to 21 August in Diki to protect the civilian population while, the HRD organized two investigation missions from 11 to 18 August 2023 and from 12 to 15 September. The latter mission also investigated another attack on Diki by unidentified armed combatants on 12 September.

In the eastern part of the country, the security situation was of major concern, notably due to the coordinated attack on Sam-Ouandja, in the **Haute-Kotto** prefecture, on 4 July by the *Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique* group (UPC) and the *Parti pour le Rassemblement de la Nation Centrafricaine* (PRNC) targeting the gendarmerie brigade, economic operators and an international NGO base. On 10 July, a MINUSCA patrol was ambushed by *Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique* (FPRC) combatants outside Sam Ouandja, resulting in the



death of a peacekeeper. On 5 September, MINUSCA established a TOB in Ouadda which forced armed combatants most likely affiliated to the FPRC and PRNC to leave the area. Reportedly, these armed combatants returned to Ouadda dressed as civilians. In Am-Dafock, **Vakaga prefecture**, reports indicated the increased presence of armed men affiliated to the Sudanese Rapid Support Force (RSF). Finally, in the **Haut-Mbomou** prefecture, the security situation was marked by clashes between the UPC and the Azande Ani Kpi Gbe self-defence group, which resulted in civilian casualties, including women and children, and displacement of the population.

With regards to the constitutional referendum held on 31 July, the HRD noted a number of human rights related challenges linked to the process including, insufficient ballot papers or envelopes to guarantee the confidentiality and integrity of the vote in several polling stations in some localities which may have discouraged some people from voting; threats and intimidations by armed groups, as well as the destruction of ballot boxes and other electoral material, particularly in the Ouham and Mbomou. The results were validated by the Constitutional Court's decision on 22 August and the new Constitution was published in the *Journal Officiel* on 30 August. Among other human rights guarantees, Article 18 para. 4, of the Constitution reduces the legal time-limit for police custody from 72 hours to 48 hours.

Alongside the adoption of a constitution that reinforces human rights, CAR authorities undertook various positive initiatives to enhance the protection of human rights throughout this quarter. On 12 September, the FACA and Gendarmerie appointed two human rights focal points who will strengthen the cooperation between their institutions and MINUSCA. These focal points are expected to play a crucial role in accountability initiatives, as the HRD continues to document abuses of power by these actors. Progress is already

occurring in Bria, Haute-Kotto where in response to HRD advocacy, the FACA commander replaced and reprimanded FACA elements involved in human rights violations tied to abuses of power. Further, despite challenges associated with arbitrary arrests, detentions, and conditions of detention, state actors are working to improve detention facilities. For example, in the *Maison d'arrêt et de correction* of Berberati, plans are underway to open an infirmary and deploy medical personnel while projects were initiated to facilitate the reintegration of detainees through activities such as gardening, crafts, carpentry, and livestock management. As usual, State actors also continued to grant HRD access to detention centers and relevant authorities for monitoring and advocacy.

Meanwhile, on 8 September, the Strategic Committee on CRSV established by the Government of CAR presented its first report on the implementation of the National Action Plan on CRSV; a process supported by HRD. H.E President Faustin-Archange Touadéra approved the extension of the 2021-2023 Action Plan until December 2026 and called upon Parliament to strengthen legislation criminalizing sexual violence in conflict. In further efforts to address CRSV, the Bangui Court of Appeal adjudicated 12 cases related to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) where there was a noticeable improvement in relation to the rights of victims and legal representation of those accused.

Finally, the **National Human Rights Policy**, drafted with the support of the HRD, was adopted on 18 August by the Council of Ministers and promulgated by a decree issued by H.E President Faustin-Archange Touadéra on 26 August.

GENERAL TRENDS

During the third quarter of 2023, the HRD documented a slight increase in the number of human rights violations and abuses (4%), and a decrease in victims (18%), compared to the second quarter. Between July and September 2023, the HRD verified 558 human rights violations and abuses and breaches of international humanitarian law (IHL) that affected 860 civilian victims.¹ Armed groups signatories to the *Accord Politique pour la Paix et la Réconciliation* (APPR-RCA) were responsible for 34% of the human rights abuses (188) and for 36% of the victims (306). State actors were responsible for 52% of the human rights violations (289) and for 54% of the victims (460). Of note, more than half of those violations (153) and the majority of victims (331) are related to the right to liberty and fair trial, mainly arbitrary arrest and detention.

Overall, the HRD documented an increase in attacks and looting of villages committed in the **Bamingui-Bangoran** prefecture by armed combatants.

In addition, unlawful attacks and appropriation of property were documented in **Ouham** prefecture during the period under review implicating unidentified armed men and unidentified armed combatants affiliated to the *Coalition des patriotes pour le changement* (CPC). Most violations of CRSV were documented in **Ouham-Pendé** prefecture and most victims in **Ouaka** prefecture while the majority of cases of forced recruitment and use of children were documented in Ouaka prefecture.

The HRD noted an increase in the number of abuses committed by armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA. In the meantime, the overall number of abuses committed by unidentified armed elements affiliated with the CPC remained in line with previous period under review, although decreased slightly (29 abuses in Q3 compared to 35 abuses in Q2) In this regard, it should be underlined that the fragmentation of CPC further complicates the identification of perpetrators and their affiliations.

VIOLATIONS

During the period under review, most cases of human rights violations and abuses were linked to the violation of the **right to liberty and a fair trial**, including arbitrary arrests and detentions and conditions of detention that failed to comply with the national and international standards for the treatment of detainees (153), the violation of the right to physical and mental integrity (including torture, ill-treatment and maiming and injuries) (108), violations of **right of**

property (93), violations of **the right to life** (67), and cases of **CRSV** (45). **Armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA** were responsible for most cases of abduction, deprivation of liberty, hostage-taking (71%), forced recruitment (63%), CRSV (64%), appropriation of propriety (46%), unlawful attacks (40%) and killings (39%) while **States actors** were responsible for the most cases of torture, ill-treatment and maiming (51%) and the overall

¹ Since January 2022, in accordance with OHCHR methodology, the HRD records all the human rights violations that occurred during a single incident and against different victims. Since July 2022, the Division also counts all the violations per victim (multiple violations). Additionally, since June 2022, the HRD systematically reports on cases of arbitrary detention by State authorities that exceed the legal custody time limit, as well as unlawful conditions of detention.

violations of the right to liberty and fair trial. State actors were also responsible for **39%** of the violations of the right to life, including the extrajudicial killings of 13 civilians. This included the killing on the night of 3 August of a 17-year-old Fulani boy by FACA combatants in the vicinity of Boda (Ombella-M'Poko) in their base after being accused of being a member of the 3Rs. The 17-year-old boy and another Fulani man were stopped at a FACA checkpoint and arrested after some compromising information was reportedly found in his phone. The FACA took them to their base following which the local population heard several gunshots during the night. On the morning of 31 August, the body of the 17-year-old boy was found with both arms tied behind his back and two bullet holes in his ribs. The whereabouts of the other man remains unknown. **Armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA** were responsible for **37%** of the abuses of the right to life, notably the summary execution of 10 civilians by **UPC** combatants. On 6 and 7 August, in localities and fields around Obo, members of the **Azande Ani Kpi Gbe** self-defence group were ambushed by **UPC** combatants in Ligoua (25km from Obo) after which the latter group retreated to Obo. On their way, they executed several civilians in villages and fields, including an 8-year-old boy.

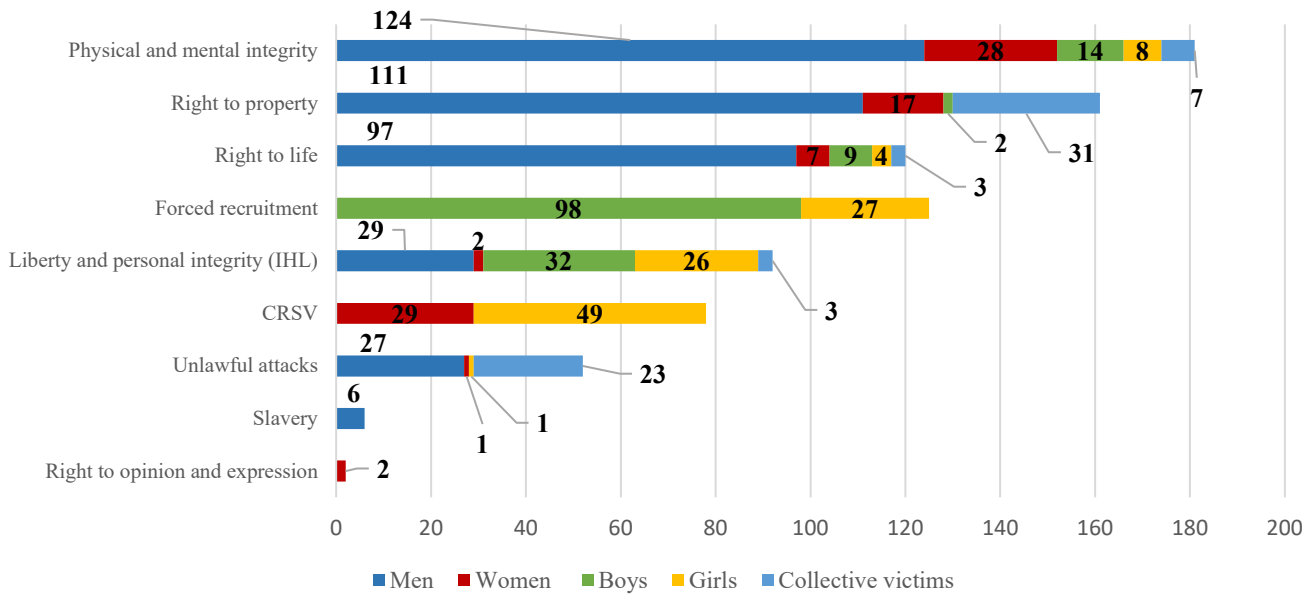
Violations of the right to liberty and fair trial represents **27%** of the total number of human rights violations, including arbitrary arrests and detentions. In most cases detainees are held beyond the legal custody time limit and/or were subjected to inhumane conditions of detention, which do not meet minimum standards. During the reporting period, **331** victims were affected by violations of the **right to liberty and fair trial**, all by State actors (including **34** groups of collective victims), a **40%** decrease in number of victims compared to the previous period (Q2). From 18 to 23 August, the HRD documented the arbitrary arrest and detention, followed by torture of 11 young men by FACA combatants in Obo. The incident took place

after a **FACA** element was attacked on 18 August by three men who snatched his weapon. On the same day, a group of **FACA** arrested one of the alleged perpetrators and seven other young men who were presented as accomplices and locked them up in a container in the nearby **FACA** base. On 19 August, three other youths were arrested and locked up in the same container. The Gendarmerie arrived on the same day to interrogate them. The detainees who were beaten with rifle butts and electric wires had visible traces of ill-treatment. On 23 August, they were taken to the gendarmerie where 10 of them were released the following day on the instructions of the Obo Public Prosecutor. The last one remained in detention.

Violations of the **right to physical and mental integrity** represents **19%** of the documented human rights violations and abuses. State actors were responsible for **51%** of such violations. Ill-treatment (**62** violations) were the most common type of violations in this category, followed by maiming and injuries (**29** violations). A total of **181** victims were affected by this type of violation (**124** men, **28** women, **14** boys, **eight** girls, and **seven** groups of collective victims). For instance, on 2 September, **3R** combatants abducted six men, beat them up, deprived them of their liberty and forced them to gang rape a woman that they had previously abducted.

During the period under review, there were at least **45** cases of **CRSV** affecting **78** people (**29** women and **49** girls), a **12%** decrease in terms of violations and a **33%** increase in terms of victims compared to Q2. Of note, there was a slight increase in **CRSV** cases in the first three quarters of 2023 (118 violations and 151 victims), compared to the same period in 2022 (107 violations and 143 victims). HRD continues to note that due to under reporting of **CRSV** cases, the numbers may be higher for the reporting period than what has been recorded. **CRSV** violations included sexual slavery (**two** violations), sexual assault and harassment (**one** violation), one case of forced nudity and one case of

Number of victims per violations (other than right to liberty and fair trial)



forced marriage. **State actors** were responsible for 27% of CRSV cases while armed **groups signatories to the APPR-RCA** were responsible for 64%. In addition, 53% of rape cases occurred in the western part of the country, mostly in the **Ouham-Pendé** prefecture involving the **3R** (13 abuses and 17 victims). It should be highlighted that rape cases are mostly committed on minors (46 out of 75 victims were girls (40 violations). **UPC** combatants were notably responsible for the rape of 21 victims, 19 of whom were girls. Moreover, **FACA** were responsible for 12 cases of rape, all girls. Further, **3R** raped 17 victims, 13 of whom were adult women. As an illustration, in August 2023, the HRD documented the abduction and rape of eight girls, aged between 12 and 17 years, by **UPC** (under the command of General Bouba Aboubacar) in Basse-Kotto prefecture between 2021 and 2023.

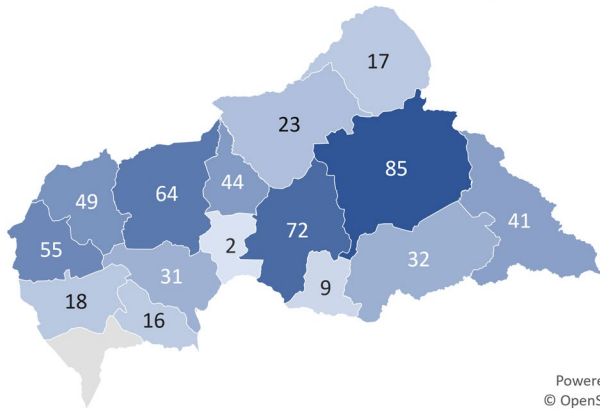
Violations of the right to property represented 17% of the human rights violations and abuses documented during the reporting period, affecting a total of 160 victims (111 men, 17 women, two boys and 31 groups of collective victims), including one victim of multiple perpetrators. **Armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA** were responsible for 46% of these abuses and State actors 25%. **Unidentified armed men** were responsible for most of the abuses of the right to property (23 abuses and 29 victims), followed by **UPC** (15 abuses and 29 violations) and **FACA** (12 violations and 22 victims). Of note, violations of the right to property often occur together with other violations, especially those related to the right to physical and mental integrity. For example, on 28 June, UPC elements ill-treated and looted a 53-year-old man in Aigbando, Haute-Kotto prefecture.

GEOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Most of the human rights violations and abuses, as well as victims, were documented in the **western part of the country** (233 violations affecting 321 victims). This is partly due to a high number of arbitrary arrests and detention and conditions of detention that failed to comply with the national and international standards for the treatment of detainees

(57 violations and 133 victims). These abuses also included torture, ill-treatment, and maiming (46 violations and 88 victims), appropriation of property (42 violations and 73 victims) and rape (21 violations and 29 victims). The violations and abuses were mostly attributable to the **3R** (52 abuses) and **FACA** combatants (39 violations). The

Number of confirmed violations per prefecture



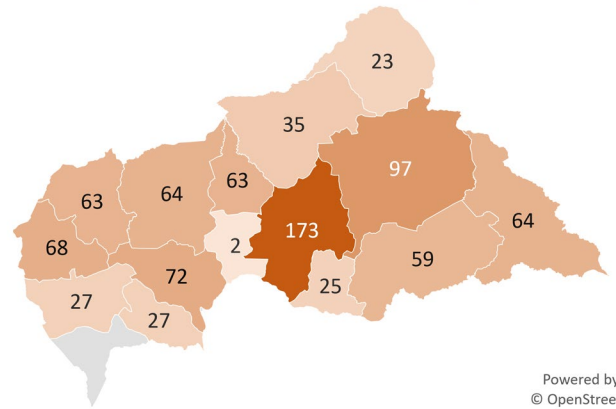
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western part of CAR was also affected by cases of extrajudicial execution or other killing (17 violations and 23 victims), mostly attributable to **FACA** (six violations) and cases of abduction (13 violations and 22 victims), mostly implicating **3R** (five abuses).

With 150 violations affecting 298 victims, the **central part of the country** registered an increase in the number of violations compared to Q2, while the number of documented victims remained in line with Q2 (81 violations and 276 victims for Q2). Documented violations included: violations of the rights to liberty and fair trial (47 violations and 90 victims) and to physical and mental integrity (25 violations and 41 victims). In addition, 12 cases of forced recruitment affecting 112 victims were documented, mostly involving **UPC** (five abuses and 59 victims) and **anti-Balaka** (three abuses and 38 victims), as well as 15 cases of CRSV affecting 40 victims, mostly attributed to **UPC** (six abuses and 19 victims) and **FACA** (six violations and 11 victims).

Meanwhile, in the **eastern part of the country** (175 violations affecting 242 victims), a slight increase in the number of violations and victims was documented compared to the previous quarter (139 violations and 207 victims). The violations included; rights to liberty and fair trial (46 violations and 105 victims); to physical and mental integrity (33 violations and 52 victims); extrajudicial execution and other killings (17 violations and 29 victims) mostly attributed to **UPC** (five abuses and 16

Number of confirmed victims per prefecture



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victims); abduction (10 violations and 21 victims) and unlawful attacks (13 violations and 15 victims).

Haute-Kotto remained the most affected prefecture in terms of human rights violations and abuses (85), while the **Ouaka** prefecture recorded the highest number of victims (173).

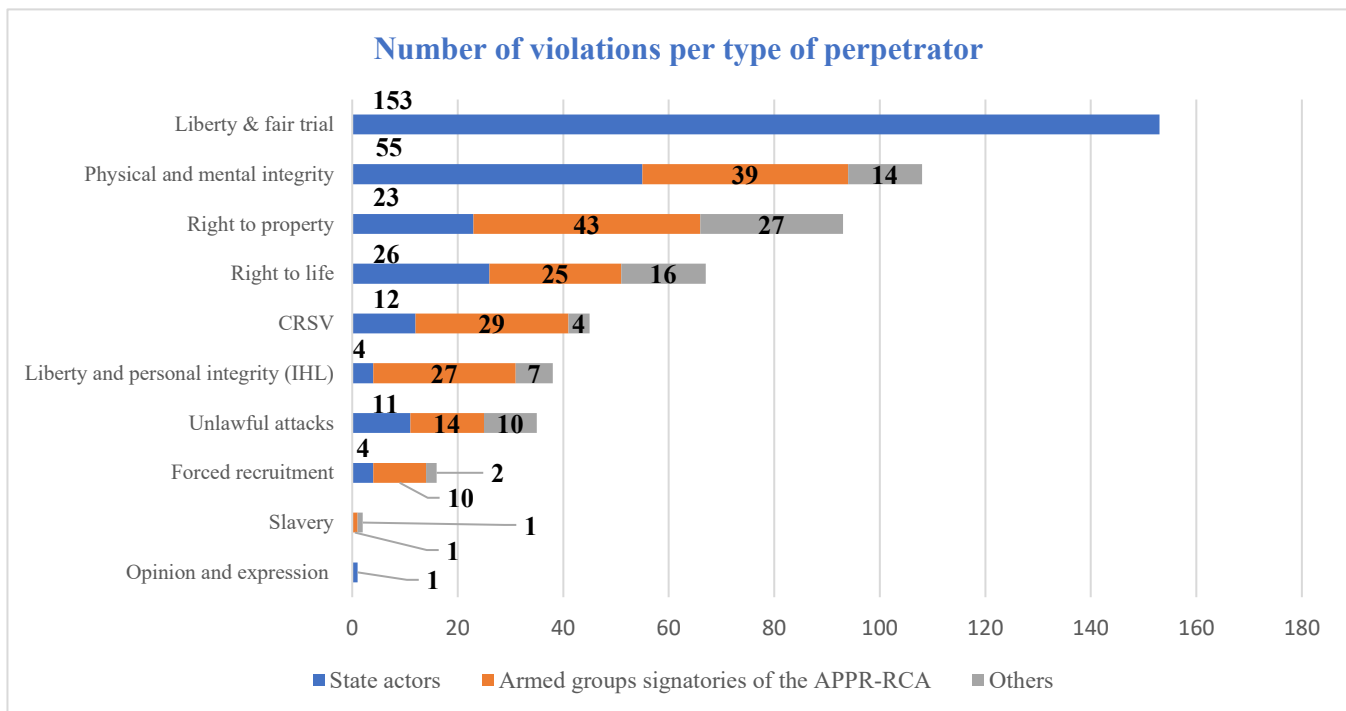
The high number of violations in the **Haute-Kotto** prefecture is related to cases of appropriation of property (16 violations), arbitrary arrest and detention (13 violations), ill-treatment (12 violations) and killings (10 violations), mostly attributed to **UPC** alone (23 abuses) and jointly with the *Parti du Rassemblement de la Nation Centrafricaine* (**PRNC**) (11 abuses). For instance, on 4 July, **UPC** and **PRNC** combatants launched a coordinated attack in Sam Ouandja targeting the Gendarmerie brigade, economic operators, and an international NGO base, resulting in the death of three civilians including a 15-year-old boy with several civilians seriously injured.

The **Ouaka** prefecture was mostly affected by arbitrary arrest and detention (14 violations and 39 victims), recruitment and use of children (10 violations and 99 victims), mostly implicating **UPC** (three abuses and 46 victims) and **anti-Balaka** (three abuses and 38 victims), as well as rape (six violations and 23 victims). On 17 August, an **Anti-Balaka** combatant used as a proxy by **OSP** raped a 14-year-old girl. The perpetrator, member of the **anti-Balaka** group named "*Jeunesse Engagée pour la*

Liberté et la Paix dans la Ouaka" (JELPO), was working with the **OSP** at a mining site located north of Bambari on the Ippy axis. The girl and her family complained to the **Anti-Balaka** leader who ordered that the girl be beaten in front of her family by **Anti-Balaka** combatants to force her to accuse a youth from her village as the person responsible for the

rape. Fearing reprisals, the victim's parents did not complain to the relevant authorities. Subsequently, **Anti-Balaka elements** abducted a 14-year-old boy, accusing him of being the perpetrator of the rape in question. The boy's father was beaten with rifle butts but managed to escape.

PERPETRATORS



During the third quarter of 2023, **52%** of the documented human rights violations and abuses (**289**) affecting **460** victims were attributable to **State actors**, which represent a **5%** decrease in terms of violations and a **36%** decrease in terms of victims compared to the last quarter (**305** violations and **715** victims). The **armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA** were responsible for **34%** of the abuses (**188**) affecting **306** victims, which represent a **26%** increase in terms of abuses and a **25%** increase in terms of victims compared to the last quarter (**149** abuses and **245** victims). The increase noted in documented abuses and victims should be of added concern, given that these figures cover the rainy season in CAR, during which the number of abuses and victims

documented tends to decrease due to impracticable road conditions, which hinder the organization and movement of armed groups.

The HRD also documented **81** human rights abuses committed by **other actors**, affecting **96** victims, implicating unidentified armed men, and Azande Ani Kpi Gbe. This is in line with the abuses and victims documented during the previous quarter (**82** abuses and **83** victims).

The most common types of abuses committed by **armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA** were: appropriation of property (**43** abuses and **92** victims); ill-treatment and maiming and injuries (**36** abuses and **65** victims); abduction, deprivation of liberty and hostage-taking (**27** abuses and **70**

victims); and rape (26 abuses and 53 victims). Among armed groups, the **UPC** (63 abuses and 135 victims) and the **3R** (52 abuses and 61 victims) were the main perpetrators in terms of human rights abuses and victims. In addition, the **3R** jointly with **Anti-Balaka** combatants committed 16 abuses affecting 20 victims and anti-Balaka alone committed 12 abuses and affecting 50 victims.

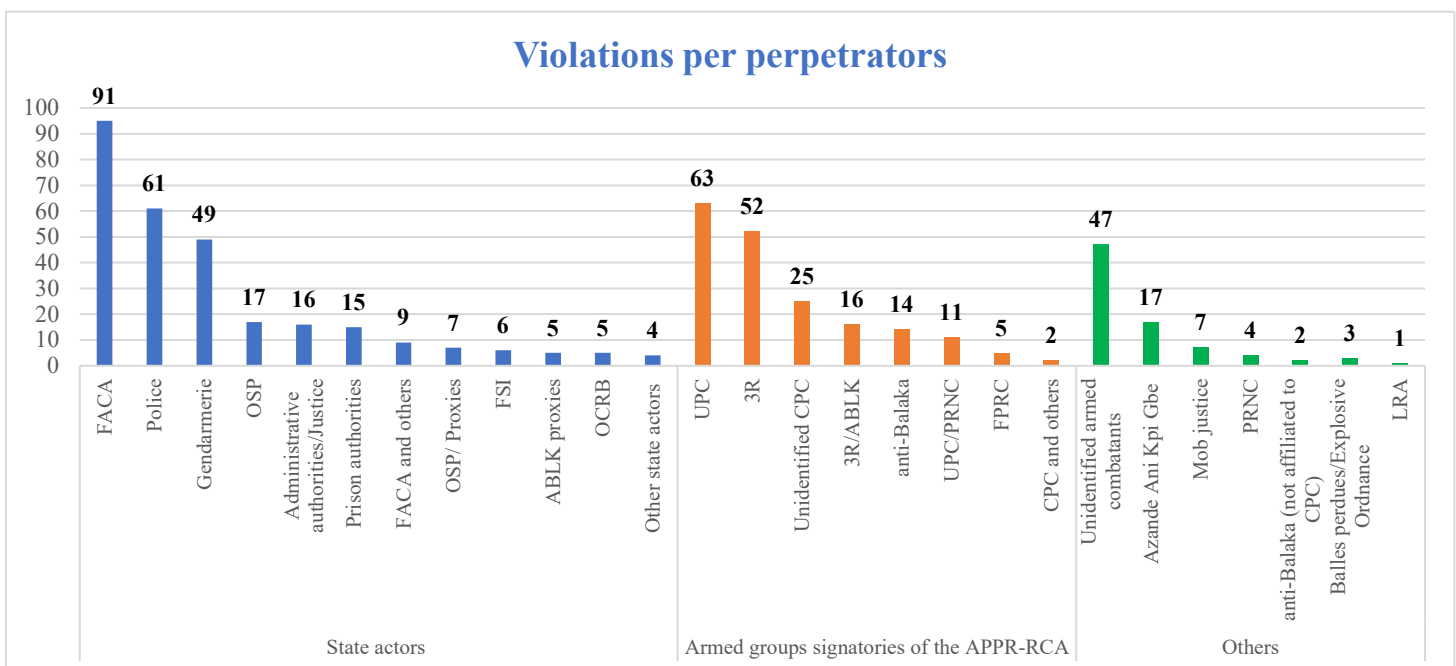
The **UPC** was responsible for the recruitment and use of 59 children (50 boys and nine girls), the rape of 21 people, mostly girls (two women and 19 girls), the abduction of 29 persons and the summary execution of 21 victims.

It is worth noting that the HRD did not document any recruitment and use of children by **3R** during the period under review. However, the **3R** were responsible for the rape of 17 people (13 women and four girls) and the ill-treatment and maiming of 27 others. In addition, the **Anti-Balaka** combatants alone (affiliated to the CPC) were responsible for the forced recruitment of 38 victims (29 boys and nine girls).

Furthermore, **unidentified armed combatants** committed five cases of summary execution affecting 18 victims.

Among unlawful attacks, attacks on humanitarian personnel and NGOs were noted.

The attacks were mostly perpetrated by **unidentified armed groups and signatories to the APPR-RCA**, representing 6% of the total number of human rights abuses documented during the reporting period, affecting a total of 52 victims (27 men, one woman, one girl and 23 collective victims), representing a 65% increase in terms of victims compared to Q2. Unidentified armed combatants were responsible for eight abuses (18 victims including six groups of collective victims), followed by **unidentified armed combatants affiliated to the CPC** (six abuses and 10 victims) and **OSP** (six abuses and six victims). The HRD is concerned over the increase in such attacks over the last three months in addition to attacks against civilians and other protected persons, the denial of humanitarian assistance, as well as the illegal occupation and attacks on protected objects. As an illustration, on 21 and 22 July, **OSP** assaulted and illtreated a humanitarian aid worker from an INGO in Sam-Ouandja (**Vakaga**). The INGO rented premises that had been rented to the **OSP** ten months prior, when **OSP** left the locality along with the premises. On their return, the **OSP** ordered the NGO to leave but the latter refused. The **OSP** came back the next day, arrested the man, beat him up



and ill-treated him. He was forced to hand over an INGO vehicle to **OSP** before he was released.

The most recurrent violations committed by **State actors** remained arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that failed to comply with the national and international standards for the treatment of detainees (**145**), torture, ill-treatment, and maiming (**50**), appropriation of property (**21**) and extrajudicial execution (**12**). Among **State actors**, **FACA** committed the most human rights violations and with the most victims (**91** violations and **122** victims) due to torture, ill-treatment, and maiming (**26** violations and **60** victims), extrajudicial killings, death threats and enforced disappearance (**17** violations and **23** victims). The HRD continues to engage in dialogue and advocacy with the **FACA** hierarchy on these cases. The **Police** committed **61** violations affecting **118** victims mostly due to arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that failed to comply with the national and international standards for the treatment of detainees (**56** violations and **117** victims), followed by the **Gendarmerie** (**49** violations and **83** victims).

One of the emblematic cases committed during the period under review relates to an incident in Diki village (**Bamingui-Bangoran**; see above page 2). On 23 July, unidentified armed men attacked the village of Diki, killing 13 male civilians, maiming, and injuring two other men, and pillaging the village. The perpetrators continued to threaten the residents of Diki and other surrounding villages such as Mayingara. These recent developments raise

concerns over a potential increase in attacks during the transhumance period as tensions between farmers and herders are said to be on the rise.

Similarly, in Mberework village, Bocaranga (**Ouham-Pendé**), on 17 September, **3R** combatants took hostage 50 men and requested a ransom of 2,000,000 XFA (around 3,325 USD) for their release and threatened to kill them. The villagers eventually paid the sum of 1,300,000 XFA (around 2,160 USD) to the 3R elements. This practice has developed into the modus operandi in the Bocaranga and Ngaoundaye areas for several months.

The HRD continued to document abuses of power by elements of **FACA** as **efforts to hold them accountable remain inadequate**. Cases related to violations of the right to property such as extortion of money and illegal taxes at security barriers or checkpoints located at village entrances or near main roads remain largely unpunished. During the period under review, **FACA** elements committed 11 cases of appropriation of property affecting 19 civilians including three collective victims. It is worth noting that these abuses are often committed alongside other violations such as ill-treatment, torture, arbitrary arrest, threats to physical or mental integrity and deprivation of liberty. For instance, on 27 August, **FACA** elements arbitrarily arrested and extorted four Fulani men at a security barrier in Gobolo neighbourhood in Bria (**Haute-Kotto**). **FACA** elements received the sum of 7500XFA from a community leader before releasing them.

VICTIMS

According to the HRD's findings, **860** civilians suffered human rights violations and abuses perpetrated by armed groups, State actors and other perpetrators. Of these victims, **287** suffered multiple violations, including **15** groups of collective victims. In this regard, it should be highlighted that although the overall number of

victims is slightly lower than the last quarter (**1,042**), there is a **43%** increase in terms of victims who suffered multiple violations compared to Q2.

Men continue to represent most victims (483), followed by **boys** (137), **women** (84) and **girls** (72). In addition, there were **86** groups of **collective victims**. Most of them were victims of inhuman conditions of detention (25 groups), appropriation of property (29 groups) and unlawful attacks (23 groups).

Men were mainly victims of arbitrary arrest and/or detention (213), ill-treatment, maiming and injuries, and torture (123), appropriation of property (109) and killings (58). **Women** were mainly victims of rape (29), ill-treatment, maiming and injuries, and torture (28), and arbitrary arrest and/or detention (25). **Boys** were subjected mainly to forced recruitment and use (98) and abduction (30) while **Girls** were mainly victims of rape (46), forced recruitment and use (27) and abduction (26).

