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Mission multidimensionnelle intégrée
des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation
en Centrafrique



UNITED NATIONS

United Nations Multidimensional
Integrated Stabilization Mission in the
Central African Republic

HUMAN RIGHTS DIVISION

Monthly Report: Human Rights Situation

July 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 July 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. In July, the security and human rights situation was marked by continued violations and abuses by State actors and armed groups across the country. Movements and regrouping of *Retour, Réclamation et Réhabilitation* (3R) and *Unité pour la Paix en Centrafrique* (UPC) members took place in the context of disarmament operations under the 19 April Agreement, alongside the appointment of some of their former members to Government positions. While disarmament efforts progressed in several prefectures, persistent protection gaps, exacerbated by limited resources and weak security presence, raised serious concerns about the risk of further abuses.
2. On 11 July, Prime Minister Félix Moloua announced the postponement of local elections to now be held together with legislative and presidential polls set for 28 December 2025. While part of the democratic opposition, through the *Bloc Républicain pour la Défense de la Constitution du 30 mars 2016* (BRDC), criticized the revised calendar and called for a reform of the *Autorité Nationale des Élections* (ANE), reiterating their concerns the electoral body's credibility and independence, the Government and the ANE reaffirmed their commitment to the electoral timeline. On 4 July, during the 59th session of the Human Rights Council, Mr. Yao Agbetse, UN Independent Expert on the human rights situation in the CAR, provided an oral update covering the April–June 2025 period. He highlighted concerns about shrinking civic space, the arrests of civil society actors and journalists, and urged institutional reforms to support the electoral calendar and national reconciliation. On 26 July, the ruling party *Mouvement Cœurs Unis* (MCU) held its congress officially nominating H.E. President Faustin-Archange Touadéra as its candidate for the upcoming December 2025 presidential elections, while he officially announced his intention to run for a new term.
3. On 10 July in Bangui, President Touadéra chaired a high-level meeting with 3R leader Oumar Abdel Kader and UPC leader Ali Darassa to officially announce the dissolution of their respective armed groups and launch the disarmament process. The President also confirmed ongoing engagement with leaders of

the Ngaissona and Mokom factions of the Anti-Balaka, *Révolution et Justice - Sayo* and *Mouvement Patriotique pour la Centrafrique* (MPC) to encourage their reintegration into the peace process. He also renewed his call for all remaining groups, particularly the *Front Populaire pour la Renaissance de la Centrafrique* (FPRC), to commit to peace. On 14 July, four former 3R and UPC members were appointed to senior Government positions, signalling steps toward political reconciliation. Meanwhile, the reported grouping and movements of 3R and UPC members raised concerns over the protection of civilians, particularly due to the prolonged presence of armed individuals in populated areas and, in some instances, their occupation of school facilities, potentially disrupting access to education and increasing risks for local communities.

4. In the **Plateaux Region**,¹ in Lobaye Prefecture, a failure of coordination and tensions between other security personnel (OSP) and the Police resulted in an exchange of warning shots on 15 July near the Boda police station (120 km West from Bangui), prompting widespread panic among the civilian population. In the Ombella M’Poko Prefecture, unresolved reintegration challenges raised concerns over potential security risks. In July, approximately 74 former Anti-Balaka members, affiliated to the Coalition des Patriotes pour le Changement (CPC), were disarmed through the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) process after clashes with 3R members. They are now dispersed in Yaloké (190 km North-West from Bangui) without having received the necessary support for their reintegration.
5. In the **Yadé Region**,² ongoing human rights concerns linked to abuses by 3R and violations by the OSP and *Forces Armées Centrafricaines* (FACA) persisted amid the disarmament operation in Kouï (115km South-West from Paoua). Notably, groups of 3R members awaiting disarmament reportedly perpetrated rape, appropriation of property, and other human rights abuses against the local population in Koundjili (50 km South-West from Paoua), Bézéré (80 km South-West from Paoua), Maopolé (75 km from Paoua), and Boyaram (155 km South from Paoua). In the Ouham Prefecture, the continued presence of UPC members in a school, in Kouki (80 km North from Bossangoa), without effective oversight, remained a concern regarding the protection of civilians. On 5 July, in Bowaye, Ouham Prefecture, the OSP were implicated in human rights violations including the right to physical and mental integrity, during military operations against the *Coalition Militaire de Salut du Peuple et de Redressement* (CMSPR). It is worth noting that the OSP had in February and April 2025 been involved in human rights violations in the same location including the burning of 28 houses and displacement of about 10,000 persons. In the Ouham-Fafa Prefecture, on 16 July, a series of abuses by unidentified armed men in the villages of Bekondjio (80 km North-West from Batangafo) and Behili (66 km North-West from Batangafo), resulted in the death of four civilians, two wounded, and the mass displacement of populations to Gbazara (24 km North-East from Batangafo).
6. In the **Kaga Region**,³ Ouaka Prefecture, on 17 July, OSP opened fire on a group of civilian miners, killing three and injuring one, at Ndassima mining site (45 km North-East from Bambari).
7. In the **Fertit Region**,⁴ Haute-Kotto Prefecture, the movements of UPC members through mining sites and villages along the Ira-Banda (65 km South from Bria), Ouadda (175 km North from Bria), Yalinga (141 km East from Bria), and Mbangana (173 km North-East from Bria) axes resulted in human rights abuses against civilians. These included the extortion of 15 local traders in Aigbando (45 km North-West

¹ The Plateaux Region includes Ombella M’Poko and Lobaye Prefectures, as per the *Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021*.

² The Yadé Region includes the Lim-Pendé, Ouham, and Ouham-Pendé Prefectures, as per the *Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021*.

³ The Kaga Region includes the Kémo, Nana-Grébizi, and Ouaka Prefectures, as per the *Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021*.

⁴ The Fertit Region includes the Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto, and Vakaga Prefectures, as per the *Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021*.

from Bria), allegedly committed to cover the armed men’s food and transportation costs on their way to the disarmament processing site in Maloum (50 km North-East from Bambari), on 23 July. In the Vakaga Prefecture, members of the Sudanese Rapid Support Forces (RSF), along with armed Sudanese herders, burned down 45 homes in Boura (23 km North-West from Birao), that had already been vacated by villagers days earlier, fearing attacks.

8. In the **Haut-Oubangui Region**,⁵ in Basse-Kotto Prefecture, from 7 July, UPC members set up a checkpoint at the entrance of Kembé village (187 km South-East from Bambari), where they extorted humanitarian convoys on 15 July. In the Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, in Kitessa (45 km North-East from Zémio), on 11 July, *Azande Ani Kpi Gbe* (Azanikpigbe) members attacked a medical worker conducting a vaccination campaign after accusing him of working with FACA and OSP. In the Mbomou Prefecture, in Rafai (125 km East from Bangassou), on 30 July, FACA elements arbitrarily arrested a 26-year-old man for alleged affiliation with Azanikpigbe, subjected him to cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment at their base, and released him only after robbing his possessions.

Significant human rights-related developments

9. On 1 July, President Touadéra signed several presidential decrees appointing 63 new magistrates and establishing four new *Cours d’appel* and 16 new *Tribunaux de grande instance* in underserved regions.⁶ These measures are intended to reinforce the judiciary, enhance access to justice, and bolster efforts against impunity. On 29 July, the President signed a revised decree on the structure and mandate of the General Inspectorate of the Armed Forces (IGAN), introducing critical reforms aimed at reinforcing internal oversight and accountability. Supported by MINUSCA, the reformed IGAN expands staffing, enables self-initiated inspections, enhances senior military involvement, and ensures financial autonomy to strengthen operational performance and institutional governance.
10. On 7 July, the Trial Chamber of the Special Criminal Court (SCC) was formally seized of the “Guen” case, involving six individuals identified as members of Anti-Balaka groups, who were referred to the Chamber for alleged crimes against humanity and war crimes committed in Guen, Gadzi, and Djomo, in the Mambéré-Kadéï Prefecture, during February and March 2014. On 28 July, the SCC orally delivered its fourth verdict, convicting six members of the Goula faction of the FPRC tried *in absentia* in the “Ndélé 1” case for multiple crimes against humanity and war crimes committed in Ndélé in March and April 2020.
11. On 24 July 2025, the International Criminal Court Trial Chamber V convicted Alfred Yekatom, former commander in the Anti-Balaka movement, and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona, former senior leader and “National General Coordinator” of the Anti-Balaka movement, of multiple war crimes and crimes against humanity, including murder, torture, forced displacement, and attacks against civilians, committed in Bangui and in the west of the Central African Republic between September 2013 and at least February 2014.⁷

⁵ The Haut-Oubangui Region includes the Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, and Mbomou Prefectures, as per the *Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021*.

⁶ The new *Cours d’Appel* have been established in Bangassou (Mbomou), Boali (Ombella M’Poko), Bossangoa (Ouham), and Bria (Haute-Kotto), while new *Tribunaux de grande instance* have been created in the prefectures of Bangui (Bégoa), Basse-Kotto (Satéma), Haut-Mbomou (Zémio), Haute-Kotto (Ouandja-Kotto), Kémo (Dékoa), Mambéré-Kadéï (Gamboula), Mbomou (Ouango), Nana-Grébizi (Mbrès), Nana-Mambéré (Baboua and Baoro), Ombella M’Poko (Boali, Damara, and Yaloké), Ouaka (Grimari and Ippy), and Ouham-Fafa (Bouca).

⁷ These violations were initially documented by OHCHR in its 2017 report: *Documenting Serious Violations of International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law Committed within the Territory of the Central African Republic between January 2003 and December 2015*.

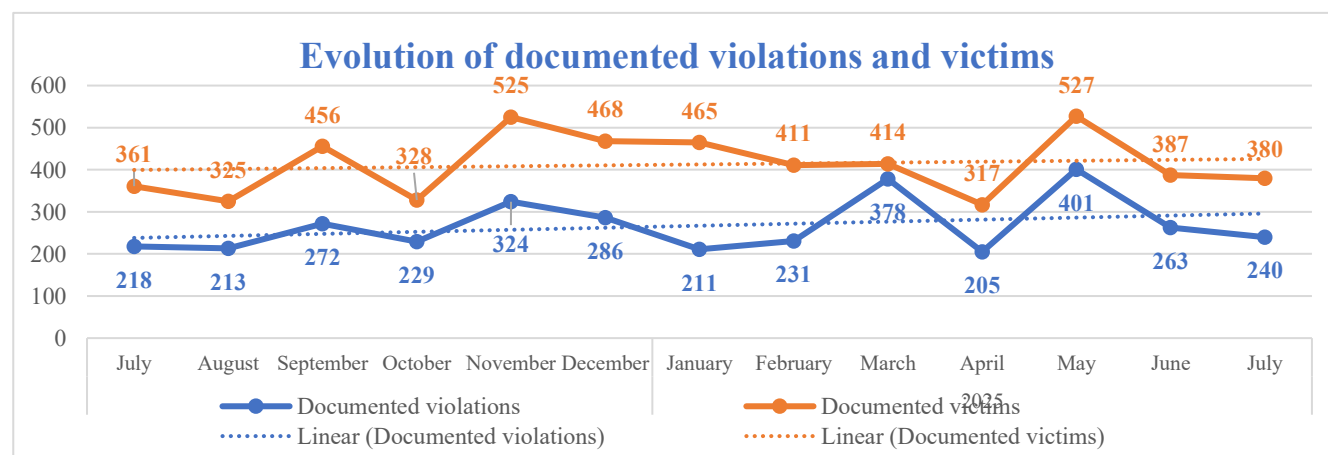
12. Since 7 July and throughout the reporting period, Armel Sayo, former government minister, founder of the now-dissolved armed group *Révolution et Justice* (RJ), and leader of the CMSPR was held *incommunicado* in an unknown location, prompting serious concerns about the protection of his fundamental rights. On 30 July, he was brought before the Court of First Instance, where he was granted limited access to his lawyer shortly before the session. He thereafter was once again transferred to an undisclosed location despite the Judge ordering his return to the Camp de Roux prison.
13. On 31 July, the Ministry of Justice set up an Expert Committee to review the Law no. 17.015 of 20 April 2017 on the *Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés Fondamentales* (CNDHLF). The Committee aims to align the CNDHLF's mandate with the Paris Principles and to extend its scope to include the National Preventive Mechanism to prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment in detention sites. MINUSCA, through its Human Rights Division, is represented in the Committee and is providing technical assistance.
14. On 31 July, the *Commission Vérité, Justice, Réparation et Réconciliation* (CVJRR) invited MINUSCA to its plenary session to present the strategy of the newly appointed members and assess the legacy of the previous commissioners. The CVJRR committed to assessing the previous strategy and retaining relevant elements aligned with their understanding of the mandate. At the CVJRR's request, the MINUSCA committed to continue providing regular technical assistance to prioritised actions to promote transitional justice in the country.

Human Rights Violations and Abuses and Breaches of International Humanitarian Law

15. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented 240 violations and abuses of international human rights law (IHRL) and breaches of international humanitarian law (IHL), affecting 380 victims (including 281 men, 18 women, 21 girls, 35 boys, and 25 groups of collective victims), 111 of whom suffered multiple violations. Sixty-three percent of the documented violations/abuses took place in July 2025, while the remaining violations/abuses occurred between 2017 and June 2025. Compared to June 2025, both the number of violations/abuses (-9%) and victims (-2%) slightly decreased.⁸ Similarly to the previous month, most violations and abuses were related to arbitrary arrest

Main Trends

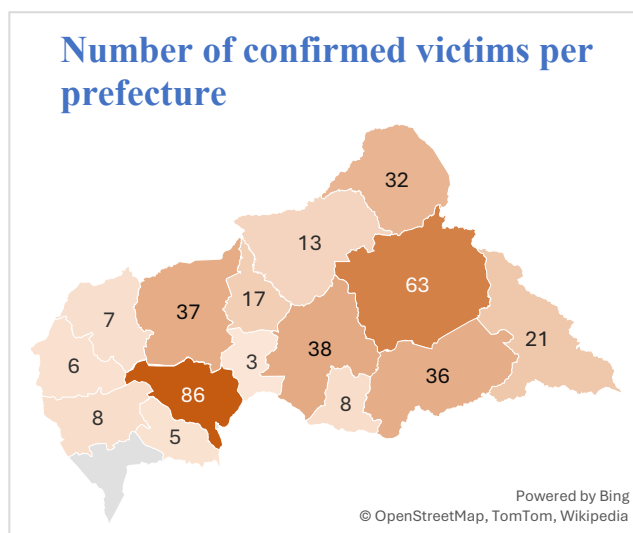
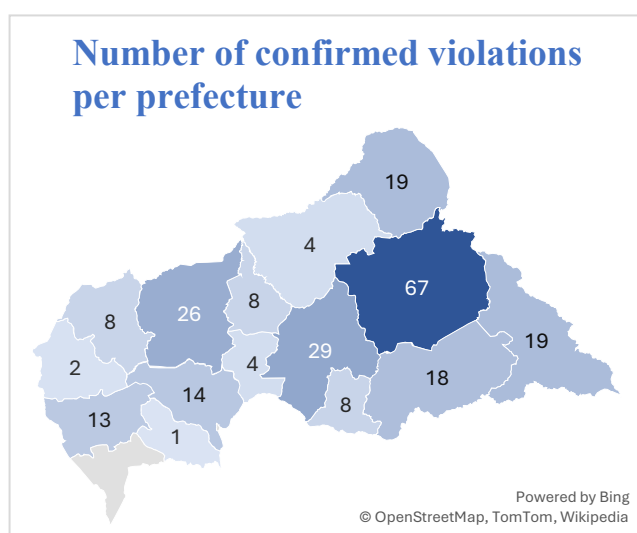
In total, **240 human rights violations and abuses** as well as breaches of IHL affecting **380 victims** (including **281 men, 18 women, 21 girls, 35 boys, and 25 groups of collective victims**) were documented in July 2025. This constitutes a **decrease** in both the number of violations (-9%) and the number of victims (-2%) compared to June 2025.



⁸ In June 2025, MINUSCA documented 263 violations and abuses affecting 387 victims.

and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (25%), the right to physical and mental integrity (19%), and the right to property (15%).⁹

16. **Men** were mainly victims of arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (63%), violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity (31%), and the right to property (21%). **Women** were mostly victims of arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (44%), violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity (33%), conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV)¹⁰ and violations/abuses of the right to property (22% each). **Girls** were primarily victims of CRSV (61%), violations/abuses of the right to liberty and personal integrity (52%) and recruitment and use (47%). **Boys** were mainly victims of arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (57%), recruitment and use (31%) and violations/abuses of the right to liberty and personal integrity (25%).¹¹
17. The **Fertit Region** registered the highest number of both violations/abuses (90) and victims (108) with Haute-Kotto being the most affected Prefecture (67 violations/abuses affecting 63 victims). The most common violations in the Fertit Region were related to forced recruitment (19 violations/abuses affecting 19 victims) and liberty and personal integrity (18 violations/abuses affecting 18 victims). The majority of human rights violations in the region were attributable to the UPC (37 abuses affecting 39 victims) and the FPRC (18 abuses affecting eight victims).



Overview of violations by type of perpetrator

18. For the period under review, **State actors were responsible for 124 human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 260 victims** (210 men, nine women, 10 girls, 20 boys, and 11 groups of collective victims). The patterns remained broadly consistent with those

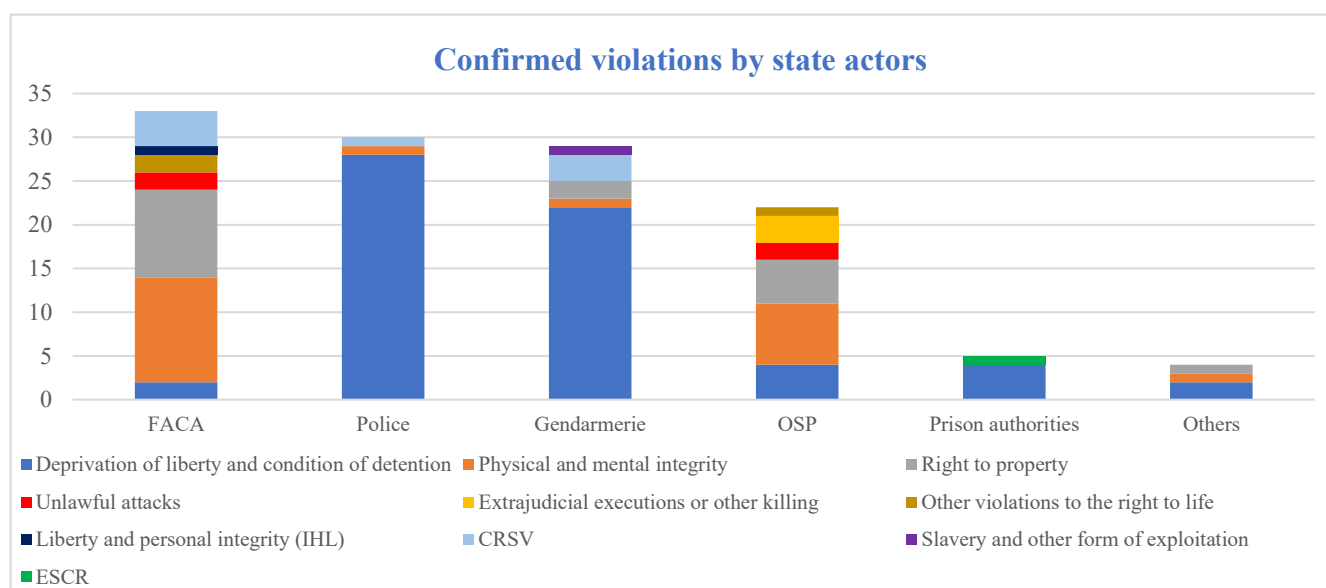
⁹ In June 2025, the most common types of violations and abuses were related to arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (24%), the right to liberty and personal integrity (16%), and the right to physical and mental integrity (14%).

¹⁰ 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)*.

¹¹ The total compiled percentages exceed 100% due to victims of multiple violations.

observed in June 2025, with a slight increase in the number of violations (+7%) and a minimal decrease in the number of victims (-1%).¹²

19. The main violations perpetrated by State actors were related to **arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention** that do not comply with national and international standards (62), mostly attributable to the Police and the Gendarmerie; **the right to physical and mental integrity** (22); and **the right to property** (18). Among State actors, while acting alone, the FACA committed the highest number of violations (32 violations affecting 28 victims),¹³ while the Gendarmerie was responsible for the highest number of victims (29 violations affecting 99 victims).¹⁴ The Police was responsible for 30 violations affecting 88 victims,¹⁵ and the OSP for 19 violations affecting 19 victims,¹⁶ including one incident on 17 July, when OSP elements opened fire on civilians extracting gold at the Ndassima mining site (45 km North-East of Bambari, Ouaka Prefecture), killing at least three men and injuring another. This incident marks an escalation in the lethal use of force and reflects the ongoing concerning situation at the site, characterised by recurrent human rights violations by OSP since mid-2024, often with the complicity of national security forces, and indicating a shift towards more direct targeting of civilians.
20. Most of the violations committed by State actors occurred in **Kaga Region** (31 violations affecting 51 victims) and **Haut-Oubangui Region** (26 violations affecting 39 victims).¹⁷ However, the **Plateaux/Bas-Oubangui Region** (13 violations affecting 90 victims) was most affected in terms of number of



¹² In June 2025, State actors committed 116 violations affecting 263 victims.

¹³ In the graph below, the FACA bar includes the violations committed by the FACA and also one violation committed jointly with the Internal Security Forces (ISF), affecting one victim.

¹⁴ The figures for the Gendarmerie include also violations committed by its specialized units, namely the *Brigade de Recherche et d'Intervention* (BRI) (two violations affecting six victims) and the *Section de Recherche et d'Investigation* (SRI) (three violations affecting 33 victims).

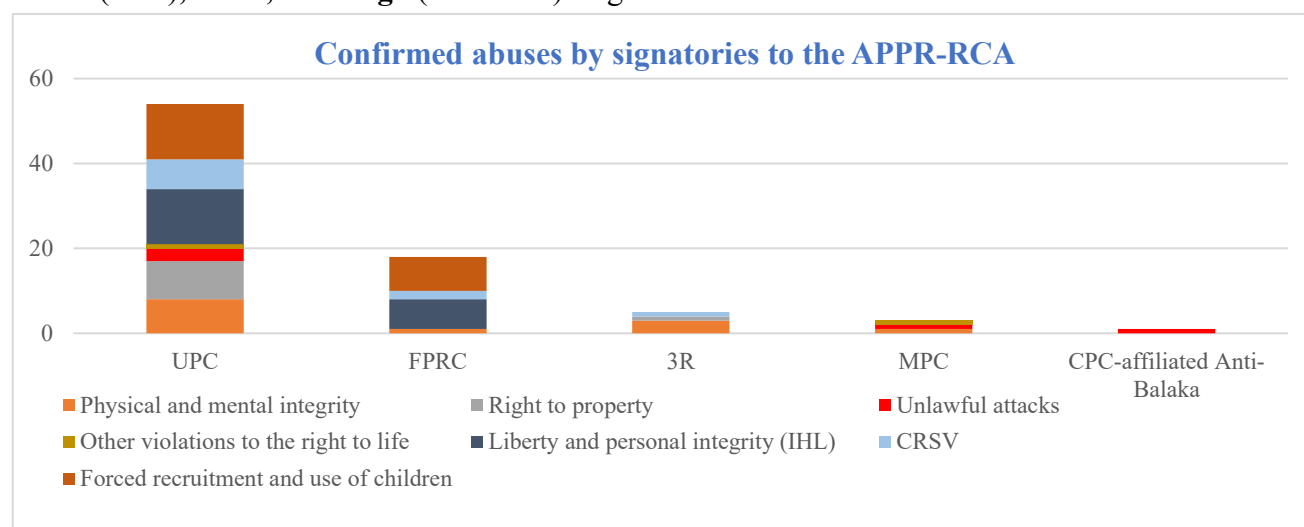
¹⁵ The figures for the Police include also violations committed by its specialized units, namely the *Office Centrafricain de Répression du Banditisme* (OCRB) (one violation affecting five victims) and the *Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire* (DST) (one violation affecting 14 victims).

¹⁶ In the graph below, the OSP bar includes the violations committed by the OSP alone and also four violations committed jointly with the FACA, affecting three victims.

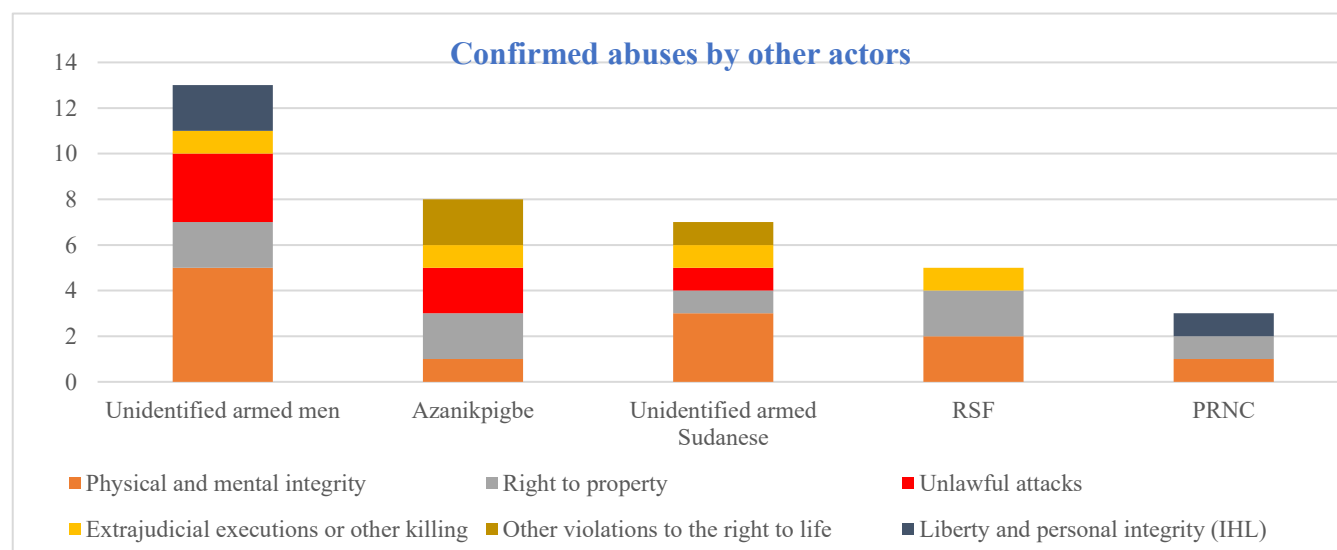
¹⁷ In June 2025, the regions most affected by violations by State actors were the **Fertit Region** (24 violations affecting 36 victims) and the **Kaga Region** (29 violations affecting 57 victims).

victims. This is due to the high number of victims documented in single incidents, including two involving the arbitrary detention of 32 people in the SRI and 14 people in the DST, both in Bangui.¹⁸

21. **Armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA were responsible for 80 human rights abuses and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 70 victims** (36 men, seven women, 10 girls, 11 boys, and six groups of collective victims). In comparison to June 2025,¹⁹ this represents a decrease of 34% in abuses and of 27% in victims, primarily due to a lower number of confirmed abuses by the FPRC and the 3R, which can be partly attributable to the latter's recent participation in the DDR process.
22. **The main abuses perpetrated by armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA** were related to forced recruitment (21), liberty and personal integrity (20), the right to physical and mental integrity (13), CRSV and the right to property (10 each). Among armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA, the UPC (54 abuses affecting 53 victims) were the main perpetrators, followed by the FPRC (18 abuses affecting eight victims). Most of the abuses committed by armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA took place in the Fertit (68%), Yadé, and Kaga (12% each) Regions.



23. **Other actors were responsible for 36 abuses affecting 50 victims** (35 men, two women, one girl, four boys, and eight groups of collective victims). In comparison to June 2025, this represents an increase of



¹⁸ In the graph below, the “Others” refers to the *Unité Mixte d’Intervention Rapide et de Répression des violences sexuelles faites aux femmes et aux enfants* (UMIRR) (two violations), the ISF (one violation) and to Other State actors (one violation).

¹⁹ In June 2025, armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA committed 122 abuses affecting 97 victims.

44% in abuses and of 85% in victims,²⁰ mainly due to unidentified armed men and Azanikpigbe members. Abuses were mainly related to the right to physical and mental integrity (12 abuses affecting 31 victims), the right to property (eight abuses affecting 22 victims), the right to life (seven abuses affecting 12 victims, including nine victims of killings), unlawful attacks (six abuses affecting six victims), and the right to liberty and personal integrity (three abuses affecting 10 victims). The main perpetrators were unidentified armed men (13 abuses affecting 20 victims), the Azanikpigbe (eight abuses affecting nine victims), unidentified armed men of Sudanese origin (seven abuses affecting 15 victims), the RSF (five abuses affecting five victims), and the *Parti du Rassemblement de la Nation Centrafricaine* (three abuses affecting one victim).

Typology of human rights violations and abuses and violations of IHL

Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV)

24. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **18 CRSV cases affecting 17 victims** (four women and 13 girls aged from 12 to 17 years old), 30% of which occurred in July 2025. The main form of CRSV continued to be rape, with 6% of the documented rape cases being gang-rapes.²¹ Some of the CRSV cases were perpetrated alongside other human rights violations and abuses such as abduction, threat to the right to life, recruitment and use of children, forced labour, violations to the right to property, and violations of physical and mental integrity. The main perpetrators of CRSV cases documented in July 2025 were **armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA**, notably the UPC members (seven cases affecting three women and four girls aged 14, 15, 16, and 17 years old) in the Haute-Kotto and Ouaka Prefectures. **State actors** also committed CRSV, notably the FACA, with four cases against three girls aged 12, 14, and 15 years old in the Haut-Mbomou and Ouaka Prefectures.
25. Trends and patterns²² indicate that Fertit was the most affected Region, especially the Haute-Kotto Prefecture, with CRSV cases being predominantly perpetrated by armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA prior to the reporting period.

Right to life

26. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **16 violations/abuses of the right to life affecting 28 victims** (19 men, two women, three girls, three boys, and one collective victim), including summary or extrajudicial killings (seven violations/abuses affecting 10 men, one one-year-old girl, and three boys aged five, seven, and seven years old), enforced disappearance (one violation affecting one man), attempted summary or extrajudicial killings (two violations/abuses affecting three victims), and death threats (six violations/abuses affecting 10 victims). Most violations were attributed to **State actors** (seven violations affecting 13 victims, including five victims of extrajudicial killings). The OSP were responsible for the highest number of violations and victims while acting alone or jointly with the FACA (five violations affecting seven victims, including five victims of extrajudicial killings). **Armed groups signatories of the APPR-RCA** were responsible for two abuses affecting three victims, attributed to the MPC and the UPC. **Other actors** were responsible for seven abuses affecting 12 victims, including nine victims of killing (four attributable to armed men from Sudan, two attributable to Azanikpigbe members, two attributable to the RSF from Sudan, and one to unidentified armed men).

²⁰ In June 2025, other actors committed 25 abuses affecting 27 victims.

²¹ The percentage of gang rapes is calculated based on confirmed cases counting the total rape cases affecting 14 victims, of which one case was a documented gang-rape.

²² The analysis of CRSV trends and patterns includes information from confirmed and alleged CRSV cases. In July 2025, 17 confirmed victims and 13 alleged victims were taken into account, giving a total of 30 CRSV survivors being victims of CRSV perpetrated by armed elements.

27. 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

28. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **62 violations related to deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention affecting 213 victims** (179 men, eight women, two girls, 20 boys, and four groups of collective victims). Most violations were related to arbitrary arrest and/or detention (48 affecting 199 victims), largely due to detention beyond the legal time limit for custody documented during monitoring visits. Of note, the SRI in Bangui was involved in the prolonged detention of 32 detainees, who have spent between one month and two years in detention at their premises.
29. The detention conditions in several facilities/centres continue to raise serious concerns due to both structural deficiencies and individual violations. A structural challenge in detention persists in Ndélé, where several convicted detainees remained in prolonged custody at the Gendarmerie due to the absence of a functioning prison. The Bambari prison, in the Ouaka Prefecture, currently has an overcrowding rate of 124%, as its capacity has fallen to 85 places due to ongoing renovations in the block housing convicted detainees. Additionally, at the SRI in Bangui, three men were ill, including one with tuberculosis, which poses a high risk of transmission to others in close confinement.
30. 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.²³

Right to liberty and personal integrity

31. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **24 abuses to the right to liberty and personal integrity²⁴ affecting 31 victims**, including abductions (23 abuses affecting 30 victims) and arbitrary deprivation of liberty (one abuse affecting one victim). Most of these abuses were committed by the UPC (13 abuses affecting 13 victims) and the FPRC (seven abuses affecting seven victims). Violations and abuses related to the right to liberty and personal integrity are often linked to other violations, such as forced recruitment, CRSV, or appropriation of property. On 6 July, three UPC members intercepted four men, forcing them to lie on the ground and stealing their belongings. Shortly after, they intercepted a 42-year-old woman on a motorcycle with two men, took her at gunpoint into the bush, raped her, and robbed the group. All victims were released the same day and reached the nearest town the next day, where the woman received medical care at a hospital.
32. 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.

²³ 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.

²⁴ 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

33. During the period under review, MINUSCA documented **47 violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity**²⁵ affecting **100 victims**,²⁶ including cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment (25 violations/abuses affecting 53 victims), threats to physical and mental integrity (13 violations/abuses affecting 36 victims), torture (four violations/abuses affecting nine victims), maiming and injuries (two violations/abuses affecting two victims), excessive or disproportionate use of force (two violations affecting two victims), and sexual assault and harassment not constitutive of CRSV (one violation affecting one victim). State actors were responsible for 22 violations affecting 30 victims, perpetrated mainly by FACA (12 violations affecting 14 victims) and the OSP (seven violations affecting 13 victims). Armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA were responsible for 13 abuses affecting 39 victims, mainly attributed to the UPC (eight abuses affecting 32 victims) and the 3R (three abuses affecting four victims). Other actors were responsible for 12 abuses affecting 31 victims, most involving unidentified armed men (five abuses affecting 16 victims) and armed men of Sudanese origin (three abuses affecting 11 victims).
34. 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.

Right to property

35. MINUSCA documented **36 violations/abuses of the right to property**,²⁷ affecting **76 victims**, most related to destruction or appropriation of property. State actors were responsible for 18 violations affecting 19 victims, armed group signatories to the APPR-RCA were responsible for 10 abuses affecting 35 victims, and other actors were responsible for eight abuses affecting 22 victims. The main perpetrators in terms of violations were the FACA, acting alone or jointly with the ISF (10 violations affecting 12 victims), while the main perpetrators in terms of victims were the UPC (nine abuses affecting 34 victims). On 9 July, near Kankan (20 km from Bouar), Nana-Mambéré Prefecture, FACA elements searched the luggage of a man and seized several grams of gold with an estimated value of 15,000,000 XAF (approximately USD 26,654). Four FACA soldiers were arrested and placed in custody as part of an investigation opened for armed robbery and abuse of authority.
36. 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 Article 8 of the Rome Statute, prohibit the parties to the conflict from targeting civilian property and protected property.

Unlawful attacks

37. MINUSCA documented **14 unlawful attacks**²⁸ affecting 14 groups of collective victims and one male health worker,²⁹ including an attack against a school by FACA elements in Rafaï, Mbomou Prefecture, and an attack against a medical centre by FACA and OSP elements in Yamale, Mambéré-Kadéï

²⁵ Violations related to the right to physical and mental integrity include ill-treatment, torture and maiming and injuries.

²⁶ Three of the 103 victims suffered two different violations within this category.

²⁷ The right to property includes protection from destruction or appropriation of property and illegal taxation.

²⁸ 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.

²⁹ The individual was a medical agent participating in a vaccination campaign and, as such, is considered a protected person under international humanitarian law.

Prefecture. Other incidents included the denial of humanitarian relief of NGOs by FACA and CPC-affiliated Anti-Balaka members in Haut-Mbomou and Mambéré-Kadéï Prefectures, respectively.

38. 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

39. During the reporting period, the CTFMR³⁰ verified **70 grave child rights violations affecting 32 children** (17 girls and 15 boys), a decrease compared to the previous reporting period, during which 112 grave violations affecting 58 children were documented. The decrease in July is due to the unusually large case load documented in June, when many children were identified while living in villages and screened by the CTFMR as previously associated with armed groups.
40. Of the 70 violations verified, 81% occurred outside the reporting period but were verified during the period under review. The **main perpetrators were armed groups, which accounted for 80% of the violations (56)**, predominantly recruitment and use of children, abduction and rape. **State actors** were responsible for 16% of the violations (11), while other actors accounted for 4% (three). A total of 20 children (11 girls and nine boys) were victims of multiple violations: abduction and use (13 victims); abduction, use, and rape (five victims); abduction and rape (one victim); and abduction, use, sexual violence and maiming (one victim). The violations documented included: recruitment and use (21), abduction (20), rape and other forms of sexual violence (12), denial of humanitarian access (eight), killing (four), maiming and injuries (two), attacks against schools (two) and attacks against hospitals or medical personnel (one). Armed groups committed 56 violations, with responsibility attributable to the CPC factions, including the FPRC (19) and UPC (10); the CPC-F, including UPC (19) and CPC-affiliated Anti-Balaka (one); the Azanikpigbe (four) and the RSF (three). State actors committed 11 violations, with the FACA accounting for six, the ISF for four, and the OSP acting jointly with the FACA for one. Unidentified armed individuals were responsible for three violations.
41. Haute-Kotto was the most affected Prefecture with 43 violations, followed by Haut-Mbomou (nine), Ouaka (eight), Vakaga (five), Mbomou (two), Mambéré (one), Mambéré-Kadéï (one), and Nana-Grébizi (one).

Act to Protect Campaign

Through the “**Act to Protect**” campaign, **362 peacekeepers** (312 men and 50 women) were trained on the protection of children during armed conflict. Similar trainings and awareness sessions were delivered to **947 local authorities** (665 men and 282 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 engage in the protection of children.

³⁰ 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.

Human Rights Promotion and Capacity-Building

42. During the period under review, the **HRD organised 75 activities** (awareness-raising, advocacy, trainings, and capacity-building workshops) across **14 Prefectures**,³¹ **benefitting 2,770 individuals (including 1,953 men, 807 women, two girls, and eight 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 and gender-based violence (SGBV), the fight against hate speech, and human rights in detention.
43. **The HRD conducted 79 monitoring visits to detention centres and facilities in 14 Prefectures**,³² **and documented 183 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 and support efforts to enhance respect for human rights.

Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP)

44. During the period under review, 35 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 background checks were conducted for a total of 46 beneficiaries including 29 ISF (26 Gendarmes and three Police officers), nine Prison officers, and eight FACA officers.
45. Beneficiaries were provided with logistical support, including air transportation and trainings. Among risk assessments conducted, 25 were for logistical support, including various missions to and from Bangui to different regions. These included the deployment of 31 ISF officers to Bakouma, Bambari, Bangassou, Bangui, Birao, Boda, Bria, and Obo. Other risk assessments were for the donation of 300 motorcycles and 1,848 kitchen utensils to the FACA and for the provision of financial, technical, and logistical support to equip the Mala (Kémo) and Nana-Bakassa (Ouham) Gendarmeries with solar power.
46. The risks identified in these assessments were deemed low. Based on these assessments, MINUSCA 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.

³¹ Bamingui-Bangoran, Bangui, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Lim-Pendé, Mambéré-Kadéï, Mbomou, Nana-Grébizi, Nana-Mambéré, Ombella M'Poko, Ouaka, Ouham, Ouham-Fafa, and Vakaga.

³² Bamingui-Bangoran, Bangui, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Kémo, Lim-Pendé, Mbomou, Nana-Grébizi, Nana-Mambéré, Ombella M'Poko, Ouaka, Ouham, Ouham-Fafa, and Vakaga.