

NATIONS UNIES

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

June 2025

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

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### Main political and security developments

1. During the reporting period, the political and security context was marked by incidents related to the protection of civilians amid intercommunal tensions, concerns over civic space restrictions, activities of armed groups, and ongoing operations by State actors against armed groups.
2. In the **Plateaux Region**,<sup>1</sup> in Bangui, during the night of 7 to 8 June, unidentified individuals looted the offices of the newspaper *Afrique en Plus*, stealing communication equipment and administrative documents. In the Ombella M'Poko Prefecture, during the night of 9 to 10 June, hostilities between *Retour, Réclamation et Réhabilitation* (3R) and a *Coalition des Patriotes pour le Changement* (CPC) members occurred near the Carrefour mining site (50 km from Yaloké), reportedly resulting in armed group and civilian casualties.
3. In the **Yadé Region**,<sup>2</sup> between 2 and 4 June, in the Ouham-Pendé Prefecture, approximately 1,200 internally displaced persons arrived from nearby villages in the Dan Gba-Bili Commune (Bozoum sub-Prefecture), following clashes between two 3R factions. On 7 June, in the Lim-Pendé Prefecture, Other Security Personnel (OSP) conducted operations in Lemouna (35 km from Paoua) and Koumbam (75 km from Paoua), targeting Fulanis suspected of being affiliated to the 3R; two individuals were killed, and one presumed leader was captured. On 10 June, in Nzoro (105 km from Paoua), 3R members accompanied by Fulanis reportedly attacked the village, set fire to 13 houses and several shops, injured five men, and forced around 300 people to flee to nearby villages. Between 13 and 14 June, in the Ouham Prefecture, 3R members launched attacks on several villages including Bowassi, Berra, Bondolo, Bogaye, Bango, and Kpeten (respectively 33 km, 28 km, 25 km, 13 km, and 10 km from Ouham Bac),

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<sup>1</sup> The Plateaux Region includes Ombella M'Poko and Lobaye Prefectures, as per *Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021*.

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

killing around ten individuals, including a pregnant woman and her two-year-old son, injuring several others, and forcing over 300 civilians to flee to Ouham Bac to seek shelter.

4. In the **Equateur Region**,<sup>3</sup> clashes between State actors and armed groups, as well as ongoing armed group activities, were reported with implications for the protection of civilians. In the Mambéré-Kadéï Prefecture, on 22 June, *Forces armées centrafricaines* (FACA) and OSP clashed with 3R members in Yamalé (103 km from Berberati). The 3R fled the locality after an exchange of fire with FACA/OSP. The confrontation triggered the displacement of local populations toward Bania (55 km from Berberati). On 24 June, in Nana-Mambéré Prefecture, a group of approximately ten armed men, reportedly affiliated with the Anti-Balaka, raided the artisanal gold mining site of Gobolo (125 km from Bouar), robbing several miners of money, gold, and personal belongings.
5. In the **Kaga Region**,<sup>4</sup> in the Ouaka and Basse-Kotto Prefectures, movements and gatherings of *Unité pour la Paix en Centrafrique* (UPC) and 3R members were observed throughout June, in accordance with the 19 April Ndjamen Agreement. In the Ouaka Prefecture, approximately 30 UPC members were seen near Atongo-Bakari (100 km from Bambari), with others reportedly moving toward Sainkinwelé (60 km from Boyo) and Bokolobo (50 km from Bambari).
6. In the **Fertit Region**,<sup>5</sup> the reporting period was marked by insecurity and protection concerns in the Vakaga Prefecture, driven by cross-border activities of Sudanese Rapid Support Forces (RSF) members and clashes with State actors. On 3 June, 33 former Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) elements reportedly fled into CAR territory to escape alleged forced recruitment by the RSF. On 13 June, two civilians were shot and killed by Sudanese armed elements along the Birao - Terfel axis, prompting the displacement of approximately 250 civilians from Terfel (60 km of Birao) and Roukoutou (12 km of Birao) to Birao and Am-Dafock. On 21 June, OSP and FACA, reportedly supported by local armed youths mobilized under a self-defence initiative, conducted an operation along the Birao - Am-Dafock axis, during which nine armed Fulani Sudanese herders were killed. The use of civilian self-defence groups continues to raise concerns regarding their association with State actors as well as their command and control and possible involvement in human rights violations/abuses. The same day, threats from armed Sudanese herders allegedly linked to the RSF prompted further displacement along the Toumou-Birao axis, with approximately 1,122 individuals, primarily women and children, seeking refuge near the MINUSCA contingent camp in Birao.
7. In the **Haut-Oubangui Region**,<sup>6</sup> primarily in the Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, the security situation remained concerning due to ongoing confrontations between the Azandé Ani Kpi Gbé (Azanikpigbe) and State actors. On 1 June, in the Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, Azanikpigbe ambushed a FACA and OSP unit near Zémio, killing an OSP element and an interpreter. On 14 June, MINUSCA Force was attacked by Azanikpigbe members in Koumboli (3 km from Zémio) while on patrol, resulting in injuries to two peacekeepers. The following day, on 15 June, in Kamanda (50 km from Zémio), six civilians were caught in a crossfire between Azanikpigbe and OSP, resulting in their deaths. In the Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, Azanikpigbe members reportedly issued threats against a religious leader, accusing him of collaborating with State actors against the Zandé community. In parallel, on 18 June, in the Mbomou Prefecture, FACA elements threatened the Mayor of Dembia and the MP of Rafai after the latter criticized their actions; fearing reprisals, the mayor and his family fled, and the MP of Rafai cancelled his travel plans.

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

<sup>4</sup> The Kaga Region includes the Kémo, Nana-Grébizi, and Ouaka Prefectures, as per *Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021*.

<sup>5</sup> The Fertit Region includes the Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto, and Vakaga Prefectures, as per *Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021*.

<sup>6</sup> The Haut-Oubangui Region includes the Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, and Mbomou Prefectures, as per *Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021*.

8. On 16 June, the CPC issued a statement criticizing the 3R’s decision to rejoin the *Accord Politique pour la Paix et la Réconciliation en République Centrafricaine* (APPR-RCA), claiming it resulted from political pressure intended to divide armed groups. The CPC also raised concerns over a declaration by 3R leader, Oumar Abdel Kader a.k.a Sembé Bobbo, who reportedly threatened military action against other groups, which they interpreted as his alignment with the Government. The CPC called on the Fulani community to reject the stance of the 3R leader and urged 3R and Anti-Balaka members to remain united.

### Significant human rights-related developments

9. In June, the HRD supported the *Haute Autorité chargée de la Bonne Gouvernance* (HABG) in the organization of two activities aimed at establishing a national protection mechanism for minorities in CAR. These activities focused on the drafting and validation of legal and regulatory texts, which brought together State authorities, civil society organizations, and international partners. The initiative aims to ensure the full participation of minorities in decision-making processes and the effective enjoyment of their fundamental rights.
10. From 19 to 20 June, the HRD supported the *Réseau des Parlementaires Centrafricains pour les Droits de l’Homme* in organizing a reflection and consultation workshop with criminal justice actors on the management of detention cases. The workshop convened the Police, Gendarmerie, magistrates, the Bar Association, civil society organizations, the *Commission Nationale des Droits de l’Homme et des Libertés Fondamentales* (CNDHLF), and members of the parliamentary network. The workshop fostered dialogue on the challenges surrounding deprivation of liberty and led to the formulation of recommendations for corrective action.
11. On 19 June, the Trial Chamber of the Special Criminal Court (SCC) delivered its verdict in the “Ndélé 2” case involving seven accused persons, four tried in absentia. Oumar Serge Abdoulaye Assan was acquitted and released. Abdramane Seleman, Amat Younouss, Hassane, Haroun Gueye, Abakar Balamane, and Zakaria Mahamat were convicted as co-perpetrators of crimes against humanity and war crimes committed during March 2020 clashes between the *Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique* (FPRC) factions in Ndélé and surrounding villages. All were acquitted of charges related to attacks on civilians, pillaging, and the 4 March 2020 killing of a Goula man. The verdict has been appealed.

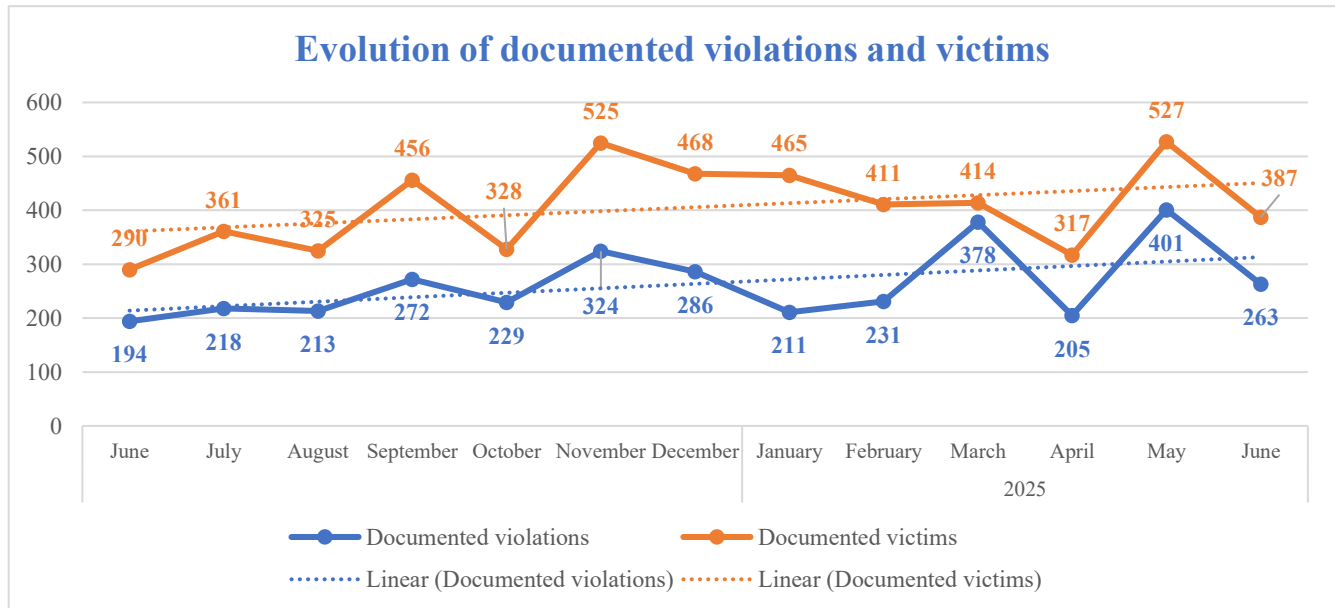
### Human Rights Violations and Abuses and Breaches of International Humanitarian Law

12. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **263 violations and abuses** of international human rights law (IHRL) and breaches of international humanitarian law (IHL), affecting **387 victims** (including 266 men, 23 women, 36 girls, 44 boys, and 18 groups of collective victims), 94 of whom suffered multiple violations. Fifty percent of the documented violations/abuses took place in June 2025, while the remaining violations/abuses occurred between January 2021 and May 2025. Compared to May 2025, both the number of violations (-35%) and victims (-27%) decreased.<sup>7</sup> The high numbers in May were primarily explained by the findings of investigative missions conducted in Basse-Kotto and Ouham-

| Main Trends   |
|---|
| <p>In total, <b>263 human rights violations and abuses</b> as well as breaches of IHL affecting <b>387 victims</b> (including <b>266 men, 23 women, 36 girls, 44 boys, and 18 groups of collective victims</b>) were documented in June 2025. This constitutes a <b>decrease</b> in both the number of violations (-35%) and the number of victims (-27%) compared to May 2025.</p> |

<sup>7</sup> In May 2025, MINUSCA documented 407 violations and abuses affecting 531 victims.

Pendé Prefectures, during which human rights violations and abuses were documented. Most violations and abuses documented in June 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 physical and mental integrity (14%).<sup>8</sup>



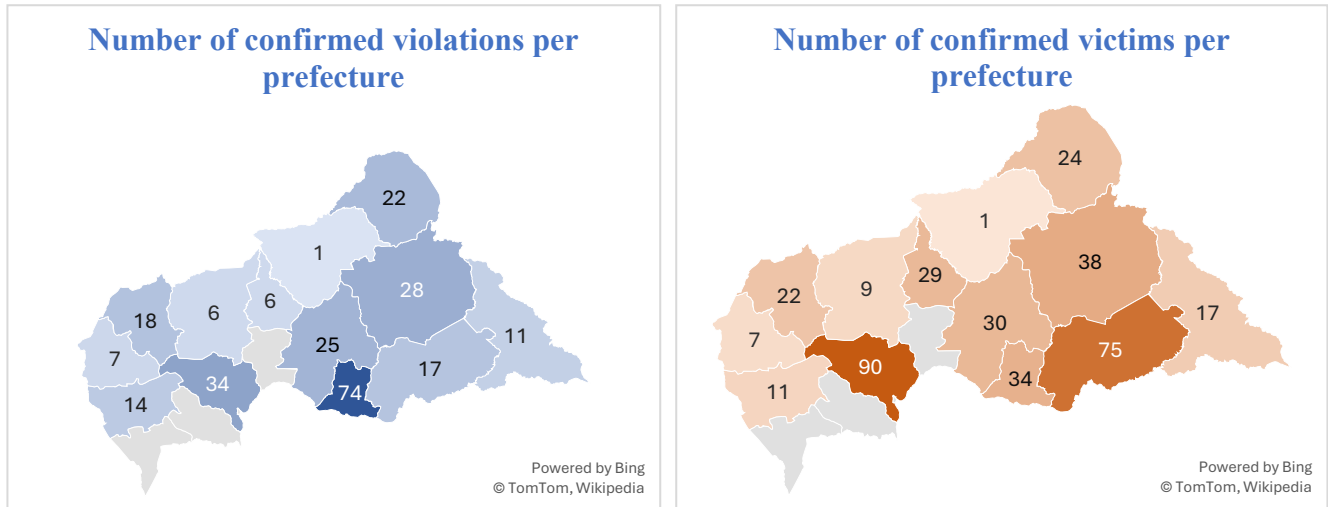
13. **Men** were mainly victims of arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (58%), violations/abuses to the right to property (26%), and the right to life (15%). **Women** were mainly victims of arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (48%), the right to physical and mental integrity (30%), and conflict-related sexual violence<sup>9</sup> (CRSV) (26%). **Girls** were primarily victims of the right to liberty and personal integrity (72%), recruitment and use (64%) and CRSV (44%). **Boys** were mainly victims of arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (55%), the right to liberty and personal integrity (36%) and forced recruitment (34%).<sup>10</sup>

14. The **Haut-Oubangui** Region registered the highest number of violations/abuses and victims (102 affecting 126 victims) with the Basse-Kotto Prefecture being the most affected (74 affecting 34 victims). Most violations and abuses recorded during the reporting period in the Haut-Oubangui Region were attributable to the *Front Patriotique pour la Renaissance de Centrafrique* (FPRC) (47 abuses affecting 21 victims). These abuses were committed between 2022 and 2025 and are mostly related to abduction of minors and recruitment and use of children in Basse-Kotto Prefecture by the FPRC.

<sup>8</sup> In May 2025, the most common types of violations and abuses were related to the right to physical and mental integrity (24%), the right to property (23%), and arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (14%).

<sup>9</sup> The term “conflict-related sexual violence” refers to rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced abortion, enforced sterilization, forced marriage and any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity perpetrated against women, men, girls, or boys that is directly or indirectly linked to a conflict. See the full definition in *the Conflict-Related Sexual Violence Report of the United Nations Secretary-General (S/2019/280)*.

<sup>10</sup> Based on OHCHR methodology, multiple violations can affect several victims simultaneously, which accounts for the 100% threshold being exceeded.



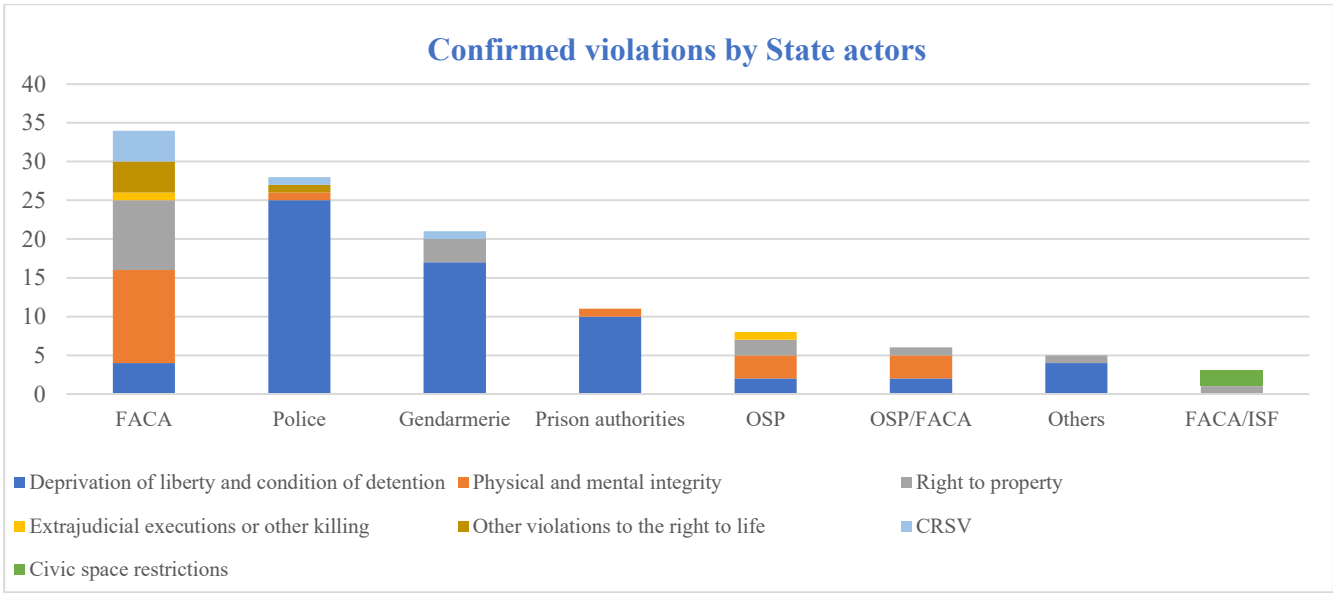
### Overview of violations by type of perpetrator

15. For the period under review, **State actors** were responsible for 116 human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 263 victims (211 men, 14 women, seven girls, 24 boys, and seven groups of collective victims). In comparison to May 2025, the number of violations decreased by 25%, while the number of victims increased by 6%.<sup>11</sup> This is mainly due to arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (64), mostly attributable to Gendarmerie and the Police, violations of the right to physical and mental integrity (20), and right to property (17). Among State actors, while acting alone, the FACA committed the highest number of violations (34 violations affecting 25 victims) while the Police was responsible for the highest number of victims (27 violations affecting 83 victims). The Gendarmerie was responsible for 20 violations affecting 42 victims followed by the prison authorities with 11 violations affecting 11 victims.<sup>12</sup> Most of the violations committed by State actors occurred in the Fertit (24 violations affecting 36 victims) and Kaga Regions (29 violations affecting 57 victims).<sup>13</sup>

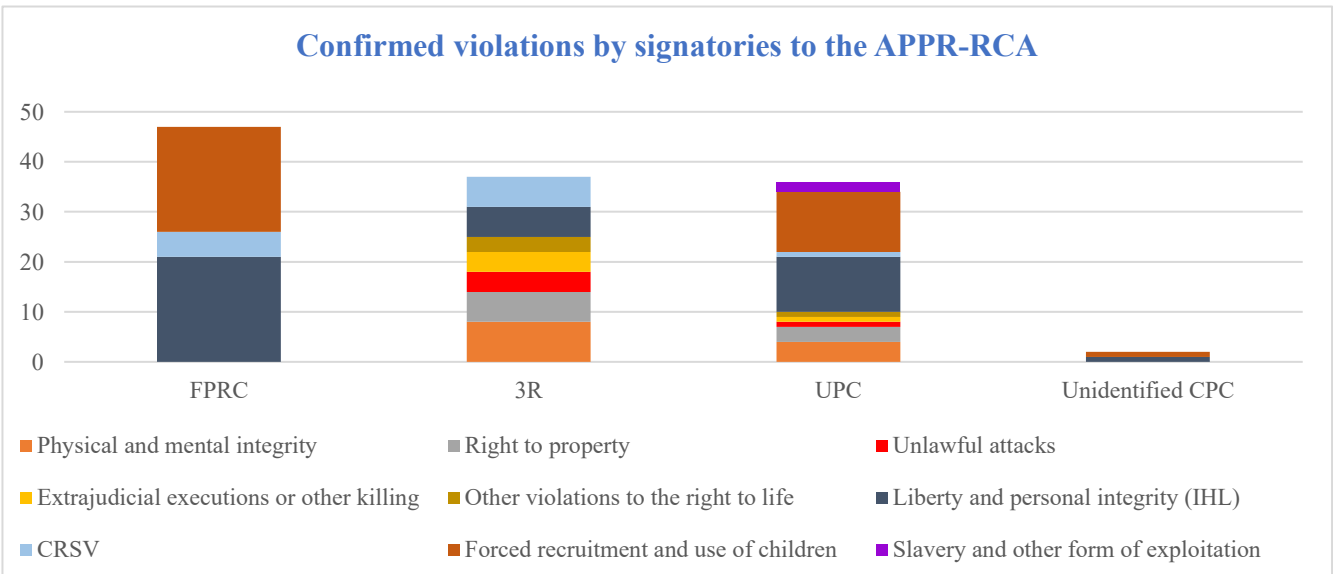
<sup>11</sup> In May 2025, State actors committed 154 violations affecting 247 victims.

<sup>12</sup> In the graph below, the figures for the Police include also violations committed by its specialized units, namely the *Office central de répression du banditisme* (OCRB) (one violation); the figures for the Gendarmerie also include violations committed by its specialized units, the *Brigade de Recherche et d'Intervention* (BRI) (one violation); the “Others” refers to Other State actors (two violations), *Unité Mixte d'Intervention Rapide et de Répression des violences sexuelles faites aux femmes et aux enfants* (UMIRR) (two violations), and *Wagner Ti Azande* (WTA) acting jointly with proxies (one violation).

<sup>13</sup> In May 2025, **Haut-Oubangui** (49 violations affecting 69 victims) and **Equateur** (28 violations affecting 27 victims) were the most affected regions by violations perpetrated by State actors.

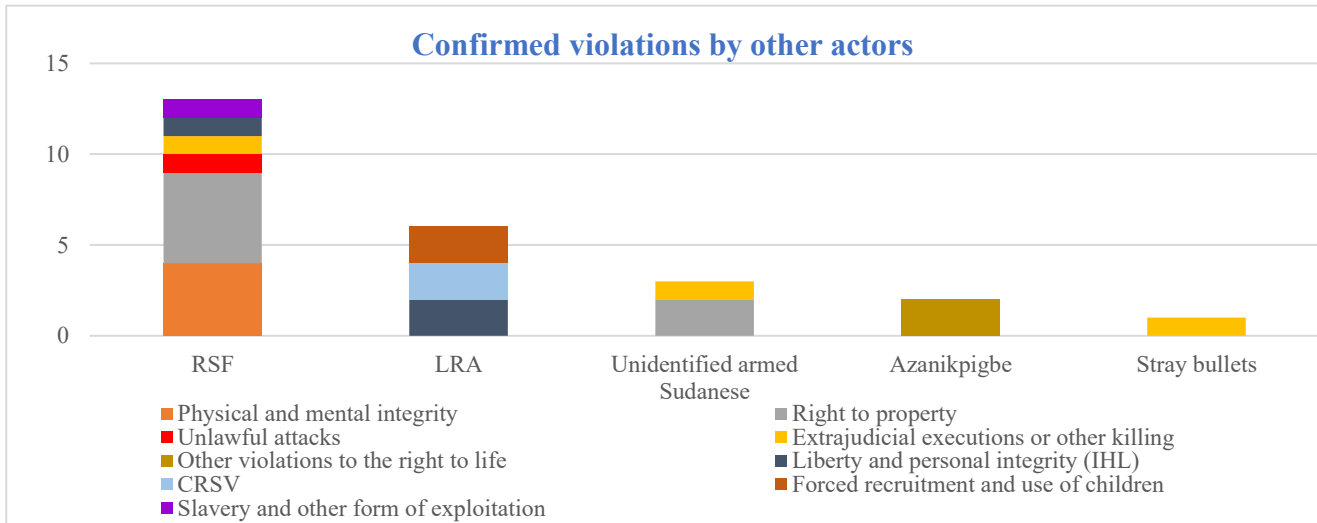


16. **Armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA were responsible for 122 human rights abuses and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 97 victims** (36 men, nine women, 25 girls, 19 boys, and eight groups of collective victims). In comparison to May 2025,<sup>14</sup> this represents a 5% increase in abuses and a 31% decrease in victims. This decrease in victims is explained by the exceptionally high number of abuses documented in May, due to investigative missions during that month. The main abuses perpetrated by armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA were related to liberty and personal integrity (39), forced recruitment (34), and physical and mental integrity (12).
17. Among armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA, **members of the FPRC (47 abuses affecting 21 victims), 3R (37 abuses affecting 40 victims) and UPC (36 abuses affecting 35 victims) were the main perpetrators**, followed by unidentified members of the CPC (two abuses affecting one victim). Most of the abuses took place in the Haut-Oubangui (61%) and Yadé (14%) Regions.



<sup>14</sup> In May 2025, armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA committed 116 abuses affecting 142 victims.

18. **Other armed actors were responsible for 25 abuses affecting 27 victims** (19 men, four girls, one boy, and three groups of collective victims). In comparison to May 2025, both the numbers of human rights abuses (-82%) and victims (-83%) significantly decreased,<sup>15</sup> largely due to high figures recorded in May as a result of special investigative missions, which focused on previously inaccessible areas.
19. Abuses from other armed actors were mainly related to rights to property (seven abuses affecting eight victims), the right to life (five abuses affecting 12 victims, including nine victims of summary killings), and the right to physical and mental integrity (four abuses affecting four victims). Main perpetrators include the RSF (13 abuses affecting 12 victims) and the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) (six abuses affecting four victims).



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

### Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV)

20. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **20 CRSV cases affecting 23 victims** (one man, six women, 16 girls aged from 12 to 17 years old). Some of the CRSV cases were perpetrated alongside other human rights violations and abuses, such as abduction, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, appropriation of property, and recruitment and use of children. The main perpetrators of CRSV cases documented in June 2025 were armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA, notably members of the 3R (six cases affecting five women and two girls) in the Lim-Pendé, Ombella M’Poko and Ouham-Pendé Prefectures. Other armed actors who are non-signatories to the APPR-RCA (LRA exclusively), were responsible for two cases of CRSV in Basse-Kotto and Haute-Kotto Prefectures, affecting four girls.
21. State actors were implicated in CRSV cases in the Haut-Mbomou, Mbomou, Ouaka, and Vakaga Prefectures. In total, FACA elements were responsible for one case of forced nudity against an adult male, and three cases of rape affecting one woman and two minor girls. Additionally, the Gendarmerie and the Police each perpetrated one case of rape against a girl. According to CRSV trends and patterns,<sup>16</sup> the Yadé was the most affected region in June 2025 when it comes to incidents that took place that same month, especially the Ouham-Pendé Prefecture. Most of the CRSV cases reported in June and attributed to armed groups were of an opportunistic nature, often when victims were on their way to farms, markets,

<sup>15</sup> In May 2025, other actors committed 137 abuses affecting 157 victims.

<sup>16</sup> The analysis of CRSV trends and patterns includes information from confirmed and alleged CRSV, with the date of incident being in June 2025. For the reported period, for the entire country, four confirmed victims and one alleged victim were taken into account, giving a total of five CRSV survivors. Yadé accounts for two cases affecting two victims.

or water points. In contrast, the majority of cases involving State actors occurred at the perpetrator’s location, typically when victims were asked to deliver a service, or during break-ins at the victim’s home.

### Right to life

22. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **21 violations/abuses of the right to life affecting 44 victims** (39 men, four women and one boy), including death threats (10 violations/abuses affecting 22 victims), **summary or extrajudicial killings** (10 violations/abuses affecting 18 men, one woman, and one boy), and attempted summary or extrajudicial killings (one violation/abuse affecting two victims). Most violations and abuses were attributed to armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA (nine abuses affecting 22 victims), with 3R being responsible for highest number of abuses (seven) affecting the most victims (11), including summary killing of five men, one woman and one boy. State actors were responsible for seven violations affecting 10 victims, with the FACA being responsible for the highest number of violations and victims (five violations affecting six victims, including one man victim of extrajudicial killing). Among other actors, five abuses affecting 12 victims were documented, including victims of summary killings from stray bullets (six), Azanikpigbe (three), Sudanese RSF (two), and unidentified armed men from Sudan (one).
23. 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

24. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **64 violations related to deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention affecting 198 victims** (154 men, 11 women, three girls, 24 boys, and six groups of collective victims). Most violations were related to arbitrary arrest and/or detention (50 violations affecting 187 victims), largely due to detention beyond the legal time limit for custody documented during monitoring visits.
25. The detention conditions in several facilities/centres continue to raise serious concerns due to both structural deficiencies and individual violations. During the reporting period, poor hygiene and inhumane treatment were documented in three detention centres and two facilities. In the *Maison d’arrêt et de correction* (MAC) of Bossembele, in the Ombella M’Poko Prefecture, food shortage, inhuman conditions of detention due to the lack of sanitation, absence of medical care, and difficulties in accessing drinking water were some of the violations documented. The food shortage was reflected in the daily budget allocated per detainee of 78 XAF (approximately USD 0.14), an amount insufficient to meet basic nutritional needs. Moreover, the conditions of detention were considered inhumane, particularly due to the lack of adequate sanitation infrastructure and limited access to drinking water, as detainees were reportedly required to walk nearly one kilometre to fetch water. In addition, there was no access to medical care, and detainees had to rely entirely on support from relatives when ill.
26. It is worth highlighting that persons in custody and detainees are protected by various national laws, including the Constitution, the *Code pénal* (Criminal Code), and the *Code de procédure pénale* (Criminal Procedure Code) adopted by laws n°10.001, n°10.002, and the law n°12.003 on fundamental principles of the prison system.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> Additional national texts protecting persons in custody and detainees: Decree n°160090 on standard internal regulations applicable to prisons in the Central African Republic, decree n°160087 on the organization and operation of prisons in the Central African Republic and determining their internal regulations, as well as decree n°160088 redefining the framework of the prison administration.



### Right to liberty and personal integrity

27. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **42 abuses of the right to liberty and personal integrity**<sup>18</sup> affecting **52 victims**, including abduction (39 abuses affecting 49 victims) and arbitrary deprivation of liberty (three abuses affecting three victims). Most of these abuses were committed by the FPRC (21 abuses affecting 21 victims) and the UPC (11 abuses affecting 11 victims). Abuses related to the right to liberty and personal integrity are often linked to other violations and abuses, such as the right to property and recruitment and use of children. On 11 June, in the Ouham-Pendé Prefecture, seven victims, four men and three children were abducted by 3R members near Mboum-Mbidndoye (45 km of Bocaranga) while traveling by motorcycle. The perpetrators initially demanded a ransom of 10,000,000 XAF (approximately USD 16,500). After four hours in captivity, the four men were released upon payment of 80,000 XAF (approximately USD 130); the children were released later, on 18 June.
28. 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.

### Right to physical and mental integrity

29. In June, MINUSCA documented **36 violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity**<sup>19</sup> affecting **49 victims**, including cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment (25 violations/abuses affecting 32 victims), threats to physical and mental integrity (nine violations/abuse affecting 15 victims), maiming and injuries (one violation/abuse affecting one victim) and torture (one violation/abuse affecting one victim). State actors were responsible for 20 violations affecting 27 victims, perpetrated mainly by FACA (12 violations affecting 14 victims) acting alone and by FACA acting jointly with OSP (three violations affecting eight victims). Armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA were responsible for 12 abuses affecting 18 victims, including eight abuses affecting 14 victims by the 3R and four abuses affecting four victims by the UPC. In the “other actors” category, the Sudanese RSF were responsible for the totality of the abuses related to physical and mental integrity, with four abuses affecting four victims. On 25 June, in the Vakaga Prefecture, a man was subjected to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment and appropriation of property by FACA elements. While returning from the farm, the victim was stopped by four FACA elements at the entrance of Ouanda Djallé (160 km of Birao), who prevented him from entering without paying a tax. Upon his refusal, the FACA elements tied him up, beat him, and fired a bullet into his leg. The parents of the victim were then obliged to pay the FACA 20,000 XAF (approximately USD 35,40) before releasing him and taking him to the hospital, where he received medical care.
30. In line with its obligations under Article 5 of the UDHR, Article 7 of ICCPR, 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

31. MINUSCA documented **33 violations/abuses of the right to property**,<sup>20</sup> affecting **84 victims**, mostly related to destruction or appropriation of property. State actors were responsible for 17 violations affecting 49 victims, armed group signatories to the APPR-RCA were responsible for nine abuses affecting 27 victims, and other actors were responsible for seven abuses affecting eight victims. FACA

<sup>18</sup> The right to liberty and personal integrity includes protection against abduction, deprivation of liberty, and hostage-taking (violations and breaches of international humanitarian law).

<sup>19</sup> Violations related to the right to physical and mental integrity include ill-treatment, torture and maiming and injuries.

<sup>20</sup> The right to property includes protection from destruction or appropriation of property and illegal taxation.

were responsible for most violations (nine affecting ten victims). On 16 and 20 June, in the Haute-Kotto Prefecture, UPC members carried out looting along the Mbangana axis and on nearby mining sites, resulting in appropriation of property in multiple incidents. In Boulouba (52 km from Bria), they fired shots to intimidate civilians and looted property belonging to workers at the mining site. In Kalaga (46 km from Bria) and Ngueregou (40 km from Bria), they seized goods from two men, forcing one to carry the loot. On 20 June, in Ngoudja (60 km from Bria), they again seized the belongings of another civilian before returning to Mbangana (170 km from Bria).

32. 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 and protected property.

### Unlawful attacks

33. MINUSCA documented **six unlawful attacks**<sup>21</sup> affecting five groups of collective victims. These included: an attack by 3R on a health center in Ouham-Pendé which impacted the delivery of humanitarian assistance; an incident in Nana-Mambéré where 3R targeted and looted an NGO, also resulting in the denial of humanitarian assistance; and an incident of denial of humanitarian relief by the UPC in Mbomou Prefecture.
34. 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

35. During the reporting period, the CTFMR<sup>22</sup> verified **112 grave child rights violations affecting 58 children** (24 boys and 34 girls), an increase compared to May 2025, during which 38 violations affecting 21 children were documented. Difficulty accessing areas where military operations are ongoing continues to pose a challenge to monitor and report on grave violations.
36. Of the 112 violations verified, 74% occurred outside the reporting period but were verified during the period under review. The **main perpetrators were armed groups, which**

#### Act to Protect Campaign

Through the “**Act to Protect**” campaign, **116 peacekeepers** (83 men and 33 women) were trained on the protection of children during armed conflict. Similar trainings and awareness sessions were delivered to **2,045 local authorities** (965 men and 1,080 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.

<sup>21</sup> Unlawful attacks include attacks against civilians, attacks against other protected persons, the failure of precautions to protect the civilian population or objects under a party’s control against the effects of attacks, and denial of humanitarian relief.

<sup>22</sup> The information in this section has been collected by the MINUSCA Child Protection Unit. The Security Council has created mechanisms and tools to implement the mandate on the protection of children in armed conflict, including through Security Council resolution 1612 (2005), which establishes the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) to collect reliable and up-to-date information on violations committed against children by the parties to the conflict, as well as the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict.

accounted for **88% of the violations (99)**, predominantly recruitment and use, abduction and rape. **State actors** were responsible for 7% of the violations (eight), while unidentified armed individuals accounted for 5% (five). Forty-four children (14 boys and 30 girls) were victims of multiple violations: abduction and use (26); abduction, recruitment and use and rape (seven); abduction and rape (seven); use and rape (three); and abduction and maiming (one). The violations documented included: abduction (43), recruitment and use (37), rape and other forms of sexual violence (20), killing (five), maiming (four), denial of humanitarian access (two), and attacks against hospitals (one). Armed groups committed 99 violations, with responsibility attributable to CPC factions (59): FPRC (47), 3R (six), unidentified CPC (three), UPC (two) and Anti-Balaka (one); CPC-F/UPC (20); Anti-Balaka/faction (nine); LRA (nine); and UPC/faction (two). State actors committed eight violations, with the FACA accounting for five, the ISF for two and OSP for one. Unidentified armed individuals were responsible for five violations.

37. Haute-Kotto was the most affected Prefecture with (79) violations, followed by Basse-Kotto (15), Nana Mambéré (five), Ouaka and Ouham-Pendé with four each, Bangui, Lim-Pendé, Mbomou, Ouham and Vakaga with one each.

### Human Rights Promotion and Capacity-Building

38. During the period under review, the **HRD organised 90 activities** (awareness-raising, advocacy, trainings, and capacity-building workshops) across **13 Prefectures**,<sup>23</sup> **benefitting 3,218 individuals (including 1925 men, 1162 women, 65 girls, and 66 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 sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV); preventing and responding to hate speech; and human rights in detention.
39. **The HRD conducted 56 monitoring visits to detention centres and facilities in 12 Prefectures**,<sup>24</sup> **and documented 173 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)

40. During the period under review, **38** 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 **682** beneficiaries including **44 ISF** (13 Police officers and 31 Gendarmes), **three** Prison officers, and **635** FACA officers.
41. Beneficiaries were provided with logistical, financial and technical support, including air transportation and trainings. Twenty-six risk assessments were conducted for logistical support, including various missions to and from Bangui to different regions. This included the deployment, rotation or missions of non-UN security forces in Amadagaza, Bambari, Bambouti, Bangassou, Batangafo, Berberati, Birao, Bozoum, Bouar, Bria, Djema, Gordil, Kaga-Bandoro, Mboaye, Ndah, Ndélé, Ndjim, Obo, Ouanda Djalle, Paoua, Tiringoulou and Zemio. One of the risk assessments included the deployment of 16 ISF officers in Birao, Bria, Bangassou, Gordil, Mboki, Ndah, Ndjim, Obo, and Tiringoulou.

<sup>23</sup> Bamingui-Bangoran, Bangui, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Lim-Pendé, Mambéré-Kadéï, Mbomou, Nana-Grébizi, Nana-Mambéré, Ouaka, Ouham, Ouham-Pendé and Vakaga.

<sup>24</sup> Bangui, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Mambéré-Kadéï, Mbomou, Nana-Gribizi, Nana-Mambéré, Ombella M’Poko, Ouaka, Ouham, Ouham-Pendé and Vakaga.

42. The risks identified in these assessments were deemed low and medium. Among the individuals screened, five were 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 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.