

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

April 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 April 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. On 19 April, in N'Djamena (Chad), the Central African Government and the *Retour, Réclamation et Réhabilitation* (3R) and *Unité pour la Paix en Centrafrique* (UPC) signed an agreement in which the latter two committed to rejoining the APPR-RCA. In two different public communiqués issued on 25 April, both armed groups committed to ceasing hostilities and instructed their members to put an end to all military actions. On 28 April, the Central African Army Chief of Staff released a public statement ordering all units to comply with the ceasefire stipulated in the agreement while stating that the ceasefire under the 19 April Agreement allows for continued military operations to protect civilians.
2. In the **Plateaux Region**,¹ from 2 to 10 April, the Bar Association held a strike to protest against the lack of access to their clients detained at the *Office Centrafricain de Répression du Banditisme* (OCRB). On 7 April, the Minister of Justice instructed the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Gendarmerie and Police Directors to safeguard the rights of the defence by allowing lawyers to exercise their duties unhindered, in compliance with the Code of Criminal Procedure. On 4 April, in Bangui, the opposition platform *Bloc républicain pour la défense de la Constitution du 30 mars 2016* (BRDC) and other political groups held a peaceful demonstration to oppose President Touadéra's candidacy in the upcoming presidential elections. Initially banned by the Ministry of Interior citing public order concerns, the march was later authorized on the instructions of the President, with security support provided by MINUSCA in coordination with Internal Security Forces (ISF).
3. On 22 April, the BRDC requested a direct dialogue with President Touadéra, facilitated by an international high-level mediator, to resolve their differences, including those concerning the eligibility criteria for the presidential elections. On 22 and 28 April, the Kwa Na Kwa (KNK) political party issued statements requesting that the dialogue requested by the BRDC be inclusive, including all political actors, civil society representatives, institutional actors, armed groups, and bilateral and multilateral actors.

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

While there has been no official public response by the Central African Government as at the time of reporting, on 30 April, its spokesperson declared that, since the country's institutions were functioning and legitimate, the request for the involvement of an international mediator was inadmissible.

4. In the **Yadé Region**,² the period under review was marked by military operations by the *Forces armées centrafricaines* (FACA) and the Other Security Personnel (OSP) in the Ouham and Ouham-Fafa Prefectures, including around mining sites and localities under the control of armed men affiliated with the Anti-Balaka grouping led by Florent Kéma. Civilian victims allegedly suffered several human rights violations in the area, resulting in a displacement of the population. In the Ouham-Pendé Prefecture, there were persistent allegations of cases of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) committed by 3R members, including an alleged collective rape of four women in Koumbam (75 km from Paoua) on 17 April.
5. In the **Equateur Region**,³ unidentified CPC armed members targeted civilians travelling by road in the Mambéré-Kadéï Prefecture and incidents of hate speech and stigmatization of the Muslim community were reported. On 9 and 11 April, in Baoro (46 km South-East of Bouar) and Sarki (5 km East of Baoro) (Nana-Mambéré), FACA elements targeted the Fulani community during search operations against 3R members, including during the Friday prayer at a Mosque in Baoro. In the Mambéré-Kadéï Prefecture, in Binawayo (22 km South-West of Berberati), there were rising concerns about hate speech and incitement to violence targeting Muslim returnees involved in commercial activities.
6. In the **Kaga Region**,⁴ Nana-Grébizi and Kémo Prefectures, several transhumance-related incidents were reported, including unidentified armed men searching for transhumance herders in order to seize their cattle in Mbrés (90 km North-East of Kaga-Bandoro), the temporary abduction of a child by herders in Yagarandji (15 km South of Kaga-Bandoro), and the killing of a civilian following the theft of cattle in Ndargba (6 km North of Sibut).
7. In the **Fertit Region**,⁵ Vakaga Prefecture, messages inciting violence and calling for the exclusion of non-Kara communities from the electoral process were broadcasted on social media stating that only persons of Kara origins should stand as candidates in elections in Birao. On 19 April, in Birao and Sikikede (140 km South-West of Birao), Vakaga Prefecture, 11 FACA elements allegedly abandoned their duties. If unaddressed, such actions could impact CAR Government efforts to extend state authority in the region and to enhance the protection of civilians and security in the area with further implications for accountability in situations where these elements are involved in criminal activities. On 28 April, in Awalawa (65 km East of Bria), Haute-Kotto Prefecture, UPC members stopped four civilians, threatened one with death and forced him to undress in front of the community after mistaking him for a FACA deserter.
8. In the **Haut-Oubangui Region**,⁶ particularly in the Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, the security situation remained a major concern amid an escalation of violence and human rights abuses committed by the *Azande Ani Kpi Gbe* (*Azanikpigbe*) as well as intensified military operations in the area. On 2 and 19 April, the OSP and the FACA respectively arrested two Azanikpigbe members as part of the

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

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

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

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

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

investigations into the fatal attack on a MINUSCA patrol on 28 March 2025 in the village of Tabane (23 km South-West on the Zémio-Rafai road).⁷ Following the arrests, there have been threats reported against the Muslim community, local authorities, and the ISF in Zémio (212 km South-West of Obo). On 30 April, in the same village, the situation escalated after 23 FACA soldiers, most of them being *Wagner Ti Azande* elements, reportedly abandoned their base with their weapons. Hours later, members of the Azanikpigbe ambushed a FACA, ISF and OSP base near Komboli (3km North-West of Zémio). Three FACA soldiers and two Gendarmes were killed.

Significant human rights-related developments

9. On 10 April, the 11 Commissioners of the *Commission Vérité, Justice, Réparation et Réconciliation*, appointed by presidential decree on 21 March, officially took office after an oath-taking ceremony chaired by the President of the Bangui Court of Appeal. From 25 to 30 April, the Commissioners met in an induction seminar to adopt the CVJRR's internal rules and receive initial training aimed at facilitating the operationalization of the Commission and its Sub-Commissions in the field. Coming nearly a year after the previous Commissioners were dismissed,⁸ these steps are an encouraging signal for the transitional justice process, supporting the implementation of the APPR-RCA and promoting reconciliation and accountability.
10. During the reporting period, the *Haut Conseil de la Communication* (HCC), with support of MINUSCA, organized an awareness-raising workshop on 24 and 25 April on the national plan for the prevention of incitement to hatred and violence. Participants included 20 members of the Consortium of civil society organizations for the prevention of hate speech, including seven women, who will undertake awareness activities on the prevention of hate speech during the electoral period for local stakeholders throughout the country.

Human Rights Violations and Abuses and Breaches of International Humanitarian Law

11. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented 205 violations and abuses of international human rights law (IHRL) and breaches of international humanitarian law (IHL), affecting 317 victims (including 203 men, 35 women, 12 girls, 48 boys, and 19 groups of collective victims), 108 of whom suffered multiple violations. Sixty percent of the documented violations/abuses took place in April 2025, while the remaining violations/abuses occurred between January 2013 and March 2025. Compared to March 2025, both the number of violations/abuses (-45%) and victims (-23%) decreased significantly.⁹ Most violations and abuses were related to arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (23%), the right to physical and mental integrity (22%), and the right

Main Trends

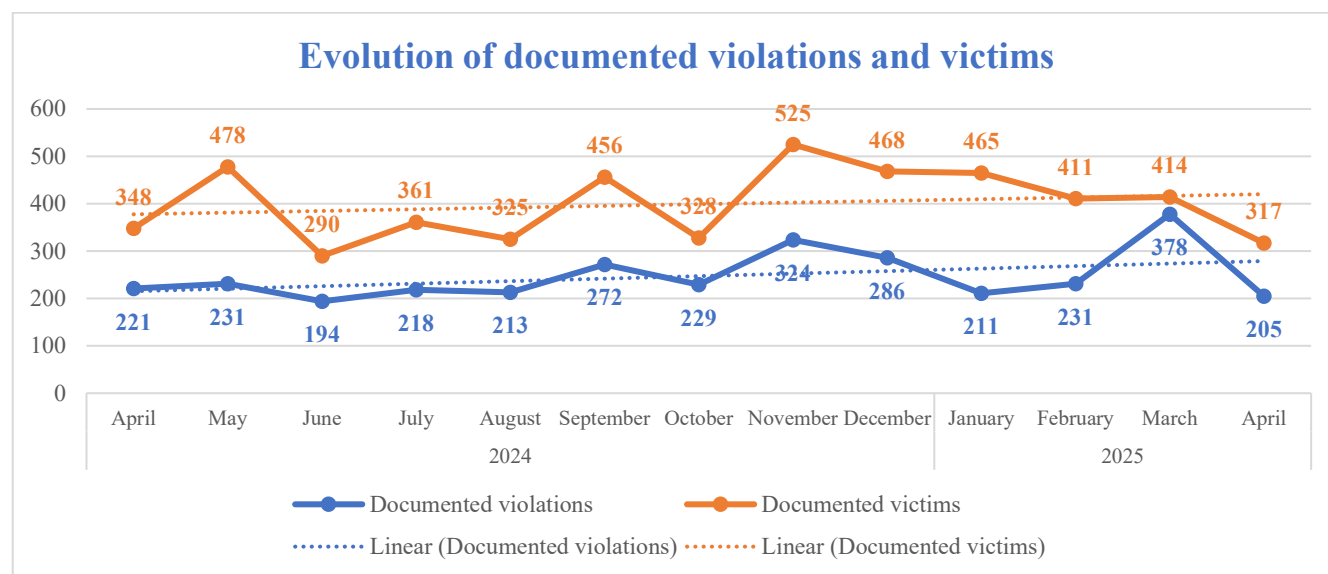
In total, **205 human rights violations and abuses** as well as breaches of IHL **affecting 317 victims** (including **203 men, 35 women, 12 girls, 48 boys, and 19 groups of collective victims**) were documented in April 2025. This constitutes a **decrease** in both the number of violations (-45%) and the number of victims (-23%) compared to March 2025.

⁷ See HRD *Monthly Report: Human Rights Situation*, March 2025, p.3.

⁸ See HRD *Monthly Report: Human Rights Situation*, May 2024, p.1.

⁹ In March 2025, MINUSCA documented 378 violations and abuses affecting 414 victims.

to property (21%).¹⁰ Compared to March, a decrease was noted in the number of CRSV¹¹ cases (-89%), in violations related to right to life (-68%) and to the right to physical and mental integrity (-60%). The considerable decrease in abuses and violations in comparison with the month of March is partly explained by the results of the special investigative missions conducted in March in Lim-Pendé and Ouham-Pendé which documented many abuses attributed to the 3R armed group.



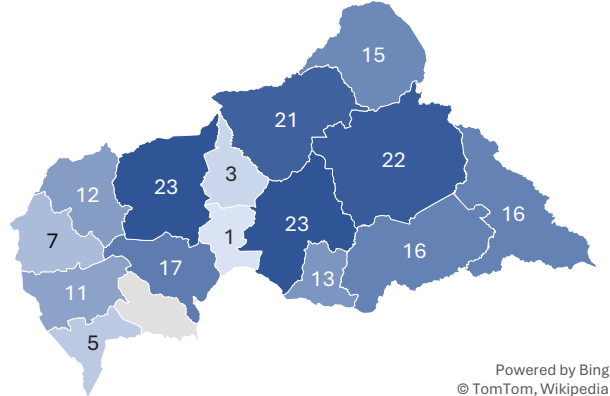
12. **Men** were mainly victims of arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (65%), violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity (34%), and the right to property (24%). **Women** were mostly victims of violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity (51%), slavery and other forms of exploitation (40%), and arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (22%). **Girls** were primarily victims of CRSV (75%) and arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (33%). **Boys** were mainly victims of recruitment and use (41%) and arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (41%).¹²
13. The **Fertit** Region registered the highest number of both violations/abuses (58) and victims (72) with the Haute-Kotto the most affected Prefecture (22 violations/abuses affecting 25 victims). The most common violations were related to the right to property (14 violations/abuses affecting 25 victims) and forced recruitment (13 violations/abuses affecting 13 victims). The majority of violations in the region were attributable to the OSP (19 violations affecting 22 victims) and unidentified armed men (10 abuses affecting 13 victims).

¹⁰ In March 2025, the most common types of violations and abuses were related to the right to physical and mental integrity (31%), conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) (28%), the right to life (13%), arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (11%), and the right to property (10%).

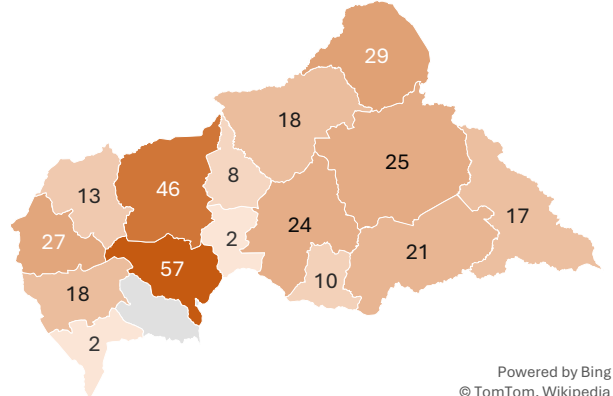
¹¹ The term “conflict-related sexual violence” refers to rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced abortion, enforced sterilization, forced marriage and any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity perpetrated against women, men, girls, or boys that is directly or 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)*.

¹² The total compiled percentage exceeds 100% due to victims of multiple violations.

Number of confirmed violations per prefecture



Number of confirmed victims per prefecture



Overview of violations by type of perpetrator

14. For the period under review, **State actors were responsible for 129 human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 246 victims** (165 men, 29 women, seven girls, 36 boys, and nine groups of collective victims). In comparison to March 2025, both the number of violations (+30%) and victims (+43%) increased.¹³ This is mainly due to the high number of victims of violations of the right to physical and mental integrity and of arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards.
15. 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 (48) – mostly attributable to the Gendarmerie and the Police; **the right to physical and mental integrity** (32); and **the right to property** (23). Among State actors, while acting alone,¹⁴ the OSP committed the highest number of violations (30 violations affecting 30 victims), while the Police was responsible for the highest number of victims (22 violations affecting 61 victims).¹⁵ The Gendarmerie was responsible for 26 violations affecting 50 victims¹⁶ and the FACA were responsible for the 24 violations affecting 60 victims.¹⁷ Most of the violations committed by State actors occurred in **Fertit Region** (32 violations affecting 49 victims) followed by **Yadé Region** (22 violations affecting 43 victims).¹⁸ However, the **Plateaux/Bas-Oubangui Region** (17 violations affecting 57 victims) was most affected in terms of number of victims. This is due to the high number of victims documented in single incidents, including one involving the arbitrary detention of 19 people in Bangui and another relating to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment and forced labour of 17 people at the Ziki mining site in the Ombella M’Poko Prefecture.

¹³ In March 2025, State actors committed 99 violations affecting 172 victims.

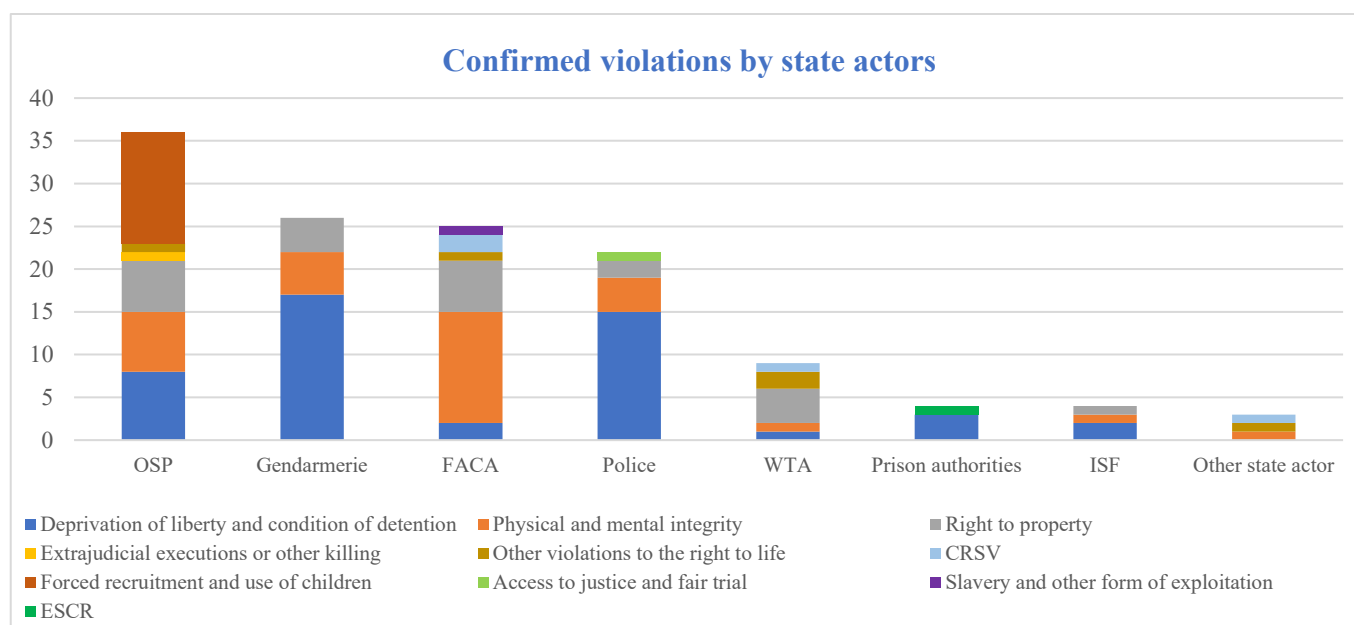
¹⁴ In the graph below, the OSP bar includes the violations committed by the OSP alone and also six violations committed jointly with the FACA and/or the ISF (two related to the deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention, two violations of the right to physical and mental integrity, and two violations of the right to property). The FACA bar includes the violations committed by the FACA alone and also one violation against the right to property committed jointly with the ISF.

¹⁵ The figures for the Police include also violations committed by its specialized units, namely the OCB.

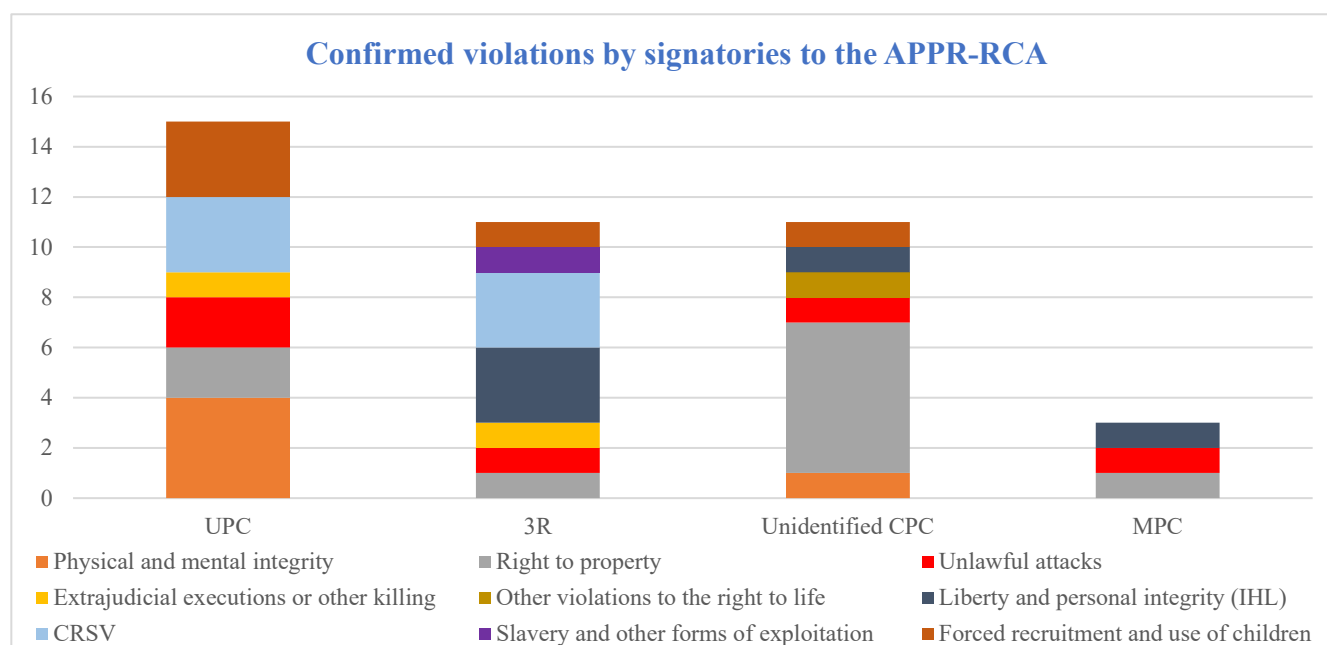
¹⁶ The figures for the Gendarmerie include also violations committed by its specialized units, namely the *Brigade minière*, the *Brigade de Recherche et d’Intervention* (BRI) and the *Section de Recherche et d’Investigation* (SRI) of Bangui.

¹⁷ The figures for the FACA include also violations committed by its specialized units, namely the *Garde présidentielle*.

¹⁸ In March 2025, the regions most affected by violations by state actors were the **Fertit Region** (33 violations affecting 22 victims) and the **Haut-Oubangui Region** (25 violations affecting 22 victims).

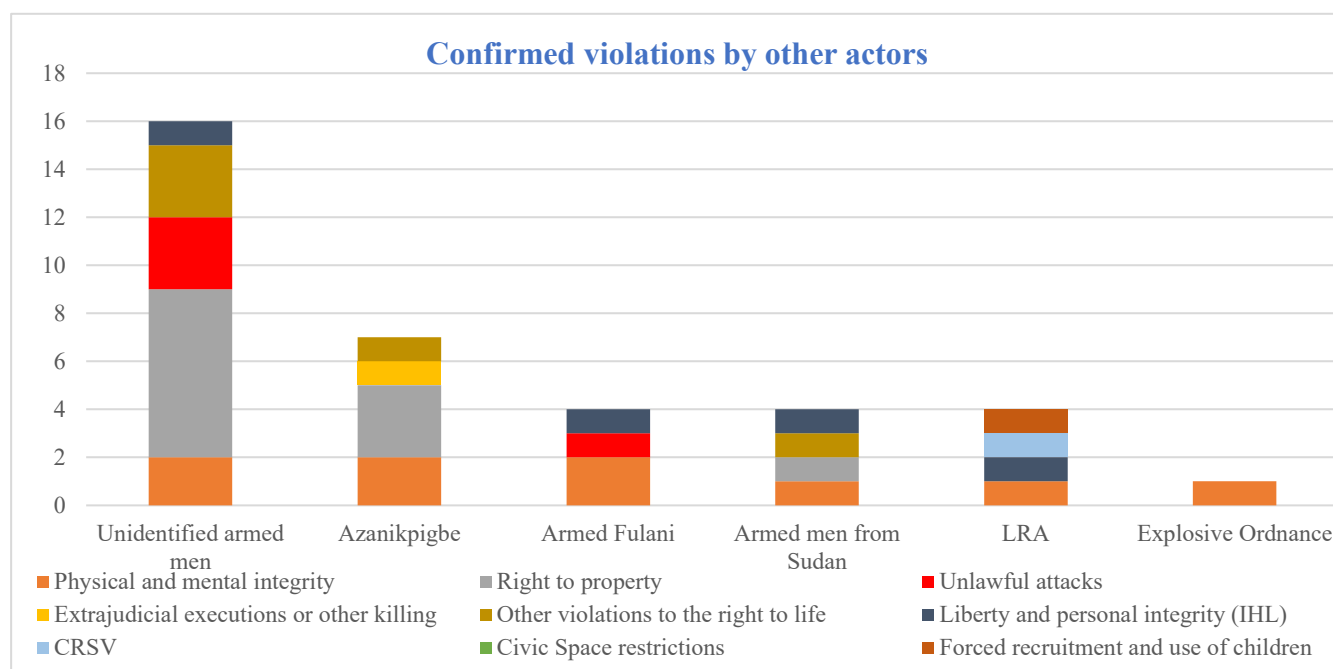


16. Armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA were responsible for 40 human rights abuses and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 45 victims (22 men, five women, four girls, nine boys, and five groups of collective victims). In comparison to March 2025,¹⁹ this represents a decrease of 82% in abuses and of 75% in victims, primarily due to the violations by the 3R in the Lim-Pendé and Ouham-Pendé Prefectures documented during the aforementioned special investigation mission conducted in March.
17. **The main abuses perpetrated by armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA** were related to the right to property (10), CRSV (six), and liberty and personal integrity (six). Among armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA, the UPC (15 abuses affecting 17 victims) were the main perpetrators, followed by the 3R (11 abuses affecting 14 victims). Most of the abuses committed by armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA took place in the **Fertit** (30%) and **Yadé** (27%) Regions.



¹⁹ In March 2025, armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA committed 230 abuses affecting 184 victims.

18. **Other actors were responsible for 36 abuses affecting 29 victims** (16 men, one woman, one girl, six boys and five groups of collective victims). In comparison to March 2025, this represents a decrease of 26% in abuses and of 50% in victims.²⁰ Of note, no abuses attributable to the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), was reported in April, which may contribute to this decrease, in particular in the Vakaga Prefecture. Abuses were mainly related to the right to property (11 abuses affecting 22 victims), the right to physical and mental integrity (nine abuses affecting 18 victims), right to life (six abuses affecting six victims), the right to liberty and personal integrity (four abuses affecting 11 victims), and unlawful attacks (four abuses affecting four victims). Main perpetrators were unidentified armed men (16 abuses affecting 16 victims), the Azanikpigbe (seven abuses affecting four victims), armed men of Fulani (four abuses affecting four victims), armed men of Sudan (four abuses affecting two victims), LRA (four abuses affecting five victims), and explosive ordnance (two victims).



ethnicity (four abuses affecting five victims), and armed men of Sudanese origin (four abuses affecting two victims).

Typology of human rights violations and abuses and violations of IHL

Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV)

19. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **11 CRSV cases affecting 13 victims** (four women and nine girls aged from nine to 17 years old). The main form of CRSV continued to be rape, with 15% 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 arbitrary arrest and detention, arbitrary deprivation of liberty, abduction, threat to the right to life, recruitment and use of children, and violations of physical and mental integrity. The main perpetrators of CRSV cases documented in April 2025 were **armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA**, notably the 3R members (three cases affecting three women and one 16-year-old girl) in the Lim-Pendé and Ouham-Pendé Prefectures and the UPC (three cases affecting three girls aged from nine to 14 years old) in the Mbomou Prefecture. **Other armed actors**, non-signatories to the APPR-RCA, committed CRSV, notably the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), with one case against one 16-year-old girl.

²⁰ In March 2025, other actors committed 49 abuses affecting 59 victims.

²¹ Percentage of gang rape is calculated based on confirmed cases counting the total rape cases affecting 13 victims, of which two cases were documented gang-rapes.

20. Among **State actors**, FACA elements committed two cases of CRSV on two girls aged 15 and 17 years old. Both cases occurred in Bangui. The WTA elements committed one case on one woman and one 17-year-old girl in the Haut-Mbomou Prefecture and other state actors committed one case on one 14-year-old girl in the Mbomou Prefecture.
21. Trends and patterns²² indicate that Yadé was the most affected Region, especially the Lim-Pendé and Ouham-Pendé Prefectures, where CRSV is mainly perpetrated by the 3R. In Ouham-Pendé, CRSV cases were reportedly perpetrated by 3R elements in or near the mining sites under their control. Most of the CRSV cases reported in April were perpetrated when the victims were in or on their way to their farms, to the market or to water spots, as well as in or near mining sites or in the bush. Only a few CRSV cases were perpetrated indoors, namely inside the victim's house or at a FACA base. Only 56% of the reported victims were confirmed to have received medical support.

Right to life

22. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **15 violations/abuses of the right to life affecting 19 victims** (15 men, two women, one girl, and one boy), including death threats (eight violations/abuses affecting 11 victims), summary or extrajudicial killings (four violations/abuses affecting five men and one 17-year-old boy, and attempted summary or extrajudicial killings (three violations/abuses affecting three victims). Most violations were attributed to State actors (six violations affecting nine victims), with the OSP being responsible for the highest number of violations and victims (two violations affecting five victims, including three victims of summary killings) and the WTA being responsible for two violations affecting two victims. Armed groups signatories of the APPR-RCA were responsible for three abuses affecting four victims, including two victims of summary killings (one attributable to the 3R and another to the UPC). Unidentified CPC members were responsible for the highest number of victims (one abuse affecting two victims). Among **other actors**, the Azanikpigbe were responsible for two abuses affecting two victims, including one victim of killing.
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 **48 violations related to deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention affecting 169 victims** (132 men, eight women, four girls, 20 boys, and five groups of collective victims). Most violations were related to arbitrary arrest and/or detention (43 affecting 165 victims), largely due to detention beyond the legal time limit for custody documented during monitoring visits. Of note, in one single incident, the FACA were involved in the arbitrary arrest and detention of 20 Fulani men in Baoro, Nana-Mambéré, on 9 April, while the *Unité Mixte d'Intervention Rapide et de Répression des Violences Sexuelles Faites aux Femmes et aux Enfants* (UMIRR) was involved in the arbitrary arrest of 19 people in Bangui, on 29 April.
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, inhumane treatment, and food shortages were documented in two detention centres and two facilities. In Mbomou Prefecture, the prolonged absence of the judicial authorities, in particular the *Tribunal de grande instance*, and the lack of hearings since 14 August 2024 continue to impact on the administration of

²² The analysis of CRSV trends and patterns includes information from confirmed and alleged CRSV cases. In April 2025, 13 confirmed victims and 16 alleged victims were taken into account, giving a total of 29 CRSV survivors being victims of CRSV perpetrated by 47 armed elements.

justice, particularly regulating the situation of detainees in the Bangassou prison. On a more positive note, improvements in the conditions of detention were noted, primarily in terms of hygiene and respect of the legal time limits for detention, in the OCRB in Boeing, the *Brigade territoriale de M’Poko Bac* in Bangui, and the Gendarmerie and Police stations in Bria and Bangassou.

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.²³

Right to liberty and personal integrity

27. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **nine abuses to the right to liberty and personal integrity**²⁴ **affecting 24 victims**, including arbitrary deprivation of liberty (five abuses affecting 18 victims) and abduction (four abuses affecting six victims). Most of these abuses were committed by the 3R (three abuses affecting seven victims) and unidentified armed men (one abuse affecting seven victims). Violations and abuses related to the right to liberty and personal integrity are often linked to other violations, such as the right to property. On 3 April, two men and five boys were abducted by unidentified armed men on the Birao – Terfel axis (5 km from Birao). They were stopped, taken into the bush, and searched. The victims were released two hours later, after the armed men found no money and decided to seize their clothes and motorcycles.
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. During the period under review, MINUSCA documented **46 violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity**²⁵ **affecting 105 victims**,²⁶ including cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment (31 violations/abuses affecting 54 victims), threats to physical and mental integrity (eight violations/abuse affecting 43 victims), torture (three violations/abuses affecting nine victims), maiming and injuries (two violations/abuses affecting two victims), excessive or disproportionate use of force (one violation affecting two victims), and other violations of physical and mental integrity (one violation affecting one victim). State actors were responsible for 32 violations affecting 77 victims, perpetrated mainly by FACA (13 violations affecting 55 victims) and the OSP, either alone or jointly with the FACA or the ISF (seven violations affecting seven victims). Armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA were responsible for five abuses affecting ten victims, with the UPC being responsible for four abuses affecting eight victims. Other actors were responsible for nine abuses affecting 18 victims, most involving unidentified armed men (two violations affecting eight victims). On 2 April, in Bamingui-Bangoran Prefecture, a FACA soldier shot a man in the thigh after he refused to pay an unauthorised passage fee. The perpetrator was arrested and detained by the Gendarmerie for investigation.
30. 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

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).

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

²⁶ Six victims of the 105 victims suffered two different violations within this category.

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 **44 violations/abuses of the right to property**,²⁷ affecting **69 victims**, most related to destruction or appropriation of property. State actors were responsible for 23 violations affecting 29 victims, armed group signatories to the APPR-RCA were responsible for 10 abuses affecting 18 victims, and other actors were responsible for 11 abuses affecting 22 victims. The main perpetrators were unidentified armed men, both in terms of abuses and victims (seven abuses affecting 16 victims). On 18 April, two 3R armed members retained at least two Fulani herders and ordered three others to sell the cattle belonging to one of them. They were eventually released after the sale of the cattle and the handing of the proceeds to their abductors.
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 property and protected property.

Unlawful attacks

33. MINUSCA documented **nine unlawful attacks**²⁸ affecting nine groups of collective victims including an attack against civilians by UPC members in the Téhé mining site, Vakaga Prefecture, and an attack against civilians by armed men of Fulani ethnicity in Zoumako, Ouaka Prefecture. Other incidents documented in April but occurred in March and February included four attacks (three by unidentified armed men and one by UPC members) against NGO personnel and denial of humanitarian assistance in La Kotto Bridge, Basse-Kotto Prefecture; a denial of humanitarian assistance by the *Mouvement patriotique pour la Centrafrique* (MPC) in Kambakota, Ouham-Fafa Prefecture; a denial of humanitarian assistance by unidentified CPC members in Bokine, Ouham Prefecture; and an attack against a school by 3R members in Gbofforo, Ouham-Pendé 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 CTFMR²⁹ verified **48 grave child rights violations affecting 32 children** (20 boys and 12 girls), a decrease compared to the previous reporting period, during which 62

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 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.

violations affecting 50 children were documented. Difficulty accessing areas where military operations are ongoing continues to pose a challenge to monitor and report on grave violations.

Act to Protect Campaign

Through the “**Act to Protect**” campaign, **362 peacekeepers** (308 men and 54 women) were trained on the protection of children during armed conflict. Similar trainings and awareness sessions were delivered to **1,035 local authorities** (715 men and 320 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.

36. Of the 48 violations verified, 87% occurred outside the reporting period but were verified during the period under review. The **main perpetrators were armed groups, which accounted for 50% of the violations (24)**, predominantly recruitment and use of children. **State actors** were responsible for 41% of the violations (20), while unidentified armed men accounted for 8% (four). Seven children (four boys and three girls) were victims of multiple violations: abduction and use (four victims); abduction and rape (two victims); and abduction, use, sexual violence and maiming (one victim). The violations documented included: recruitment and use (19), killing (one), maiming (two), rape and other forms of sexual violence (10), abduction (nine), attack against schools (one), and denial of humanitarian access (six). Armed groups committed 24 violations, with responsibility attributable to the 3R (10), unidentified CPC (three), UPC (six), MPC (one), and LRA (four). State actors committed 20 violations, with the OSP accounting for 12, the FACA for four, and the WTA for four. Unidentified armed individuals were responsible for four violations.
37. Bamingui-Bangoran was the most affected Prefecture with 14 violations, followed by Basse-Kotto (ten violations), Mambéré (six violations), Haut-Mbomou and Mbomou (four violations each), Ouham-Pendé (three violations), Bangui and Lim-Pendé (two violations each), and Nana-Mambéré, Ouham, and Ouham-Fafa (one violation each).

Human Rights Promotion and Capacity-Building

38. During the period under review, the **HRD organised 108 activities** (awareness-raising, advocacy, trainings, and capacity-building workshops) across **16 Prefectures**,³⁰ **benefitting 3,026 individuals (including 1,752 men, 1,252 women, 11 girls, and 11 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), hate speech, and human rights in detention.
39. **The HRD conducted 51 monitoring visits to detention centres and facilities in 13 Prefectures**,³¹ **and documented 129 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 the respect for human rights.

³⁰ Bamingui-Bangoran, Bangui, Basse-Kotto, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Kémo, Lim-Pendé, Mambéré-Kadéï, Mbomou, Nana-Grébizi, Nana-Mambéré, Ouaka, Ouham, Ouham-Fafa, Ouham-Pendé, and Vakaga.

³¹ Bamingui-Bangoran, Bangui, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Kémo, Lim-Pendé, Mambéré-Kadéï, Mbomou, Nana-Grébizi, Nana-Mambéré, Ouaka, Ouham, and Ouham-Fafa.

Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP)

40. During the period under review, **43** 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 **372** beneficiaries including **238 ISF** (111 Police officers and 127 Gendarmes), six Prison officers, and 128 FACA officers.
41. Beneficiaries were provided with logistical support, including air transportation and trainings. Among risk assessments conducted, 32 were for logistical, financial, and technical support, including various missions to and from Bangui to different regions. These included the deployment, rotation or missions of non-UN security forces in Bambari, Bambouti, Bangassou, Berberati, Birao, Bria, Kaga-Bandoro, Mobaye, Mouka (Haute-Kotto Prefecture), Ndélé, Obo, Paoua, Rafai, and Zémio. One of the risk assessments was for the donation of 21 motorcycles by the MINUSCA to the Defence and ISF Units deployed in the Haut-Mbomou Prefecture to ensure greater mobility and improve the security of upcoming electoral operations. Technical support was also provided for the organization of trainings for military officers stationed in Ndélé and Bangassou.
42. The risks identified in these assessments were deemed **low and medium**. Among the individuals screened, **one** was excluded for allegations of human rights violations. Based on these assessments, MINUSCA support was approved with a set of recommendations and mitigation measures, including the need to continuously 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.
43. These verifications allowed MINUSCA UNMAS and UNPOL to organize 10 training sessions for Defence and ISF officers in Bangui and Berberati. The trainings focused on several topics, including sexual and gender-based violence, training planning, and reporting on detainees in custody. MINUSCA continues to monitor the impact of these trainings in terms of behavioural change and has noted a slight improvement in the way the trained personnel conduct themselves when carrying out daily duties.