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Mission multidimensionnelle intégrée
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en Centrafrique



UNITED NATIONS

United Nations Multidimensional
Integrated Stabilization Mission in the
Central African Republic

HUMAN RIGHTS DIVISION

Monthly Report: Human Rights Situation

May 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 May 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. During the reporting period, the political and security context was marked by incidents relating 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**,¹ on 5 May, Cameroonian authorities transferred Armel Sayo, former government minister, founder of the now-dissolved armed group *Révolution et Justice* (RJ), and leader of the *Coalition militaire pour le salut du peuple et le redressement* (CMSPR), to the CAR authorities following his arrest on 17 January 2025. He was detained in the *Office central de répression du banditisme* (OCRB) from 5 May to 28 May, without access to his lawyer. On 28 May, he was transferred to *Camp de Roux* Prison in Bangui and charged with threatening state security, criminal conspiracy, and rebellion. Twelve other civilians, including Armel Sayo's sister and brother, are reportedly under investigation in connection with an alleged criminal conspiracy. Several of these suspects were initially held at the OCRB without access to legal counsel. They are now being detained at Ngaragba Central Prison, *Camp de Roux* Prison, and Bimbo Women's Prison. In a second case, on 8 May, a journalist in Bangui was arrested and detained at the *Section de Recherche et d'Investigation* (SRI) for alleged incitement to revolt as a result of his publications. On 14 May, the journalist was placed in provisional detention at the Ngaragba Central Prison and, on 19 May, charged with complicity in rebellion, dissemination of information with intent to cause public disorder, inciting hatred, revolt and subversion against the Constitution and the State.
3. In the **Yadé Region**,² following the 19 April Ndjamena Agreement,³ human rights abuses, particularly conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), continued to be documented, notably involving *Retour*,

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 See HRD *Monthly Report: Human Rights Situation*, April 2025, p.1.

Réclamation et Réhabilitation (3R) members. Nevertheless, despite ongoing abuses perpetrated by the 3R, on 17 May, approximately 60 3R members from various localities expressed their willingness to disarm in the Lim-Pendé Prefecture and reportedly approached the FACA detachment in Nzakoundou (65 km of Bocaranga) to lay down their weapons and join the Disarmament, Demobilisation, and Reintegration (DDR) process. It is to be noted that despite this mobilisation, no lists of personnel and weapons, which constitute essential prerequisites for the DDR process, have been submitted to date.

4. In the **Equateur Region**,⁴ the reporting period was marked by incidents in the vicinity of mining sites, underscoring the persistent insecurity around resource-rich areas. On 13 May, in the Nana-Mambéré Prefecture, four unidentified armed men abducted a local youth leader and another man in the Gbaron mining site (90 km South-West of Bouar). While the other victim was promptly released, the youth leader was only released on 15 May.
5. In the **Kaga Region**,⁵ intercommunal tensions continued. On 5 May in Kabodjou (43 km of Batangafo), Ouham-Fafa Prefecture, local youth attacked herders and captured four of them. The latter were forcibly detained the same day by Other Security Personnel (OSP), until 6 May, and released after being extorted. In the Ouaka Prefecture, movements of armed group members of the *Unité pour la Paix en Centrafrique* (UPC) to participate in disarmament operations, as instructed by the group's commanders under the framework of the 19 April Ndjamena Agreement, raised concerns, with reports of cattle theft occurring during their relocation.
6. In the **Fertit Region**,⁶ the reporting period was marked by armed violence, looting and persistent cross-border insecurity. In Haute-Kotto Prefecture, on 14 May, the armed group *Parti du rassemblement de la nation Centrafricaine* (PRNC) launched coordinated attacks on three FACA posts in Ouadda (175 km North of Bria), killing five FACA elements. Approximately 250 civilians sought refuge at the MINUSCA base. In the Vakaga Prefecture, the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) of Sudan, reportedly engaged in armed robberies around Birao. This context of insecurity further exacerbated by an influx of Sudanese refugees, led to the deployment, on 21 May, of OSP and *Forces armées centrafricaines* (FACA) elements, along the Ndélé-Tiringoulou axis. Additionally, in the Korsi refugee camps (2 km from Birao), allegations of recruitment and use of children by the RSF have been reported.
7. In the **Haut-Oubangui Region**,⁷ operations by national defence and security forces and OSP continue against *Azande Ani Kpi Gbe* (Azanikpigbe) members in the Haut-Mbomou and Mbomou Prefectures. On 2 May, in Zémio, Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, presumed Azanikpigbe members attacked a FACA base, triggering the displacement of approximately 5,000 civilians to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In response, from 11 to 13 May, additional OSP and FACA elements were deployed to Mboki and Obo. On 12 May, approximately 50 WTA elements, including their spokesperson, reportedly began to voluntarily disarm in Obo. Meanwhile, on 11 May, the First Advisor to the Mayor of Zémio was arrested by FACA and Gendarmerie elements and handed over to OSP; his whereabouts remained unknown at the time of reporting. On 14 May, the Azanikpigbe abducted and killed the former sub-prefect of Djemah (113 km north of Zémio). This was followed by the 22 May arrest in Bangui of a Member of Parliament, who is alleged to have been involved in the killing of the sub-prefect. Meanwhile, members of the

⁴ The Equateur Region includes the Mambéré, Mambéré-Kadei, Nana-Mambéré, and Sangha-Mbaéré Prefectures, as per the *Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021*.

⁵ The Kaga Region includes the Kémo, Nana-Grébizi, and Ouaka Prefectures, as per the *Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021*.

⁶ The Fertit Region includes the Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto, and Vakaga Prefectures, as per the *Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021*.

⁷ The Haut-Oubangui Region includes the Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, and Mbomou Prefectures, as per the *Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021*.

Azanikpigbe were reported to have issued threats against community leaders and political figures in Zémio.

Significant human rights-related developments

8. On 21 May, the Embassy of the Russian Federation announced reinforced judicial cooperation with the CAR authorities following the signing of a Memorandum of Cooperation on NGO regulation. On 28 May, the Russian Minister of the Interior and the Central African Minister of the Interior and Public Security signed a security cooperation agreement in Moscow. The Central African Minister highlighted that Russian support had helped reassert control over national territory and strengthen the State's security apparatus.
9. On 26 May, the National Assembly adopted, with amendments, a revised Law on the Freedom of Communication and Press. However, the internal review including the amendments requested by the Members of Parliament (MPs) remains confidential and unavailable to the public. Several media outlets have expressed concerns regarding the potential restrictions on freedom of expression that the new text may impose, including the reintroduction of criminal sanctions, expanded liability for editors, and broader definitions of defamation.
10. On 22 May, during a plenary session, the Commissioners of the *Commission Vérité, Justice, Réparation et Réconciliation* (CVJRR) elected their new board and sub-committees. Dr. Yenzapa Henri, a research professor at the University of Bangui, was elected President; Ms. Koi-Rokpi Sandrine, Magistrate, as First Vice-President; and Ms. Ndemade Evodie, representing victims' associations, as Second Vice-President.

Human Rights Violations and Abuses and Breaches of International Humanitarian Law

11. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **407 violations and abuses** of international human rights law (IHRL) and breaches of international humanitarian law (IHL), affecting **531 victims** (including 346 men, 95 women, 35 girls, 37 boys, and 18 groups of collective victims), 149 of whom suffered multiple violations. Forty-three percent of the documented violations/abuses took place in May 2025, while the remaining violations/abuses occurred between January 2014 and April 2025. Compared to April 2025, both the number of violations (+98%) and victims (+68%) increased significantly.⁸ Most 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%).⁹ Compared to April, a significant increase was observed in the number of violations and abuses related to CRSV¹⁰ (+309%),

Main Trends

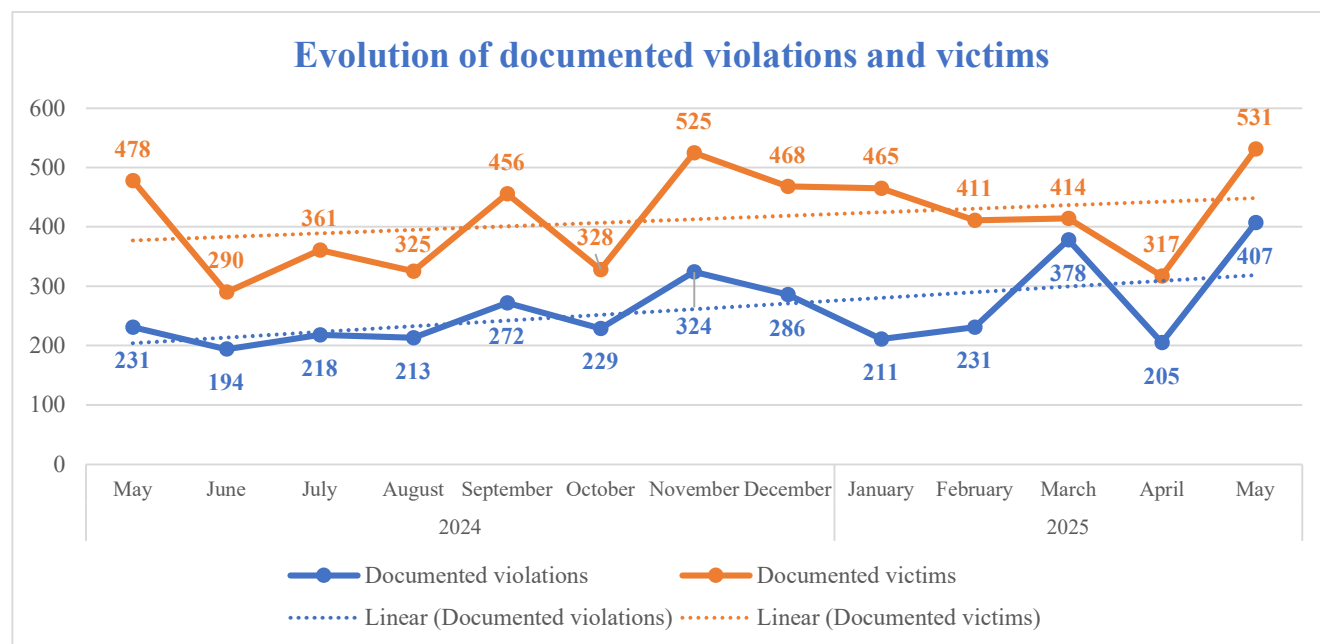
In total, **407 human rights violations and abuses** as well as breaches of IHL affecting **531 victims** (including **346 men, 95 women, 35 girls, 37 boys, and 18 groups of collective victims**) were documented in May 2025. This constitutes an **increase** in both the number of violations (+98%) and the number of victims (+68%) compared to April 2025.

⁸ In April 2025, MINUSCA documented 205 violations and abuses affecting 317 victims.

⁹ In April 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 (23%), the right to physical and mental integrity (22%), and the right to property (21%).

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

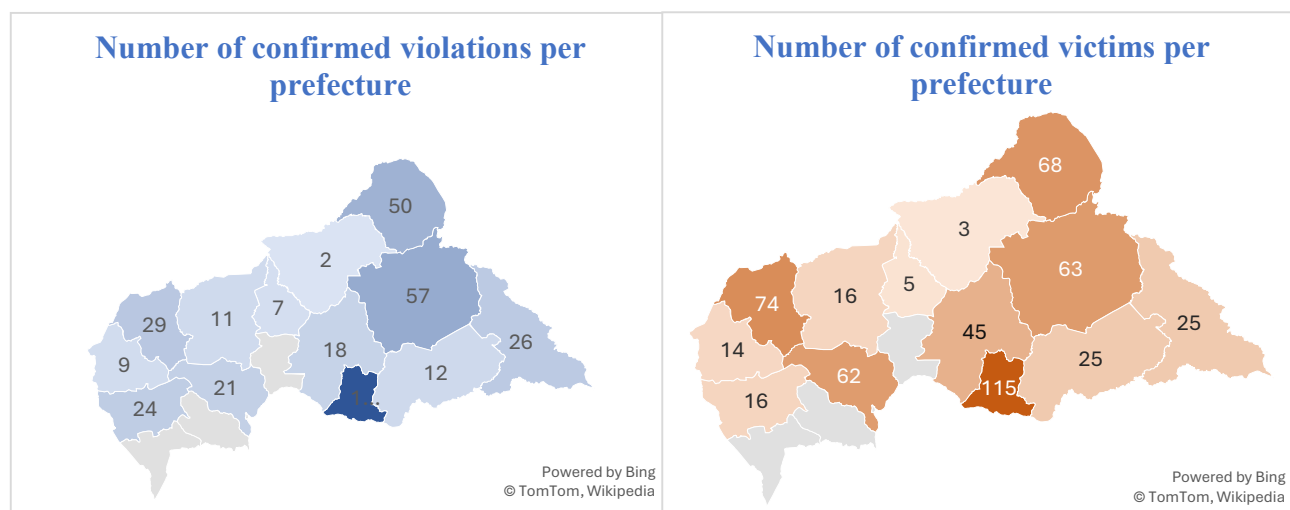
the right to life (+215%), and the right to property (+111%). This considerable rise is primarily explained by the findings of investigative missions conducted in Basse-Kotto and Ouham-Pendé Prefectures, during which human rights violations and abuses were documented in May, mainly perpetrated by UPC, Anti-Balaka, and a local armed self-defence 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 (40%), violations/abuses to the right to property (36%), and right to physical and mental integrity (30%). **Women** were mostly victims of CRSV (50%), the right to physical and mental integrity (28%), and the right to property (25%). **Girls** were primarily victims of CRSV (67%), the right to liberty and personal integrity (37%), and recruitment and use (20%). **Boys** were mainly victims of the right to physical and mental integrity (46%), the right to liberty and personal integrity (27%) and recruitment and use (24%).¹¹
13. The **Haut-Oubangui** Region registered the highest number of both violations/abuses (179) and victims (165) with Basse-Kotto being the most affected Prefecture (141 violations/abuses affecting 115 victims). The most common violations were related to the right to property (43 violations/abuses affecting 41 victims) and the right to physical and mental integrity (29 violations/abuses affecting 32 victims). The majority of violations in the region were attributable to Anti-Balaka members (60 abuses affecting 45 victims) and the UPC (54 abuses affecting 42 victims).

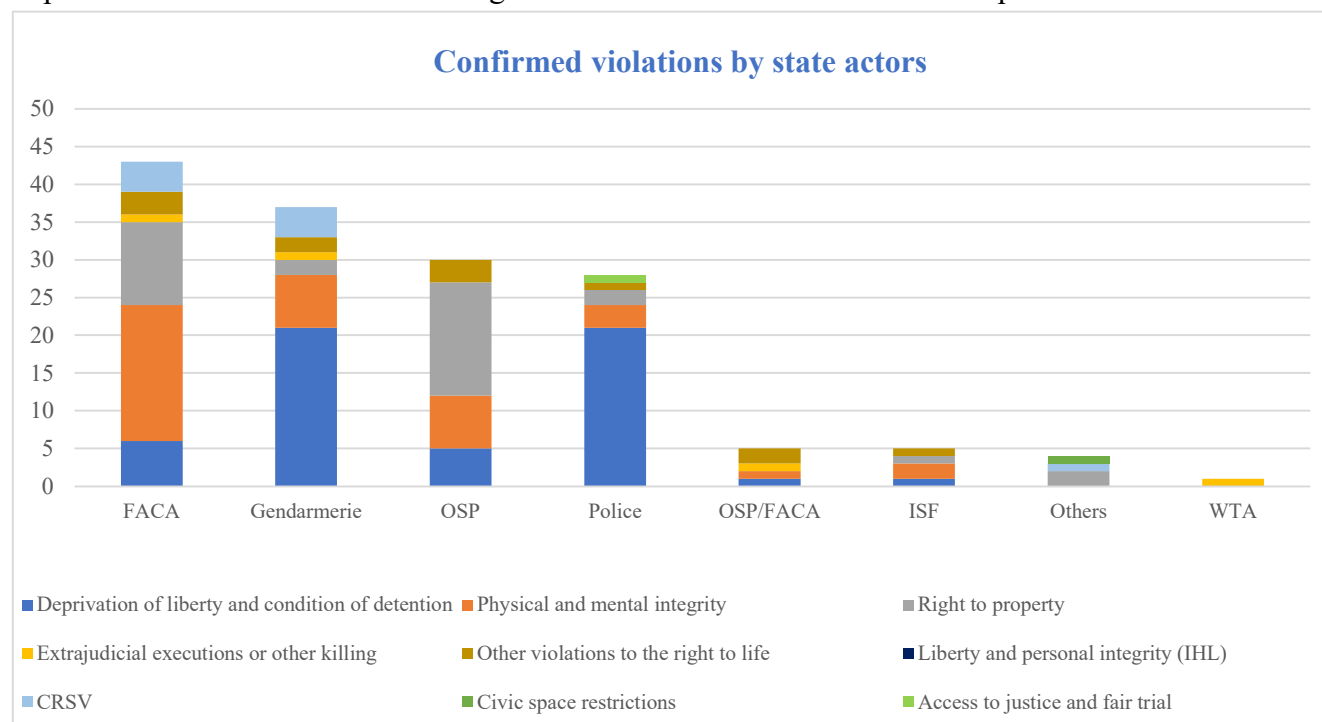
against women, men, girls, or boys that is directly or indirectly linked to a conflict. See the full definition in *the Conflict-Related Sexual Violence Report of the United Nations Secretary-General (S/2019/280)*.

¹¹ 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

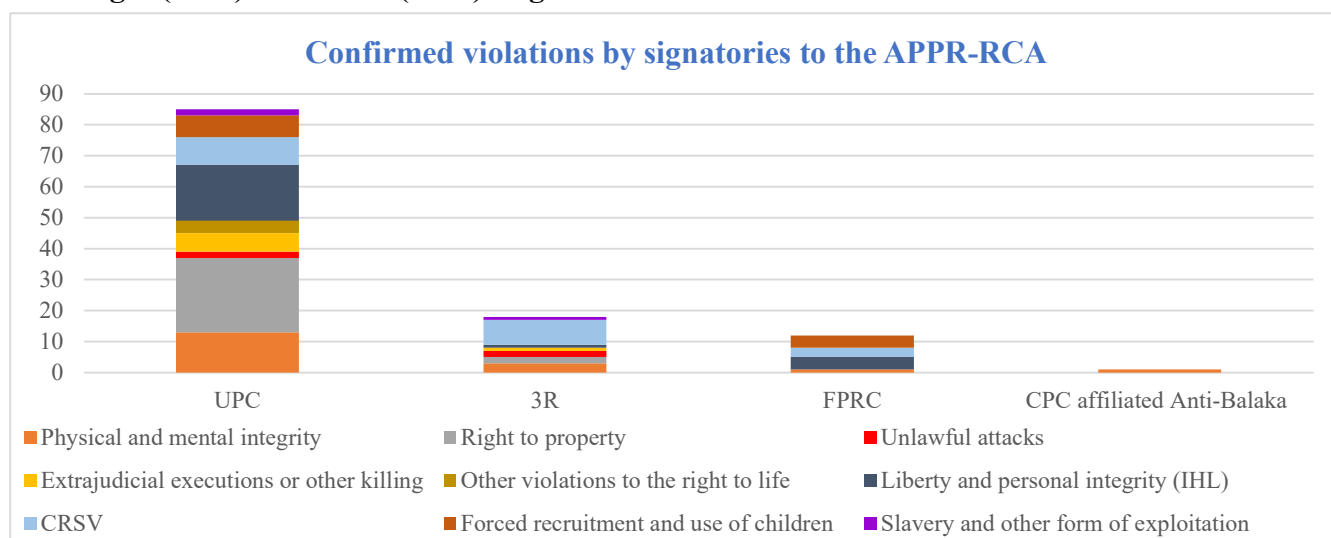
14. For the period under review, State actors were responsible for 154 human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 247 victims (204 men, 15 women, 11 girls, eight boys, and nine groups of collective victims). In comparison to April 2025, the number of violations increased by 19%, while the number of victims remained the same.¹² This is mainly due to arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (56), mostly attributable to Gendarmerie and the Police; and violations of the right to physical and mental integrity (39); and to property (33). Among State actors, while acting alone, the FACA committed the highest number of violations (44 violations affecting 44 victims), and the Gendarmerie was responsible for the highest number of victims (29 violations affecting 53 victims). The OSP, acting alone, was responsible for 30 violations affecting 48 victims while the Police were responsible for 21 violations



¹² In April 2025, State actors committed 129 violations affecting 246 victims.

affecting 38 victims.¹³ Most of the violations committed by State actors occurred in the Haut-Oubangui (49 violations affecting 69 victims), and Équateur Regions (28 violations affecting 27 victims).¹⁴

15. **Armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA were responsible for 116 human rights abuses and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 142 victims** (74 men, 42 women, nine girls, 13 boys, and four groups of collective victims). In comparison to April 2025,¹⁵ this represents a 190% increase of abuses and a 216% increase in victims, primarily due to activities of the UPC in the Basse-Kotto and Haute-Kotto Prefectures, documented in May 2025. The significant increase in abuses attributed to UPC members is due to the findings of an investigation mission conducted in the Basse-Kotto Prefecture, during which 52 abuses affecting 41 victims attributed to the UPC were documented.¹⁶ The main abuses perpetrated by armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA were related to the rights to property (26), liberty and personal integrity (23) and CRSV (20).
16. Among armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA, **members of the UPC (85 abuses affecting 109 victims) and of the 3R (18 abuses affecting 28 victims) were the main perpetrators. Most of the abuses committed by armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA took place in the Haut-Oubangui (51%) and Fertit (27%) Regions.**



17. **Other armed actors were responsible for 137 abuses affecting 157 victims** (80 men, 39 women, 16 girls, 17 boys, and five groups of collective victims). In comparison to April 2025, both the numbers of human rights abuses (+280%) and victims (+441%) significantly increased,¹⁷ mainly due to an increased number of abuses perpetrated by RSF in the Vakaga Prefecture and by a local armed self-defence group¹⁸ in Ouham-Pendé Prefecture, as well as the findings of an investigation mission conducted in the Basse-Kotto Prefecture.¹⁹ All the abuses documented during this investigation mission and attributable to Anti-

¹³ In the graph below, the figures for the Police include also violations committed by its specialized units, namely the OCRB (six violations) and the *Direction de Surveillance du Territoire* (DST) (one violation); the figures for the Gendarmerie include also violations committed by its specialized units, the *Brigade de Recherche et d'Intervention* (BRI) (seven violations) and the SRI of Bangui (one violation); the “Others” refers to, Other state actors (two violations), Prison authorities (one violation) and Administrative authorities (one violation).

¹⁴ In April 2025, **Fertit** (32 violations affecting 49 victims) and **Yadé** (22 violations affecting 43 victims) were the most affected Regions by violations perpetrated by state actors.

¹⁵ In April 2025, armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA committed 40 abuses affecting 45 victims.

¹⁶ Out of the 85 abuses affecting 109 victims documented in May 2025 and attributed to the UPC, 24% of the abuses and 30% of the victims relate to incidents that occurred during the reporting period.

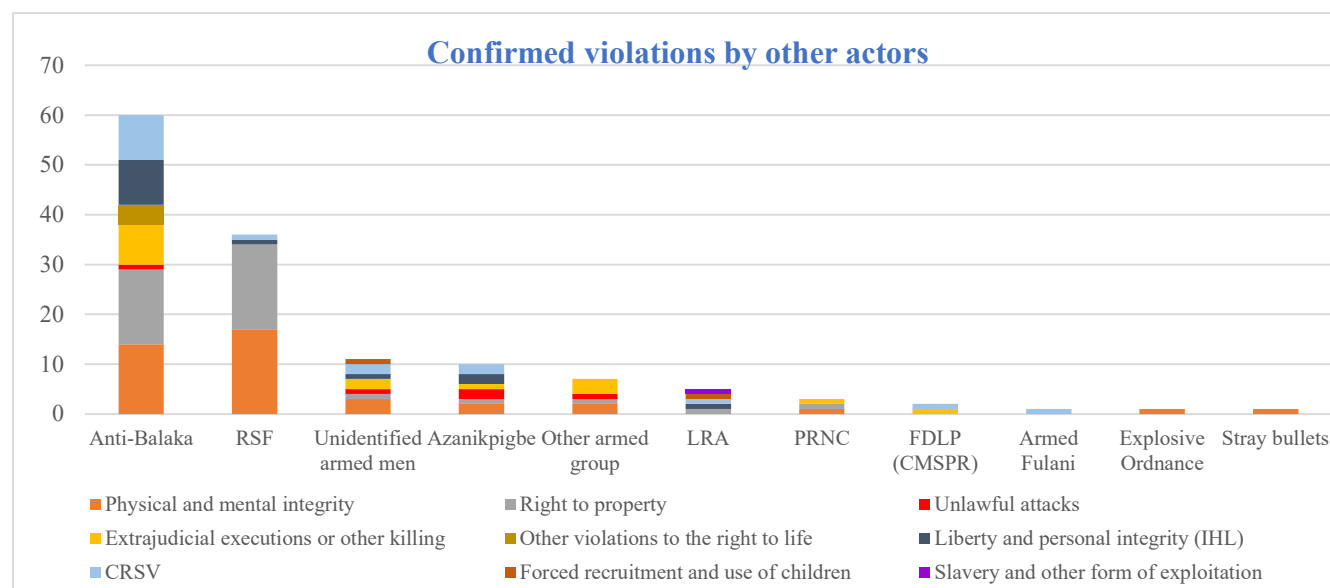
¹⁷ In April 2025, other actors committed 36 abuses affecting 29 victims.

¹⁸ Referred to under “Other armed groups” in the chart below.

¹⁹ Anti-Balaka is no longer active in the area where the mission was conducted, which explains the absence of new abuses.

Balaka members took place between 2015 and 2024. They were only documented in May 2025 due to an improvement in access and security which allowed MINUSCA to reach the victims.

18. Abuses from other armed actors were mainly related to the rights to physical and mental integrity (41 abuses affecting 65 victims), to property (36 abuses affecting 59 victims), and to life (21 abuses affecting 50 victims, including 46 victims of summary killings). Main perpetrators include Anti-Balaka members (60 abuses affecting 45 victims) and members of the RSF (36 abuses affecting 39 victims).



Typology of human rights violations and abuses and violations of IHL

Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV)

19. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **45 CRSV cases affecting 72 victims** (one man, 48 women and 23 girls aged from 10 to 17). 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, threat to the right to life and recruitment and use of children. The main perpetrators of CRSV cases documented in May 2025 were armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA, notably members of the UPC (nine cases affecting one man, 10 women and one girl) in the Basse-Kotto and the Haute-Kotto Prefectures and of the 3R (eight cases affecting 18 women and two girls) in the Ouham-Pendé Prefecture. Other armed actors, non-signatories to the APPR-RCA, committed CRSV, notably members of the Anti-Balaka (nine cases affecting nine women and four girls) in Basse-Kotto Prefecture.
20. State actors were responsible for CRSV cases in Bangui, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Mambéré-Kadei and Nana-Mambéré Prefectures. FACA elements committed four cases of rape against four girls, while two women were raped by the *Brigade de Recherche et d'Intervention* (BRI) (two cases). The Gendarmerie and prison authorities were responsible for one case (attempted rape and rape) and one victim each. According to CRSV trends and patterns,²⁰ Yadé was the most affected Region in May 2025, especially the Lim-Pendé Prefecture, where 3R is the main perpetrator of CRSV. Most of the CRSV cases reported in May were perpetrated when the victims were on their way to their farms, the market,

²⁰ The analysis of CRSV trends and patterns includes information from confirmed and alleged CRSV, with the date of incident being in May 2025. For the reported period, 29 confirmed victims and 14 alleged victims, were taken into account, giving a total of 43 CRSV survivors.

or water points. The majority of the reported cases seemed to have been perpetrated on an opportunistic basis. Only half of the reported victims were confirmed to have received medical support.

Right to life

21. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **48 violations/abuses of the right to life affecting 82 victims** (57 men, 19 women, two girls, and four boys), including **27 summary or extrajudicial killings affecting 58 victims** (36 men, 16 women, two girls, and four boys), death threats (16 violations/abuses affecting 19 victims), attempted summary or extrajudicial killings (four violations/abuses affecting four victims) and enforced disappearance (one violation affecting one victim). Most violations and abuses were attributed to other armed actors non-signatories to the APPR-RCA (21 abuses affecting 50 victims), with Anti-Balaka members being responsible for most abuses (12 abuses affecting 14 victims, including 10 victims of summary killings) and a local armed self-defence group being responsible for most victims, all of them having been killed (three abuses affecting 30 victims). State actors were responsible for 16 violations affecting 17 victims, with the FACA being responsible for the highest number of violations and victims (four violations affecting four victims, including one victim of extrajudicial killing). Armed groups signatories of the APPR-RCA, and in particular members of the UPC (10 abuses affecting 13 victims), were responsible for 11 abuses affecting 15 victims, including nine victims of summary killings.
22. 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

23. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **56 violations related to deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention affecting 159 victims** (138 men, three women, six girls, seven boys, and five groups of collective victims). Most violations were related to arbitrary arrest and/or detention (50 violations affecting 156 victims), largely due to detention beyond the legal time limit for custody documented during monitoring visits.
24. 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 four detention centres, especially at the *Brigade Territoriale de Gendarmerie* of Ippy, in the Ouaka Prefecture, where the cell conditions posed significant health risks to the detainees. In Mbomou Prefecture, one case of detention involved a mother held with her six-month-old baby at the Bangassou Police station.
25. 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.²¹

²¹ 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

26. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **37 abuses of the right to liberty and personal integrity²² affecting 83 victims**, including abduction (30 abuses affecting 52 victims) and arbitrary deprivation of liberty (seven abuses affecting 31 victims). Most of these abuses were committed by UPC (15 abuses affecting 25 victims) and Anti-Balaka members (six abuses affecting 11 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 10 May, six men were abducted by RSF members between the villages of Diffa and Tiringoulou (120 km West of Birao), Vakaga Prefecture. The victims, travelling by motorcycle, were stopped by RSF members, detained and released a day later after the RSF seized 3,000,000 CFA (approximately USD 5,210) and their motorcycles.
27. 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

28. In May, MINUSCA documented **98 violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity²³ affecting 156 victims²⁴**, including cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment (69 violations/abuses affecting 115 victims), threats to physical and mental integrity (22 violations/abuse affecting 35 victims), maiming and injuries (four violations/abuses affecting four victims) and torture (three violations/abuses affecting three victims). State actors were responsible for 39 violations affecting 54 victims, perpetrated mainly by FACA (19 violations affecting 28 victims) and the OSP (seven violations affecting 12 victims), both acting separately. During three joint operations, FACA and OSP were implicated in five violations affecting three victims. Armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA were responsible for 18 abuses affecting 43 victims, with the UPC responsible for 13 abuses affecting 38 victims. Other actors were responsible for 41 abuses affecting 65 victims, including RSF (17 abuses affecting 29 victims) and Anti-Balaka members (14 abuses affecting 18 victims).²⁵ On 25 May, four men were subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment by seven FACA elements in Boyo (90 km East of Bambari) following an incident in the market between FACA elements and two Fulani men, who were beaten up. Two community and religious leaders who attempted to intervene were also publicly beaten.
29. In line with its obligations under Article 5 of the UDHR, Article 7 of ICCPR and Articles 2, 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

30. MINUSCA documented **95 violations/abuses of the right to property²⁶ affecting 170 victims**, mostly related to destruction or appropriation of property. State actors were responsible for 33 violations affecting 53 victims, armed group signatories to the APPR-RCA were responsible for 26 abuses affecting 65 victims, and other actors were responsible for 36 abuses affecting 59 victims.²⁷ UPC were responsible

²² The right to liberty and personal integrity includes protection against abduction, deprivation of liberty, and hostage-taking (violations and breaches of international humanitarian law).

²³ Violations related to the right to physical and mental integrity include ill-treatment, torture and maiming and injuries.

²⁴ One victim suffered two violations of the right to physical or mental integrity in a single incident: torture followed by cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. This resulted in an additional violation being counted in the figures presented.

²⁵ Six victims suffered six violations in a single incident committed by state actors, followed shortly by six additional violations perpetrated by other actors in a second, closely timed incident.

²⁶ The right to property includes protection from destruction or appropriation of property and illegal taxation.

²⁷ Six victims were affected by violations and abuses committed by more than one type of perpetrator.

for most abuses (24) and victims (63). On 25 May, Azanikpigbe members ambushed an NGO truck transporting 39 civilians, including 11 women, near Kitessa (45 km Northeast of Zémio), on the Obo–Bangui axis. They seized property from all passengers except those identified as Zande. One man sustained a gunshot wound to the leg and received medical treatment.

31. 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

32. MINUSCA documented **nine unlawful attacks**²⁸ affecting one man, one girl and six groups of collective victims. These included three separate attacks against civilians by the *Azanikpigbe*, unidentified armed men, and the UPC in Haut-Mbomou, Ouham, and Basse-Kotto Prefectures respectively; two incidents involving the failure to take precautions to protect civilians or civilian objects by Anti-Balaka and the UPC in the Basse-Kotto Prefecture; two separate attacks against civilians by a local armed self-defence group and, in a retaliatory attack, by the 3R in the Ouham-Pendé Prefecture; one attack against protected persons by *Azanikpigbe* in the Haut-Mbomou Prefecture; and one denial of humanitarian assistance by 3R in Nana-Mambéré in the looting of three INGO vehicles.
33. 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

34. During the reporting period, the CTFMR²⁹ verified **38 grave child rights violations affecting 21 children** (seven boys and 14 girls), a decrease compared to April 2025, during which 48 violations affecting 32 children were documented. Difficulty accessing areas where military operations are ongoing continues to pose a significant challenge to the monitoring and reporting on grave violations.
35. Of the 38 violations verified, 63% 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, **236 peacekeepers** (187 men and 49 women) were trained on the protection of children during armed conflict. Similar trainings and awareness sessions were delivered to **2,026 local authorities** (617 men and 1,409 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.

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.

accounted for 76% of the violations (29), predominantly recruitment and use of children and abduction. **State actors** were responsible for 21% of the violations (eight), while unidentified armed men accounted for 3% (one). Twelve children (four boys and eight girls) were victims of multiple violations: abduction, use and rape (four), abduction and use (three); abduction and rape (three); and, abduction, use and maiming (two). The violations documented included: recruitment and use (nine), maiming (five), rape and other forms of sexual violence (10), abduction (13) and denial of humanitarian access (one). Armed groups committed 29 violations, with responsibility attributable to the CPC/FPRC (15), CPC/UPC (seven) and CPC/3R (one); *Azanikpigbe* (four); and CPC-F/UPC (two). State actors committed eight violations, with the FACA accounting for seven and ISF for one. Unidentified armed individuals were responsible for one violation.

36. Haute-Kotto was the most affected Prefecture with 23 violations, followed by Haut-Mbomou (six), Basse-Kotto and Mambéré (three each), and Bangui, Nana-Mambéré and Ouham-Pendé (one each).

Human Rights Promotion and Capacity-Building

37. During the period under review, the **HRD organised 92 activities** (awareness-raising, advocacy, trainings, and capacity-building workshops) across **14 Prefectures**,³⁰ **benefitting 4,042 individuals (including 2,326 men, 1,559 women, 40 girls, and 117 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.
38. **The HRD conducted 52 monitoring visits to detention centres and facilities in 12 Prefectures**,³¹ **and documented 117 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.
39. In May, the HRD supported the Government in finalizing the National Action Plan for implementing recommendations from the fourth cycle of the Universal Periodic Review. This included facilitating coordination among key actors and building on a multi-stakeholder workshop held in August 2024 with the support of the *Organisation internationale de la Francophonie*.
40. On 28 May, the Minister of State in charge of Justice and the Promotion of Human Rights met with members of the *Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés Fondamentales* (CNDHLF) regarding the detention of three journalists, including one detained at Ngaragba prison, and another who fled into exile in the Democratic Republic of the Congo following threats from State actors in Zémio, Haut-Mbomou Prefecture. The CNDHLF raised concerns about increasing pressure on journalists and recalled CAR's international and constitutional commitments to freedom of expression. The Minister reaffirmed his commitment to human rights and the President's stance against imprisoning individuals for their opinions.

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

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

Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP)

41. During the period under review, **33** 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 **390** beneficiaries including **220 ISF** (111 Police officers and 109 Gendarmes), **two** Prison officers, and **168** FACA officers.
42. Beneficiaries were provided with logistical support, including air transportation and trainings. Twenty-nine risk assessments were conducted for logistical, financial, and technical support, including various missions to and from Bangui to different regions. This included the deployment, rotation or missions of non-UN security forces in Am Dafock, Bambari, Bangassou, Batangafo, Berberati, Birao, Bouar, Bria, Djemah, Kabo, Kaga-Bandoro, Kambakota, Mboaye, Ndélé, Obo, and Zémio. One of the risk assessments supported the construction and equipping of the Police Headquarters in the Bégoua District. Technical support was also provided for the organization of trainings for military officers stationed in Ndélé and Bangassou.
43. The risks identified in these assessments were deemed low. Among the individuals screened, none was excluded for allegations of human rights violations. Based on these assessments, MINUSCA's 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.
44. These verifications allowed MINUSCA Security Sector Reform Unit (SSRU) and UNPOL to organize three training sessions for Defence and ISF officers on SGBV investigation techniques, as well as a workshop to raise awareness and disseminate strategic documents among Investigation Directors.