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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

November 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 November 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 situation was marked by preparations for the elections following the validation of presidential candidates; continued armed group activities despite the ongoing disarmament and demobilisation (DD) process, notably by *Retour, Réclamation et Réhabilitation* (3R) in the **Yadé Region** and *Unité pour la Paix en Centrafrique* (UPC) in the **Fertit, Kaga and Haut-Oubangui Regions**; increased transhumance-related intercommunal tensions with the onset of the dry season; renewed recruitment and training of youths into self-defence groups by other security personnel (OSP) in the **Fertit Region**; and sustained *Forces armées centrafricaines* (FACA)/OSP operations across the country.
2. Regarding the **political situation**, the reporting period was marked by intensified preparations ahead of the 28 December elections. On 14 November, the Constitutional Council confirmed seven presidential candidates including Mr. Anicet-Georges Dologuélé leader of the opposition party, *l'Union pour le renouveau centrafricain* (URCA), whose eligibility was contested based on nationality grounds. Meanwhile, the *Bloc républicain pour la défense de la Constitution du 30 mars 2016* (BRDC) sustained calls for the boycott of the elections. On 20 November, a press release from the Prime Minister's office announced the arrival of non-sensitive electoral materials, while the following day, the Strategic Committee for the Elections chaired by the Prime Minister, held a meeting to review progress and outstanding operational needs.
3. On 19 November, with Chadian facilitation, the Government and Mahamat Al-Khatim, leader of the *Mouvement patriotique pour la Centrafrique* (MPC) signed an agreement in N'Djamena (Chad) to cease MPC activities in the Kémo, Nana-Gribizi and Ouham-Fafa Prefectures. The agreement includes commitments to reintegrate the *Accord politique pour la paix et la réconciliation en République centrafricaine* (APPR-RCA), uphold territorial integrity, and establish security mechanisms for demobilisation and disarmament. Al-Khatim described the agreement as a "new chapter", emphasizing the importance of peace, respect for international law and human rights, and improved relations with affected communities.

4. In the **Fertit Region**,<sup>1</sup> amid reduced activity by Rapid Support Forces (RSF) documented during the reporting period, the mobilisation of self-defence groups, reports of youth recruitment and training by OSP, the continued presence of UPC members, and intensified FACA and OSP operations in Sam-Ouanja and Ouanda-Djallé impacted the protection of civilians and the respect for human rights. In Vakaga Prefecture, OSP reportedly recruited 77 youths in Am-Dafock on 10 November, providing them with yellow armbands indicating “*Wagner Noirs*”. This was followed by reports of the recruitment and mobilisation of 30 self-defence group members around Délembé (50km South of Birao). Separately, a cross-border local peace agreement signed on 30 October in Am-Dafock with the support of MINUSCA by Central African and Sudanese border communities contributed to improve the security situation in the area. However, movement of unidentified armed men and recent attacks, including against traders, continued to raise concerns. In Haute-Kotto Prefecture, FACA and OSP operations against *Parti du Rassemblement de la Nation Centrafricaine* (PRNC) intensified around Sam-Ouandja, while reports of harassment, intimidation and sexual violence against women and girls by FACA, particularly near Mouka, raised serious protection concerns. During the period under review, the State Minister in charge of DDR led a high-level ministerial mission to Haute-Kotto to, among others, reinforce the DDR and Community Violence Reduction (CVR) programmes, while Prefectural Election Security Committees (CPSE) confirmed the establishment of 170 polling stations.
5. In the **Equateur Region**,<sup>2</sup> 3R and other armed elements were active around mining sites and along major road corridors while community tensions related to transhumance remained a main security concern. In Mambéré-Kadéï Prefecture, on 19 November, tensions escalated in Bonewala after a fatal road traffic accident involving a mining-company driver triggered community unrest. A subsequent intervention of the gendarmerie resulted in the fatal shooting of a 17-year-old boy by a gendarme and the burning of the gendarmerie post by the crowd in retaliation. On 23 November, in Yamalé, a dispute between farmers and herders escalated after a herder allegedly assaulted a woman who accused him of crop damage, prompting residents to call for the herders to leave. In Nana-Mambéré Prefecture, FACA and OSP operations continued around mining areas amid reports of armed group activity. On 14 November, suspected 3R members were seen at two mining sites in Koundé, reportedly extorting taxes and livestock from civilians. On 18 November in Gbadio, unidentified individuals broke into homes and fired gunshots, prompting residents to flee.
6. In the **Haut-Oubangui Region**,<sup>3</sup> the situation was marked by activities of Azande Ani Kpi Gbe (Azanikpigbe) and the UPC, combined with FACA/OSP operations across multiple localities, particularly in Haut-Mbomou Prefecture. On 9 November, a clash between Azanikpigbe and UPC members along the Mboki–Zémio axis, prompted Azanikpigbe to mobilise around Mboki while forcing several Fulani families to seek refuge in the town. FACA/OSP search operations in Tabane on 11 November and later in Djema, Ngouyo and Banangui from 15 to 16 November led to temporary displacement of the population amid allegations of intimidation and mistreatment. On 26 November, a dispute among FACA soldiers near the Mboki market resulted in gunfire, injuring two female humanitarian workers. In Basse-Kotto Prefecture, there were reports of armed UPC members in Zangba imposing illegal taxes and committing abuses.

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<sup>1</sup> The Fertit Region includes the Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto, and Vakaga Prefectures, as per the *Gov. decree No. 21001*, January 2021.

<sup>2</sup> The Equateur Region includes the Mambéré, Mambéré-Kadeï, Nana-Mambéré, and Sangha-Mbaéré Prefectures, as per *Gov. decree No. 21001*, January 2021.

<sup>3</sup> The Haut-Oubangui Region includes the Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, and Mbomou Prefectures, as per the *Gov. decree No. 21001*, January 2021.

7. In the **Kaga Region**,<sup>4</sup> FACA/OSP operations continued around mining sites in Ouaka and Kémo Prefectures, while UPC members awaiting reintegration under the DDR process were reportedly involved in human rights abuses. On 11 November, near Langbangué (10 km from Bambari, Ouaka Prefecture), approximately ten UPC members intercepted a family of three, assaulted the adults, attempted to rape a pregnant woman, and stole their motorcycle and money before releasing them. In Nana-Gribizi, on 22 and 23 November, UPC members allegedly abducted six civilians who were travelling to their fields in the localities of Gribizi 1 and Gribizi 3. They were however released on the same day.
8. In the **Yadé Region**,<sup>5</sup> the security situation was characterized by the movement and activities of members of the 3R armed group, combined with intensified OSP/FACA operations and recurrent intercommunal tensions related to transhumance. On 13 November, suspected 3R members raped four women in Boh. On 16 November, the body of a Fulani herder was found near Gbazoua, heightening tensions following the killing of a Fulani woman in Kouki. On 21 November, in Souri and Lia, 3R members allegedly beheaded a man and raped two women. A significant number of CRSV allegations was reported by partners in Lim-Pendé and Ouham-Pendé between October and November, raising concerns over patterns of sexual violence in zones in which 3R members are present. Movements of other armed groups further compounded risks, including the continued presence of MPC around mining sites, with reports of MPC involvement in the killing of a man near a mining site on 30 October. On 20 November, *Front de Défense et des Libertés Publiques* (FDLP) elements under Florent Kema allegedly attacked a mining site in Kouki, triggering MPC threats to pursue the perpetrators. Furthermore, on 13 November in Batangafo, two former Anti-Balaka members who had completed the DDR process, were arrested and reportedly ill-treated by OSP, allegedly due to their support for an opposition candidate.

### Significant human rights-related developments

9. On 4 November, the Court of Appeal of Bangui found Mr. Joseph Martin Figuera guilty of complicity in criminal conspiracy and in undermining State security and sentenced him to 10 years of forced labour and ordered him to pay 50 million XAF (approximately USD 88,136) in damages and civil compensation to the Central African Republic. The 42-year-old Belgian-Portuguese national had been arrested in May 2024 by the OSP while he was working for an American NGO in Zémio, Haut-Mbomou Prefecture. On 5 November, Mr. Figueira’s lawyers lodged an appeal before the *Cour de Cassation*, alleging numerous procedural irregularities.
10. From 18 to 20 November, MINUSCA with experts from OHCHR, facilitated the organization of two workshops to support the National Commission on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (CNDHLLF) in its accreditation process under the Paris Principles, and to raise awareness among national authorities and partners on the importance and benefits of “A Status” accreditation.
11. From 24 to 28 November, MINUSCA facilitated a workshop for 18 members of the *Commission Vérité, Justice, Réparation et Réconciliation* (CVJRR), including six women, to design and develop a strategic roadmap to guide the operationalization of its mandate. In addition, on 25 and 26 November, MINUSCA provided logistical support for a joint mission of the CVJRR and the Special Criminal Court (SCC) to Paoua, where both institutions presented their mandates and the results of the Issa Sallet Adoum case to representatives of the local administration, victims’ associations, and other civil society organisations.

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

<sup>5</sup> The Yadé Region includes the Lim-Pendé, Ouham, and Ouham-Pendé Prefectures, as per the *Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021*.

12. On 26 November, MINUSCA together with UNDP, supported two parallel workshops in Bangui, bringing together 25 participants from Parliament, the Ministry of Defence, and national institutions. The first workshop aimed to raise awareness about key international disarmament conventions, including the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM), and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW). It also highlighted their relevance for protecting populations from indiscriminate harm. The second workshop aimed at enhancing the meaningful participation of persons living with disabilities in the ongoing electoral process, with a particular emphasis on improving the accessibility of polling centres.
13. The restoration and operationalization of judicial institutions continued during the reporting period, building on the presidential decrees of 1 July 2025.<sup>6</sup> On 21 November, the *Tribunal de Grande Instance* (TGI) in Obo held its first sessions since 2022 in a building newly rehabilitated by MINUSCA and handed over on 20 November. The reopening of the TGI is a significant step in the restoration of judicial institutions in a region that has been without a courthouse for over a decade. In November, two additional Courts of First Instance in Bouca and Ouandja-Kotto became operational, bringing the number of functioning jurisdictions to **43 out of 44**, with **34 courts** holding criminal hearings in November 2025.<sup>7</sup> Fourteen of the 16 Courts of First Instance created by decrees No. 25.205 and 25.206 of 1 July 2025 became functional during the reporting period.<sup>8</sup> These developments are expected to enhance judicial access in these jurisdictions.
14. On 21 November, court-appointed lawyers from the Central African Bar Association filed judicial petitions on behalf of over 250 detainees held beyond the lawful pretrial detention period at Ngaragba Central Prison, requesting their release in accordance with Central African law.
15. On 29 November, President Touadéra signed decree No. 25.420, granting pardons to a number of detainees, in accordance with the Constitution of the CAR. Pursuant to the decree, all persons convicted of crimes or offences whose convictions became final before 1 December 2025 are eligible for sentence reductions, regardless of the nature of the offence, with the sole exclusion being fines, court costs and compensation for damages. All terms of up to three years are fully remitted and longer sentences significantly reduced. This decree is expected to contribute to addressing overcrowding in prisons.

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<sup>6</sup> See HRD *Monthly Report: Human Rights Situation*, July 2025, p. 3. The decree established 16 Courts of First Instance throughout the country.

<sup>7</sup> This includes 38 courts of first instance; the Bangui, Bouar and Bambari courts of appeal; Labour Court; Commercial Court; and Juvenile Court.

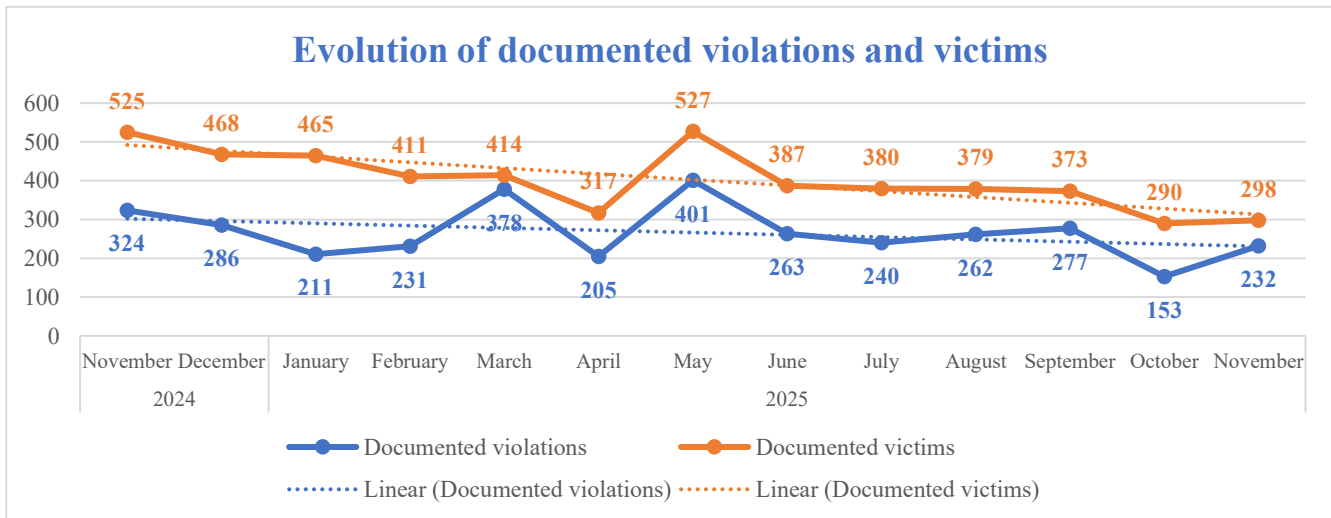
<sup>8</sup> The Courts of First Instance of Bégoua, Boali, Grimari, Ippy, Mbrès and Zémio became operational in August 2025. The Courts of First Instance of Damara and Dékoa followed in September 2025, those of Yaloké, Baboua, Baoro and Gamboula in October 2025 and those of Bouca and Ouandja-Kotto in November 2025. Of the 16 Courts of First Instance created by presidential decree on 1 July 2025, only the Courts of First Instance of Satéma (Basse-Kotto) and Ouango (Mbomou) have yet to become operational.

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

16. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **232 violations and abuses** of international human rights law (IHRL) and breaches of international humanitarian law (IHL), affecting **298 victims** (including 188 men, 25 women, 28 girls, 43 boys, and 14 groups of collective victims), 78 of whom suffered multiple violations.<sup>9</sup> Forty-seven percent of the documented violations/abuses took place in November 2025, while the remaining violations/abuses occurred between October 2018 and October 2025. Compared to October 2025, there was an increase in the number of violations/abuses (52%) and in the number of victims (3%).<sup>10</sup> The increase in violations and victims is mainly due to the cases documented among children released by UPC as part of the DD process in Ouaka Prefecture. 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 (28%), the right to physical and mental integrity (16%), liberty and personal integrity (15%), and the recruitment and use of children (13%).<sup>11</sup>

### Main Trends

In total, **232 human rights violations and abuses** as well as breaches of IHL affecting **298 victims** (including **188 men, 25 women, 28 girls, 43 boys, and 14 groups of collective victims**) were documented in November 2025. This constitutes an increase in the number of violations/abuses (52%) and victims (3%) compared to October 2025.



17. **Men** were mainly victims of arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (78%), violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity (17%), the right to property (21%), and the right to life (9%).<sup>12</sup> **Women** were mostly victims of violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity (68%), CRSV<sup>13</sup> (44%) and

<sup>9</sup> During the reporting period, 15% of men, 44% of women 63% of boys and 39% of girls suffered multiple violations.

<sup>10</sup> In October 2025, MINUSCA documented 153 violations and abuses affecting 290 victims.

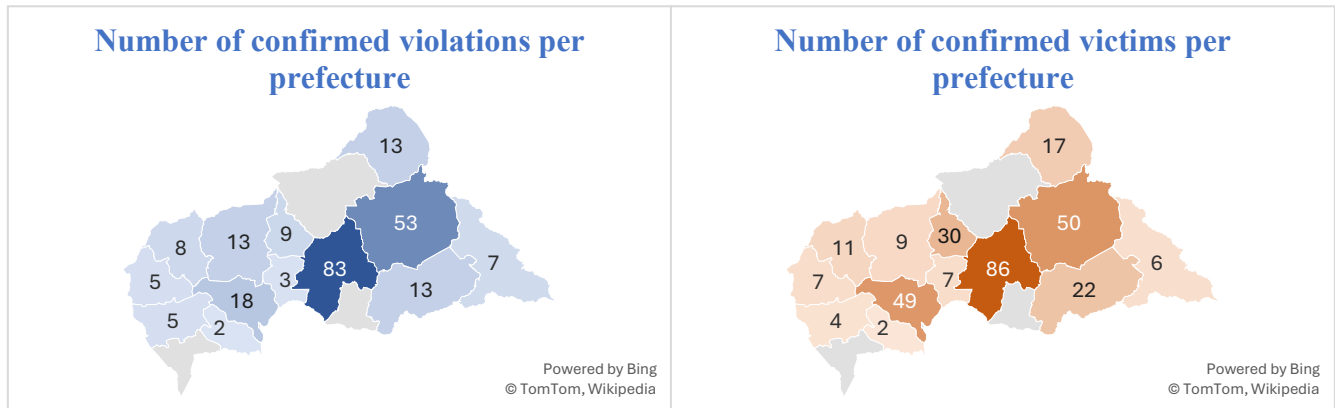
<sup>11</sup> In October 2025, the most common types of violations and abuses were related to arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (35%), the right to physical and mental integrity (24%), the right to life (14%), and the right to property (10%).

<sup>12</sup> The total compiled percentages exceed 100% due to victims of multiple violations.

<sup>13</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

arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (16%). **Girls** were victims of CRSV (64%), violations/abuses of liberty and personal integrity (29%), and the recruitment and use of children (21%). **Boys** were mainly victims of recruitment and use of children (58%), violations and abuses of the right to liberty and personal integrity (56%) and arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (33%).<sup>14</sup>

18. The **Kaga** Region registered both the highest number of violations/abuses (95) and victims (123) with Ouaka being the most affected Prefecture (83 violations/abuses affecting 86 victims). The most common violations/abuses in the Kaga Region were related to the right to liberty and personal integrity (28 violations affecting 30 victims), recruitment and use of children (27 violations affecting 27 victims) and arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (24 violations affecting 85 victims). Almost all verified cases of abduction and recruitment and use of children in the Region were attributable to the UPC. State actors were responsible for a high number of incidents of arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards.<sup>15</sup>



### Overview of violations by type of perpetrator

19. In November 2025, State actors were responsible for 127 human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 233 victims (178 men, 12 women, 13 girls, 18 boys, and 12 groups of collective victims). Compared to October 2025, an increase was observed in both the number of violations (28%) and the number of victims (9%).<sup>16</sup> The increase is largely attributable to cases verified during an investigation mission to Ouadda, as well as to reports of abuses associated with intensified FACA/OSP operations throughout November.

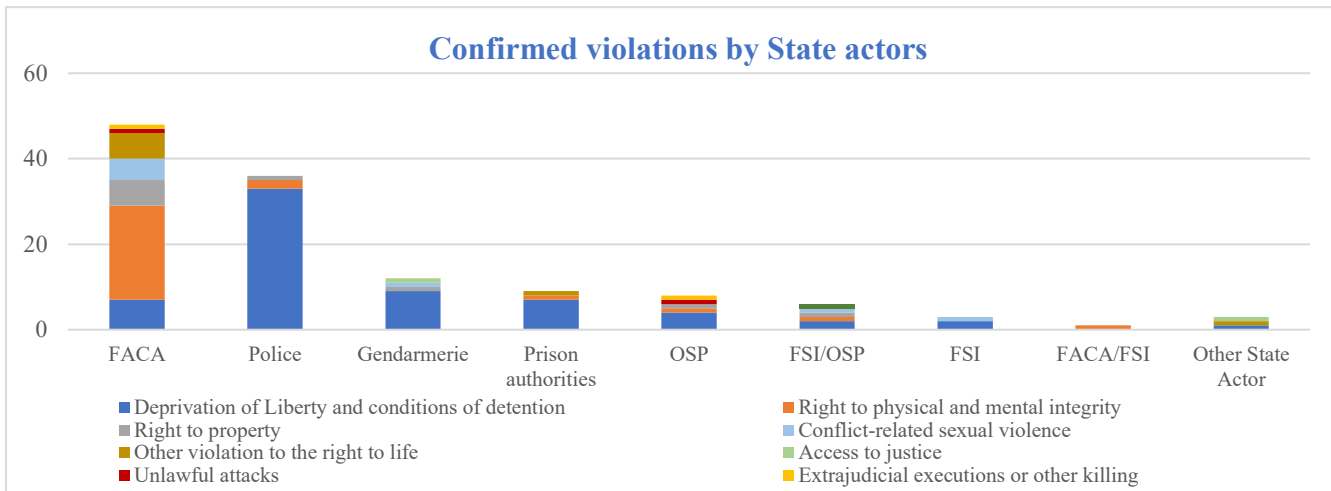
against women, men, girls, or boys that is directly or indirectly linked to a conflict. See the full definition in the *Report of the United Nations Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (S/2019/280)*.

<sup>14</sup> The total compiled percentages may exceed 100% due to victims of multiple violations.

<sup>15</sup> In the following map, Ouham-Pendé represents the combined figures for Ouham-Pendé and Lim-Pendé, as it is based on the former administrative boundaries when Lim-Pendé was still part of Ouham-Pendé.

<sup>16</sup> In October 2025, State actors committed 99 violations affecting 214 victims.

20. **The main types of violations perpetrated by State actors** were primarily related to arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (65), mostly attributable to the Gendarmerie and the Police; the right to physical and mental integrity (30) and the right to property (9), mostly attributable to FACA. Among State actors, FACA committed the highest number of violations (48 violations affecting 38 victims), followed by the Police (36 violations affecting 110 victims)<sup>17</sup> and the Gendarmerie (12 violations affecting 30 victims),<sup>18</sup> The **Fertit** Region was the most affected in terms of violations (39 violations affecting 44 victims), while the **Kaga** Region recorded the highest number of victims attributed to State actors (28 violations affecting 90 victims).



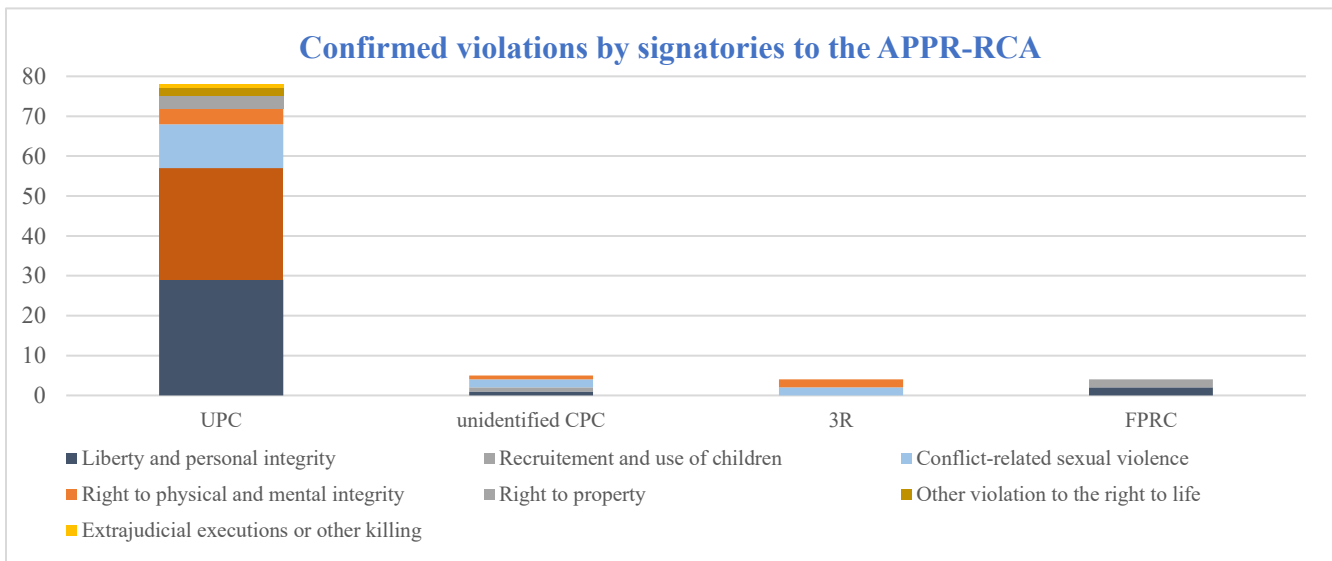
21. **Armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA** were responsible for 91 human rights abuses and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 50 victims (nine men, nine women, seven girls and 25 boys). Compared to October 2025, this represents an increase in both the number of abuses (225%) and the number of victims (100%),<sup>19</sup> predominantly due to high number of violations against children, particularly abductions and recruitment and use by UPC registered during the separation of children associated with armed groups as part of the ongoing disarmament process, as well as abuses documented during a mission in Ouadda and persistent abuses by UPC and 3R.

<sup>17</sup> The figures for the Police include also violations committed by its specialized units, namely the *Office Central de Répression du Banditisme* (OCRB) (three violations affecting 12 victims) and *Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire* (DST) (three violations affecting three victims)

<sup>18</sup> The figures for the Gendarmerie include also violations committed by its specialized units, namely the *Brigade de Recherche et d'Intervention* (BRI) (one violation affecting four victims) and *Section de Recherches et d'Investigations* (two violations affecting one victim)

<sup>19</sup> In October 2025, armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA committed 28 abuses affecting 25 victims.

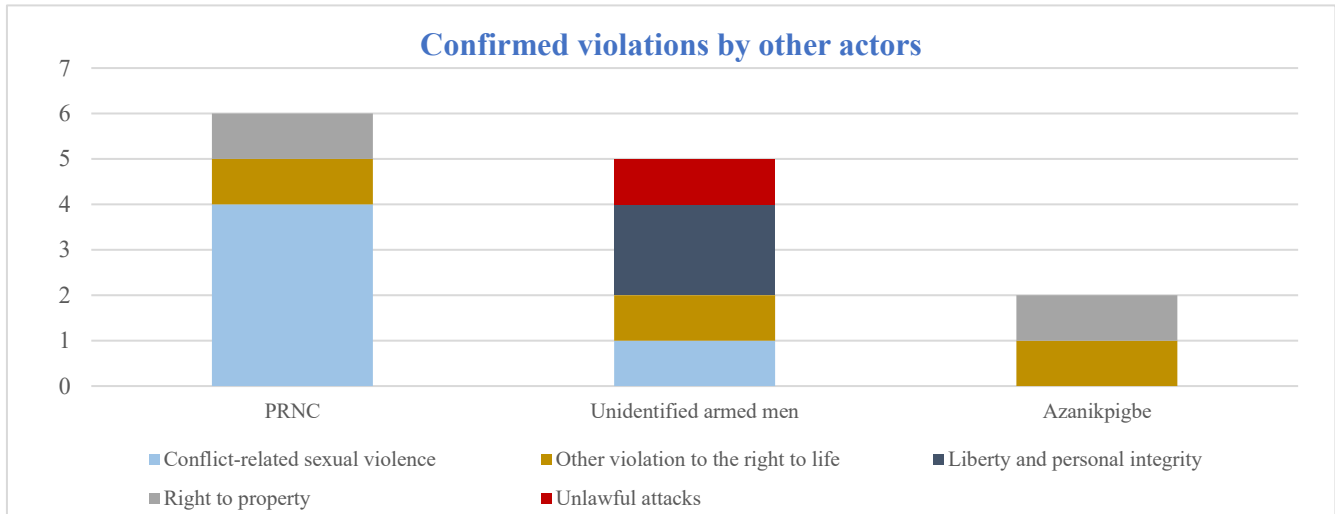
22. **The main abuses perpetrated by armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA** were related to the right to liberty and personal integrity (32 abuses affecting 34 victims), followed by forced recruitment (31 abuses affecting 31 victims) and CRSV (15 cases affecting 14 victims), largely involving abduction and the recruitment and use of children by UPC, with some CRSV committed in the course of recruitment. Among armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA, UPC were the main perpetrators (78 abuses affecting 41 victims) followed by unidentified CPC members (five abuses affecting two victims), 3R (four abuses affecting five victims), and *Front Populaire pour la Renaissance de la Centrafrique* (FPRC) (four abuses affecting two victims). Of the abuses attributed to UPC, 60 abuses affecting 28 victims relate to abuses committed between 2019 and November 2024 against children released during disarmament operations in Ouaka Prefecture, while seven other abuses affecting eight victims occurred during the reporting period. All abuses attributed to 3R took place during the reporting period, and all victims were subjected to rape. Most of the abuses committed by armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA took place in the **Kaga Region** (70%), which also recorded the highest number of victims (64 abuses affecting 30 victims).



23. **Other actors were responsible for 14 abuses affecting 16 victims** (two men, four women, eight girls and two groups of collective victims). In comparison to October 2025, this represents a decrease in both the number of abuses (-46%) and victims (-69%)<sup>20</sup>, mostly due to a reduction in documented abuses committed by the RSF. Abuses were mainly related to CRSV (five cases affecting nine victims), the rights to life (three abuses affecting three victims), the right to liberty and personal integrity (two abuses affecting two victims), the right to property (two abuses affecting two victims), as well as unlawful attacks (two abuses affecting two collective victims). Main perpetrators include PRNC (six abuses affecting nine victims), unidentified armed men (six abuses affecting nine victims), and the Azanikpigbe (two abuses affecting one victim).

<sup>20</sup> In October 2025, other actors committed 26 abuses affecting 51 victims.





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

### Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV)

24. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **28 CRSV cases affecting 31 victims** (11 women, 18 girls, one man and one boy), 29% of which occurred in November 2025. The main forms of CRSV continued to be rape, including gang rape, forced marriage, attempted rape, sexual assault and harassment, and forced nudity and intrusive body searches. Some of the CRSV cases were perpetrated alongside other human rights violations and abuses, including cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, abduction, recruitment and use of children, and appropriation of property. The disparity in the number of CRSV perpetrators compared to victims indicates that, on average, each victim may have been assaulted by multiple perpetrators. The main perpetrators of CRSV were **armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA** (15 cases affecting 14 victims), with UPC accounting for 11 cases affecting three women and four girls. All cases involving minor victims were associated with recruitment and use of children. All CRSV cases attributed to 3R (two cases affecting five women) were committed in November in Lim-Pendé Prefecture. **State actors** were responsible for eight CRSV cases affecting one woman and seven girls. FACA members were the main perpetrators with five cases involving five girls in Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou and Bangui. **Other actors** were responsible for five cases affecting nine victims, attributable to PRNC (four cases affecting one woman and seven girls) and unidentified armed men (one case affecting one victim). Of note, MINUSCA documented 10 CRSV cases affecting 14 victims, during an investigation mission in Ouadda, Haute-Kotto Prefecture, a majority of which were committed by PRNC members between January 2021 and July 2023.
25. Trends and patterns highlight that CRSV continue to be perpetrated by APPR-RCA signatories, predominantly the 3R but also the UPC, despite the 19 April 2025 peace agreement and the ongoing disarmament operations. MINUSCA further received allegations from local partners of approximately 180 CRSV cases committed by the 3R members in October and November 2025. Due to security concerns, limited access and resource constraints, these allegations could not be investigated or documented during the reporting period. This highlights the need for concerted action to enhance preventive mechanisms and victims’ access to appropriate services as engagement continues to identify perpetrators for accountability purposes.

## Right to life

26. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **16 violations/abuses of the right to life affecting 23 victims** (17 men, three women, two girls, and one boy), including death threats (13 violations/abuses affecting 19 victims) and summary or extrajudicial killings (three violations/abuses affecting three men and one boy)
27. Most violations were attributed to **State actors** (10 violations affecting 16 victims, including one man killed by OSP and one boy killed by a stray bullet during a confrontation between FACA elements). FACA elements were responsible for the highest number of violations and victims (six violations affecting six victims). For instance, on 19 November in Bonewala, following public unrest triggered by an incident at a mining site, a FACA element fired warning shots, killing a boy. On 3 November, in Kaga-Bandoro, OSP killed a 20-year-old man after accusing him of fuel theft.
28. **Armed groups signatories of the APPR-RCA** were responsible for three abuses affecting four victims, all committed by UPC with two death threats and one case of killing affecting two men. On 1 November, UPC members intercepted two men travelling from Sam Ouandja to Ouanda-Djallé. When the latter refused to stop, the perpetrators opened fire, killing both. **Other actors** including Azanikpigbe, PRNC, and unidentified armed men were responsible for three abuses affecting three victims.
29. 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

30. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **65 violations related to deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention affecting 179 victims** (147 men, four women, five girl, 14 boys, and nine groups of collective victims). Most violations were related to arbitrary arrest and/or detention (52 violations affecting 163 victims), largely due to detention beyond the legal time limit for custody.
31. Detention conditions in several facilities continue to raise serious concerns, driven by both structural deficiencies and individual violations. On 21 November, an intoxicated prison officer in Bria Central Prison assaulted four detainees, marking a second misconduct incident involving the same officer without appropriate disciplinary action. Between 21 and 26 November, Bouar Central Prison registered a tuberculosis outbreak, with two cases requiring hospitalization; MINUSCA supported containment measures through technical support and Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) assistance. In Nola Prison, two detainees died within a week from similar symptoms, raising concerns over detention conditions and potential water contamination in a nearby mining site. Bambari Central Prison continues to experience food shortages, and two pregnant detainees reportedly lacked access to essential prenatal care. Furthermore, multiple cases of women and children not being separated from men and/or adults were recorded in detention facilities and centres including UMIRR holding cells in Bangui and in police stations in Bambari, Kaga-Bandoro, Bangassou and Dékoa.
32. 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>21</sup>

<sup>21</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

### Right to liberty and personal integrity

33. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **34 abuses to the right to liberty and personal integrity**<sup>22</sup> affecting **36 victims**, all involving abductions. Most of these abuses were committed by the UPC (29 abuses affecting 31 victims), FPRC (two abuses affecting two victims), unidentified armed men (two abuses affecting two victims), and unidentified CPC (one abuse affecting one victim). Many of these cases were documented in the context of separation of children during the disarmament operation of the UPC. Abuses related to liberty and personal integrity frequently occurred alongside other violations, such as CRSV and appropriation of property. On 11 November, a 37-year-old man, his 20-year-old wife, and their four-year-old daughter were intercepted by UPC members, taken into the nearby bush, searched, and robbed; the attackers seized their motorcycle and 70,000 XAF (approximately 115 USD).
34. 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

35. During the period under review, MINUSCA documented **37 violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity**<sup>23</sup> affecting **58 victims**. These included cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (29 violations/abuses affecting 48 victims), threats to physical and mental integrity (four violations/abuses affecting six victims), torture (two violations/abuses affecting two victims), maiming and injury of a child (one violation affecting one boy), and excessive or disproportionate use of force (one violation affecting one victim).
36. **State actors** were responsible for 30 violations affecting 45 victims, perpetrated mainly by FACA elements (22 violations affecting 26 victims). On 13 November, two former Anti-Balaka members were arbitrarily arrested and ill-treated by OSP at their base before being transferred to gendarmerie custody. Although officially accused of insulting the President, sources indicate the arrests may be linked to their political engagement in support of an opposition candidate during the pre-electoral period.
37. **Armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA** were responsible for seven abuses affecting 13 victims, attributable to the UPC (four abuses affecting seven victims), the 3R (two abuses affecting five victims), and unidentified CPC (one abuse affecting one victim).
38. In line with its obligations under Article 5 of the UDHR, Article 7 of ICCPR and Articles 2 and 16 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and Articles 4 and 5 of the ACHPR, the CAR Government is expected to take concrete steps to prevent and investigate cases relating to torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. Additionally, other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment is prohibited under Article 16, paragraph 4 of the Constitution of CAR.

### Right to property

39. MINUSCA documented **14 violations/abuses of the right to property**,<sup>24</sup> affecting **23 victims**, related to destruction or appropriation of property (10 violations/abuses affecting 16 victims) and illegal taxation (four violations/abuses affecting seven victims). **State actors** were responsible for nine violations affecting 14 victims, while **armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA** were responsible for three

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Central African Republic and determining their internal regulations, as well as decree n°160088 redefining the framework of the prison administration.

<sup>22</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>23</sup> Violations related to the right to physical and mental integrity include ill-treatment, torture and maiming and injuries.

<sup>24</sup> The right to property includes protection from destruction or appropriation of property and illegal taxation.

abuses affecting seven victims, all attributed to UPC. **Other actors** were responsible for two violations affecting two victims. The main perpetrators were the FACA (six violations affecting six victims). On 20 November, in Ouanda-Djallé, a 22-year-old man was arrested by FACA elements over an unpaid debt, taken to their base, tied with ropes and beaten twice by five soldiers. His family paid 15,000 XAF (approximately 25 USD) for his temporary release, with a further 5,000 XAF (approximately 8 USD) still owed. The victim continues to suffer physical pain despite care given by the family.

40. 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 and the Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts (Protocol II), prohibit the parties to the conflict from targeting civilian property and protected property.

### **Unlawful attacks**

41. MINUSCA documented **four unlawful attacks**<sup>25</sup> affecting four collective victims. These incidents included the denial of humanitarian relief, including robberies of NGO workers by unidentified armed individuals in Ouham-Pendé and Nana-Mambéré Prefectures, and one incident in which FACA elements, after firing gunshots in the air during a dispute, injured two NGO female staff. Additionally, one case of illegal occupation of protected objects was recorded on 15 November, when OSP broke three doors, removed mattresses, and stayed overnight in a local health centre in Djemah, Haut-Mbomou Prefecture.
42. 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.

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<sup>25</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.

## Children in Armed Conflict

43. During the reporting period, the CTFMR<sup>26</sup> verified **77 grave child rights violations affecting 40 children** (29 boys and 11 girls), an increase compared to the previous reporting period, during which 10 grave violations affecting eight children were documented. The increase is due to children verified to be associated with the UPC during the DD operation. However, CTFMR continue to face operational constraints in conducting field missions for monitoring, reporting, and child separation activities during the reporting period.
44. Of the 77 violations verified, 82% (63) occurred outside the reporting period but were verified during the period under review. The **main perpetrators were armed groups, which accounted for 83% of the violations (64)**, predominantly abduction, recruitment and use of children, rape and other form of CRSV. **State actors** were responsible for 10% of the violations (8), while **unidentified armed men** accounted for 7% (5). Twenty-nine children (24 boys, five girls) were victims of multiple violations: abduction and recruitment and use (25 victims, including 24 boys, one girl), abduction, recruitment and use and rape (three girls) and one girl was victim of multiple rapes (three times).
45. Violations documented included: recruitment and use (29), killing (one), maiming (one), rape and other forms of sexual violence (10), abduction (32), attack against hospitals (one) and denial of humanitarian access (three). Armed groups committed (64) violations – CPC-F/UPC (57), CPC/FPRC (four) and PRNC (three); governmental pro-governmental forces committed (eight): FACA (six), FSI (one) and OSP (one); and unidentified armed individuals (five). Ouaka was the most affected Prefecture with 57 violations, followed by Haute-Kotto (nine), Lim-Pendé (five), Haut-Mbomou (three), Mambéré-Kadéï (one), Nana-Mambéré (one) and Ouham (one).
46. During the period under review, the CTFMR verified 27 children (23 boys, four girls) separated from CPC-F/UPC during a parallel disarmament operation in Ouaka Prefecture. The children were transferred by OSP to Gendarmerie officers in Grimari. Following verification, the children have been placed with host families provided by a UNICEF Implementing Partner, pending family tracing and reunification.

### Act to Protect Campaign

Through the “**Act to Protect**” campaign, **410 peacekeepers** (254 men and 156 women) were trained on the protection of children during armed conflict. Similar trainings and awareness sessions were delivered to 1,240 **local authorities** (619 men and 621 women), including FACA and ISF as well as 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.

## Human Rights Promotion and Capacity-Building

47. During the period under review, MINUSCA organised or took part in 67 human rights related activities (awareness-raising, advocacy, trainings, and capacity-building workshops) across 13 Prefectures<sup>27</sup> benefitting 1,757 individuals (1,141 men, 503 women, 60 boys and 53 girls). Participants included, among others, national and local authorities, representatives and members of civil society, human rights

<sup>26</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.

<sup>27</sup> Bamangui-Bangoran, Bangui, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Kémo, Lim-Pendé, Mambéré, Mbomou, Nana-Grébizi, Nana-Mambéré, Ouaka, Ouham, and Vakaga.

defenders, youth and women’s organisations, justice and penitentiary actors, detainees, FACA, ISF, students, and community and religious leaders. 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), transhumance issues and the fight against hate speech, and human rights in detention. Among these efforts, the human rights trainings delivered at the Police Academy and Camp Izamo in Bangui on 26 to 27 November contributed to institutionalizing HRD’s support within ISF training structures. By embedding human rights modules into pre-deployment and electoral-security induction, these sessions contributed to more systematic and sustainable engagement with ISF, promoting the progressive incorporation of human rights standards and responsibilities into official curricula and operational guidance.

48. The HRD organised or took part in 21 election-related activities (awareness-raising and training) across seven Prefectures,<sup>28</sup> benefitting 611 individuals (493 men and 118 women) in November 2025. Of the 21 election-related activities, 16 consisted of training sessions targeting defence and security forces (FACA and ISF) as well as civil society actors (*Comités de mise en œuvre préfectoral* (CMOP), community leaders, and human rights fora), with a focus on their respective roles and responsibilities in the electoral process. The remaining five activities were awareness-raising sessions addressing key aspects of the electoral process, such as the right to vote, the prevention of hate speech, non-discrimination, participation and candidacy, including women’s political participation and the challenges they face in exercising their rights.
49. The HRD conducted 45 monitoring visits to detention centres and facilities in 11 Prefectures,<sup>29</sup> during which it documented that 135 people were 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 for and support efforts to enhance respect for human rights.

### Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP)

50. During the period under review, 48 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 796 beneficiaries including 728 ISF (376 Police officers and 352 Gendarmes), 57 FACA officers, six Correction officers from the Ministry of Justice, and five agents from Anti-fraud Specialized Unit.
51. Beneficiaries were provided with logistical, financial, and technical support, including air and ground transportation for non-UN security forces on various missions to and from Bangui to different regions.
52. The risks identified in these assessments were deemed low and medium. Among the individuals screened, nine were excluded for involvement in 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.

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<sup>28</sup> Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto, Mbomou, Nana-Grébizi, Ouaka, Ouham, and Vakaga.

<sup>29</sup> Bamingui-Bangoran, Bangui, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Kémo, Mbomou, Nana-Grébizi, Nana-Mambéré, Ouaka, Ouham, and Vakaga.