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United Nations Multidimensional
Integrated Stabilization Mission in the
Central African Republic

HUMAN RIGHTS DIVISION

Monthly Report: Human Rights Situation

January 2026

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 January 2026 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 situation was marked by developments related to the post-electoral environment following the 28 December 2025 elections, including reactions from political and civil society actors; persisting protection of civilians (PoC) concerns due to continued armed group activity notably by members of *Azandé Ani Kpi Gbé* (Azanikpigbe), Rapid Support Forces (RSF) from Sudan and *Retour, Réclamation et Réhabilitation* (3R); and sustained military operations jointly conducted by the *Forces armées centrafricaines* (FACA) and Other Security Personnel (OSP) in the Vakaga and Haut-Mbomou Prefectures.
2. On the political front, in **Bangui** and across the country, the post-electoral period was marked among others, by the finalisation and proclamation of results following the 28 December 2025 elections. On 19 January, the Constitutional Council announced the final results of the presidential election, declaring President Faustin Archange Touadéra (MCU) as the winner in the first round with 77.9% of the 1.37 million valid votes cast. He was followed by Anicet Georges Dologué (Union pour le Renouveau Centrafricain - URCA) with 13.5% and Henri Marie Dondra (Unité Républicaine - UNIR) with 2.97%, while all other candidates received less than 2% each. Voter turnout stood at 64.42%, with 1.37 million voters participating out of 2.39 million registered. Presidential candidate Dondra, who had previously denounced alleged irregularities in the process, took note of the final results and congratulated the winner. In contrast, on 20 January, presidential candidate Dologué publicly contested the proclamation, alleging widespread fraud and serious irregularities, questioning the revision of voter turnout figures, and criticizing the handling of his appeal by the Constitutional Council, while calling upon the population to respect democratic and civic principles.
3. On 8 January, the ANE released the provisional results of the legislative elections, with the result in 74 of 144 constituencies determined in the first round, after candidates secured an absolute majority, while second-round voting was scheduled in 67 constituencies. Of the 74 provisionally elected MPs, the MCU leads with 67.7% of the seats. Women represent 12.2% of those elected. Several candidates and political platforms – including the *Parti Chrétien Démocrate* (PCD), *Collectif d'Alternance Politique pour une*

Nouvelle Centrafrique (CAPNCA), *Mouvement National des Indépendants* (MOUNI), *Cercle des Femmes Républicaines* (CFR), and *Union des Forces Démocratiques de l'Opposition* (UFDO) – accepted the provisional results and urged respect for institutions and peaceful contestation. Others, notably the UNIR and URCA, questioned the credibility of the process, citing irregularities. On 18 January, the ANE issued the provisional results of the regional and municipal elections: 153 candidates, including 12 women, were provisionally elected in the regional elections across 86 of 92 constituencies. For the municipal elections, 1,791 candidates, including 809 women, were provisionally elected in 184 of 192 constituencies. The ANE also announced by-elections for constituencies in which voting could not be held due to a lack of candidates or security concerns.

4. In the **Fertit Region**,¹ insecurity linked to cross-border dynamics and inter-communal tensions, and FACA/OSP military operations against armed groups, continued to impact the security situation and the protection of civilians. In the Vakaga Prefecture, protection concerns were heightened following an attack against civilians by RSF in Matala (14 km North-East of Birao), on 4 January; the alleged presence of approximately 50 unidentified armed men from Sudan near Boromata (95 km South-West of Birao) on 8 January; and transhumance-related conflict between local population and Sudanese herders, alongside reports of sexual violence by RSF members against women. These dynamics contributed to the displacement of 80 ethnic Rounga civilians from Dangoré (28km North-East of Birao) to Sikikedé (140km South-West of Birao) on 25 January, reportedly due to threats issued by Sudanese Charaffa herders supported by the RSF.² Meanwhile, in Bamingui-Bangoran, an attempted attack in Ngarba (88km North of Ndélé) by four armed men originating from Chad on 8 January prompted FACA reinforcements.
5. In the **Equateur Region**,³ the security environment remained affected by persistent armed group activity, notably by the 3R, criminality along trade and mining corridors, and operations by conducted FACA and OSP. In Nana-Mambéré Prefecture, 3R members were reported to have mounted illegal barriers and engaged in the seizure of property and/or extortion of civilians. On 21 January, 3R members allegedly attacked the Monsengué mining site (100 km South of Bouar), assaulted and looted several miners before fleeing into the bush. On 28 January, 3R presence was also reported at a former gold mining site near the Mambéré River, with some members located in Koundé (approximately 150 km from Bouar), heightening security concerns and prompting calls for accelerated disarmament. Reportedly, OSP elements threatened to forcibly disarm 3R members in the Loungou mining site should they refuse to join the disarmament and demobilisation (DD) process, which raised fears of potential clashes and protection risks for the civilians. The presence and movements of Anti-Balaka members led by self-proclaimed “General” Marcel Ndalé near Nassoya mining site (110–150 km North-West of Bouar), as well as a reported clash with the FACA/OSP in Mboula (80 km South-East of Bouar) on 5 January, indicated further instability. In Mambéré-Kadéï, similar patterns of abuses including seizure of property and extortion of civilians were reported at illegal checkpoints involving 3R members and elements of FACA and Gendarmerie.

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

² On 30 October 2025, a local peace agreement was signed in Am-Dafock between the Central African communities (Sara and Kara) and the Sudanese communities (Taicha and Charaffa), with the support of MINUSCA. It aims to ease cross-border tensions by regulating transhumance, strengthening security, and restoring freedom of movement and the return of displaced persons.

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

6. In the **Haut-Oubangui Region**,⁴ the security situation remained volatile, particularly in the Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, due to continued clashes between *Azandé Ani Kpi Gbé* (Azanikpigbe) and FACA/OSP. On 1 January, FACA/OSP launched a military operation against Azanikpigbe in Bambouti, while suspected Azanikpigbe members attacked a FACA post in Koumboli (3 km from Zémio). On 2 January, further clashes between Azanikpigbe and FACA/OSP elements were reported in Bambouti and an additional attack on a FACA post near the Zémio market resulted in the death of a female civilian. Between 4 and 7 January, repeated Azanikpigbe attacks against FACA and OSP positions in Zémio and along the Zémio–Rafaï axis, including an alleged attack on a hospital, triggered the displacement of over 1,600 civilians and cross-border movements into the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Further operations by FACA and OSP throughout the month led to the arrest and reported killing of suspected Azanikpigbe members, alongside with allegations of abuses against civilians. In Mboki and surrounding areas, protection concerns for the Fulani community persisted despite the deployment of Defence and Security Forces in the area. In Basse-Kotto Prefecture, the ongoing presence of members of the UPC in Zangba (47 km North-West of Mobaye) and Mobaye, where they are reportedly recruiting children and establishing a base, remained a source of concern.
7. In the **Kaga Region**,⁵ the security situation was marked by protection concerns linked to criminal activity by unidentified armed men and to security operations launched by national security forces. On 2 January, near Bedambou (30 km from Dékoa), unidentified armed individuals reportedly attacked 23 people, including agents of the *Recensement Général de la Population et de l’Habitat* (RGPH), as well as women and children, threatening them, seizing property including tablets, and assaulting one civilian. On 7 January, during an anti-banditry operation in Guérékombo (45 km west of Dékoa), FACA and OSP arrested and killed four young men suspected of involvement in armed criminal activity. On 18 January, FACA and OSP elements reportedly conducted search operations in Daya (73km North-West of Sibut), confiscating phones and money from the local residents. Further concerns were raised following reports of the arbitrary arrest, detention, and extortion by the Gendarmerie in Bambari between 16 and 21 January of two farmer households detained in connection with a civil dispute and released only after payment of significant sums of money.
8. In the **Yadé Region**,⁶ the security situation remained marked by the movement and activism of the 3R armed group and recurrent intercommunal tensions related to transhumance. In Ouham-Fafa Prefecture, on 3 January, unidentified armed men attacked seven Chadian traders returning from a local weekly market, killed one of them by drowning, destroyed their motorcycles, and seized their goods. In Ouham Prefecture, on 5 January, alleged 3R members entered Ouham-Bac, threatened and extorted a local official. Illegal checkpoints were reported along the Ouham Bac–Kpeten axis. In Lim-Pendé and Ouham-Pendé Prefectures, allegations of sexual violence, illegal checkpoints, and extortion allegedly committed by 3R elements continued to be reported. On 16 January, 3R members allegedly raped a 35-year-old woman and beat-up five men in Bedaouda (50km from Paoua), seizing their properties. Transhumance remained a significant driver of instability across several Prefectures, exacerbating intercommunal tensions between herders and farmers, amid concerns over reprisals and illegal taxation linked to armed group involvement in transhumance. Disputes over grazing land resulted in injuries in Betoko (45 km from Paoua) and Békoro-4 (85km from Paoua) in Lim-Pendé Prefecture, while an altercation in Boaré (12 km

⁴ The Haut-Oubangui Region includes the Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, and Mbomou Prefectures, as per the *Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021*.

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

⁶ The Yadé Region includes the Lim-Pendé, Ouham, and Ouham-Pendé Prefectures, as per the *Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021*.

from Bossangoa) in Ouham Prefecture degenerated into retaliatory looting, which triggered civilian displacement.

Significant human rights-related developments

- On 28 January, in **Bangui**, the Special Criminal Court (SCC) announced that, on 21 January, its Trial Chamber was formally seized of the “Bossebélé” case. In particular, François Bozizé, Eugène Barret Ngaïkosset, Vianney Semndiro, and Firmin Junior Danboy were referred to the Trial Chamber for various crimes against humanity, namely murder, torture, enforced disappearance of persons, imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law, and other inhumane acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering or serious injury to body or to mental or physical health. These crimes were allegedly committed between 2009-2013. All accused in the Bossebélé case are currently in pre-trial detention, with the exception of François Bozizé, who has been in exile in Guinea-Bissau since March 2023 and is subject to an international arrest warrant issued by the Investigating Judges of the SCC on 27 February 2024. In accordance with the SCC’s procedural framework, proceedings may be conducted in absentia.

Human rights and elections

- At the national level, the post-electoral period was marked by contestation of the results by opposition actors, calls by civil society representatives for vigilance and for the protection of fundamental rights, and the examination of appeals by the Constitutional Council. The proclamation of the final results formally concluded the institutional dispute phase; however, some political figures continued to claim that irregularities had occurred.
- During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented and confirmed a total of three election-related violations/abuses affecting three victims prior to, during, and following the elections, in addition to several allegations that remain under verification. On 28 December, in Kolinga-3, a neighbourhood chief disrupted voting at a polling station and was apprehended by the Gendarmerie but was later reportedly unlawfully removed from custody by OSP and detained at their base. In a separate confirmed case in Bambari, two men aged 21 and 25 were arrested by Gendarmes on election day and released after paying 5,000 XAF (approximately 8 USD) each, raising concerns of arbitrary arrest and extortion by security forces during the electoral period. In addition, on 3 January, unidentified men injured the wife of a voting centre assessor in Bossangoa.

Human Rights Violations and Abuses and Breaches of International Humanitarian Law

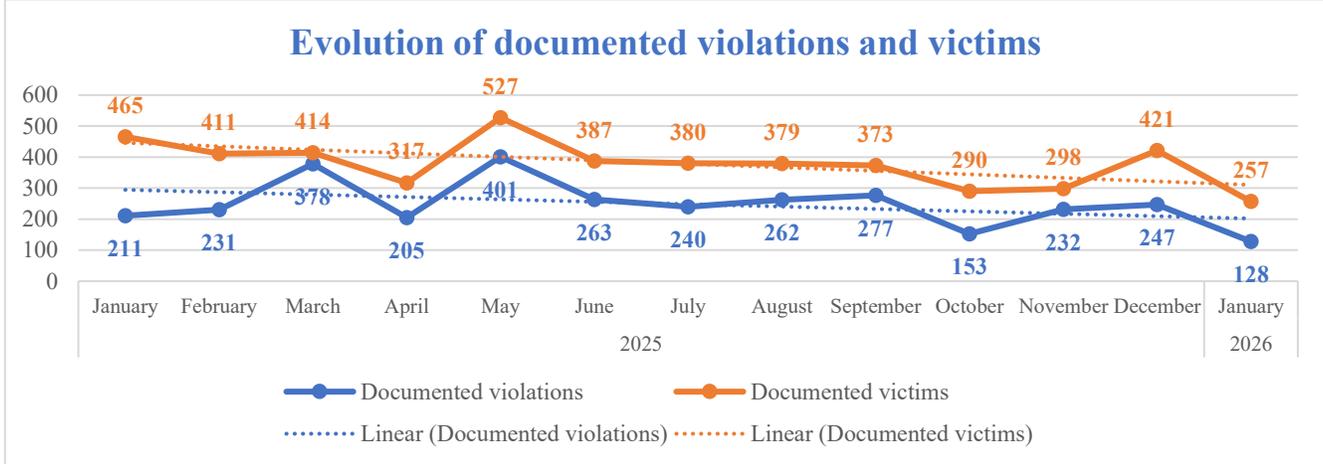
- During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **128 violations and abuses** of international human rights law (IHL) and breaches of international humanitarian law (IHL), affecting **257 victims** (including 177 men, 38 women, seven girls, 24 boys, and 11 groups of collective victims), 107 of whom suffered multiple violations.⁷ Eighty-one percent of the documented violations/abuses took place in January 2026, while the remaining violations/abuses occurred between August 2025 and December 2025. Compared to December 2025, there was a decrease

Main Trends
In total, 128 human rights violations and abuses as well as breaches of IHL affecting 257 victims (including 177 men, 38 women, seven girls, 24 boys, and 11 groups of collective victims) were documented in January 2026. This constitutes a decrease in the number of violations/abuses (-48%) and victims (-39%) compared to December 2025.

⁷ During the reporting period, 15% of men, 37% of women and 25% of boys suffered multiple violations.

both in the number of violations/abuses (-48%) and in the number of victims (-39%).⁸ 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 (43%), the right to physical and mental integrity (21%), the right to property (16%), and the right to life (9%), including extrajudicial and summary killings (5%).⁹

13. **Men** were mainly victims of arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (74%), violations/abuses of the right to physical and



mental integrity (20%), the right to property (12%) and the right to life (7%).¹⁰ **Women** were mostly victims of the right to liberty and personal integrity (55%), arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (39%), right to property (24%) and CRSV¹¹ (13%). **Girls** were victims of violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity (57%), CRSV (29%) and liberty and personal integrity (14%). **Boys** were mainly victims of arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (54%), violations/abuses of the right to life (29%) and the right to liberty and personal integrity (13%).

14. The Fertit and Haut-Oubangui Regions registered the highest number of violations/abuses (27) and the Kaga Region the highest number of victims (70). Haut-Mbomou was the most affected Prefecture in terms of violations and abuses (23 violations/abuses affecting 43 victims), primarily due to activities by the Azanikpigbe and FACA. The violations and abuses in the Fertit Region were mainly attributable to the RSF (eight abuses affecting 14 victims), while in Haut-Oubangui they were primarily linked to abuses by Azanikpigbe and violations committed by Internal Defence and Security Forces. In Kaga Region, victims were primarily affected by violations attributable to ISF, mainly involving arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards. Of

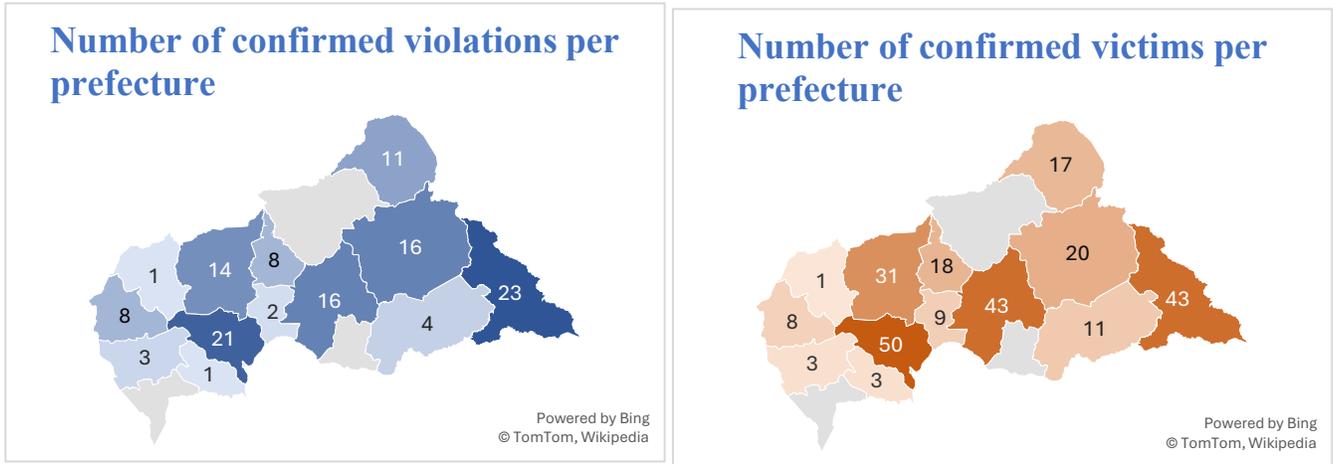
⁸ In December 2025, MINUSCA documented 247 violations and abuses affecting 421 victims.

⁹ In December 2025, 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 (22%), the recruitment and use of children (21%), the right to physical and mental integrity (17%), conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) (10%), the right to property (9%), and liberty and personal integrity (9%).

¹⁰ With regards to victims, the total of compiled percentages may exceed 100% due to some of them being victims of multiple violations.

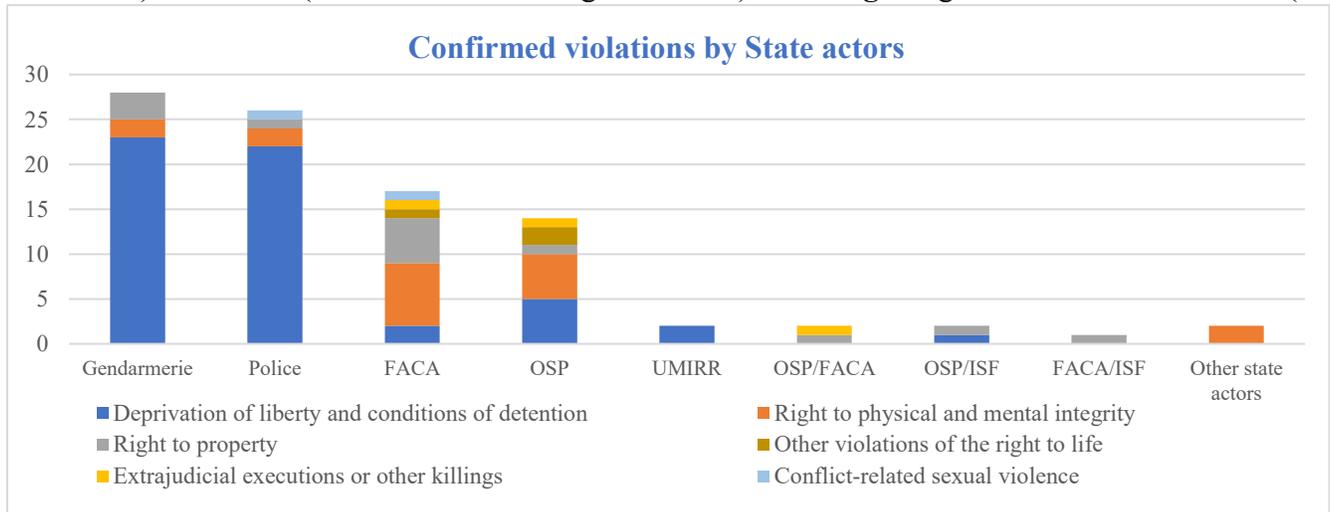
¹¹ The term “conflict-related sexual violence” refers to rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced abortion, enforced sterilization, forced marriage and any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity perpetrated against women, men, girls, or boys that is directly or indirectly linked to a conflict. See the full definition in the *Report of the United Nations Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (S/2019/280)*.

note, the high number of victims in Plateaux Region is also mainly due to arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards.



Overview of violations by type of perpetrator

- In January 2026, State actors were responsible for 94 human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 217 victims (162 men, 31 women, five girls, 14 boys, and five groups of collective victims). Compared to December 2025, a decrease was observed in both the number of violations (-14%) and the number of victims (-10%)¹².
- 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 (55), mostly attributable to the Police and the Gendarmerie; the right to physical and mental integrity (18), and the right to property (13), mostly attributable to FACA and OSP. Among State actors, main perpetrators include the Gendarmerie, responsible for the highest number of violations (28 violations affecting 80 victims),¹³ the Police (26 violations affecting 65 victims),¹⁴ FACA (17 violations affecting 24 victims)¹⁵ and OSP (14 violations affecting 22 victims). The Kaga Region was the most affected (24



¹² In December 2025, State actors committed 109 violations affecting 240 victims.

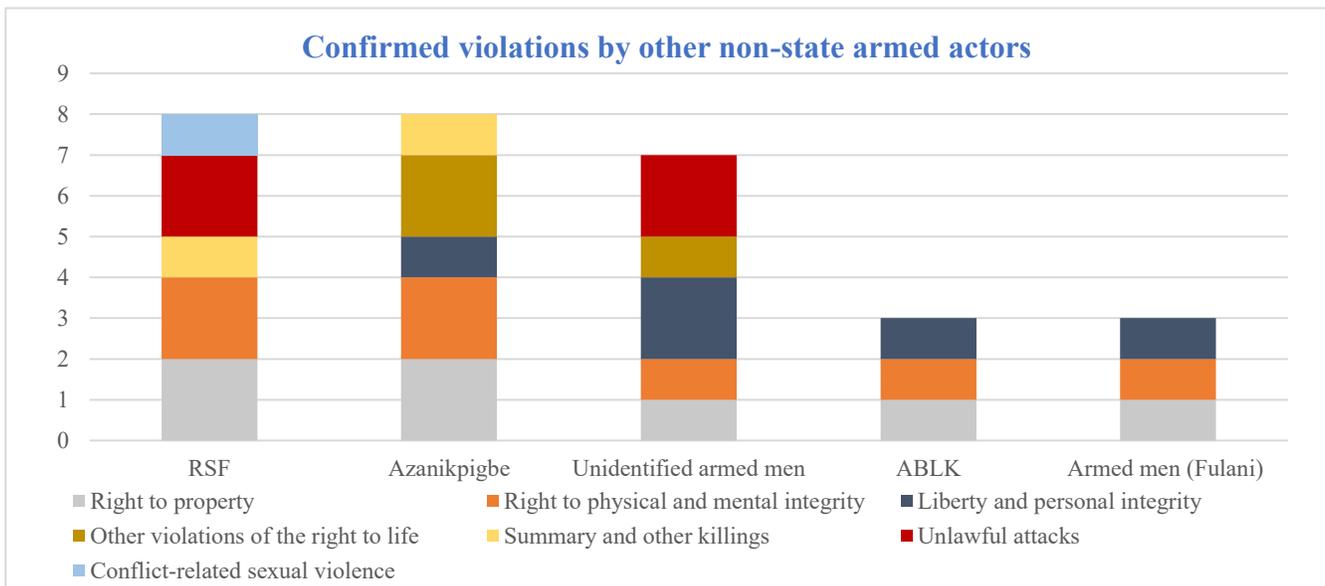
¹³ The figures for the Gendarmerie include also violations committed by its specialized units, namely the *Section de Recherches et d'Investigations* (SRI) (one violation affecting eight victims).

¹⁴ The figures for the Police include also violations committed *Office Central de Répression du Banditisme* (OCRB) (one violation affecting one victim).

¹⁵ The figures for the FACA also include violations committed by its specialized units, namely the *Garde Présidentielle*, (three violations affecting one victim).

violations affecting 69 victims), observed during detention monitoring visits which recorded a high number of incidents of arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards.

17. **Armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA** were responsible for five human rights abuses and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting three victims, all men. Compared to December 2025, this represents a significant decrease in both the number of abuses (-95%) and the number of victims (-96%),¹⁶ predominantly due to the absence of recorded cases related to the separation of children associated with armed groups in the context of operational pause of the DD process. Of note, all the documented abuses attributable to armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA were perpetrated by the UPC and were related to the right to physical and mental integrity (two abuses affecting two victims), the right to property, the right to liberty and personal security (one abuse affecting one victim each), and the summary killing of one man. These abuses took place in the **Fertit** and **Kaga** Regions (two abuses affecting one victim each), as well as in Haut-Oubangui (one abuse affecting one victim).
18. **Other non-state armed actors were responsible for 29 abuses affecting 37 victims** (12 men, seven women, two girls, 10 boys, and six groups of collective victims). In comparison to December 2025, this represents a decrease in both the number of abuses (-31%) and victims (-65%).¹⁷ This is largely due to a number of factors including fewer monitoring and documentation missions to verify human rights violations/abuses because of the liquidity crisis. Overall, documented abuses were mainly related to the right to physical and mental integrity (seven abuses affecting 13 victims), the right to life (five abuses affecting 11 victims, including three victims of summary killings), the right to property (seven abuses affecting 10 victims), the right to liberty and personal integrity (five abuses affecting seven victims), unlawful attacks (four abuses affecting four collective victims) and CRSV (one abuse affecting five victims).¹⁸ Main perpetrators include RSF (eight abuses affecting 14 victims), Azanikpigbe (eight abuses affecting 11 victims), and unidentified armed men (seven abuses affecting seven victims).



¹⁶ In December 2025, armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA committed 96 abuses affecting 76 victims.

¹⁷ In December 2025, other non-state armed actors committed 42 abuses affecting 105 victims.

¹⁸ The total compiled percentages may exceed 100% due to victims of multiple violations.

Typology of human rights violations and abuses and violations of IHL

Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV)

19. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **three CRSV cases affecting seven victims** (five women and two girls), 67% of which occurred in January 2026. The main forms of CRSV confirmed in January were attempted rape and rape. Approximately 46%¹⁹ of CRSV cases were perpetrated alongside other human rights violations and abuses, notably cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. **State actors** were responsible for two CRSV cases affecting two victims, attributed respectively to FACA in Bangui, involving the rape of an 11-year-old girl, and to the Police in Lim-Pendé Prefecture, involving the rape of a 13-year-old girl. **Other non-state armed actors** were responsible for one case affecting five victims, all attributed to the RSF. The case involved five victims who were intercepted by four RSF members. The perpetrators demanded information on men they claimed to be seeking in retaliation for the killing of a Sudanese national in October 2025 in Bili-Bili village and inquired about the location of the body. They pointed weapons at the women and threatened to rape them. The women were eventually released. It is worth noting that CRSV cases remain largely underreported.
20. To support survivors of CRSV, MINUSCA provided logistical support for the distribution of post-rape kits and other essential medicines to Zémio and Mboki (Haut-Mbomou), and Sikikédé (Vakaga) jointly with UNFPA, the national NGO Wali ti Kodro and the international NGO International Medical Corps (IMC). This initiative is meant to provide life-saving medical assistance to victims of sexual violence in these CRSV hotspots that lack adequate medical services.

Right to life

21. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **12 violations/abuses of the right to life affecting 22 victims** (12 men, three women and seven boys), including summary or extrajudicial killings (six violations/abuses affecting 11 victims, including three women one boy), death threats (four violations/abuses affecting nine victims) and enforced disappearance (two violations affecting two victims). Most violations were attributed to **State actors** (six violations affecting 10 victims, including seven victims of summary killings) and **other non-state armed actors** (five abuses affecting 11 victims, including three victims of summary killings).
22. Among **State actors**, OSP were responsible for the highest number of violations and victims (three violations affecting three victims), followed by FACA (two violations affecting three victims), while one violation affecting four victims was perpetrated jointly by FACA and OSP. For instance, on 7 January, FACA and OSP arrested and summarily executed four men suspected of criminal activity in Guérékombo village, Kémo Prefecture.
23. **Other non-state armed actors** were primarily Azanikpigbe, who were responsible for the majority of violations and victims (three abuses affecting eight victims), followed by the RSF (one abuse affecting two victims) and unidentified armed men (one abuse affecting one victim).
24. **Armed groups signatories of the APPR-RCA** were responsible for one abuse affecting one victim, which involved the arbitrary killing of a civilian man by a UPC member at the Yangouhouda mining site in Mbomou Prefecture on 24 January.
25. 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.

¹⁹ Calculated based on seven confirmed CRSV victims, of whom five victims suffered other additional human rights violations/abuses.

Deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention

26. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **55 violations related to deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention affecting 164 victims** (131 men, 15 women, 13 boys, one girl and four groups of collective victims). Most violations were related to arbitrary arrest and/or detention (46 violations affecting 154 victims), largely due to detention beyond the legal time limit for custody.
27. Beyond individual cases, monitoring of detention facilities revealed recurring structural concerns across several localities, including severe instances of overcrowding, repeated violations of categorical separation, and inadequate access to water, sanitation and food. Of particular concern was the situation in Ngaragba Prison, where 87 detainees reportedly suffer from severe malnutrition and 36 from moderate malnutrition. The termination of nutritional support as of 31 January 2026 by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) raises the need for immediate action to address the situation. Allegations of ill-treatment and torture were also documented. In Mbaïki, prison officers beat three women detainees to extract confessions. Of grave concern, between 15 December 2025 and 8 January 2026, four OCRB agents were subjected to arbitrary detention and torture by OSP elements in connection with the escape of a political figure. One of the victims remains unaccounted for, raising concerns of possible enforced disappearance, while eight civilians arrested in relation to the same case remain in detention. These developments underscore persistent gaps in safeguards against torture and arbitrary detention and the need for prompt, independent and impartial investigations.
28. 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.²⁰

Right to liberty and personal integrity

29. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **six abuses to the right to liberty and personal integrity²¹ affecting eight victims**, involving abductions and deprivation of liberty. Abuses to the right to liberty and personal integrity were committed by Anti-Balaka (one abuse affecting one victim), armed men of Fulani ethnicity (one abuse affecting two victims), the UPC (one abuse affecting one victim), Azanikpigbe (one abuse affecting one victim), and unidentified armed men (two abuses affecting three victims). Abuses of the right to liberty and personal integrity were mainly characterized by abductions and illegal detention perpetrated by armed actors, often accompanied by threats to physical or mental integrity and appropriation of property. On 26 January, Azanikpigbe members abducted a male municipal employee of the Zémio Town Hall while he was travelling to his farm. He had reportedly received prior threats by telephone, and the abduction was allegedly linked to accusations that he failed to facilitate their disarmament and return.
30. 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.

²⁰ 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.

²¹ The right to liberty and personal integrity includes protection against abduction, deprivation of liberty, and hostage-taking (violations and breaches of international humanitarian law).

Right to physical and mental integrity

31. During the period under review, MINUSCA documented **27 violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity**²² affecting **62 victims**. These included cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (16 violations/abuses affecting 36 victims), threats to physical and mental integrity (six violations/abuses affecting 16 victims), torture (two violations/abuses affecting eight victims), maiming and injury of a child (two violations/abuses affecting two victims) and one case of rape not related to conflict (one case affecting one victim).
32. **State actors** were responsible for 18 violations affecting 47 victims, perpetrated mainly by FACA elements (six violations affecting 19 victims) and OSP (five violations affecting 17 victims). On 26 December, two Sudanese nationals were apprehended by a youth self-defence group near Boromata on suspicion of RSF affiliation and subsequently handed over to OSP elements. They reportedly suffered violence and ill-treatment, resulting in serious injuries. In the absence of evidence, they were transferred to the Gendarmerie in Birao and later hospitalized due to their deteriorating health condition.
33. **Armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA** were responsible for two abuses affecting two victims, all attributed to UPC. For example, on 13 January, a 36-year-old artisanal miner was subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment by at least 15 UPC members at the Yanga PK96 mining site in Aigbando, where he was beaten, dragged on the ground, and dispossessed of money and personal belongings after being accused of selling gold without paying imposed taxes. **Other non-state armed actors** were responsible for seven abuses affecting 13 victims, primarily attributable to the RSF.
34. In line with its obligations under Article 5 of the UDHR, Article 7 of ICCPR and Articles 2 and 16 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and Articles 4 and 5 of the ACHPR, the CAR Government is expected to take concrete steps to prevent and investigate cases relating to torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. Additionally, other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment is prohibited under Article 16, paragraph 4 of the Constitution of CAR.

Right to property

35. MINUSCA documented **21 violations/abuses of the right to property**,²³ affecting **37 victims**, related to destruction or appropriation of property (18 violations/abuses affecting 33 victims) and illegal taxation (three violations/abuses affecting four victims). In most cases, violations/abuses of the right to property are associated with other violations/abuses, notably of the right to physical and mental integrity and the right to life. **State actors** were responsible for 13 violations affecting 26 victims, primarily attributable to the FACA. **Other non-state armed actors** were responsible for seven abuses affecting 10 victims, primarily attributable to Azanikpigbe and RSF, including one incident attributable to the RSF in which around 40 civilians were victims of appropriation of property.
36. **Armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA** were responsible for one abuse affecting one victim, attributed to the UPC. In the same incident involving cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of a miner on 13 January, UPC members unlawfully seized XAF 30,000, approximately USD 54, and personal belongings from a 36-year-old artisanal miner after physically assaulting him for the alleged sale of gold without paying imposed taxes.
37. 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

²² Violations related to the right to physical and mental integrity include ill-treatment, torture and maiming and injuries.

²³ The right to property includes protection from destruction or appropriation of property and illegal taxation.

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

- 38. MINUSCA documented **four unlawful attacks²⁴ affecting four collective victims**. These incidents included denial of humanitarian relief, attacks targeting civilians, and illegal occupation and attacks against protected objects. Notably, on 4 January, armed Sudanese herders, allegedly supported by RSF, attacked civilians in Matala village at around 19:00. Approximately eight armed men on horseback opened fire indiscriminately, killing a 30-year-old woman and her 3-year-old son, injuring two minors, and burning two houses. The attack reportedly triggered displacement toward the bush and Birao and was allegedly carried out in retaliation for the October 2025 killing of three Sudanese nationals attributed to OSP.
- 39. 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

40. During the reporting period, the CTFMR ²⁵ verified **13 grave child rights violations affecting 11 children** (eight boys and three girls), an 87% decrease in violations compared to the previous reporting period, during which 104 grave violations affecting 78 children were documented. The decrease could be due to the absence of recorded cases of children separated from armed groups, in the context of the operational pause of the disarmament process. It may also reflect the commitments undertaken by parties to the conflict (Government, 3R, UPC and MPC) under the N’Djamena Accord facilitated by the Chadian Government, including pledges to disarm and return to the 2019 Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation.

Act to Protect Campaign
Through the “ Act to Protect ” campaign, 80 peacekeepers (55 men and 25 women) were trained on the protection of children during armed conflict. Similar trainings and awareness sessions were delivered to 2,168 local authorities (1,168 men and 1,000 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.

- 41. Of the 13 violations verified, 62% (8) occurred during the reporting period. Unidentified armed individuals were accountable for 62% of the violations (8), followed by state actors 23% (3) and armed groups 15% (2).
- 42. Violations documented included: Killing (3), maiming (3), rape and other forms of sexual violence (2), abduction (3) and denial of humanitarian access (2). Unidentified armed individuals committed (8) grave

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ 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.

child rights violations, governmental forces committed (3): ISF (2) and FACA (1), and armed groups committed (2): Azande Ani-Kpi Gbe (2). Haut-Mbomou and Nana-Mambéré were the most affected Prefectures with (4) grave child rights violations, followed by Vakaga (2), Bangui, Lim-Pende, and Ouham (one each) Prefectures.

Human Rights Promotion and Capacity-Building

43. During the period under review, MINUSCA organised or took part in 82 human rights-related activities (awareness-raising, advocacy, trainings, and capacity-building workshops) across 14 Prefectures²⁶ benefitting 2,278 individuals (1,368 men, 798 women, 54 boys and 58 girls). Participants included, among others, national and local authorities, representatives and members of civil society, human rights 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, risks and responsibilities related to the post-electoral process, the protection of children, the peace process, MINUSCA’s mandate, the prevention of CRSV and gender-based violence (SGBV), transhumance issues, the fight against hate speech and human rights in detention.
44. Of these, HRD participated in or organized 16 post-elections-related activities (awareness-raising, capacity-building and trainings) across nine Prefectures,²⁷ benefitting 612 individuals (379 men and 233 women) in January 2026. Of the 16 post-elections-related activities, nine activities consisted of two-day capacity building sessions targeting defence and security forces (FACA and ISF), representatives of *Comités de mise en œuvre préfectoral* (CMOP), community leaders, and Human Rights Fora, with a focus on their respective roles and responsibilities in the post-electoral process. Seven additional activities were awareness-raising sessions and roundtable discussions aimed at preventing post-electoral violence with an emphasis on human rights risks, and the peaceful resolution of disputes. These activities targeted local authorities, electoral stakeholders, and community members. Furthermore, HRD provided logistical support to local authorities for field missions to Bamingui-Bangoran Prefecture aimed at easing post-electoral tensions.
45. The HRD conducted 51 monitoring visits to detention centres and facilities in 10 Prefectures,²⁸ during which it documented that 130 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)

46. During the period under review, 44 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 629 beneficiaries including 158 ISF (89 Police officers and 69 Gendarmes), 459 FACA officers, and 12 Corrections officers from the Ministry of Justice.
47. Beneficiaries were provided with logistical, financial, and technical support, including air and ground transportation for non-UN security forces, to facilitate various redeployments as well as missions to and from Bangui to different regions, benefitting the reinforcement of State authority.
48. 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’s

²⁶ Bamingui-Bangoran, Bangui, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Kémo, Lim-Pendé, Mambéré, Mbomou, Nana-Grébizi, Nana-Mambéré, Ouaka, Ouham, Ouham-Fafa, and Vakaga.

²⁷ Bamingui-Bangoran, Bangui, Haute-Kotto, Kémo, Mbomou, Nana-Grébizi, Nana-Mambéré, Ouham and Vakaga.

²⁸ Bamingui-Bangoran, Bangui, Haut-Mbomou, Haute-Kotto, Mbomou, Nana-Grébizi, Ouaka, Ouham, Ouham-Fafa, and Vakaga.

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.