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United Nations Multidimensional
Integrated Stabilization Mission in the
Central African Republic

HUMAN RIGHTS DIVISION

Monthly Report: Human Rights Situation

March 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 March 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. In March, the security situation in the Central African Republic was characterised by persistent armed group activity, transhumance-related tensions, and intercommunal violence with implications for the protection of civilians and the respect of human rights. These dynamics were further exacerbated by cross-border security threats, particularly along the Sudanese border in addition to ongoing military operations.
2. On the political front, on 13 March, President Faustin-Archange Touadéra signed a decree convening the second round of legislative elections and by-elections for 26 April. However, opposition actors expressed concerns regarding the transparency of the process due to delays in the publication of results of municipal and regional election held on 28 December 2025. On 30 March, President Faustin-Archange Touadéra was sworn-in for a seven-year term marking the start of the Seventh Republic. In his address, he emphasized the importance of national unity, reconciliation, restoration of state authority, and socio-economic transformation. Meanwhile, on 27 March, 95 former combatants of *Retour, Réclamation, Réhabilitation* (3R) and *Unité pour la Paix en Centrafrique* (UPC) began training at the National Police Academy for their reintegration as Water and Forestry agents.
3. In **Equateur Region**,¹ the 3R remained active. In Zotoua (25 km south of Bouar), 3R members awaiting participation in the disarmament process, continued to impose illegal taxation on livestock. Tensions were further heightened by the reported killing on 24 March of four artisanal miners and burning of a camp in Zotoua-Banguerem (55km South of Bouar) by suspected 3R members. The incident followed prior clashes between 3R groups in the area, including one group reportedly operating in collaboration with other security personnel (OSP), which raises concerns over the involvement of armed group members alongside State-affiliated actors, with implications for accountability.

¹ The Equateur Region includes the Mambéré, Mambéré-Kadei, Nana-Mambéré, and Sangha-Mbaéré Prefectures, as per Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021.

4. In **Fertit Region**,² the security situation was marked by the continued presence of armed groups and intensified military operations by State forces, including the *Forces armées centrafricaines* (FACA) and OSP with implications for respect of human rights. In Vakaga Prefecture, particularly in Am-Dafock (60 km north-east of Birao), the presence of the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) of Sudan remains a major concern with reports of incursions, attempted establishment of checkpoints, and recruitment of local youth. The situation was further compounded by alleged human rights violations involving State actors. On 27 February, in Ouanda-Djallé (160 km south of Birao), FACA elements opened fire on civilians following an altercation killing three persons and injuring 10 others, including minors. OSP operations conducted since 26 March against *Front Populaire pour la Renaissance de la Centrafricaine* (FPRC) members in the Gounda area (145 km south of Birao) reportedly led to the killing of around nine fighters and the transfer of three others to Sikikédé, two of whom were subsequently killed. Security concerns were amplified in Sikikédé, Tiringoulou (84 km south-east of Sikikédé), and Gordil (145 km south-west of Birao) following threats by armed groups against FACA positions.
5. Concurrently, incidents involving self-defence group known as “*Wagner noirs*” constituted significant protection risks, including the killing of a civilian and injury to two others in Am-Dafock on 25 March. These groups, reportedly composed of civilian recruits trained with support from OSP highlight risks related to the militarisation of civilians and accountability gaps. In the northern part of Haute-Kotto Prefecture, near the Vakaga border, clashes between OSP and Sudanese armed elements on the night of 31 March to 1 April along the Sam-Ouandja (260 km north-east of Bria) – Ouanda-Djallé (65 km north-west of Sam-Ouandja) axis, as well as increased OSP deployments along key routes, contributed to a climate of fear with implications for civilian movement and livelihoods.
6. In **Haut-Oubangui Region**,³ the security situation was marked by activities of the *Azandé Ani Kpi Gbé* (Azanikpigbe), as well as military operations conducted by FACA and OSP. In Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, on 10 March, Azanikpigbe members ambushed a joint FACA-OSP patrol near Kadjemah (37km SW of Obo), resulting in casualties on both sides. In Zémio (157km SW of Obo) and surrounding areas, tensions were further heightened by the arrest and subsequent release of a humanitarian worker, which generated fears of potential retaliation by armed elements.
7. In **Kaga Region**,⁴ the security situation remained relatively calm but marked by localized incidents and persistent protection concerns linked to transhumance and mining activities. In Ouaka Prefecture, particularly in Bambari and surrounding areas, cases of illegal taxation by FACA, gendarmes, and police at illegal checkpoints continued to be reported. On 26 March, in Ndassima mining sites (60km North-East of Bambari), members of a self-defence group known as “*Wagner noir*” reportedly operating alongside OSP, opened fire on civilians killing at least four artisanal miners. The incident triggered retaliatory violence, including the destruction of the Ndjoubissi town hall, leading to heightened tensions and widespread panic. In Nana-Grébizi Prefecture, incidents involving armed men, including abductions, hostage-taking, and movements of armed elements around Kaga-Bandoro were noted. On 3 March, in Grevai (30km E of Kaga-Bandoro), several civilians were abducted by unidentified armed men while transhumance related tensions continued to raise risks of intercommunal violence.
8. In **Plateaux Region**,⁵ on 11 March, unidentified armed elements attacked a FACA position in Bogoula (53km north-west of Bangui), injuring two soldiers. The presence of armed men along transhumance

² The Fertit Region includes the Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto, and Vakaga Prefectures, as per the *Gov. decree No. 21001*, January 2021.

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

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

⁵ The Plateaux Region includes Ombella M’Poko and Lobaye Prefectures, as per the *Gov. decree No. 21001*, January 2021.

corridors and the targeting of civilians raised serious concerns. At the same time, post-electoral tensions were observed in Bossembélé (145km north-west of Bangui) following the confirmation of legislative results, leading authorities to deploy security forces and restrict planned demonstrations.

9. In **Yadé Region**,⁶ continued armed group activity and transhumance-related violence remained major concerns. In Ouham-Pendé and Lim-Pendé Prefectures, 3R members were involved in multiple incidents, including abductions, killings, conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) and the establishment of illegal checkpoints. In Ouham Prefecture, attacks by Anti-Balaka members affiliated to the *Coalition des Patriotes pour le Changement* (CPC) and *Front de défense des libertés publiques* (FDLP) as well as intercommunal clashes between herders and farmers resulted in civilian casualties and displacement. Operations by State actors against suspected armed group members also raised concerns, particularly in the context of joint operations involving armed group members outside formal command and control structures. From 11 to 13 March, joint operations involving FACA, OSP, and some UPC members used as proxies in Bowaye (60km north-east of Bossangoa) resulted in the destruction of civilian property and forced displacement, underscoring the protection concerns associated with the continued presence in Kouki (80 km north of Bossangoa) of UPC awaiting demobilization. This raises the need to accelerate the disarmament and demobilisation of these elements while ensuring effective supervision and control over their movements and activities. Separately, on 18 March, in Kouki, a commander of the FDLP, closely associated with the group's leader Florent Kema and suspected of serious abuses against civilians, was reportedly arrested by FACA, transferred to Bossangoa without judicial notification, and handed over to OSP. At the time of reporting, his exact location was unknown.

Significant human rights-related developments

10. During the reporting period, national authorities continued efforts to strengthen judicial capacity and institutional frameworks related to the rule of law. On 13 March, the Minister of Justice issued a decree integrating 40 newly trained court registrars into judicial institutions, increasing the overall number of registrars deployed across the country and improving the functioning of courts, particularly in provincial jurisdictions. This measure is expected to enhance case management, support the separation of judicial and prosecutorial functions, and contribute to addressing longstanding barriers to access to justice.
11. On 26 March, during the High-Level Interactive Dialogue on the human rights situation in the Central African Republic organised by the Human Rights Council, national authorities, international partners, and civil society representatives reaffirmed the central role of the *Accord Politique pour la Paix et la Réconciliation* (APPR-RCA) and transitional justice processes in advancing accountability, reconciliation, and durable peace. Discussions highlighted progress in the gradual restoration of State authority, ongoing efforts related to disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation (DDRR), and the strengthening of justice institutions, while underlining persistent challenges, including continued human rights violations/abuses and the need to ensure effective implementation of accountability mechanisms. Stakeholders emphasized the importance of sustained national and international engagement to consolidate gains and reinforce victim-centred approaches to justice and reconciliation.

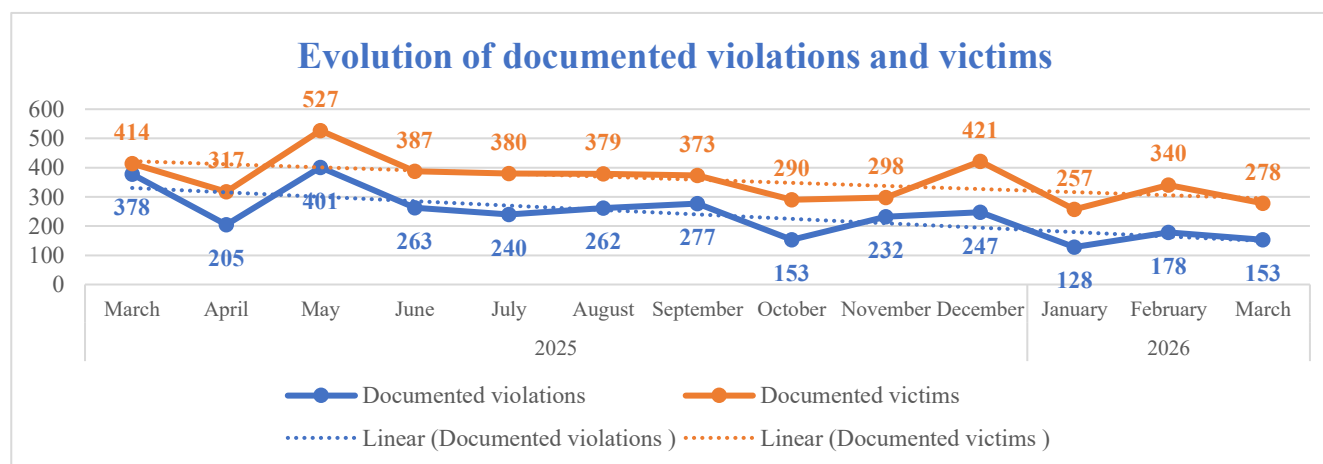
⁶ The Yadé Region includes the Lim-Pendé, Ouham, and Ouham-Pendé Prefectures, as per the *Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021*.

Human Rights Violations and Abuses and Breaches of International Humanitarian Law

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| <p>12. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented 153 violations and abuses of international human rights law (IHRL) and breaches of international humanitarian law (IHL), affecting 278 victims (including 174 men, 33 women, 28 girls, 26 boys, and 17 groups of collective victims), 38 of whom suffered multiple violations. Fifty-six percent of the documented violations/abuses took place in March 2026, while the remaining violations/abuses occurred between 2000 and January 2026. Compared to February 2026, both the number of violations/abuses (-14%) and victims (-18%) decreased.⁷ 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 (33%), the right to physical and mental integrity (15%), recruitment and use of children (15%), CRSV (11%), and the right to liberty and personal integrity (11%).⁸</p> | <p>Main Trends</p> <p>In total, 153 human rights violations and abuses as well as breaches of IHL affecting 278 victims (including 174 men, 33 women, 28 girls, 26 boys, and 17 groups of collective victims) were documented in March 2026. This constitutes a decrease in both the number of violations (-14%) and the number of victims (-18%) compared to February 2026.</p> |
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Main Trends

In total, **153 human rights violations and abuses** as well as breaches of IHL **affecting 278 victims** (including **174 men, 33 women, 28 girls, 26 boys, and 17 groups of collective victims**) were documented in March 2026. This constitutes a **decrease** in both the number of violations (-14%) and the number of victims (-18%) compared to February 2026.

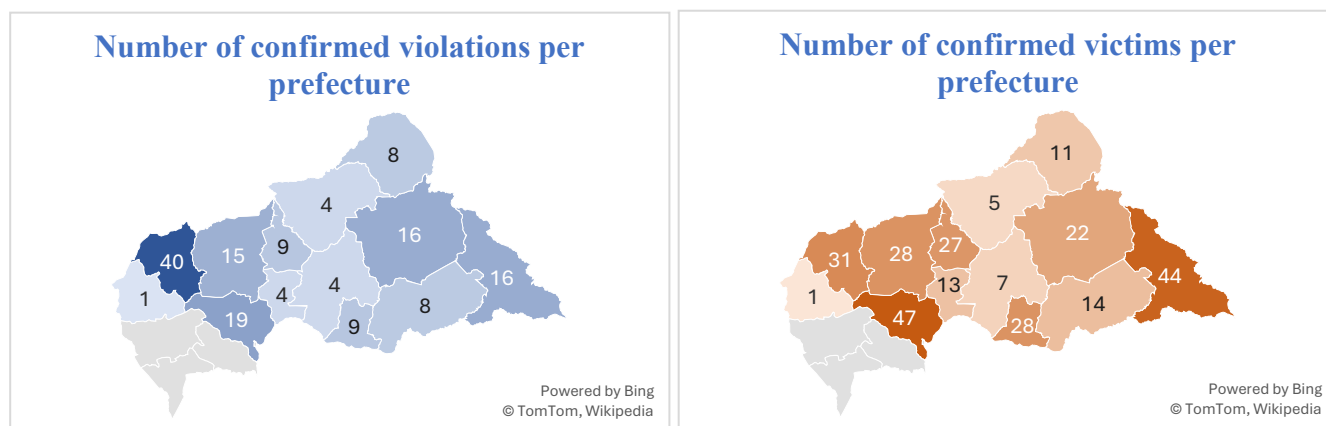


13. **Men** were mainly victims of arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (71%), violations/abuses of the right to property (14%) and the right to physical and mental integrity (14%). **Women** were mostly victims of arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (24%), CRSV (21%), violations/abuses of the right to property (18%) and violations to the right to physical and mental integrity (15%). **Girls** were primarily victims of CRSV (57%), recruitment and use of children (39%), and violations/abuses of the right to liberty and personal integrity (39%). **Boys** were mainly victims of recruitment and use of children (46%), violations/abuses of the right to property (35%) and to liberty and personal integrity (23%).

⁷ In February 2026, MINUSCA documented 178 violations and abuses affecting 340 victims.

⁸ In February 2026, 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 (29%), the right to physical and mental integrity (16%), CRSV (14%), and the right to property (10%).

14. The **Yadé** Region registered the highest number of violations/abuses (53 violations/abuses affecting 56 victims) due to violations related to the recruitment and use of children all committed by 3R (19 abuses affecting 19 victims). The **Haut-Oubangui** Region registered the highest number of victims (33 violations/abuses affecting 86 victims), due to violations related to arbitrary arrest and/or detention, as well as detention conditions not complying with national and international standards (18 violations affecting 48 victims). Overall, Ouham-Pendé was the most affected Prefecture in terms of number of violations and abuses (33 violations/abuses affecting 19 victims) and Haut-Mbomou was the most affected Prefecture in terms of victims (16 violations/abuses affecting 44 victims).⁹



Overview of violations by type of perpetrator

15. For the period under review, **State actors were responsible for 99 human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 221 victims** (157 men, 19 women, 14 girls, 14 boys, and 17 groups of collective victims). The patterns remained broadly consistent with those observed in February 2026, with a slight decrease in the number of violations (-9%) and victims (-12%).¹⁰ The main violations perpetrated by State actors were related to arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (53), mostly attributable to the Gendarmerie and the Police; the right to physical and mental integrity (21); the right to property (12); and CRSV (7). Among State actors, while acting alone, the FACA committed the highest number of violations (38 violations affecting 67 victims),¹¹ mainly related to violation to the right to physical and mental integrity, while the Police was responsible for the highest number of victims (20 violations affecting 67 victims).¹² The Gendarmerie was responsible for 22 violations affecting 60 victims,¹³ the OSP for 19 violations affecting 48 victims,¹⁴ and Prison authorities were responsible for four violations affecting nine victims. Most of the violations committed by State actors occurred in **Haut-Oubangui**

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ In February 2026, the HRD documented 109 violations affecting 251 victims by State actors.

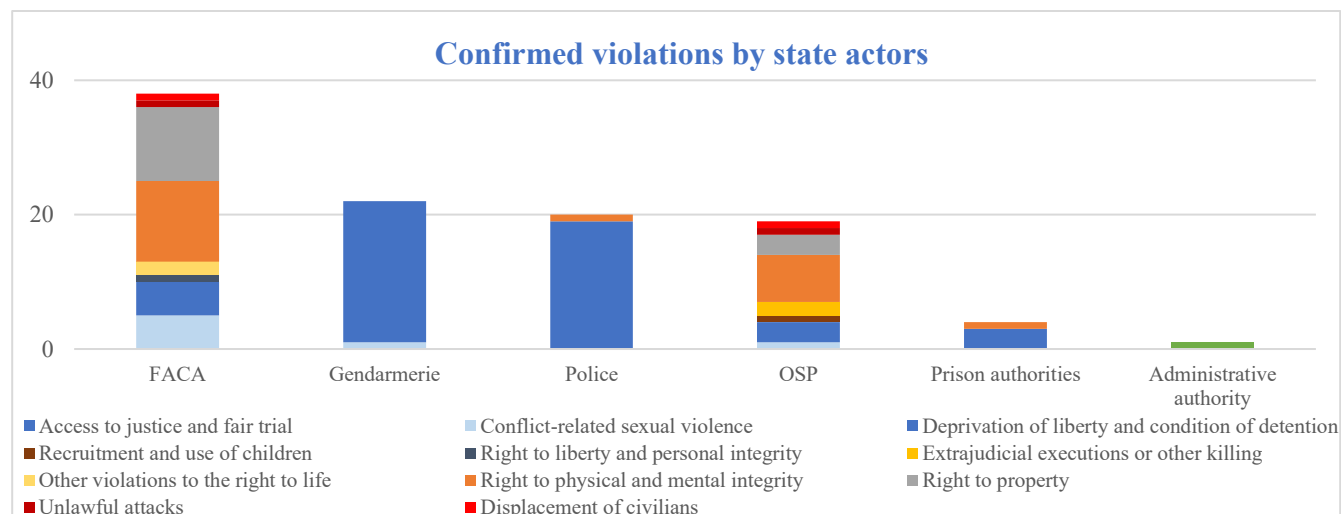
¹¹ The figures for the FACA include violations committed by its specialised units, namely the Garde présidentielle (one violation affecting one victim), as well as violations jointly committed with OSP and/or ISF (eight violations and 33 victims).

¹² The figures for the Gendarmerie include violations committed by its specialised units, namely the *Brigade de Recherche et d'Intervention* (BRI) (one violations affecting three victims).

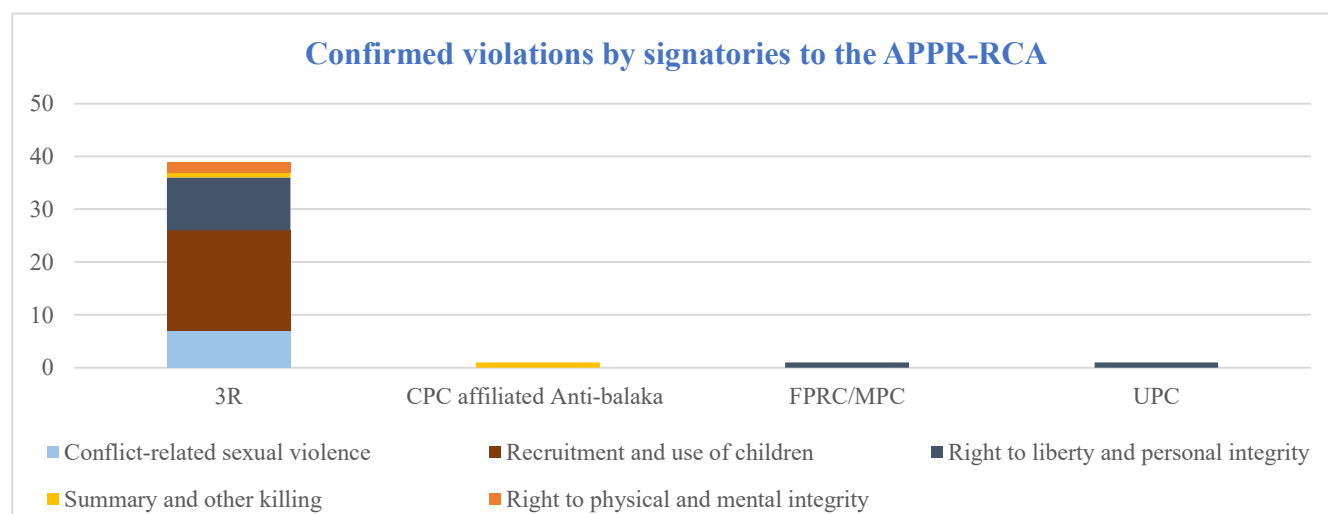
¹³ The figures for the Police include violations committed by its specialised units, namely the *Office Central de Répression du Banditisme* (OCRB) (one violation affecting 14 victims).

¹⁴ The figures for the OSP include the violations committed by the OSP alone as well as violations jointly committed with FACA or/and ISF (six violations affecting 31 victims).

Region (28 violations affecting 84 victims),¹⁵ mostly due to the high number of arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards.



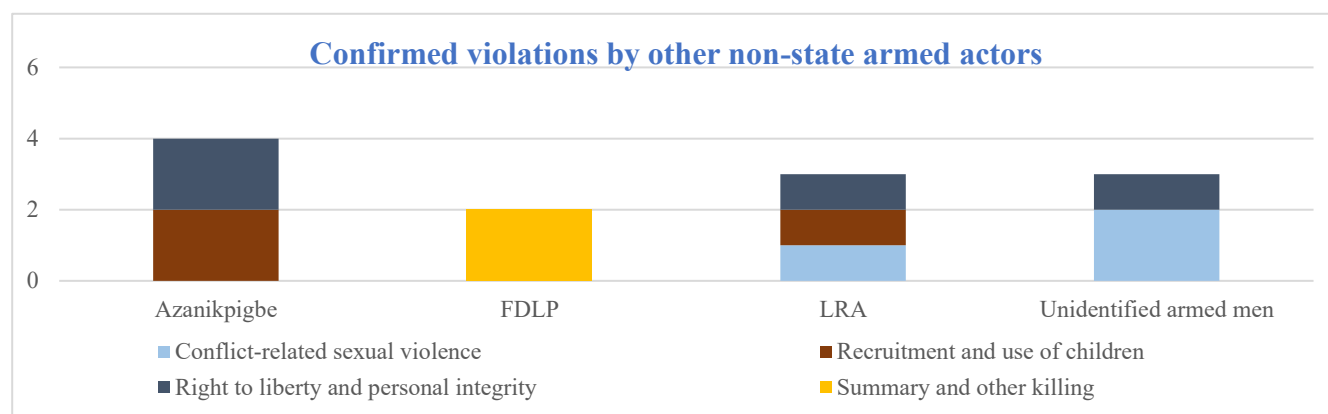
16. **Armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA were responsible for 42 human rights abuses and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 46 victims** (14 men, 11 women, 10 girls and 11 boys), mainly attributed to the 3R (39 abuses affecting 32 victims). In comparison to February 2026,¹⁶ this represents an increase of abuses (+62%) and victims (+12%), primarily due to an increase in abuses by the 3R and UPC despite their commitments in the 19 April 2025 N'Djamena Agreement, and abuses documented among children associated with armed groups released through the DDR process. The main abuses perpetrated by armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA were related to recruitment and use of children (19), the right to liberty and personal integrity (12), CRSV (seven), the right to life (two summary executions), as well as the right to physical and mental integrity (two). A majority of the abuses committed by armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA took place in the **Yadé** Region (86%).
17. **Other non-state armed actors were responsible for 12 abuses affecting 12 victims** (three men, three women, four girls, and two boys). In comparison to February 2026, this represents a significant decrease



¹⁵ In February 2026, the Haut-Oubangui and the Yadé Regions registered the highest number of violations/abuses (47 and 41, respectively) and the Kaga and Yadé Regions the highest number of victims (83 and 81, respectively).

¹⁶ In February 2026, the HRD documented 26 abuses affecting 41 victims by armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA.

of abuses (-72%) and victims (-75%),¹⁷ mainly due to a relative decreased in incidents involving the Azanikpigbe. This decline also reflects a return to pre-election levels, following a surge in violations attributed to the group during December 2025. Abuses were mainly related to the right to liberty and personal integrity (four abuses affecting seven victims), CRSV (three abuses affecting six victims), recruitment and use of children (three abuses affecting three victims) and the right to life (two abuses affecting four victims, all killings). Perpetrators include the Azanikpigbe (four abuses affecting two victims), LRA (three abuses affecting one victim), the FDLR (two abuses affecting four victims) and unidentified armed men (three abuses affecting five victims).



Typology of human rights violations and abuses and violations of IHL

Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV)

18. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **17 CRSV cases affecting 23 victims** (seven women and 16 girls aged 10 to 17), 29% of which occurred in March 2026. The main form of CRSV continued to be rape, followed by sexual slavery. Fifty-two percent of the CRSV cases were perpetrated alongside other human rights violations and abuses such as abduction, recruitment and use of children and deprivation of liberty. The main perpetrators were 3R, with seven cases affecting four women and six girls aged 14 to 16. All minor victims were also recruited and used by 3R in the Ouham-Pendé Prefecture. **State actors** were responsible for seven cases affecting one woman and six girls aged between 10 and 17, mainly attributed to FACA elements (five cases affecting five victims). **Other non-state armed actors** were responsible for three cases affecting two women and four girls aged between 12 and 16. It is worth noting that CRSV cases remain largely underreported.
19. To strengthen community awareness and support survivors of CRSV, MINUSCA conducted three community training activities in the Ouham, Kémo and Nana-Gribizi Prefectures, reaching a total of 113 participants, including 29 women. These activities focused on human rights and post-electoral violence prevention, stigma reduction and survivor-centred approaches as well as medical and psychosocial support mechanisms. MINUSCA encouraged peer-to-peer awareness-raising and distributed solar radios to support wider community outreach.

Right to life

20. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **eight violations/abuses of the right to life affecting 15 victims** (10 men and five women), including summary or extrajudicial killings (six violations/abuses affecting eight men and five women) and death threats (two violations/abuses affecting two victims). Most violations were attributed to **State actors** (four violations affecting seven victims,

¹⁷ In February 2026, the HRD documented 43 abuses affecting 48 victims by other non-state armed actors.

including five victims of extrajudicial killings). The OSP were responsible for the highest number of violations and victims (two violations affecting five victims, all victims of extrajudicial killings). **Armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA** were responsible for two abuses affecting four victims, including a summary killing of three victims attributed to the 3R and one summary killing of one victim attributed to CPC-affiliated Anti-Balaka. **Other non-state armed actors** were responsible for two abuses affecting four victims, all victims of summary killing attributable to the FDLR. On 2 March, FDLR members attacked a mining site in Fiessa (20 km east of Markounda) near the Chad border, killing two men and one woman of Chadian nationality.

21. 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

22. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **50 violations related to deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention affecting 146 victims** (123 men, eight women, two boys, and 13 groups of collective victims). Most violations were related to arbitrary arrest and/or detention (36 affecting 123 victims), largely due to detention beyond the legal time limit for custody documented during monitoring visits.
23. The detention conditions across several facilities/centres continued to raise serious concerns, marked by persistent structural deficiencies and recurrent violations of detainees' rights. For instance, at the Gendarmerie of Mobaye, Basse-Kotto Prefecture, nine detainees were held in a single cell lacking ventilation and natural light and were forced to sleep on the floor. In Bangassou, Mbomou Prefecture, severe overcrowding at the Prison resulted in minors being held together with adults, in violation of appropriate separation standards. Similar issues were observed in Kaga-Bandoro, Nana-Grébizi Prefecture, and Alindao, Basse-Kotto Prefecture, where inadequate infrastructure, including the use of a former residential house, contributed to poor hygiene and overcrowding. The absence of dedicated detention facilities in several locations resulted in convicted prisoners being held alongside individuals in police custody, further exacerbating conditions, alongside detention beyond legal custody limits. Despite these challenges, some positive developments were noted. Conditions and procedural compliance were assessed as satisfactory at the Nana-Bakassa Gendarmerie, Ouham Prefecture, notably due to improved infrastructure and technical support provided by MINUSCA. In addition, sustained MINUSCA advocacy secured the release of two detainees in Bangui who had already served their sentences but remained in detention, as well as two Fulani herders unlawfully detained for over one month in Bangassou and Bakouma, Mbomou Prefecture.
24. 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.¹⁸

¹⁸ Additional national texts protecting persons in custody and detainees: Decree n°160090 on standard internal regulations applicable to prisons in the Central African Republic, decree n°160087 on the organization and operation of prisons in the Central African Republic and determining their internal regulations, as well as decree n°160088 redefining the framework of the prison administration.

Right to liberty and personal integrity

25. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **17 abuses to the right to liberty and personal integrity¹⁹ affecting 33 victims**, mainly involving abductions. The main perpetrators were the 3R (10 abuses affecting 14 victims). Violations and abuses related to the right to liberty and personal integrity are often linked to other violations, such as forced recruitment, CRSV, or appropriation of property. On 7 March, approximately 50 members of the 3R abducted two men from Bougoula on the Boali-Poste axis, Ombella-M'Poko Prefecture. One was killed between 9 and 10 March because the victim's family failed to pay the XAF 3 million (about USD 2,984) demanded as a ransom while the second victim was released on 12 March after his family paid an additional ransom.
26. 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

27. During the period under review, MINUSCA documented **23 violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity²⁰ affecting 34 victims**, including cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment (14 violations/abuses affecting 20 victims), maiming and injuries (four violations/abuses affecting four victims) and torture (five violation affecting 10 victims). **State actors** were responsible for 21 violations affecting 31 victims, perpetrated mainly by FACA (11 violations affecting 19 victims). **Armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA** were responsible for two abuses affecting three victims, all attributed to the 3R. On 21 March, in Delembé (50km S of Birao), Vakaga Prefecture, approximately 10 OSP elements, accompanied by self-defence members from Birao, arrested three young men in connection with a suspected robbery. The victims were detained, tied up, and subjected to torture, including beatings with rifle butts, before their release on the same day.
28. 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.

Right to property

29. MINUSCA documented **12 violations/abuses of the right to property,²¹ affecting 48 victims**, most related to destruction or appropriation of property. All violations were attributed to **State actors**. Violations were mainly perpetrated by FACA, acting alone or jointly with the OSP or ISF (11 violations affecting 47 victims). On 8 March 2026, in Biti (10 km south of Obo), Haut-Oubangui, eight OSP elements and two FACA soldiers allegedly looted and destroyed property of eight families. They also seized the sum of XAF 253,000, (about USD 445), clothing, electronic devices, and food supplies, while destroying additional personal belongings and provisions.
30. Pursuant to Article 17 of the UDHR and Article 14 of the ACHPR, the CAR Government is expected to take measures to protect the right to property of all individuals living on its territory. Furthermore, Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions, the Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts (Protocol II), as well as Article 8 of the Rome Statute, prohibit the parties to the conflict from targeting civilian property and protected property.

¹⁹ The right to liberty and personal integrity includes protection against abduction, deprivation of liberty, and hostage-taking (violations and breaches of international humanitarian law).

²⁰ Violations related to the right to physical and mental integrity include ill-treatment, torture and maiming and injuries.

²¹ The right to property includes protection from destruction or appropriation of property and illegal taxation.

Unlawful attacks

31. MINUSCA documented **one unlawful attack**²² affecting one group of collective victims, involving illegal occupation and attack on protected objects.
32. From 11 to 13 March 2026, a joint force of FACA, OSP and UPC members carried out military operations in Bowaye, Ouham Prefecture, during which they vandalized and looted a health centre, including the seizure of medication and valuable items after medical staff had fled. The operation also resulted in the burning of two houses, the seizure of two motorcycles belonging to a municipal councillor, and the forced displacement of the population. The UPC members involved in these incidents have been present in Kouki since 23 June 2025 awaiting the disarmament and demobilisation exercise.
33. Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions, the Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts (Protocol II), as well as Articles 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute, prohibit parties to the conflict from carrying out indiscriminate attacks against protected persons and property.

Children in Armed Conflict

34. During the reporting period, the CTFMR²³ verified **60 grave child rights violations affecting 35 children** (26 girls and 9 boys), a 54% increase compared to the previous reporting period, during which 39 violations affecting 21 children were documented. The increase in March is due to the number of children verified to be associated with 3R following DD operations in Ouham-Pende Prefecture. All the escapees were victims of multiple violations, particularly abduction, recruitment and use, and sexual violence.
35. Of the 60 violations verified, 13% occurred during the reporting period. Twelve children (eight girls and four boys) were victims of multiple violations. The **main perpetrators were armed groups, which accounted for 67% of the violations (40)**, predominantly perpetrating recruitment and use of children, rape, and abduction. **State actors and pro-governmental actors** were responsible for 28% of the violations (17), while **other unidentified armed individuals** accounted for 5% (three). Armed groups committed 40 violations, with responsibility attributable to the 3R (34), Azanikpigbe (four) and LRA (two). State actors and pro-governmental actors committed 17 violations attributable to the FACA (10), OSP (three), ISF (two) and to a state actor-affiliated local self-defence group (two). Unidentified armed individuals were responsible for three violations. The violations documented included: recruitment and use (23), killing (one), maiming (seven), rape and other forms of sexual violence (17), abduction (11) and attack against hospitals (one).

Act to Protect Campaign

Through the “**Act to Protect**” campaign, **347 peacekeepers** (287 men and 60 women) were trained on the protection of children during armed conflict. Similar trainings and awareness sessions were delivered to **247 local authorities** (140 men and 107 women), including FACA and ISF, community members and leaders, youth leaders, members of local peace committees, and members of INGOs and NGOs, with a view to enabling them to engage in the protection of children.

²² 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.

²³ 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.

36. Ouham-Pendé was the most affected Prefecture with 33 violations, followed by Vakaga (nine), Haut-Mbomou (six), Nana-Grébizi (three), Haute-Kotto (two), Lim-Pende (two), Ouaka (two), Ouham (one), Ombella Mpoko (one), Basse Kotto (one) Prefectures.

Human Rights Promotion and Capacity-Building

37. During the period under review, the **HRD organised 63 activities** (awareness-raising, advocacy, trainings, and capacity-building workshops) across **14 Prefectures**,²⁴ **benefitting 2,120 individuals (including 1,185 men and 935 women)**. Participants included national and local authorities, representatives and members of civil society, human rights defenders, youth and women's organisations, justice and correctional actors, detainees, FACA, ISF, students, community and religious leaders, among others. The activities focused on human rights and international humanitarian law, the checklist for human rights defenders, the protection of children, the peace process, MINUSCA's mandate, the prevention of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and CRSV, the justice system, and human rights in detention.
38. **The HRD conducted 65 monitoring visits to detention centres and facilities in 11 Prefectures**,²⁵ **and documented 111 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)

39. During the period under review, 34 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 220 beneficiaries including 86 ISF (44 Gendarmes and 42 Police officers), 100 FACA officers, 28 Corrections officers from the Ministry of Justice, five officers from anti-fraud unit and one Commissioner from the National Commission for Border Management.
40. Beneficiaries were provided with logistical and technical support, including air and ground transportation for redeployment and missions to and from Bambari, Bambouti, Bangassou, Bangui, Bembéré, Bossangoa, Bouar, Bria, Carnot, Dembia, Kaga-Bandoro, Mboki, Paoua, Rafai, Sam-Ouandja/ Ouadda/ Ouanda-Djallé, and Yalinga. The risk assessments allowed MINUSCA's SSR Service to organize trainings for 25 agents of the joint border patrol post and line ministries operating within the Bembéré Joint Border Patrol Post (Lim-Pendé).
41. The risks identified in these assessments were deemed low and medium. Based on these assessments, two of the screened individuals were excluded for allegations of human rights violations and MINUSCA support was approved with a set of recommendations and mitigation measures, including the need to continuously build the capacity of the non-UN security forces on international human rights law, international humanitarian law and the necessary skills and techniques in maintaining and restoring law and order.

²⁴ Bamingui-Bangoran, Bangui, Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Haute-Kotto, Kémo, Lim-Pendé, Mambéré-Kadéï, Mbomou, Nana-Grébizi, Nana-Mambéré, Ouham, Ouaka, and Vakaga.

²⁵ Bamingui-Bangoran, Bangui, Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Haute-Kotto, Kémo, Mbomou, Nana-Grébizi, Ouham, Ouaka, and Vakaga.