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United Nations Multidimensional
Integrated Stabilization Mission in the
Central African Republic

April – June 2025

HUMAN RIGHTS QUARTERLY BRIEF ON THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

HIGHLIGHTS

- Agreement signed between the Central African Government and the 3R and UPC armed groups on 19 April 2025, in N'Djamena, Chad.
- Key advancements in CVJRR's efforts to resume operations: Official swearing-in of commissioners and establishment of the new board and sub-committee.
- Transfer of Armel Sayo, a former Minister and leader of the Coalition militaire pour le salut du peuple et le redressement (CMSPR) and of the former Révolution et Justice (RJ) armed group, from Cameroon to Bangui.
- MINUSCA documents 790 human rights violations and abuses, affecting 1,162 victims with UPC responsible for the most abuses (115) and the Police responsible for the most victims (246); Basse-Kotto Prefecture recorded the highest numbers of human rights violations and abuses and victims (155 violations/abuses affecting 127 victims).
- Main human rights violations and abuses include inter alia: the right to physical and mental integrity (23%), the right to property (22%), and deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention (21%).

SIGNIFICANT HUMAN RIGHTS-RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

1. On 10 April, the 11 Commissioners of the *Commission Vérité, Justice, Réparation et Réconciliation* (CVJRR) were officially sworn in during a ceremony presided over by the President of the Court of Appeal of Bangui. From 25 to 30 April, the Commission held a six-day induction seminar to adopt the CVJRR's internal rules and begin initial training for its operationalization. On 22 May, following the invalidation of the first board established on 14 April 2025, the CVJRR Commissioners reconvened in plenary to set up a new board and sub-committees. This process led to the election of Dr. Henri Yenzapa, a research professor at the University of Bangui representing the academic community, as President of the CVJRR; Ms. Sandrine Koi-Rokpi, Magistrate, as First Vice-President; and Ms. Evodie Ndemade, representing victims' associations, as Second Vice-President.
2. On 23 April, the Minister of Justice and Minister of Public Health signed a decree establishing the Joint Interministerial Committee on the Health of Detainees (*Comité paritaire*), which will coordinate the implementation and monitoring of health interventions in detention facilities. This constitutes a significant milestone in the operationalization of the 2019 National Health Policy for Detainees, following continuous advocacy by MINUSCA to protect the right to health of detainees in accordance with international human rights standards.
3. On 26 May, the National Assembly deliberated on a revised Law on the Freedom of Communication and Press. The Minister of Communication and Media commended the bill as an important milestone in regulating the national media landscape and combating unethical practices, particularly the dissemination of divisive content. In reaction, several media outlets have expressed concerns regarding the potential restrictions on freedom of expression that the new text may impose, including the reintroduction of criminal sanctions, expanded liability for editors, and broader definitions of defamation. The law is under revision in one of the National Assembly commissions and has reportedly not been adopted yet.
4. On 28 May, the Minister of State in charge of Justice and the Promotion of Human Rights met with members of the *Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés Fondamentales* (CNDHLF) regarding the detention of three journalists, including one detained at Ngaragba prison, and one in exile in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), after threats from State actors in Zémio, Haut-Mbomou Prefecture. The CNDHLF raised concerns about increasing pressure on journalists and recalled CAR's international and constitutional commitments to freedom of expression. The Minister reaffirmed his commitment to human rights and the President's stance against imprisoning individuals for their opinions.
5. On 19 June, the Trial Chamber of the Special Criminal Court (SCC) delivered its verdict on the merits in the “Ndélé 2” case involving seven accused, four of whom were tried in absentia. The Chamber acquitted Oumar Serge Abdoulaye Assan of all charges and ordered his immediate release and convicted Abdramane Seleman, Amat Younouss, Hassane, Haroun Gueye, Abakar Balamane, and Zakaria Mahamat as co-perpetrators of crimes against humanity and war crimes committed during March 2020 clashes between the *Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique* (FPRC) factions in Ndélé and surrounding villages. All defendants were cleared of charges of attacking civilians, pillage, and the murder of a Goula man named Ataïb on 4 March. The verdict is subject to appeal, within a three-day deadline.

SECURITY AND POLITICAL CONTEXT

6. On 19 April, in N'Djamena, Chad, the Central African Government signed an agreement with the *Retour, réclamation et réhabilitation* (3R) and the *Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique* (UPC), aiming for an immediate cessation of hostilities and revitalization of the 2019 Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic (APPR-RCA). Both groups issued public communiqués on 25 April reaffirming their commitment and, on 28 April, the Central African Army Chief of Staff ordered all units to observe the ceasefire, called for 3R and UPC disarmament, and confirmed continued operations to protect civilians. On 26 May, H.E. President Faustin-Archange Touadéra chaired a high-level meeting with APPR guarantors and facilitators to discuss follow-up, including direct talks with UPC leader Ali Darassa and 3R leader Oumar Kader a.k.a Sembé Bobbo.
7. On 16 June, the *Coalition des patriotes pour le changement* (CPC) issued a statement criticizing the 3R's decision to rejoin the APPR-RCA, claiming it resulted from political pressure intended to divide armed groups. The CPC also raised concern over a declaration by 3R leader Sembé Bobbo, who reportedly threatened military action against other groups. The CPC called on the Fulani community as well as 3R and Anti-Balaka members to distance themselves from this stance and preserve unity.
8. In **Bangui**, the arrest of relatives and associates of political and armed group figures raised concerns about due process and access to justice, while the disruption of opposition rallies and civil society protests underscored the increasingly restricted civic space, particularly in the lead-up to the elections. On 5 May, Cameroonian authorities extradited Armel Sayo, former Government minister, founder of the dissolved armed group *Révolution et Justice* (RJ), and current leader of the *Coalition militaire pour le salut du peuple et le redressement* (CMSPR), to Bangui, where he is detained at the *Office central de répression du banditisme* (OCRB) on charges including endangering state security, criminal conspiracy, and rebellion. Alongside him, several other detainees related to his case are under investigation and held in various prisons, some initially without access to legal counsel or external monitoring, including by MINUSCA. Civil society actors, including the *Groupe d'action des organisations de la société civile pour la défense de la constitution* (G-16), criticized the extradition, citing risks of torture or death penalty in violation of the Central Africa Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) extradition treaties, and called for the protection of detainees' rights.
9. On 4 April, a peaceful demonstration led by the *Bloc républicain pour la défense de la Constitution* (BRDC) and other political groups was held in Bangui to protest President Touadéra's running for a third term, initially banned by the Ministry of the Interior due to public security concerns but later authorized by presidential instruction. The *Coalition des patriotes pour le changement – Fondamentale* (CPC-F) armed group issued a communiqué expressing strong support, framing the march as a stand against injustice, dictatorship, and in defense of human rights and minorities. Throughout May, the BRDC organized weekend “noise-barrage” protests, culminating in a rally planned for 31 May. However, the 31 May rally could not proceed due to the presence of supporters of the *Mouvement Cœurs Unis* (MCU). In addition, MCU supporters distributed T-shirts to youth featuring a provocative image of the BRDC's leader and reportedly threatened the BRDC supporters who arrived by bus, prompting BRDC members to withdraw and hold a press conference instead.

10. On 28 June, following the explosion of an *Énergie Centrafricaine* (ENERCA) transformer near Barthélémy Boganda High School in Bangui on 25 June, which left 29 dead and over 260 injured, civil society organized a memorial march. Although authorities had been informed, police intervened to halt the march and arrested civil society leaders, who were taken to the OCRB. Later that day, seven civil society leaders arrested during the demonstration were released.
11. In the **Plateaux** Region,¹ in the Ombella M’Poko Prefecture, during the night of 9 to 10 June, hostilities between 3R and CPC members occurred near the Carrefour mining site (50 km of Yaloké), reportedly resulting in armed group and civilian casualties.
12. In the **Yadé** Region,² the security situation was marked by operations by Other Security Personnel (OSP) and *Forces armées centrafricaines* (FACA) and continued human rights abuses by 3R members. From 3 to 8 April, the FACA and OSP conducted military operations against Anti-Balaka led by Florent Kéma, in several localities in Ouham Prefecture, where reportedly civilian victims were arrested and tortured, and some twenty houses were looted and burned, resulting in a massive displacement. Between 2 and 4 June, clashes between two 3R factions in Dan Gba-Bili Commune (Bozoum Sub-prefecture) displaced about 1,200 people. On 7 June, OSP operations in Lemouna (35 km from Paoua) and Koumbam (75 km from Paoua) targeting Fulanis suspected of having ties with the 3R resulted in two deaths and the capture of a presumed leader. On 10 June, in Nzoro, 3R members and Fulanis attacked the village, burning 13 houses and shops, injuring five men, and displacing around 300 civilians. Between 13 and 14 June, 3R attacks on six villages in Ouham Prefecture killed about ten people, including a pregnant woman and her child, injured several others, and forced over 300 people to flee to Ouham-Bac for shelter.
13. In the **Equateur** Region,³ persistent insecurity due to armed group activities near mining sites, clashes between State actors and armed groups, as well as incidents of hate speech and incitement to violence targeting the Muslim/Fulani community, raised serious protection of civilians concerns. On 9 and 11 April, FACA conducted search operations against 3R in Baoro (46 km southeast of Bouar) and Sarki (5 km east of Baoro), targeting the Fulani community. In the same month, concerns grew over hate speech and threats targeting Muslim returnees engaging in trade in Binawayo (22 km southwest of Berberati). Insecurity around mining sites persisted, with the temporary abduction of a youth leader and another man at Gbaron mining site on 13 May, and an Anti-Balaka raid on 24 June at the Gobolo gold mining site.
14. In the **Kaga** Region,⁴ persistent transhumance-related violence and the movement and regrouping of UPC and 3R members were reported. Notable incidents included unidentified armed men searching for transhumance herders in order to seize their cattle in Mbrés (90 km northeast of Kaga-Bandoro), the temporary abduction of a child by herders in Yagarandji (15 km south of Kaga-Bandoro), and the killing of a civilian following the theft of cattle in Ndargba (6 km north of Sibut). Meanwhile, in Ouaka Prefecture and neighboring Basse-Kotto Prefecture (Haut-Oubangui Region), UPC and 3R regroupings

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

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

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

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

under the 19 April Agreement were observed near Atongo-Bakari, Sainkinwelé, and Bokolobo, contributing to heightened insecurity among the local population.

15. In the **Fertit** Region,⁵ the reporting period was marked by rising insecurity in Vakaga Prefecture due to Sudanese Rapid Support Forces (RSF) cross-border activities, armed violence, and ethnic tensions. In April, messages inciting violence and calling for the exclusion of non-Kara communities from the electoral process in Birao were circulated on social media. On 19 April, 11 FACA elements allegedly abandoned their posts in Birao and Sikikede, raising concerns over State authority and potential criminal involvement. Furthermore, Sudanese RSF elements continued armed robberies around Birao, prompting the deployment of OSP and FACA on 21 May along the Ndélé–Tiringoulou axis. On 3 June, 33 former Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) soldiers fled into CAR, reportedly escaping forced RSF recruitment. Mid-June saw the killing of two civilians by Sudanese armed elements along the Birao–Terfel axis, displacing about 250 people. On 21 June, OSP and FACA, reportedly assisted by local self-defence groups, conducted an operation along the Birao–Am-Dafock axis, killing nine armed Sudanese herders. The use of civilian self-defence groups continues to raise concerns regarding their association with State actors, their command and control and possible involvement in human rights violations/abuses. That same day, threats from Sudanese herders allegedly linked to the RSF forced the displacement of over 1,000 individuals, mostly women and children, seeking refuge near the MINUSCA base in Birao.

16. In the **Haut-Oubangui** Region,⁶ particularly in Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, the security situation remained highly volatile, marked by ongoing clashes between *Azandé Ani Kpi Gbé* (Azanikpigbe) elements and State forces, repeated threats against the Muslim community and local leaders, and an attack on MINUSCA peacekeepers. The April arrests of Azanikpigbe members linked to the 28 March attack on a MINUSCA patrol triggered retaliatory threats, violence against ISF and Muslims, and the looting and burning of officials' homes in Zémio. On 2 May, Azanikpigbe members attacked a FACA base in Zémio, displacing around 5,000 civilians to the DRC. From 11 to 13 May, additional OSP and FACA reinforcements arrived in Mboki and Obo. On 12 May, around 50 Wagner Ti Azande (WTA) members began voluntary disarmament in Obo.⁷ Meanwhile, on 11 May, the First Adviser to Zémio's mayor was arrested and remains missing. On 14 May, suspected Azanikpigbe members abducted the former Djemah sub-prefect, whose body was found three days later. The clashes escalated through June. Notably, on 1 June, Azanikpigbe members ambushed FACA and OSP, killing an OSP element and an interpreter. In response, the following day, the OSP executed Azanikpigbe members detained at the Gendarmerie. On 14 June, in Koumboli (3 km from Zémio), Azanikpigbe members ambushed a MINUSCA patrol, injuring two peacekeepers. The following day, in Kamanda (50 km from Zémio), six civilians were killed in the crossfire between Azanikpigbe and OSP.

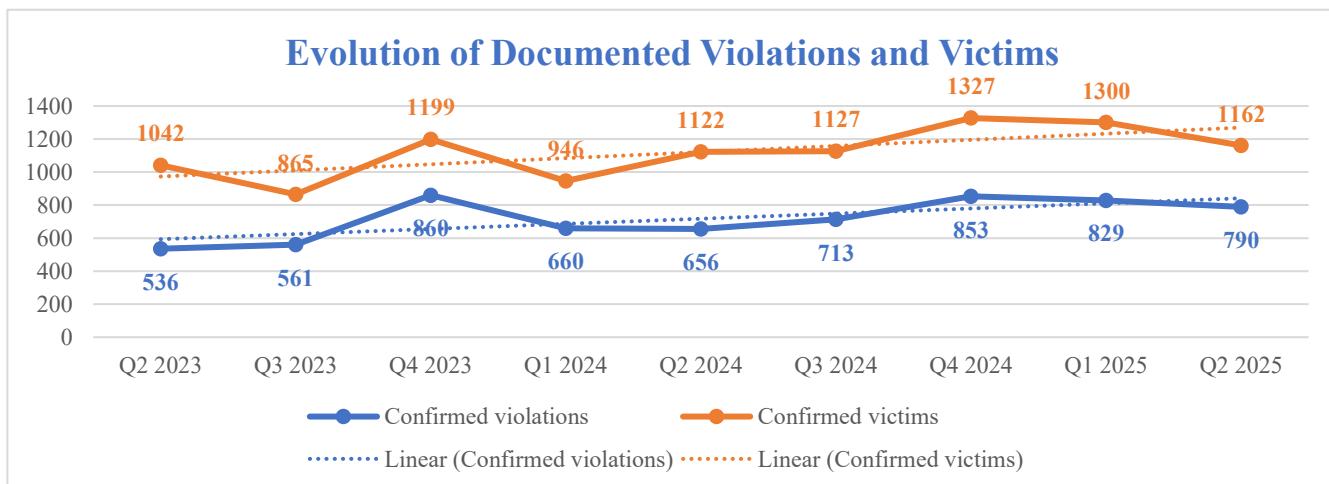
⁵ The Fertit Region includes the Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto, and Vakaga Prefectures, as per the *Gov. decree No. 21001, January 2021*.

⁶ The Haut-Oubangui Region includes Basse-Kotto, Mbomou and the Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, in accordance with government decree no. 21001, January 2021.

⁷ Since 1 May 2024, at least 200 Azande Ani Kpi Gbe elements were trained by other security personnel (OSP) and named Wagner Ti Azande. Reports indicate that they have been integrated into the security apparatus without proper vetting and are reportedly paid from the State budget.

GENERAL TRENDS

17. Despite certain aforementioned positive developments, human rights challenges remain. During the reporting period, MINUSCA verified **790 human rights violations and abuses and breaches of international humanitarian law (IHL) affecting 1,162 civilian victims** (including 788 men, 141 women, 117 boys, 63 girls, and 53 groups of collective victims). This represents a 4.7% decrease in violations/abuses and a 10.6% decrease in victims compared to the previous quarter (Q1 2025).⁸ The most common violations and abuses were related to the right to physical and mental integrity (23%), the right to property (22%), and deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention (21%). The UPC were responsible for the highest number of abuses (115 abuses affecting 152 victims), whilst the Police were responsible for the highest number of victims (78 violations affecting 246 victims).



18. **State actors** were responsible for 50% of the human rights violations (398) and for 65% of the victims (755). This represents a 18% increase in the number of violations and a 16% increase in the number of victims by State actors compared to Q1 2025.⁹ The common types of violations committed by State actors were primarily related to arbitrary arrest and detention, including detention beyond the legal time limit for custody, as well as violations linked to conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (168 violations affecting 526 victims); the right to physical and mental integrity (91 violations affecting 158 victims), and the right to property (73 violations affecting 131 victims). Aside from the Police (78 violations affecting 246 victims),¹⁰ main perpetrators included the Gendarmerie (84 violations affecting 164 victims),¹¹ FACA (100 violations affecting 127 victims)¹² and the OSP (68 violations affecting 83 victims). It is worth noting that 10 violations affecting 57 victims attributed to the Police were committed by the OCRB.

⁸ In Q1 2025, MINUSCA verified 829 violations/abuses, affecting 1300 victims.

⁹ In Q1 2025, State actors were responsible for 339 violations, affecting 652 victims. The increase in the number of violations and victims by State actors in Q2 2025 is mostly due to high number of violations documented in HRD investigation missions to Zangba (Basse-Kotto) and Yaloké (Ombella M’Poko), which led to higher number of violations and victims by State actors being verified and registered in Q2.

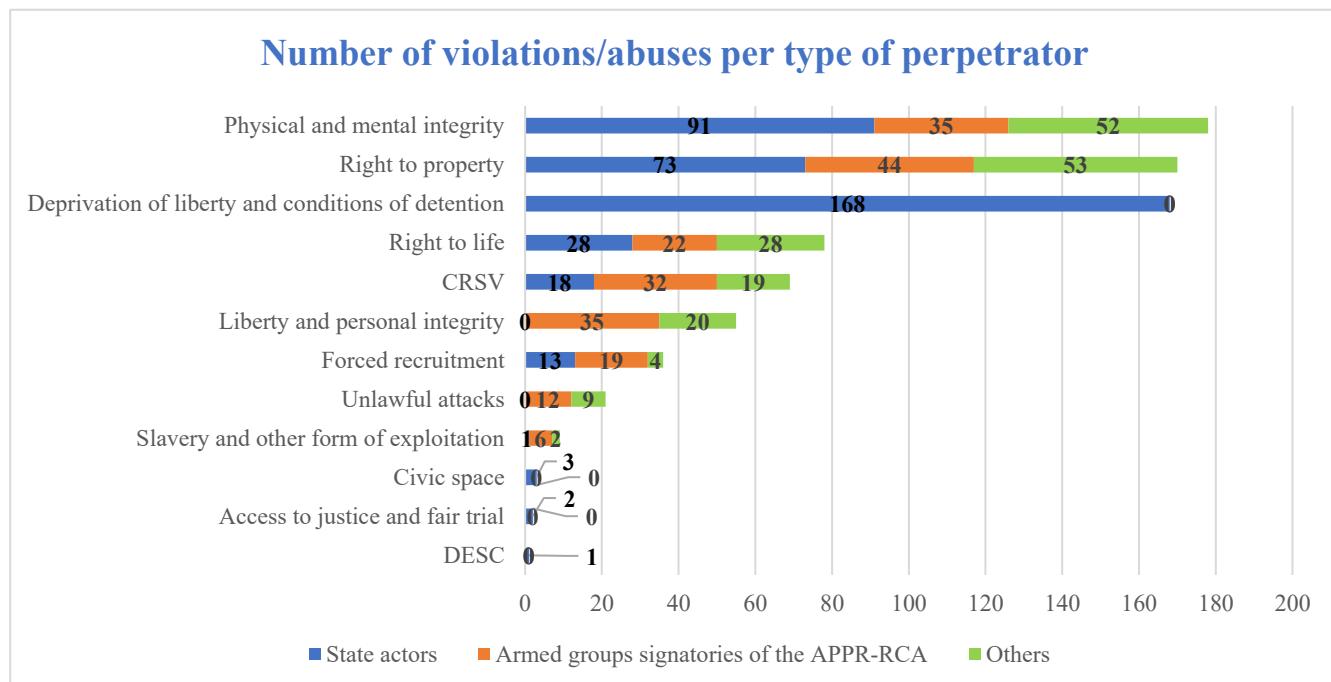
¹⁰ The figures for the Police include also violations committed by its specialized units, namely the Office Central pour la Répression du Banditisme (OCRB) and the Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire (DST).

¹¹ The figures for the Gendarmerie include also violations committed by its specialized units, namely the Brigade de Recherche et d’Intervention (BRI) and the Section de Recherche et d’Investigation (SRI) of Bangui.

¹² The figures for the FACA include also the violations committed by its specialized units, namely the *Garde présidentielle*

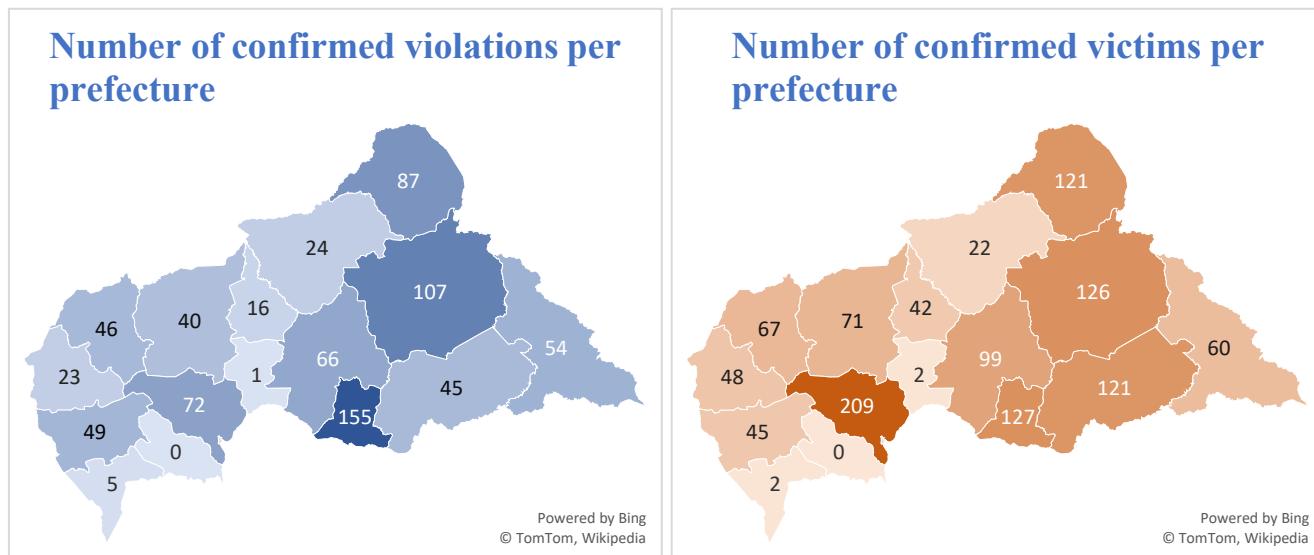
19. **Armed groups signatories to the *Accord Politique pour la Paix et la Réconciliation (APPR-RCA)*** were responsible for 26% of abuses (205) and for 22% of the victims (250). This represents a decrease of 46% in the number of abuses and a decrease of 44% in the number of victims compared to Q4 2024.¹³ This decrease is primarily attributed to the high number of CRSV cases and other human rights abuses committed by 3R members, documented during a series of investigation missions in Lim-Pendé and Ouham Pendé Prefectures in Q1 2025. The most common abuses were related to the right to property (44 abuses affecting 109 victims), the right to liberty and personal integrity (35 abuses affecting 84 victims), the right to physical and mental integrity (35 abuses affecting 71 victims) and CRSV (32 abuses affecting 49 victims). The main perpetrators were UPC (115 abuses affecting 152 victims) and 3R (63 abuses affecting 79 victims)

20. **Other actors**, including armed groups non-signatories to the APPR-RCA, were responsible for 187 abuses (24% of total violations and abuses) and 175 victims (15% of total victims). The most common abuses included violations to the right to property (53 abuses/violations affecting 88 victims), right to physical and mental integrity (52 abuses/violations affecting 82 victims), right to life (28 abuses/violations affecting 37 victims) and right to liberty and personal integrity (20 abuses/violations affecting 42 victims). The main perpetrators were Anti-Balaka members (60 abuses affecting 45 victims), RSF (49 violations affecting 51 victims), unidentified armed men (26 abuses affecting 29 victims) and Azanikpigbe (19 abuses affecting 16 victims).



¹³ In Q1 2025, armed groups signatories to the *Accord Politique pour la Paix et la Réconciliation (APPR-RCA)* were responsible for 381 abuses, affecting 443 victims.

21. During the quarter under review, most violations/abuses and victims were documented in the **Haut-Oubangui** Region (254 violations/abuses affecting 308 victims) and were linked to abuses by the UPC (68 abuses affecting 72 victims) and Anti-Balaka members (60 abuses affecting 45 victims). Within the **Haut-Oubangui** Region, most violations/abuses and victims were documented in the **Basse-Kotto** Prefecture (155 violations/abuses affecting 127 victims), largely due to the investigation mission to Zangba from 24 to 28 April which documented violations and abuses from 2015 to 2025.



22. Between April and June, the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR)¹⁴ verified 198 grave child rights violations against 111 children (51 boys, 60 girls). These included 36 cases of **recruitment and use** of 43 children (32 boys and 11 girls) – an 80% decrease compared to Q1 2025, during which 212 children (127 boys and 85 girls) were victims of recruitment and use. The **Fertit** Region was the most affected with 24 cases of recruitment and use of children, with 13 cases documented in the Bamingui-Bangoran Prefecture and 11 cases documented in the Haute-Kotto Prefecture. The main perpetrators were **armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA**, who were involved in 53% of the cases of recruitment and use (19 cases); **other actors** were involved in 11% of cases (four cases); and **State actors** were responsible for 36% of cases (13 cases). ‘Recruitment and use’ was the most common grave violation committed during the period under review, followed by rape and other forms of sexual violence (29 violations affecting 41 victims; all girls) and by abduction (19 violations affecting 38 victims: 17 boys and 21 girls).

¹⁴ 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.

MAIN HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AND ABUSES, AND VIOLATIONS OF IHL

23. In this report covering Q2 2025,¹⁵ emphasis is placed on the abuses documented in Zangba, Basse-Kotto Prefecture, a previously inaccessible area recently reached due to the deployment of a MINUSCA temporary operating base (TOB). The area was historically controlled by Anti-Balaka members (2015–2020) and later by UPC (2020–2024), with armed confrontations and subsequent interventions by OSP and FACA contributing to further violations. An investigation mission conducted from 24 to 28 April documented human rights abuses and violations committed by members of the Anti-Balaka and the UPC, as well as by elements of the FACA and the OSP. The documented violations include illegal attacks on civilians, killings, destruction and appropriation of property, CRSV, and grave child rights violations.

Deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention

24. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **168 violations related to the deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention¹⁶ affecting 526 victims** (including 424 men, 22 women, 51 boys, 13 girls, and 16 groups of collective victims). This represents a 15% increase in the number of violations and a 6% increase in the number of victims in comparison to Q1 2025.¹⁷ The increase would be related to a number of factors, including the presidential pardons to several categories of prisoners who were released starting January.¹⁸ Most violations were related to arbitrary arrest and/or detention (143 violations affecting 508 victims), largely due to detention beyond the legal time limit for custody. The **Police and Gendarmerie** were the main perpetrators, with 61 and 56 violations, respectively.

25. The detention conditions in several facilities/centres continue to raise serious concerns due to both structural deficiencies and individual violations. During the reporting period, poor hygiene, inhumane treatment, and food shortages were documented in four detention centres and six facilities. In Mbomou Prefecture, the prolonged absence of the judicial authorities, in particular the *Tribunal de grande instance*, and the lack of hearings since 14 August 2024 continue to impact on the administration of justice, particularly regulating the situation of detainees in the Bangassou prison. On a more positive note, improvements in the conditions of detention were noted, primarily in terms of hygiene and respect for the legal time limits for detention, in the OCRB in Boeing, the *Brigade territoriale de M'Poko Bac* in Bangui, and the Gendarmerie and Police stations in Bria and Bangassou.

26. On the other hand, access to legal counsel at OCRB remained a significant concern during the reporting period, when several detainees were reportedly held without legal representation or external monitoring, including by MINUSCA, for extended periods. In response, the Bangui Bar Association launched an eight-day strike commencing on 2 April. On 7 April, the Minister of Justice issued a circular instructing the public prosecutor's office and the Directors General of the police and gendarmerie to uphold the

¹⁵ For a thorough overview of the human rights violations and abuses that occurred during the reporting period, please refer to the monthlies of April, May and June, available on the following webpage <https://minusca.unmissions.org/en/human-rights-division-reports-0>

¹⁶ The right to liberty and personal integrity includes protection against abduction, deprivation of liberty, and hostage-taking (violations and breaches of international humanitarian law).

¹⁷ In Q1 2025, there were 146 violations related to deprivation of liberty documented, affecting 497 victims.

¹⁸ *Décret n° 24-326 du 31 Décembre 2024 portant remise gracieuse des peines.*

rights of the defence and ensure that lawyers can freely carry out their functions, in line with articles 48 and 49 of the Central African Republic's Code of Criminal Procedure.

27. 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.¹⁹

Right to physical and mental integrity

28. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **178 violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity²⁰ affecting 305 victims** (204 men, 52 women, 32 boys, nine girls, and eight groups of collective victims). This represents a 22% decrease in the number of violations/abuses, and a 13% decrease in the number of victims in comparison to Q1 2025.²¹ The two most documented violations/abuses were cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment (123 affecting 196 victims), and threats to physical and mental integrity (39 affecting 93 victims). Notably, there were also seven documented cases of torture affecting 13 victims. State actors were responsible for 91 violations affecting 158 victims; armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA were responsible for 35 abuses affecting 71 victims; and other actors were responsible for 52 abuses affecting 82 victims.²²

29. In line with its obligations under Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (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 African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), the CAR Government is expected to take concrete steps to prevent and investigate cases relating to torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

Conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV)

30. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **69 cases of CRSV²³ affecting 101 victims** (including 58 women, 41 girls, and two men). This represents a 53% decrease in cases and a 53% decrease in victims compared to Q1 2025,²⁴ largely due to the investigation missions conducted in the **Yadé** Region during Q1 2025 which documented a high number of cases. The male victims were all victims of forced nudity while women and girls were mainly victims of rape, including gang rape. The most affected prefectures were the **Basse-Kotto** Prefecture (19 cases affecting 25 victims) and **Lim-**

¹⁹ 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.

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

²¹ In Q1 2025, there were 229 violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity affecting 350 victims.

²² The sum of victims per type of perpetrator exceeds the total number of victims due to cases involving multiple perpetrators affecting the same victims.

²³ The term “conflict-related sexual violence” refers to rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced abortion, enforced sterilization, forced marriage and any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity perpetrated against women, men, girls, or boys that is directly or indirectly linked to a conflict. See the full definition in the Conflict-Related Sexual Violence Report of the United Nations Secretary-General (S/2019/280).

²⁴ In Q1 2025, 148 cases of CRSV were documented, affecting 214 victims.

Pendé (12 cases affecting 25 victims). Rape continued to be the most prevalent abuse (56 cases affecting 52 women and 32 girls), while other CRSV abuses included attempted rape (six cases affecting four women and three girls), sexual slavery (three cases affecting two women and five girls), forced nudity (three cases affecting two men and one woman), forced marriage (one case affecting one girl).

31. The CRSV perpetrators were armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA (46%), State actors (26%), and other actors (28%). The 3R (17 cases affecting 31 victims) and UPC (12 cases affecting 15 victims) were the main perpetrators. It is worth highlighting that cases of CRSV remain underreported due to the fear of stigmatization and reprisals, the climate of impunity, the absence of adequate support for survivors in CAR, as well as socio-cultural stereotypes.