



Human Rights Division

Monthly Report: Human Rights Situation

February 2024

The Human Rights Division's (HRD) mandate includes assisting the Government of the Central African Republic (CAR) to promote and protect human rights and prevent violations and abuses through its field offices and headquarters in Bangui. This report is based on information received by the HRD and only includes human rights violations and abuses that were documented and verified during the month of February 2024. Incidents that could not be verified are not included. Ordinary crimes are also excluded from this report.

This information is shared locally as well as nationally with the CAR's authorities and partners.

Political and security context in February 2024

1. The political and security context in February was marked by the activities of armed groups, population displacements and conflicts linked to transhumance. On 17 February, *Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique* (UPC) elements attacked a convoy of NGO workers and government officials on the Zémio-Djemah axis (**Haut-Mbomou** prefecture) seizing personal belongings of the passengers. On 19 February, Azandé Ani Kpi Gbé (AAKG) elements killed four persons and seized the property of other passengers during an attack on a truck carrying civilians in Kere village (25 km south-west of Mboki and 85 km south-west of Obo), on the Zémio-Mboki axis. From 22 to 23 February, UPC and AAKG clashed in the villages of Maboussou (95 km south-west of Obo), Manzan (101 km west of Obo), Kitessa (124 km south-west of Obo), and around Mboki (60 km south-west of Obo), in the **Haut-Mbomou** prefecture which led to the death and injury of civilians.
2. On 24 February, AAKG issued a *communiqué* forbidding anyone other than persons from the Zandé ethnic group from going beyond 5 km from Mboki and Zémio, under threat of being killed by its elements. In response, on 25 February, the Imam of the Central Mosque of Mboki, wrote to local authorities and MINUSCA requesting enhanced protection for Muslims and Fulanis whom he asserted faced imminent threats from the AAKG. Meanwhile in **Ouham** (**Yadé**¹ region) and **Nana-Mambéré** (**Equateur**² region) prefectures, the presence of elements of *Retour, Réclamation and Réhabilitation* around mining sites continued to raise concerns over the protection of civilians. It should be noted that the presence of armed groups around mining sites is expected to increase during the dry season as a result of increased mining activities. In this regard, from 9 to 13 February, other security personnel (OSP) launched a military operation on mining sites in the **Nana-Bakassa** sub-prefecture (**Ouham**).
3. In the **Yadé** region, about 900 persons including a large number of children were displaced from Maitikoulou village (283 km northeast of Bossangoa), **Ouham** prefecture, following violence and threats carried out by *Coalition des patriotes pour le changement* (CPC), *Mouvement patriotique pour*

¹ For the purpose of this report, the Yadé region includes the prefectures of Lim-Pendé, Ouham, Ouham-Fafa and Ouham-Pendé.

² For the purpose of this report, the Equateur region includes the Mambéré, Mambéré-Kadéï, Nana-Mambéré et Sangha-Mbaéré.

la Centrafrique (MPC), *Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique* (FPRC) and the anti-Balaka elements. In addition, on 30 January and 1 February in the **Haut-Oubangui** region, **Haut-Mbomou** prefecture, the arrival of at least 300 Sudanese refugees in Mboki coincided with the return of IDPs who fled Mboki in 2023, highlighting the importance of putting in place concrete measures to facilitate access to humanitarian assistance.

4. Meanwhile in **Yadé**, **Kaga**³, **Equateur** and **Bas-Oubangui/Plateaux**⁴ regions, transhumance-related activities continued to have implications for the protection of civilians and the respect of human rights. On 20 February, in Ndoubou (2 km south-west of Batangafo), **Ouham-Fafa** prefecture, **Kaga** region, four armed anti-Balaka elements affiliated to the CPC attempted to steal cattle from Fulani herders, resulting in the shooting and wounding of two of the herders. In Goffo and Boguidi villages, **Batangafo** sub-prefecture, inter-communal tensions were heightened following the destruction of cassava fields by herders. Similarly, in the **Yadé** region, the movements of Fulani herders, protected by 3R elements, between Bambara and Zouyambori, and Yambassa, Koumpo 1 and Zara villages impacted the mobility of civilians who feared being attacked.

Significant human rights related developments

5. On 8 February, the CAR's report was examined by the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). The Committee inter alia, expressed concerns about the limited economic opportunities for women and girls while welcoming the establishment of the Special Criminal Court (SCC) and called on the CAR to develop a comprehensive national strategy to prevent gender-based violence. The Committee also urged the CAR to promote women's economic empowerment through the integration of a gender perspective in the National Development Plan including increased support for women and girls to access land, loans and training.
6. On 20 February, Prime Minister Félix Moloua signed an order setting penalties for State employees involved in extortion and other related practices against road users. In accordance with the order, punishments include suspension from duty and a fine of between one to three months' worth of salary. Moreover, civil servants involved in such practices would face a disciplinary council, while military personnel would be subjected to arrest, demotion and/or forced retirement. The Prime Minister signed the order against a backdrop of persistent complaints by the population about systematic acts of extortion of money at check points often manned by elements of defence and security forces as well as armed groups. The implementation of the order would contribute to addressing this challenge.
7. From 11 to 23 February, Mr. Yao Agbetse, the United Nations Independent Expert (IE) on the human rights situation in the CAR conducted a visit to the country following an official invitation from the government. During the visit, he met with national authorities, representatives of civil society organizations and the United Nations system, as well as members of the diplomatic community. In debriefings at the end of his visit, he welcomed the efforts of the CAR's Government to extend security to significant parts of the country. He also stressed the need for coherent training, strategic deployment, and effective command and control of defence and security forces to enable them to address security challenges while calling for accountability for private military and security companies. Further, he urged national authorities to continue promoting peace and reconciliation in the country through a victim-centred approach.
8. On 27 February, the President of the Republic, H.E Faustin-Archange Touadéra signed the decree appointing 11 members of the Constitutional Council which replaces the Constitutional Court.

³ For the purpose of this report, the Kaga region includes the prefectures of Kémo, Nana-Gribizi, and Ouaka (figures of the Ouham-Fafa are included in the Yadé region under the Ouham prefecture).

⁴ For the purpose of this report, the Bas-Oubangui/Plateaux region includes the Lobaye and Ombella M'Poko prefectures.

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

9. While the government with support of partners continues to take steps to enhance the respect of human rights, challenges persist. During the reporting period, the MINUSCA Human Rights Division (HRD), including the Office of the Senior Women Protection Advisor (OSWPA) and the Child

Main Trends

In total, **222 human rights violations and abuses** as well as breaches of IHL affecting **370 victims (including 33 women, 16 girls, 24 boys and 46 groups of collective victims)** were documented in February 2024. This constitutes a **12% increase** in the number of violations and a **46% increase** in the number of victims compared to January 2024.

During the reporting period, State actors were responsible for 51% of all violations and breaches and 54% of the victims.

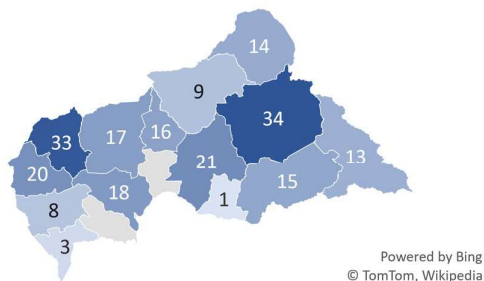
Protection Unit (CPU), documented and verified 222 human rights violations and abuses and breaches of international humanitarian law (IHL), affecting 370 civilian victims (with at least 33 women, 16 girls, 24 boys and 46 groups of collective victims), including 103 victims who suffered multiple violations. Of the 222 violations and abuses documented, 167 occurred in February 2024 and the rest in January 2024.

10. Compared to January 2024⁵, violations increased by 12% and the number of victims by 46%.

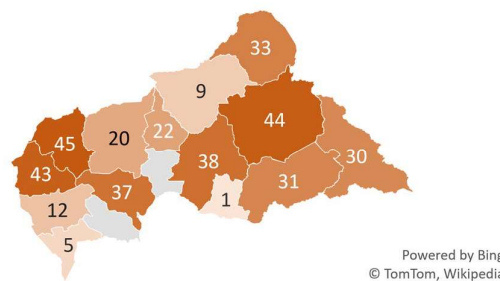
11. The **Fertit**⁶ region was the most affected both in terms of violations (57 violations) and number of victims (86 victims) with the **Haute-Kotto** prefecture being the most affected prefecture with 34 violations affecting 44 victims.

12. Overall and consistent with previous

Number of confirmed violations



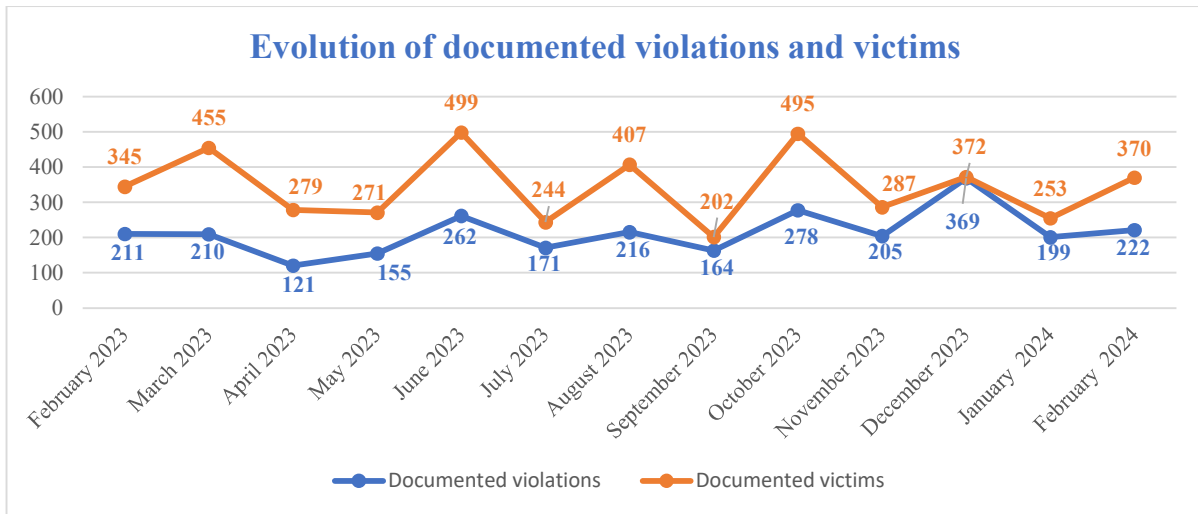
Number of confirmed victims



months, the most common types of violations and abuses were related to the deprivation of liberty and the conditions of detention (25%), the right to physical and mental integrity (23%) and the right to property (19%). Men were victims of arbitrary arrest and/or detention (49%), destruction or appropriation of property (29%) and ill-treatment (19%); women of rape (48%), destruction or appropriation of property (33%) and ill-treatment (24%); girls of rape (69%), abduction (31%) and ill-treatment (19%); and boys of arbitrary detention (42%), conditions of detention that do not respect national and international standards (25%) and ill-treatment (21%).

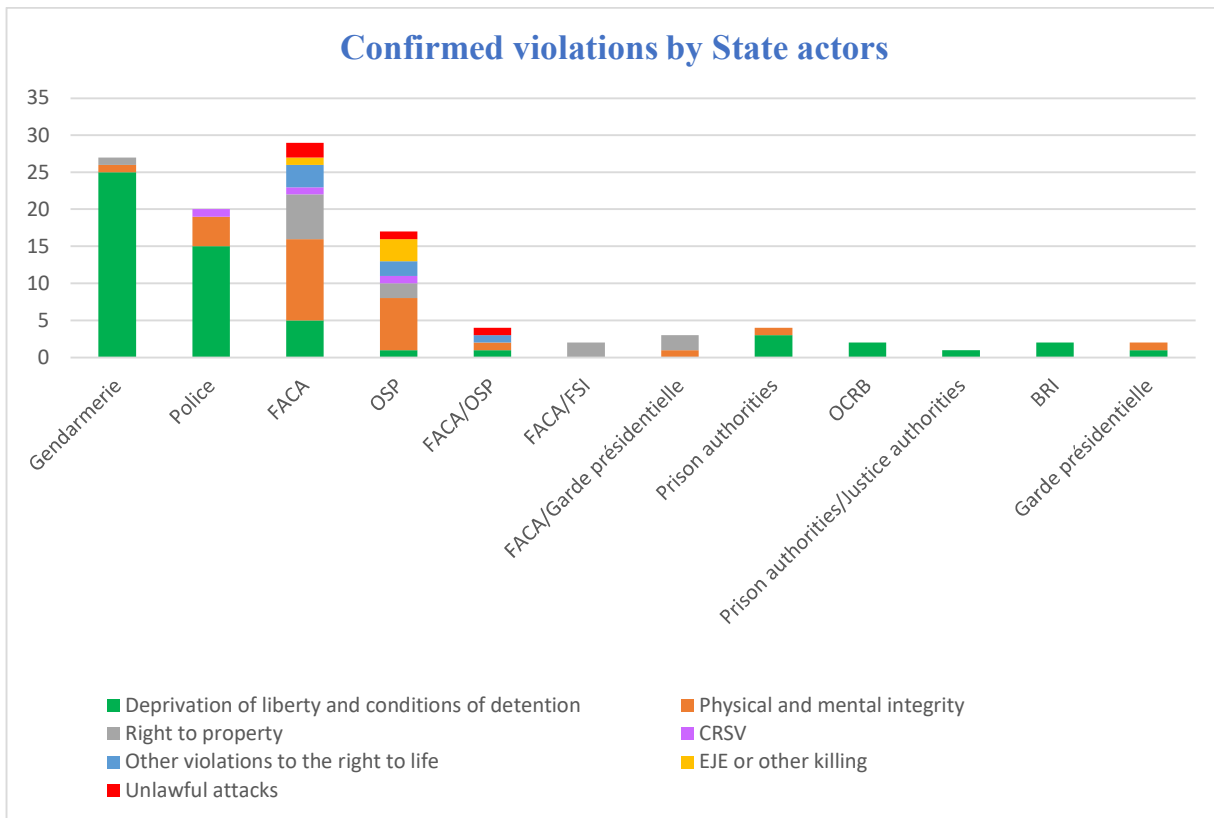
⁵ In January 2024, 199 violations and abuses affecting 253 victims were documented.

⁶ For the purpose of this report, the Fertit region includes the prefectures of Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto and Vakaga.

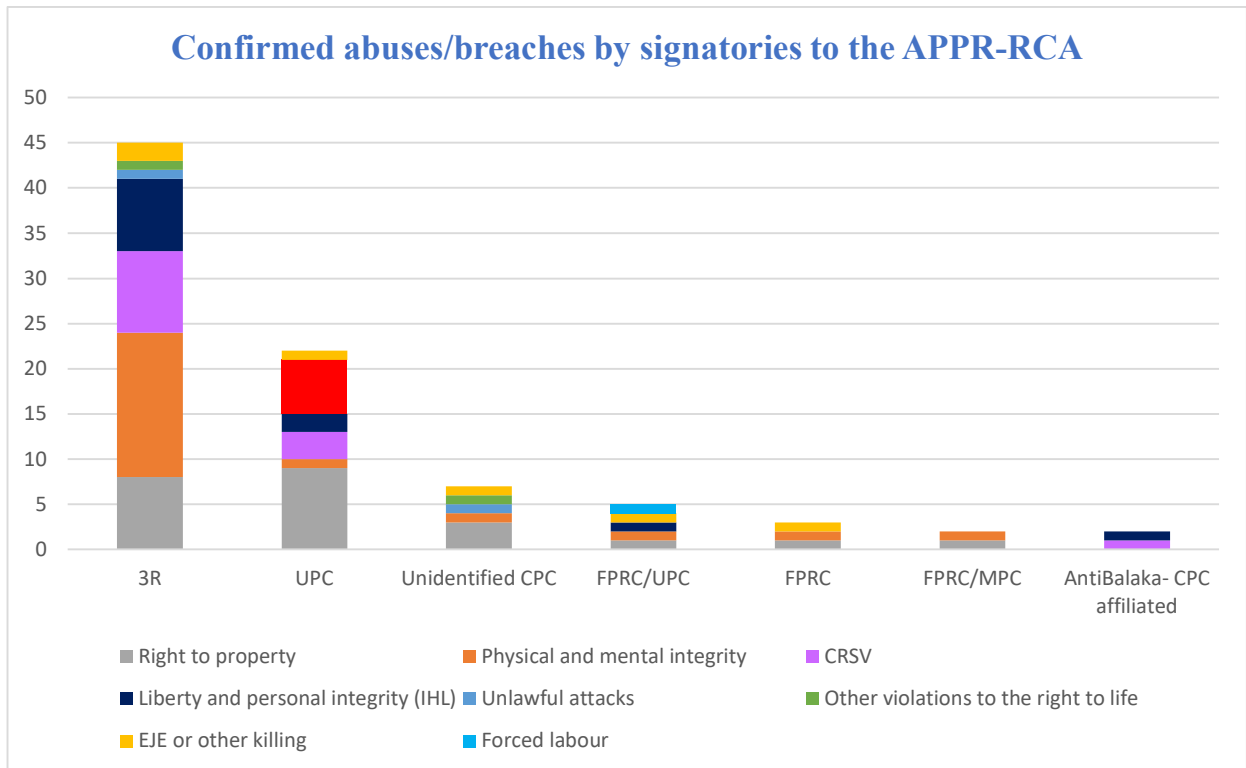


Overview of violations by Perpetrator

13. **For the period under review, State actors committed 112 human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 199 victims** (including four women, two girls, 14 boys and 16 groups of collective victims).
14. The main violations attributed to State actors related to arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (49% of all violations committed by state actors) as well as violations of the right to physical and mental integrity (24% of all abuses). The FACA (28 violations and 30 victims) and the Gendarmerie (27 violations and 69 victims) were involved in the most violations and with the most victims. Most of the violations occurred in the **Kaga** region (34 violations affecting 51 victims) particularly in the **Ouaka** (18 violations affecting 29 victims) and the **Nana-Gribizi** (16 violations affecting 22 victims) prefectures.



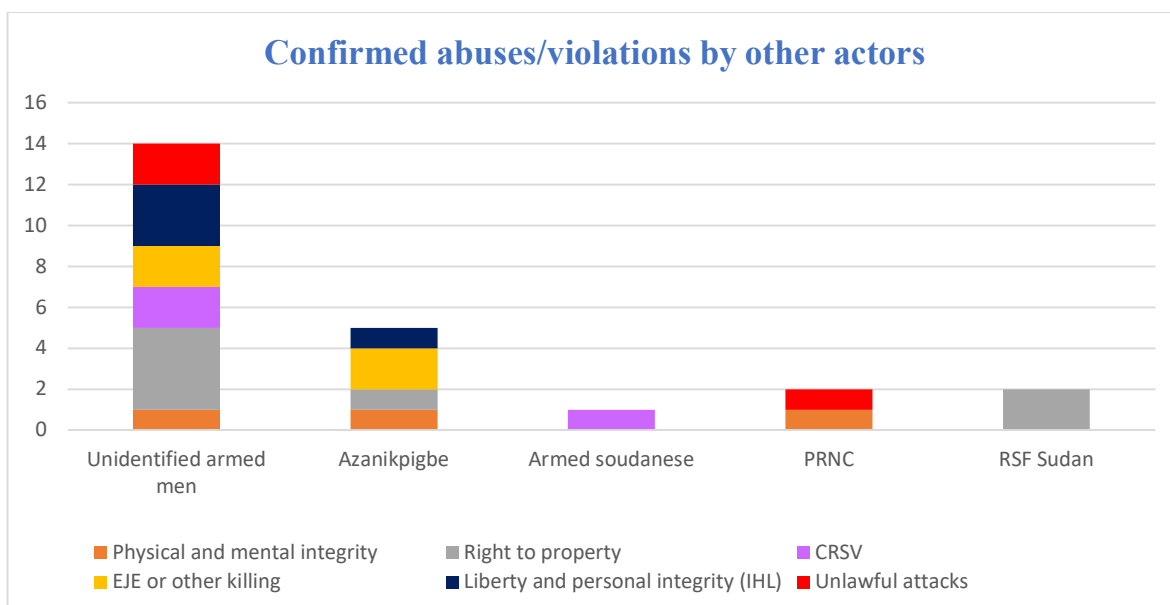
15. **Armed groups signatories to the *Accord Politique pour la Paix et la Réconciliation en République Centrafricaine* (APPR-RCA) were responsible for 86 human rights abuses and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 121 victims** (including 17 women, 13 girls, 7 boys, 24 groups of collective victims). This reflects a 54% increase in abuses and a 47% increase in victims compared to January 2024.⁷ **The most documented abuses included destruction or appropriation of property (21); ill-treatment (17) and rape (13) with a majority of cases occurring in Yadé (38%) and Fertit (31%) regions.**
16. **Among armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA, the 3R was the main perpetrator and was responsible for 45 abuses (52%) affecting 62 victims (more than 50%) including: ill-treatment (15 cases affecting 27 victims), rape (nine abuses affecting 17 victims), destruction or appropriation of property (eight abuses affecting 14 victims) and abduction (five abuses affecting 16 victims).**



17. **Other actors, including armed groups non-signatories to the APPR-RCA and self-defence groups, were responsible for 24 abuses affecting 50 victims** (including 12 women, one girl, three boys and six groups of collective victims). This represents a 38% decrease in abuses and a 43% increase in victims compared to January 2024.⁸ The most frequent abuses included, destruction or appropriation of property (four), killings (four), illegal taxation (three), abduction (two), maiming and injuries (two), and ill-treatment (one). Unidentified armed men were responsible for 14 abuses (affecting 35 victims) including, among others, abuse of the right to property (three), deprivation of liberty (two), summary executions and other killings (two). Specifically, the AAKG was responsible for five abuses (seven victims) including killings (two), a case of abduction, a case of maiming and injury, and a case of destruction or appropriation of property.

⁷ In January, armed groups signatories of the APPR-RCA were responsible for 56 human rights abuses and breaches of IHL affecting 82 victims.

⁸ In January, armed groups non-signatories to the APPR-RCA and self-defence groups, were responsible for 39 abuses and breaches of IHL affecting 35 victims.



Typology of violations

Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV)

18. In February, the HRD documented a total of 19 cases of CRSV⁹, affecting 29 victims (17 women, 12 girls) with a majority being rape cases (17 cases affecting 16 women and 11 girls). Notably, the rape cases involved multiple perpetrators and were accompanied by other human rights violations/abuses such as abduction and ill-treatment. Of the total number of rape cases, nine happened during the reporting month while eight happened in 2022, 2023 and January 2024 but were documented in during the reporting month. In addition to the rape cases there was a case of attempted forced marriage. Armed groups signatories of the APPR-RCA were responsible for 13 abuses related to CRSV affecting 11 women and 10 girls while other armed groups committed 3 abuses related to CRSV, affecting five women. A majority of cases were perpetrated by the **3R** (nine affecting 17 victims) in the **Lim-Pendé** and **Ouham-Pendé** prefectures in open spaces such as in fields or in the bush. For instance, on 4 February, four women returning home from their farms were attacked and raped near the village of Nzaman, close to the Chadian border, by elements of the 3R. Other rape cases in Vakaga prefecture were attributed to armed groups non signatories of the APPR-RCA.

State actors were involved in three cases of CRSV affecting three women and three girls. The FACA and Police were each involved respectively in a case of rape (Nana **Grébizi** prefecture) and attempted forced marriage (**Ouaka** prefecture) while the OSP was also involved in a rape case in the **Ouham-Pendé** prefecture. It is worth highlighting that while rape cases are underreported, the documented cases during the reporting period seemed to have been opportunistic in nature. During the period under review no CRSV case linked to transhumance was reported.

Right to life

19. In February 2024, the HRD documented 21 violations of the right to life¹⁰ affecting 29 victims, including the killing of 20 persons (14 men, three women, two boys and one girl). The **Kaga** region was the most affected (six violations and nine victims), particularly the **Ouaka** prefecture with four violations affecting seven victims.

⁹ The CRSV cases include rape, attempted rape, sexual slavery, forced pregnancy, forced marriage, attempted forced marriage, forced nudity, and sexual assault and harassment.

¹⁰ The violations of right to life comprises extrajudicial or summary execution and other killings, attempted killings, enforced disappearances, deaths in custody, and death threats.

20. The OSP was involved in four violations affecting six victims including the killing of five persons, and a death threat against a woman. In one incident, on 7 February, OSP killed two inmates in Central Prison in Bambari (**Ouaka** prefecture) and wounded three others during a response to a mutiny by inmates following the death of an inmate. The OSP were reported to have arrived at the prison to support security forces to address the situation. FACA elements were implicated in four cases including killing and death threats affecting four victims. 3R elements were responsible for three abuses (killing and death threats) affecting three persons while AAKG committed two killings affecting five victims.

Deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention

21. During the reporting period, some positive steps were taken by authorities to protect the rights of detainees and improve detention conditions. For instance, following MINUSCA's advocacy, a session of the *Commission d'application des peines* was held on 14 February, following which 34 convicted prisoners were released from the prison in Berberati, **Mambéré-Kadéï** prefecture as part of measures to decongest the facility. Meanwhile, an improvement was noted with regards to detention conditions at the prison in Bria, **Haute-Kotto** prefecture and holding cells of *Office Central pour la Répression du Banditisme* (OCRB) in Bangui.
22. Nonetheless, the HRD documented 56 violations related to the deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention¹¹ that did not comply with national and international standards affecting 143 victims (involving 123 men, one woman, 13 boys, and five groups of collective victims). Most of these violations are linked to arbitrary detention, including beyond the legal time limits for custody (38 violations affecting 122 victims) involving the gendarmerie (19 violations and 63 victims) and the police (13 violations and 35 victims). A majority of cases were documented in the Fertit (**13**), Haut Oubangui (12) and Kaga (12) regions with Haut Oubangui having the most victims (34). The need for deployment of penitentiary personnel was noted during the period under review. A shortage of personnel was observed in the prisons in Bangassou (**Mbomou** prefecture) and Bria (**Haute-Kotto**) despite recent incidents of jail breaks.

Right to liberty and personal integrity

23. During the period under review, the HRD documented 16 violations of the right to liberty and personal integrity¹² involving 63 victims including nine incidents of abduction (30 victims) and six cases of deprivation of liberty (33 victims). The **Fertit** region had the highest number of violations (four) and victims (24) with **Haute-Kotto** prefecture recording the most violations (three) and **Vakaga** the most victims (17). The **3R** was the main perpetrator with eight abuses affecting 28 victims in Equateur, Yadé and Plateaux/Bas-Oubangui regions with most of the incidents occurring in **Nana-Mambéré** and **Ouham-Pendé** prefectures. For instance, on 11 February, 3R elements attacked the Yolembé mining site (75 km from Bouar), **Nana-Mambéré** prefecture, fired shots, searched houses, and abducted six men. The victims were tied up, beaten, and taken to another location towards Baboua. Two of the victims were released a few hours later while the 3R demanded a ransom before releasing the other four.
24. **Armed groups signatories to APPR-RCA** were responsible for 12 abuses (including abduction, deprivation of liberty and hostage taking) affecting 36 victims while **other armed groups** were involved in four abuses (including abduction and deprivation of liberty) affecting 27 victims. Among the other armed groups, unidentified armed men were involved in three abuses (abduction and deprivation of liberty) affecting 25 victims.

¹¹ Deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention include arbitrary arrest and detention, and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international minimum standards comprise food shortage, non-separation: (adults/minors; by gender; sentenced/indicted), lack of access to WASH, and inhuman conditions of detention.

¹² Violations of the right to liberty and personal integrity includes abduction, deprivation of liberty, and hostage-taking (violations and breaches of international humanitarian law).

Right to physical and mental integrity

25. During the reporting period, 51 violations of right to physical and mental integrity¹³ affecting 83 victims were documented including 33 cases of ill-treatment affecting 64 victims, 13 cases of maiming and injuries affecting 16 victims, four cases of torture affecting 14 victims and a case of threat to physical and mental integrity affecting one victim. The **Yadé** region recorded the most cases (18) and victims (25) with **Ouham-Pendé** prefecture registering the highest number of violations (10) and victims (15). The **3R** was the main perpetrator with 16 cases affecting 28 victims often committed alongside other abuses. On 19 February, about 20 **3R** elements accosted a man, a woman and a 16-year-old girl in a farm, tied them up, beat up the woman and girl before gang raping them.
26. **State actors** were implicated in 27 violations affecting 42 victims with **FACA** elements involved in 11 violations affecting 20 victims. Meanwhile, **armed groups non signatories of the APPR-RCA** were responsible for 21 abuses affecting 36 victims. **Other armed groups** committed three abuses involving five victims.

Right to property

27. Forty-three violations of the right to property¹⁴ were documented affecting 110 victims including destruction or appropriation of property (33 violations involving 98 victims) and illegal taxation (10 violations affecting 12 victims). **Fertit** and **Haut-Oubangui** regions were the most impacted (10 violations each affecting respectively 32 and 28 victims) with **UPC** as the main perpetrator with nine abuses affecting 32 victims. On 5 February 2024, two **UPC** elements intercepted six men carrying bags of peanuts from Kamanda and Banagui (about 45 km from Zémio) towards Zémio during which they seized the sum of 60,500 XAF (approximately 100 USD), mobile phones and clothes. **Armed groups signatories to APPR-RCA** were responsible for 23 abuses affecting 52 victims. **Other armed groups** were responsible for seven abuses affecting 34 victims with **unidentified armed men** being the main perpetrator (four abuses affecting 26 victims). **State actors** were responsible for 13 violations affecting 24 victims with **FACA** elements responsible for six violations affecting 17 victims.

Unlawful attacks

28. During the reporting period, 14 cases of unlawful attacks¹⁵ affecting 15 victims were documented. The **Fertit** region was the most affected with seven cases involving eight victims while the prefectures of **Haute-Kotto**, **Vakaga** and **Ouaka** registered the highest number of cases, three each. The **UPC** was the main perpetrator (six abuses affecting six victims). On 27 February 2024, **UPC** elements attacked a vehicle belonging to an international humanitarian NGO in the vicinity of Ngalia village (37 km from Bambari, on the Alindao axis), **Basse-Kotto** prefecture. The vehicle which had staff members of the NGO on board was heading from Bambari to Alindao when it was attacked with gun shots. However, the driver succeeded in steering the vehicle away from the scene with no injuries reported. **Armed groups signatories to APPR-RCA** were responsible for eight unlawful attacks affecting eight victims while other armed groups were responsible for two cases affecting two victims. State actors were responsible for four cases affecting five victims.

Forced Labour

29. The *Front Populaire pour la Renaissance de la Centrafrique* (FPRC) and **UPC** were jointly implicated in a case of forced labour involving a man in **Haute-Kotto** prefecture. On 4 February, six FPRC elements accosted a man on a motorbike and forced him to transport them to their base shared with **UPC** in Mbangana (240 km north-east of Bria). They forced him to stay with them for a few days and work as a driver. When his motorbike ran out of fuel, he was hit on his knee with a stone

¹³ Violations related to the right of physical and mental integrity include ill-treatment, torture and maiming and injuries.

¹⁴ Violations of the right to property includes destruction or appropriation of property and illegal taxation.

¹⁵ 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.

while his assailants seized the sum of 150,000 XAF (around 250 US\$) before abandoning him in a bush.

Children in Armed Conflict

30. The CTFMR¹⁶ verified 25 grave child rights violations affecting 12 children (four boys and eight girls). There was a 25% increase in grave violations and a 14% decrease in victims directly affected, compared to the previous reporting period, during which 20 violations affecting 14 children were documented. The increase in grave violations, notwithstanding the slight decrease in victims, could be explained by the higher number of children victim of multiple violations documented during the reporting period. However, the increased movement of armed groups, particularly in **Haut-Mbomou, Ouham and Vakaga** prefectures, continues to negatively affect the CTFMR's ability to monitor and report on grave child rights violations. Moreover, the increased use of explosive ordnance and ongoing military operations by Governmental forces and OSP create additional access challenges.
31. While seventy-two percent (72%) of the violations (18) occurred outside the reporting period, they were only verified during the reporting period. Armed groups were responsible for 92% of the violations (23), and unidentified armed individuals for 8% (two). Six children (one boy/ five girls) were victims of two violations: abduction and maiming (one boy), abduction and rape (5 girls). One girl was raped twice.
32. Violations documented included: recruitment and use (two), maiming (two), rape and other forms of sexual violence (nine), abduction (six), attacks against schools and hospitals (three), and denial of humanitarian access (three). Armed groups committed (23) violations: CPC factions (20): UPC (nine), 3R (nine) and Anti-Balaka (two); PRNC (two); and Azande Ani Kpi Gbe militia (one), Unidentified armed individuals committed (two). **Haute-Kotto** was the most affected prefecture with (10) violations, followed by **Lim-Pende** with (9), **Haut-Mbomou** and **Ouham** with two each, **Bamingui-Bangoran** and **Ouham-Fafa** with one each.

Act to Protect Campaign

Through the “**Act to Protect**” campaign, **360 peacekeepers** (306 men and 54 women) were trained on the protection of children during armed conflict, with a focus on monitoring and reporting of the six grave violations. Similar trainings and sensitizations were delivered to **2,059 (1,361 men and 698 women) community members and leaders, youth leaders, members of local peace committees, INGOs, NGOs, FACA, FSI and local authorities.**

Human Rights Promotion and Capacity-Building

33. During the period under review, the HRD in collaboration with partners, organised 76 activities (awareness raising and capacity building workshops). The sessions were organised in 12 prefectures¹⁷, benefitting 8,963 individuals (of whom about 3,671 were women and girls), including representatives of civil society organizations (CSOs), internally displaced persons (IDPs), State actors (FACA, ISF, prison authorities, etc.), detainees, local human rights fora, community and religious leaders. They focused on human rights and international humanitarian law including CRSV and grave child rights violations.

¹⁶ The information contained in this section has been collected by the Child Protection Section of MINUSCA. The Security Council has established mechanisms and tools to implement the mandate on the protection of children in armed conflict, notably through Security Council resolution 1612 (2005), which establishes the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) to gather reliable and up-to-date information on violations committed against children by parties to the conflict, as well as the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict. The CTFMR monitors and reports on the six grave violations covered by the MRM, namely, recruitment and use of children, killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction, attacks on schools and hospitals, and denial of humanitarian access.

¹⁷ The prefectures are as follows: Bamingui-Bangoran; Bangui; Haute-Kotto; Haut-Mbomou; Mambéré-Kadéï; Mbomou; Nana-Gribizi; Nana-Mambéré; Ombella M'Poko; Ouham; Ouaka; and Vakaga.

34. The HRD conducted 56 monitoring visits to detention centres in 12 prefectures¹⁸ and documented 122 victims of illegal detention.
35. From 11 to 23 February, the HRD, as part of its support to the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, facilitated the working visit of the United Nations Independent Expert (IE) on the human rights situation in the CAR. The purpose of the visit was to assess the human rights situation and follow up on the implementation of the recommendations made by the UN mechanisms to the Central African government. The HRD also facilitated the organization of four workshops with the Ministry of Gender Promotion, Women's Protection and Children; the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Good Governance; the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Solidarity and National Reconciliation; and the *Commission nationale des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales* (CNDHLF), with the participation of 55 people, including 12 women.
36. As part of its strategic support to the CVJRR, on 13 February, the HRD held a working session with the CVJRR to accelerate the implementation of activities for the 2023/2024 budget year.

Human Rights Due Diligence Policy

37. During the period under review, MINUSCA conducted 37 risk assessments related to MINUSCA's support to the Internal Defense and Security Forces (FACA, ISF and other law enforcement officers). The Secretariat of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) conducted human rights background checks for a total of 196 beneficiaries including 115 ISF (49 Police officers and 66 Gendarmes), 59 FACA including five Ugandan military officers, 13 Prison officers from the Ministry of Justice, nine Members of Parliament including six staff and two agents from the ministry of water and forestry. Beneficiaries were provided with logistical, operational, and technical support including air transportation and trainings.
38. The risk identified in these assessments were deemed low and medium. Based on these assessments, MINUSCA support was approved with a set of recommendations and mitigation measures. These verifications allowed MINUSCA's UNPOL and Security Sector Reform (SSR) components to organize four training sessions for ISF officers on topics including the National Security Sector Reform Strategy, National Security Policy, Gender, and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), Service analysis and training action planning, Weapons and Ammunition Management and awareness raising on the risks of explosive devices. These trainings aimed at enhancing the awareness of officers stationed in Bangui, Bossangoa and Paoua.
39. MINUSCA equally transported non-UN security forces either on redeployment or on missions to Bangassou, Bangui, Berberati, Bossangoa, Bouali, Bouar, Bouca, Bria, Damara, Kabo, Kaga-Bandoro, Kouango, Mbaiki, Markounda, Nana-Boguila, Ndélé, Obo, Ouanda-Djallé, Paoua, Sam-Ouandja, Yaloke, and Zemio. MINUSCA UNPOL component is conducting pre-deployment trainings for ISF benefiting from MINUSCA's support.

¹⁸ The prefectures are as follows: Bamingui-Bangoran; Haut-Mbomou; Haute-Kotto; Mambéré-Kadéï; Mbomou; Nana-Gribizi; Nana-Mambéré; Ombella M'Poko; Ouham; Ouaka; Ouham-Pendé and Vakaga.