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United Nations Multidimensional
Integrated Stabilization Mission in the
Central African Republic

Human Rights Division

Monthly Report: Human Rights Situation

July 2024

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 July 2024 in line with established methodology of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Information that could not be verified is not included. Ordinary crimes are also excluded from this report. This report is shared with CAR's authorities and partners.

Main political and security developments

1. Other security personnel (OSP) continued to train armed groups, raising concerns about lack of vetting and accountability. Approximately 130 former Anti-balaka elements from Kouango, **Ouaka** Prefecture, are undergoing a two-month training in the **Plateaux/Bas-Oubangui** Region, after reportedly withdrawing from the Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) process due to delays. They are expected to be recruited on a non-regulatory basis into the *Forces armées centrafricaines* (FACA) or Internal Security Forces (ISF) upon completion, given concerns about insufficient vetting.¹ Meanwhile, due to a dispute over OSP's training of *Unité pour la Paix en Centrafrique* (UPC) elements, training of *Azandé Ani Kpi Gbé* (AAKG) members in Obo, **Haut-Mbomou** Prefecture, **Haut-Oubangui** Region, stopped in mid-July.
2. Tensions between the Anti-balaka and OSP escalated in Bouca (96km of Batangafo, **Ouham-Fafa** Prefecture, **Kaga** Region), raising civilian protection concerns. On 23 July, FACA and OSP launched an operation against former Anti-balaka commander José Befio,² resulting in his death and that of his bodyguard. FACA and OSP also arrested four children, including three of Befio's, causing the local population to flee. Highlighting risks of inter-community violence, Befio's supporters attacked the Mayor of Bouca for alleged complicity and targeted the Fulani Muslim community, who sought refuge in the Gendarmerie. On 26 July, the Ministry of National Defence and Army Reconstruction announced an investigation into the incident. On 31 July, the Mission established a Temporary operating base in Bouca to deter further violence.
3. Meanwhile, on 9 July, the UN Independent Expert on the human rights situation in the Central African Republic (IE) briefed the Human Rights Council in Geneva, noting a decrease in violations and abuses

¹ Notably, in 2022, OHCHR issued a public report on human rights violations and abuses (killings, injuries, hostage-taking, appropriation or destruction of property, forced displacement and conflict-related sexual violence) perpetrated in Boyo (Ouaka), mainly by former Anti-Balaka militiamen and youth, including some recruited and trained by OSP and FACA.

² Befio has been implicated in human rights abuses, including the hostage-taking of 15 civilians in Daya (November 2023) and cattle theft in Bouca (March 2024).

but highlighting ongoing violations and abuses by armed groups and security forces. The IE urged CAR authorities to consolidate state authority, fight against impunity, and implement the National Development Plan 2024-2028 and the National Human Rights Policy. Additionally, on 30 July, the UN Security Council lifted the arms embargo on the CAR government.

Significant human rights related developments

4. This month, the CAR government took various steps towards enhancing the justice system and conditions of detention. From 22 to 26 July, the *Commission Nationale des Droits de l’Homme et des Libertés Fondamentales* (CNDHLF) assessed Bria Prison, uncovering issues such as insufficient personnel, incompetency of the Prison Director, and outdated detainee records. The CNDHLF issued recommendations including constructing a perimeter wall, increasing food allowances, building an infirmary, appointing a trained prison director, and developing disciplinary regulations for prison personnel. Additionally, the General Assembly of Magistrates and Judges, held from 15 to 19 July, proposed enhancing human, financial, and material resources, increasing judicial efficiency, and implementing disciplinary measures for non-compliance with legal deadlines, to reduce prison overcrowding.
5. Further, on 22 July, the Bangui Court of Appeal began its first criminal session of 2024. While MINUSCA noted the absence of witnesses and civil parties due to travel difficulties, defendants received assistance from court-appointed lawyers and ample speaking time for their defence. Lastly, as a direct result of a disarmament campaign organized by the Central African government, approximately 285 CPC members voluntarily disarmed in Korom-M’Poko village, **Ouham** Prefecture, on 10 July.

Human Rights Violations and Abuses and Breaches of International Humanitarian Law

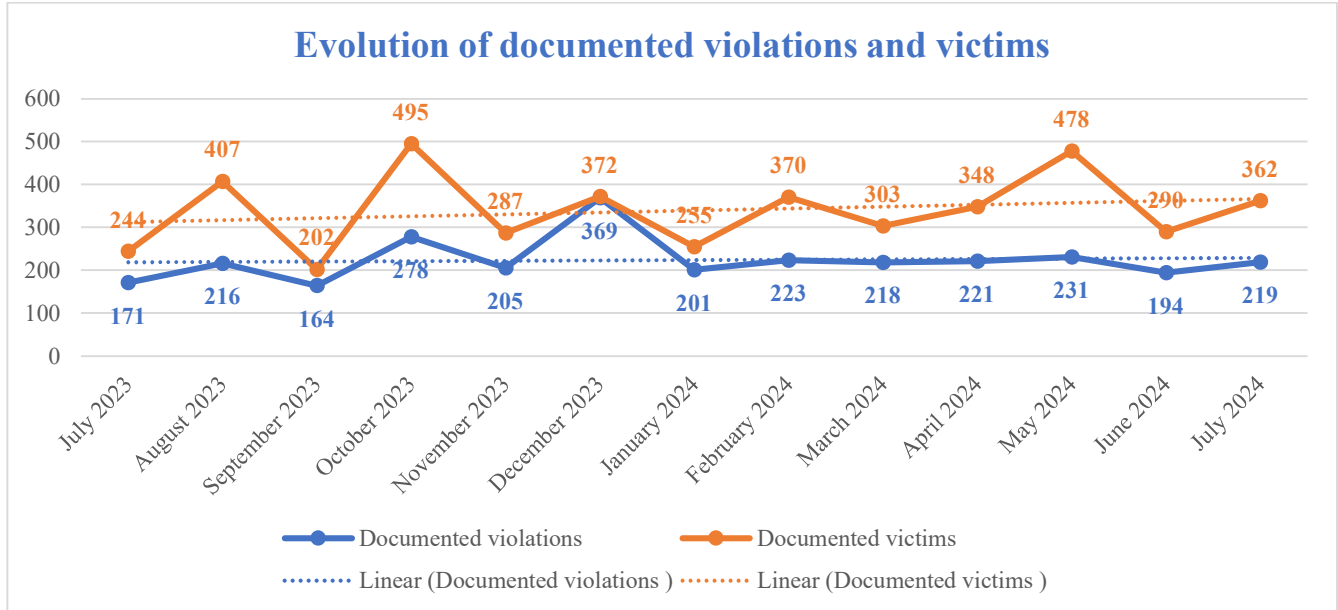
6. Despite the aforementioned positive developments, human rights challenges remain. During the reporting period, MINUSCA verified **219 human rights violations and abuses and breaches of international humanitarian law (IHL), affecting 362 civilian victims** (including 26 women, 19 girls, 46 boys and 26 groups of collective victims). Of the 362 victims, 107 suffered multiple violations with most of the violations occurring in July 2024.³ Compared to June 2024, both the number of violations (+13%) and the number of victims (+25%) increased.⁴ Similar to previous months, the most common types of violations and abuses were related to the right to physical and mental integrity (26%), arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not meet national and international standards (21%) as well as the right to property (20%).
7. Men were primarily victims of violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity (35%), arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not meet national and international standards (35%) and right to property (31%). Women were mostly victims of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) (42%) and violations/abuses of the right to property (27%). Out of the 19 girl victims, a majority (53%) were victims of forced recruitment and 32% were victims of CRSV. Boy victims

Main Trends
<p>In total, 219 human rights violations and abuses as well as breaches of IHL affecting 362 victims (including 26 women, 19 girls, 46 boys and 26 groups of collective victims) were documented in July 2024. This constitutes an increase in the number of violations (13%) and in the number of victims (25%) compared to June 2024.</p>

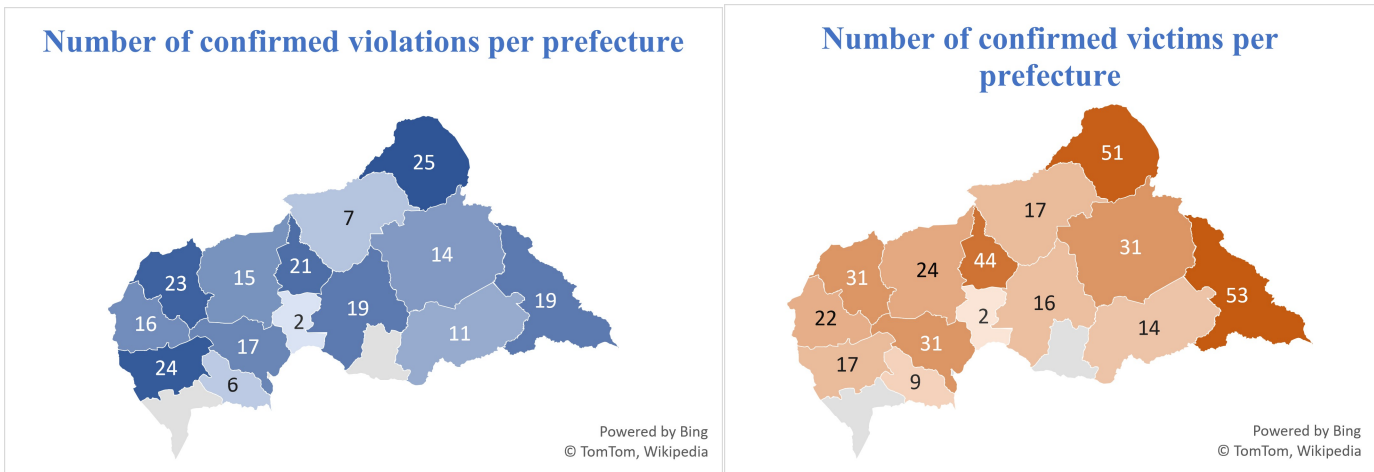
³ The rest of the violations/abuses occurred between January and June 2024.

⁴ In June 2024, HRD documented 194 violations affecting 290 victims.

suffered mostly from forced recruitment (63%) and from arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not meet national and international standards (22%).



8. The **Fertit Region**⁵ experienced the most violations and abuses (46), due to a variety of actors, including unidentified armed men (14), the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) from Sudan (six) which are active in the **Vakaga** and **Bamingui-Bangoran** Prefectures and OSP (six) acting in **Haute-Kotto** and **Vakaga** Prefectures. The highest number of victims (99) also occurred in the **Fertit Region** with 29 victims attributable to unidentified armed men in the **Vakaga** and **Bamingui- Bangoran** Prefectures.

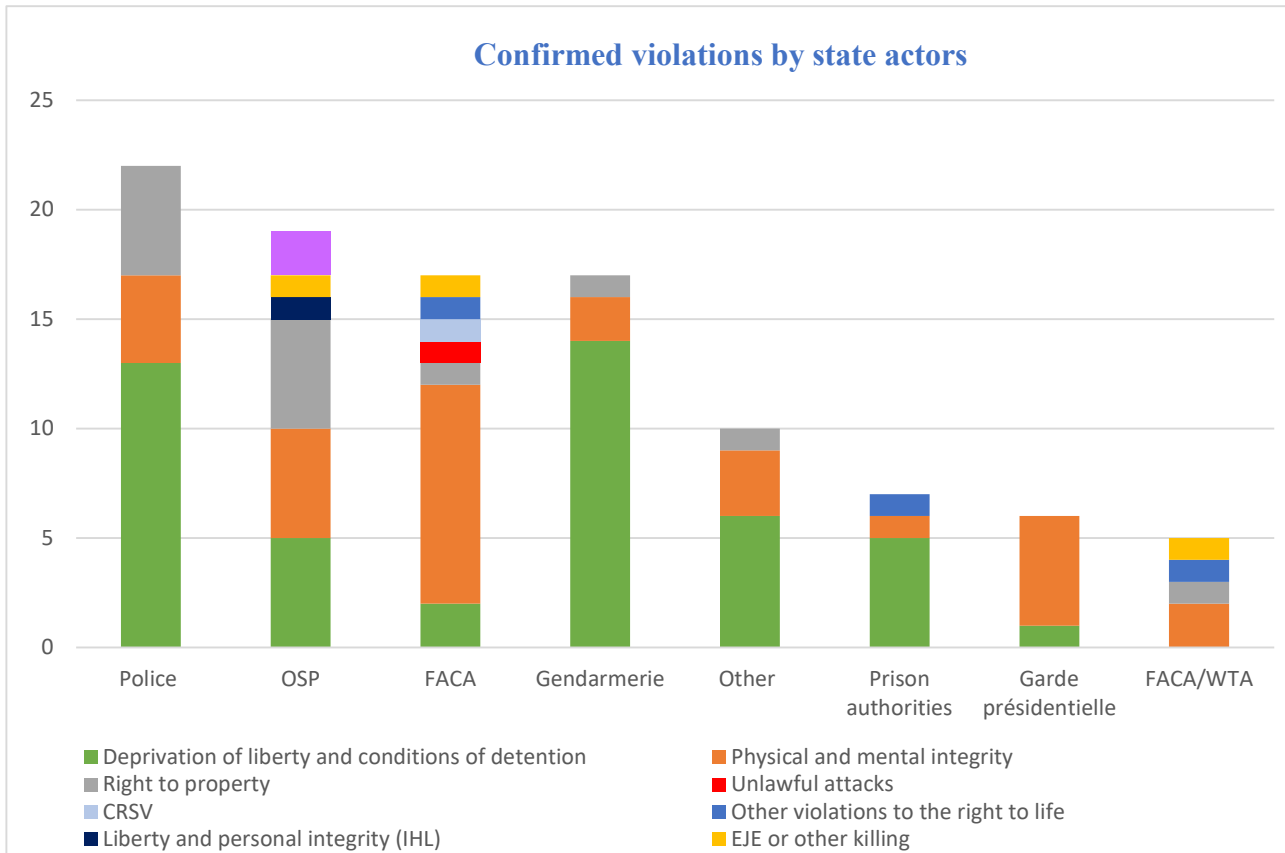


Overview of violations by type of perpetrator

9. For the period under review, state actors committed **103 human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 156 victims** (including eight women, 13 boys and 11 groups

⁵ The Fertit Region includes the Prefectures of Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto and Vakaga.

of collective victims). In comparison to June 2024, the number of violations committed by state actors and the number of victims increased by 34% and 44% respectively.⁶ The main violations included **arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention** that do not comply with national and international standards (46); the **right to physical and mental integrity** (32); and the **right to property** (14). Among state actors, the **Police** (22 violations affecting 40 victims), **OSP** (19 violations affecting 34 victims), the **Gendarmerie** (17 violations affecting 40 victims), and the **FACA** (17 violations affecting 17 victims) committed the most violations. Most violations by state actors were committed in the **Kaga**⁷ (31 affecting 52) and **Equateur**⁸ (22 affecting 22) Regions.⁹



10. Armed groups signatories to the *Accord Politique pour la Paix et la Réconciliation en République Centrafricaine* (APPR-RCA) were responsible for 73 human rights abuses and breaches of

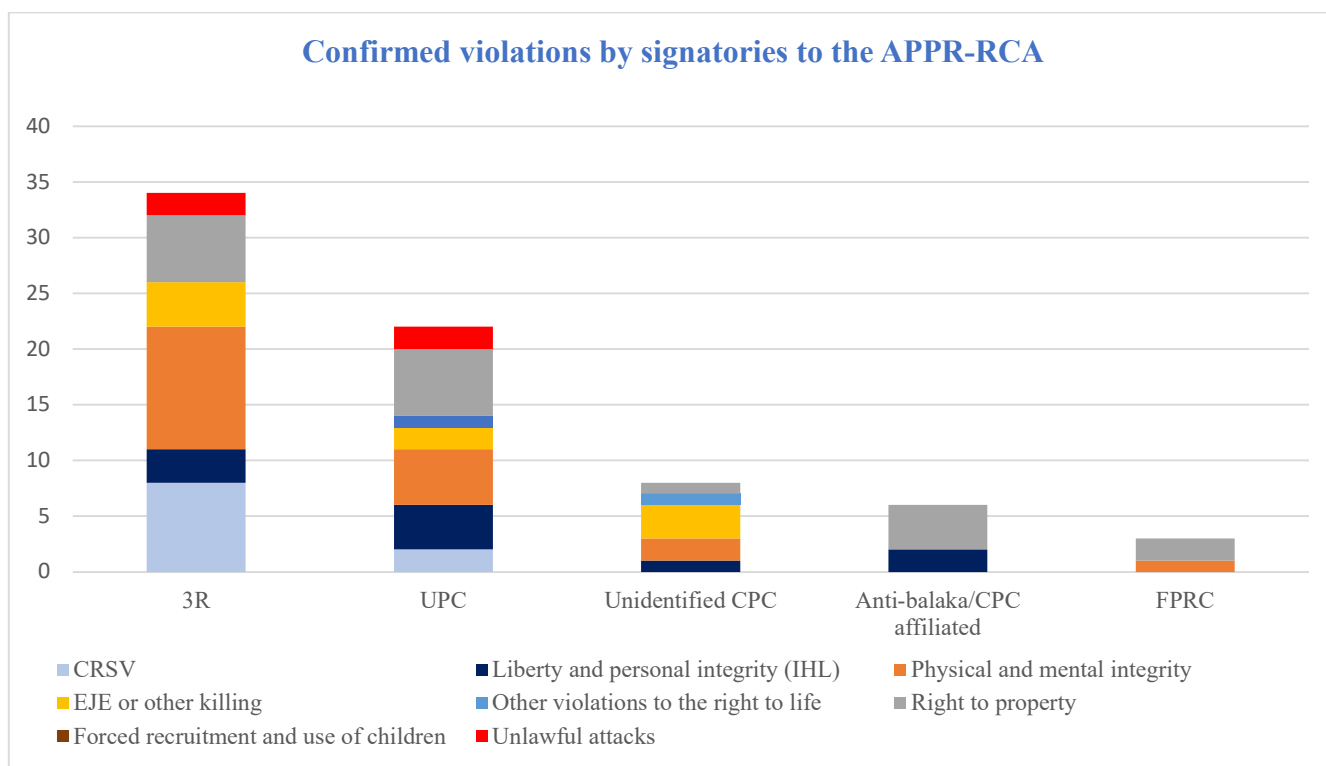
⁶ In June 2024, State actors committed 77 human rights violations and breaches of international law affecting 108 victims.

⁷ 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).

⁸ The Equateur Region includes the Mambéré, Mambéré-Kadeï, Nana-Mambéré and Sangha-Mbaéré prefectures.

⁹ Others refers to various actors including FACA/OSP acting jointly (four violations), *Office Central de Répression du Banditisme* (OCRB) (three violations), administrative authorities/justice authorities (two violations), and *Section de Recherches et d’Investigations* (SRI) (one violation). FACA/OSP committed three violations of the right to physical and mental integrity and one violation of deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention that do not meet minimum national and international standards. OCRB committed three violations of deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention that do not meet minimum national and international standards. Administrative authorities/justice authorities committed one violation of the right to property and one violation of deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention that do not meet minimum national and international standards. SRI committed one violation of deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention that do not meet minimum national and international standards.

international humanitarian law affecting 102 victims (including 13 women, six girls, three boys and seven groups of collective victims). In comparison to June 2024, these groups committed a slight increase in abuses (+4%) and a slight decrease in victims (-4%).¹⁰ Most of the abuses committed by armed groups signatories of the APPR-RCA were related to the **right to physical and mental integrity** (19 affecting 46 victims), **right to property** (19 affecting 34 victims), and **right to life** (11 affecting 26 victims).



11. **Among armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA, the *Retour, Réclamation et Réhabilitation* (3R) (34 abuses affecting 51 victims) and UPC (22 abuses affecting 25 victims) were the main perpetrators.** The most affected Regions by armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA were **Yadé**¹¹ (29 abuses affecting 44 victims) and **Haut-Oubangui**¹² (17 abuses and 21 victims).
12. **Other actors, including armed groups non-signatories to the APPR-RCA, were responsible for 43 abuses affecting 104 victims** (including five women, 13 girls, 30 boys and eight groups of collective victims). In comparison to June 2024, this represents a decrease in abuses (9%) and an increase in victims (37%).¹³ Most abuses were of the right to property (11), the right to physical and mental integrity (seven), and liberty and personal integrity (seven). Most of these abuses were committed by unidentified armed men (18 affecting 33 victims), Anti-balaka (12 affecting 11 victims), and the RSF (six affecting 17 victims), especially in the **Vakaga** and **Nana-Mambéré** Prefectures.¹⁴

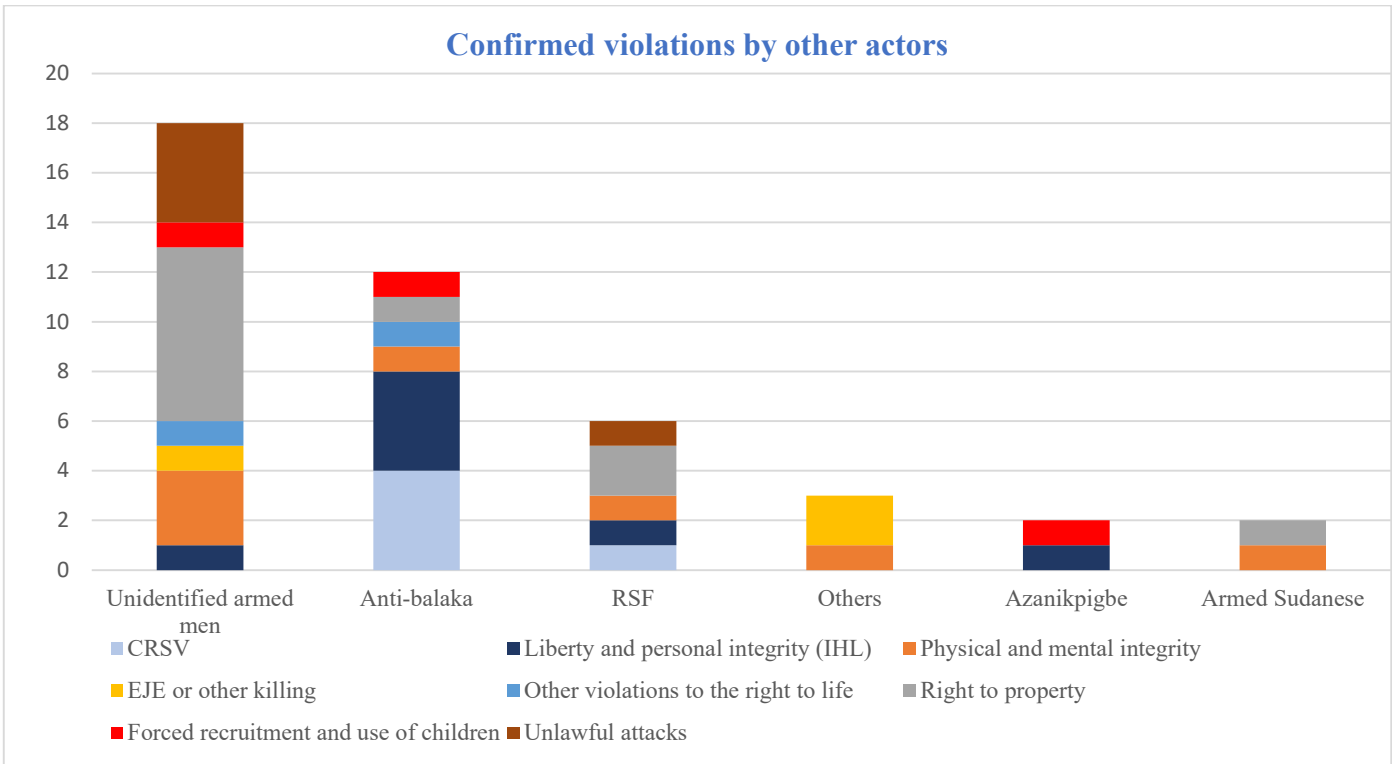
¹⁰ In June 2024, armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA committed 70 abuses affecting 106 victims.

¹¹ The Yadé Region includes the Lim-Pendé (reflected in the maps in the Ouham-Pendé), Ouham-Pendé and Ouham Prefectures. Please note that due to software limitations, figures from the Ouham-Fafa, which is normally pertaining to the Kaga Region are also included here (reflected in the maps in the Ouham).

¹² The Haut-Oubangui Region includes the Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou and Mbomou Prefectures.

¹³ In June 2024, armed groups non-signatories to the APPR-RCA and self-defence groups were responsible for 47 abuses affecting 76 victims.

¹⁴ In the graph below, the perpetrator category of “others” refers to mob justice resulting in one killing, stray bullets resulting in one killing, and one abuse of the right to physical and mental integrity by the PRNC.



Typology of human right violations and abuses and violations of IHL

Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV)

13. In July 2024, HRD documented 16 CRSV cases affecting 17 victims (11 women and six girls), including rape (14 cases) and sexual slavery (two cases). CRSV is often committed alongside other human rights violations/abuses, such as abduction, ill-treatment, and recruitment and use of children. The majority of these abuses were perpetrated by the 3R in the **Ouham-Pendé** Prefecture (eight) followed by the Anti-Balaka (four) in the **Ouaka** and **Nana-Mambéré** Prefectures. Additionally, the UPC committed two abuses affecting two victims and the RSF committed one abuse affecting one victim. Lastly, FACA committed one abuse affecting one victim. While most of the CRSV cases were perpetrated in the fields or in the bush, some cases were also perpetrated in or near mining sites by Anti-Balaka and UPC elements controlling the site. For instance, a 14-year-old girl was abducted by UPC elements in the **Mbomou** Prefecture on the way to the mining site where she went to work with her grand-mother. She was held as a sexual slave at the mining site by the UPC elements until she managed to escape after 2 weeks.
14. On 11 July 2024, the Women’s Protection Section of the Human Rights Division organised, in coordination with UNFPA, the monthly Monitoring Analysis and Reporting Arrangements meeting, which focused on the status and distribution of health centres throughout the country, to assess the medical services available to CRSV victims in the country and the main challenges in this regard. Representatives from INGOs, NGOs, and UN agencies, funds, and programs, alongside MINUSCA, participated in the meeting and exchanged on good practices. The main challenges identified were the understaffing of the health facilities, the limited capacity of the medical staff, the lack of medical equipment and access to water and the fact that medical services for victims of sexual violence, including the delivery of medical certificates, were not free of cost as they should be.
15. From the 15-19 July 2024, MINUSCA women’s protection advisers participated in the validation workshop organized at the UN Regional Service Centre in Entebbe (Uganda) of the revised Integrated

Training Material on CRSV (ITM CRSV II), which should be translated into French and be made available for use across all UN Field Missions.

Right to life

16. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **22 violations/abuses of the right to life affecting 44 victims**, including summary or extrajudicial executions or killings (15), attempted extrajudicial execution or killings (four), death threats (two), and death in custody (one). Most of these violations/abuses were committed by APPR-RCA armed groups (11), including the 3R (four). For instance, on 21 July, five 3R elements killed four men they had held captive for two days, near the Willy gold mining site (45 km south of Bossangoa on the Bossangoa-Bossemebe-Bangui Road).
17. In line with its obligation 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

18. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **46 violations related to the deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention affecting 107 victims** (85 men, five women, 10 boys, and seven groups of collective victims). Most violations were related to arbitrary arrest and/or detention (29 affecting 95 victims), largely due to detention beyond the legal time limits for custody¹⁵ with the Gendarmerie and Police being the main perpetrators (14 and 13 violations, respectively).
19. **Poor detention conditions remain a major challenge due to a variety of logistical and funding issues as well as the absence of judicial actors in some jurisdictions.** For example, the provision of food and healthcare to detainees continues to be an issue in various places of detention. On 9 July, a prisoner died of malnutrition in the Bambari central prison. In the same prison, the risk of contagion of tuberculosis is high due to overcrowding and the fact that detainees who have contracted the disease are still not receiving adequate medical care. Similarly, at the Ndele police station and gendarmerie brigade, the provision of food and healthcare to detainees does not meet international standards, due to insufficient funding. However, positive developments can be noted. At the Obo police station, following HRD advocacy, a cell for minors was set up.

Right to liberty and personal integrity

20. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **18 violations/abuses of the right to liberty and personal integrity¹⁶ involving 43 victims**, including abductions (14 affecting 25 victims) and deprivation of liberty (four affecting 18 victims). Anti-balaka elements and UPC were responsible for the most abuses (four each) and the most victims (five and nine respectively). On 2 July, UPC elements abducted a 14-year-old girl 12km from Nzacko (on the Nzacko-Bria axis), Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, and held her for two weeks, during which she was repeatedly raped by the group's leader until she managed to escape. In line with their 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 must take measures to prevent and investigate violations and abuses of the right to liberty and personal integrity.

¹⁵ Other violations included conditions of detention that do not meet minimum national and international standards (17), including access to WASH (six), inhuman conditions (five), lack of separation between minors/adults and/or by gender (five), and food shortage (one).

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).

Right to physical and mental integrity

21. During the period under review, MINUSCA documented **58 violations/ abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity**¹⁷ affecting **97 victims**, including cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (30 affecting 57 victims), maiming and injuries (17 affecting 33 victims), torture (eight affecting 13 victims), threats to physical and mental integrity (two affecting two victims), and excessive or disproportionate use of force (one affecting one victim). State actors were responsible for the most violations (32) and victims (40). For example, on 18 July, gendarmes ill-treated two men, in Ngaoundaye, **Lim-Pendé** Prefecture. The gendarmes confiscated seven oxen belonging to the two men, believing they were stolen. When the two men attempted to recover their oxen, the Gendarmerie Brigade Commander instructed other gendarmes to tie the men’s arms behind their backs, pour water over their heads, and beat them with sticks, causing injuries to their legs, feet, and skulls.
22. In line with their 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, state authorities are expected to take concrete steps to prevent and investigate cases relating to torture and ill-treatment.

Right to property

23. MINUSCA documented **44 violations/abuses of the right to property**¹⁸ affecting **97 victims**, including destruction or appropriation of property (40 violations/abuses affecting 86 victims) and illegal taxation (four violations/abuses affecting 11 victims). APPR-RCA armed groups were responsible for the highest number of violations/abuses (19). On 23 July, two UPC elements intercepted a 30-year-old man on the outskirts of Zémio, **Haut-Mbomou** Prefecture, and seized his property, including cell phone and food items, after firing shots which missed him. On the same day, the same UPC elements also intercepted a 35-year-old man on the outskirts of Zémio and robbed him of 7,000 XAF (around 11 USD).

Unlawful attacks

24. MINUSCA documented **ten unlawful attacks**¹⁹, affecting **15 men, one woman, and seven groups of collective victims**, including attacks against civilians (four), denial of humanitarian relief (three), attacks against protected persons (two), and illegal occupation of a school (one), committed by unidentified armed men (four), 3R (two), UPC (two), RSF (one), and FACA (one). On 14 July, eight 3R elements broke into the home of the head of the health center of Gbangayanga (45 km northwest of Bossangoa), killed him, and stole approximately 2,000,000 XAF (3,289 USD). Deliberate attacks against civilians, protected personnel, and indiscriminate attacks that fail to distinguish between civilians and combatants are prohibited and are considered violations of international human rights and international humanitarian law.

¹⁷ Violations related to the right of physical and mental integrity include ill-treatment, torture and maiming and injuries.

¹⁸ The right to property includes protection from destruction or appropriation of property and illegal taxation.

¹⁹ Unlawful attacks include attacks against civilians, attacks against other protected persons, the failure of precautions to protect the civilian population or objects under a party’s control against the effects of attacks, and denial of humanitarian relief.

Children in Armed Conflict

25. The Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR) verified **58** grave child rights violations affecting **49** children (**34** boys/**15** girls). There was a **13%** decrease in grave violations and a **36%** increase in victims directly affected compared to the previous reporting period during which 67 violations affecting 36 children were documented. The decrease in grave violations could be explained by fewer number of children who were victims of multiple violations compared to the previous period. Also, the presence of explosive ordnance and ongoing military operations by Governmental forces and OSP continue to negatively affect the CTFMR’s ability to monitor and report on grave child rights violations. Thirty-eight percent (38%) of the violations (22) occurred outside the reporting period but were only verified during the period under review. Armed groups were responsible for 85% of the violations (49), Governmental and Pro-Governmental Forces for 10% (six), and unidentified armed individuals for 5% (three). Two girls were victim of three violations: abduction, recruitment/use and rape; and four children (three boys/one girl) were victim of two violations: recruitment/use and abduction (two boys), maiming and killing (one boy), and abduction and rape (one girl).
26. Violations documented included: recruitment and use (40), abduction (six), rape and other forms of sexual violence (five), killing (three), maiming (three), and denial of humanitarian access (one). Armed groups committed (49) violations: Azande Ani Kpi Gbe militia (38); CPC factions (six) including Anti-balaka (three), UPC (two) and 3R (one); and Anti-balaka/faction (five). Governmental and pro-governmental forces (six): FACA (two), FACA/FSI (two) and OSP (two); and unidentified armed individuals (three). **Haut-Mbomou** was the most affected Prefecture with (40) violations, followed by **Nana-Mambere** with (five), **Ouaka** with (three), **Mambere**, **Mambere-Kadéï**, **Ouham-Fafa** and **Vakaga** with (two) each, **Bangui** and **Lim-Pende** with (one) each.
27. Under the Convention on the rights of the child and international humanitarian law, parties to conflict are required to protect children from direct participation in hostilities, refrain from recruiting children and protect civilians including children affected by armed conflict.
28. During the reporting period, CPU met with FACA leadership in **Haute-Kotto**, **Haut-Mbomou**, **Nana-Grebizi**, **Nana-Mambere** and **Ouham-Fafa** Prefectures to continue advocating for FACA elements to end and prevent grave child rights violations. Advocacy linked grave violations to the national Child Protection Code (2020) which prohibits all grave violations as well as awareness-raising on the Ministry of Defence’s Circular prohibiting the presence of children in and around FACA and MINUSCA military camps (2022). CPU continued to meet the *Azande Ani Kpi Gbe* militia representatives in **Haut-Mbomou** Prefecture to engage in dialogue on child protection issues, grave violations, the development of a Command Directive prohibiting grave violations and awareness-raising. Additionally, CPU is supporting the Ministry of National Education in rehabilitating and equipping the Bria Professional Training Center as part of a wider prevention and protection strategy aimed at preventing children from joining armed

Act to Protect Campaign

Through the “**Act to Protect**” campaign, **364 peacekeepers** (268 men and 96 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 awareness sessions were delivered to **954 (609 men and 345 women) community members and leaders, youth leaders, local authorities as well as members of local peace committees, INGOs, NGOs, FACA (21) and ISF (15).**

groups and criminal gangs by providing them with practical opportunities. The center will provide skills training for children and youth aged 14 years and over in professions such as carpentry and mechanics and provide literacy classes.

Human Rights Promotion and Capacity-Building

29. During the period under review, **the Human Rights Division (HRD) organised 36 activities (awareness-raising, trainings and capacity-building workshops) in 12 Prefectures²⁰**, benefitting 875 individuals (of whom about 289 were women, 11 girls and 45 boys). Participants included representatives of civil society organizations (CSOs), FACA, ISF, prison authorities, detainees, local NGOs, local human rights fora as well as community and religious leaders. They focused on human rights and international humanitarian law including the prevention of CRSV and grave child rights violations.
30. **The HRD conducted 42 monitoring visits to detention centres and facilities in 12 Prefectures²¹ and documented 91 victims of arbitrary detention.** The HRD continues to be granted access to detention centres and facilities to monitor the situation and engage with relevant authorities to advocate and support efforts to enhance the respect of human rights.
31. On 18 July, in commemoration of Nelson Mandela International Day, MINUSCA and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) issued a joint report, *“Analysis of Detention in the Central African Republic: current situation, challenges and responses,”* covering 2023. The launch, organized with the Ministry of Justice, included an interactive dialogue on implementing the Mandela rules in CAR. Attended by 89 participants from various sectors, the event allowed the Minister of Justice to highlight the government’s efforts to address justice system challenges and call for increased support from partners. Among other recommendations, participants suggested that disciplinary or judicial proceedings be initiated against civil servants involved in misconduct and that systematic investigations be conducted into deaths in custody. Additionally, as part of the commemoration of Nelson Mandela International Day, the HRD raised awareness of 879 detainees, prison officers and defence and security forces on the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (89 women, 764 men, and 26 minors).

Human Rights Due Diligence Policy

32. During the period under review, MINUSCA conducted **35 risk assessments** related to MINUSCA's support to internal defence 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 **165 beneficiaries including 102 ISF (31 Police officers and 71 Gendarmes), 15 FACA, and 48 prison officers** from the Ministry of Justice.
33. Beneficiaries were also provided with logistical, financial, and technical support including air transportation and trainings. Among the risk assessments, 13 were for logistical and financial support to aid the construction and equipment of the BEMA Police station (**Mbomou Prefecture**), construction and equipping of the Bembere mixed border post (**Lim-Pende Prefecture**) and the deployment of 48 Prison officers from Bangui to the Regions.²²
34. The risk identified in these assessments were deemed low. Based on these assessments, MINUSCA support was approved with a set of recommendations and mitigation measures including the need to

²⁰ The Prefectures are as follows: Bangui; Bamingui-Bangoran; Haute-Kotto; Haut-Mbomou; Mambéré-Kadéï; Mbomou; Nana-Gribizi; Nana-Mambéré; Ouaka; Ouham; Ouham-Pendé and Vakaga.

²¹ The Prefectures are as follows: Bangui; Bamingui-Bangoran; Haute-Kotto; Haut-Mbomou; Mambéré-Kadéï; Mbomou; Nana-Gribizi; Nana-Mambéré; Ouaka; Ouham; Ouham-Pendé and Vakaga.

²² Bambari, Bangassou, Berberati, Birao, Bossangoa, Bouar, Bria, Carnot, Kaga-Bandoro, Nola, Obo, and Paoua.

continuously train and raise the capacity of non-UN security forces on international human rights and humanitarian law. These verifications allowed MINUSCA’s UNPOL and Security Sector Reform Service (SSRS) components to organize two training sessions for officers from the internal defence and security forces on national security sector reform strategy, national security policy, sexual and gender-based violence , and weapons management. MINUSCA equally transported non-UN security forces either on deployment or on missions to Bambari, Bangassou, Bangui, Batangafo, Berberati, Birao, Bossangoa, Bouar, Bria, Carnot, Kaga-Bandoro, Ndele, Nola, Obo, Ouandago, Paoua, and Rafai.