

NATIONS UNIES

Mission multidimensionnelle intégrée
des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation
en Centrafrique



UNITED NATIONS

United Nations Multidimensional
Integrated Stabilization Mission in the
Central African Republic

HUMAN RIGHTS DIVISION

Monthly Report: Human Rights Situation

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

Main political and security developments

1. The period under review was marked by activities of armed groups and military operations conducted by defence and security forces and the Other Security Personnel (OSP). On 2 November, Ali Darassa Mahamat, military coordinator of the *Coalition des patriotes pour le changement - Fondamentale* (CPC-F), suspended talks with the Central African government which he had publicly announced on 25 October.¹ On 7 November, the *Mouvement patriotique pour la Centrafrique* (MPC) announced its departure from the *Coalition des patriotes pour le changement* (CPC) to join the CPC-F citing internal mismanagement and divisions since the arrest of General Mahamat Alkhatim in Chad on 13 April 2024.
2. The *Unité pour la paix en Centrafrique* (UPC) intensified activities in the **Basse-Kotto** Prefecture by establishing its presence in the villages of Serenga (33 km from Mobaye) and Langangdji (21 km from Mobaye) on 18 November with reports of human right abuses, including abduction and mistreatment of local authorities perpetrated by their elements. These incidents forced residents to flee Mobaye to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). On 20 November, MINUSCA Force restored calm and repelled UPC elements, while on 22 November, mixed patrols of Internal Security Forces (ISF) and FACA were deployed around Mobaye. UPC activities persisted in the Sub-prefectures of Zangba and Satéma, which remain inaccessible and cut off from all communication (telephone network). Additionally, reports indicate a youth recruitment campaign in the Mingala area (147 km from Bambari) by the UPC. This UPC resurgence of activities during the dry season increases the threat to civilian protection.
3. On 21 November OSP deployed personnel to Sam-Ouandja (260 km northeast of Bria) in the **Haute-Kotto** Prefecture in view of an imminent operation against armed groups operating around the "Sangou"

¹ See letter, *Coalition des Patriotes République-Centrafricaine Pour le Changement – Fondamentale (CPC-F)*, *Coordination-Générale Coopération-Militaire, Etat-Major-Général Secrétariat-Général N°003/CPC-F/CG/CM/EMG/S.G24*, "Lettre d'information et clarification de la coalition des patriotes pour le changement fondamentale (CPC-F)".

mining site. Concerns were raised over potential implications for the protection of civilians, particularly part of the local population of artisanal miners perceived to be supporting some of armed groups based on their religious and/or ethnic affiliations. Meanwhile, gold mining operations by the OSP in Ndassima (about 60 km north of Bambari, **Ouaka** Prefecture) are a cause for concern due to reports of human rights violations committed by OSP elements against civilians. Since July 2024, allegations include, cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment, torture, arbitrary arrests and detentions, as well as expropriations and confiscations of property, affecting at least a hundred victims.²

Significant human rights related developments

4. Despite these security developments negatively impacting human rights in the Central African Republic, some positive developments are noteworthy. On 12 November, the Government removed the Mayor of Ouara Commune and appointed a new local executive committee in Ouara commune, Rafai sub-Prefecture, Mbomou Prefecture. This follows the incidents from 1 to 7 October in Dembia and the alleged involvement of the Mayor in hate speech, incitement to violence against the Fulani population.³
5. Following an investigation mission by the Ministry of Justice, the Director and the Head of security of the Kaga-Bandoro prison, were on 12 November placed in pre-trial detention at the Ngaragba prison for their alleged involvement in the rape and sexual exploitation of two female detainees at the Kaga-Bandoro prison.⁴ Furthermore, on 15 November, a Presidential decree⁵ sanctioned magistrates for various disciplinary infractions (four magistrates dismissed, three downgraded, and two reprimanded), in accordance with recommendations made in May by the Higher Magistracy Council. Failure to expedite the replacement of these officers may further exacerbate the current challenges faced in the justice delivery system, notably in Obo (Haut-Mbomou), Kaga-Bandoro (Nana-Gribizi) and Bambari (Ouaka). On 24 November, the National Election Authority (ANE) launched the first phase of the voter registration process. Although this process started in Bangui district due to operational reasons, it is important to note that the revision of the electoral list, of which voter registration is an essential component, is a key step towards credible and inclusive local and general elections in 2025 and 2026. At the end of November, some voter registration centres opened in eight out of the eleven Prefectures of Operational Area 1, with delay in certain areas due to logistical, operational and security challenges, including the deployment of personnel and materials.
6. On 25 November, the Minister of Justice presided over the first Steering Committee meeting of the National Human Rights Policy (PNDH). The meeting, attended by representatives of the government, diplomatic corps and the UN, provided the opportunity for participants to assess the PNDH implementation, adopt upcoming priority activities and discuss the functioning of the thematic working groups. Following the meeting, the thematic working groups will be activated to promote an inclusive approach in the PNDH implementation.

² See HRD – Monthly report – October 2024 p. 8, para.26

³ See Arrêté n°09/MATDDL/DIRCAB/DGDEC.DCT24 rapportant l'arrêté 002/22MATDDL/DIRCAB/CMDDL du 1^{er} juillet 2022 portant nomination des membres de la délégation spéciale auprès de la Commune de Ouara dans la Sous-Préfecture de Rafai du 12 novembre 2024 and Arrêté n°010/MATDDL/DIRCAB/DGDEC.DCT24 portant nomination des membres de la délégation spéciale auprès de la Commune de Ouara dans la Sous-Préfecture de Rafai du 12 novembre 2024.

⁴ See HRD – Monthly report - September 2024 – p. 10, para.33.

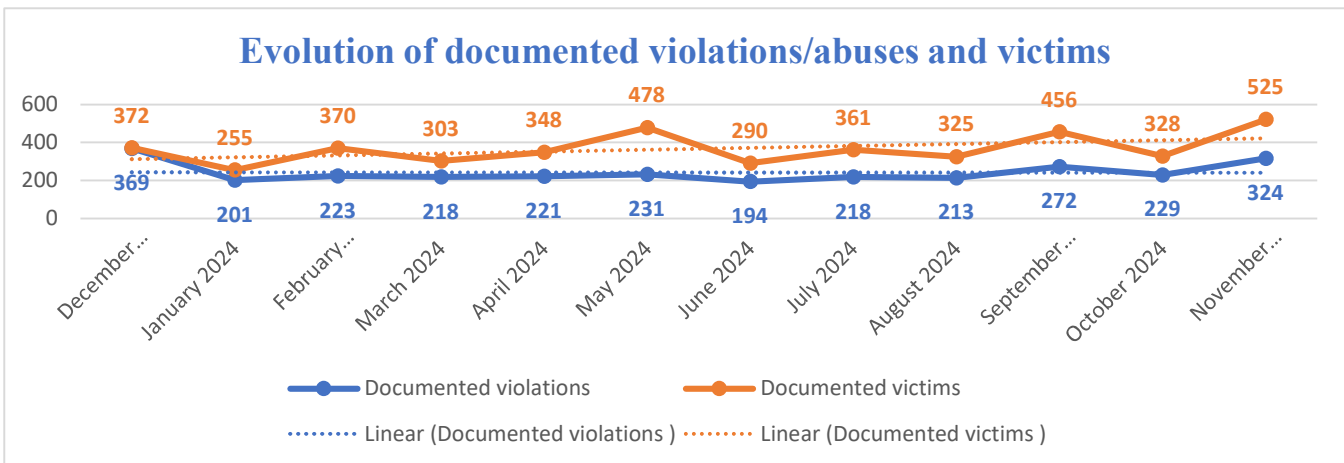
⁵ See Décret numéro 24.279 pourtant révocation de quatre magistrats de l'ordre judiciaire du 15 novembre 2024.

Human Rights Violations and Abuses and Breaches of International Humanitarian Law

7. During the reporting period, MINUSCA verified **324 human rights violations and abuses and breaches of international humanitarian law (IHL), affecting 525 victims** (including 273 men, 56 women, 48 girls, 113 boys and 35 groups of collective victims). Out of the 582 victims, 89 suffered multiple violations with most of the violations occurring in November 2024 (41% of the total number of violations/abuses).⁶ Compared to October 2024, both the number of violations (41%) and the number of victims (60%) increased,⁷ due in part to incidents perpetrated by Wagner Ti Azande (WTA)⁸ and Azande Ani Kpi Gbe (Azanikpigbe) in Dembia⁹ and documented cases related to the six grave child rights violations documented by the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR).¹⁰ Similar to previous months, the most common types of violations and abuses were related to the right to physical and mental integrity (25%), arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (20%) and the right to property (17%).

Main Trends

In total, **324 human rights violations and abuses** as well as breaches of IHL **affecting 525 victims** (including 273 men, 56 women, 48 girls, 113 boys and 35 groups of collective victims) were documented in November 2024. This constitutes an increase in the number of violations (41%) and in the number of victims (60%) compared to October 2024.



8. Men were primarily victims of arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (45%), violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity (34%) and right to property (29%). Women were mostly victims of conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV) (59%),¹¹ violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity (46%), and right to property (34%). It worth noting that CRSV cases against women were committed alongside violations/abuses of right to property and right to physical and mental integrity. Girls were primarily

⁶ The other violations/abuses documented occurred between January 2017 to October 2024.

⁷ In October 2024, MINUSCA documented 229 violations and abuses affecting 328 victims.

⁸ Since 1 May, at least 200 Azanikpigbe elements, were trained by OSP. Reports indicate that they have been integrated into the security apparatus without proper vetting and are reportedly paid from the State budget. Given these facts, they are now categorized under state actors.

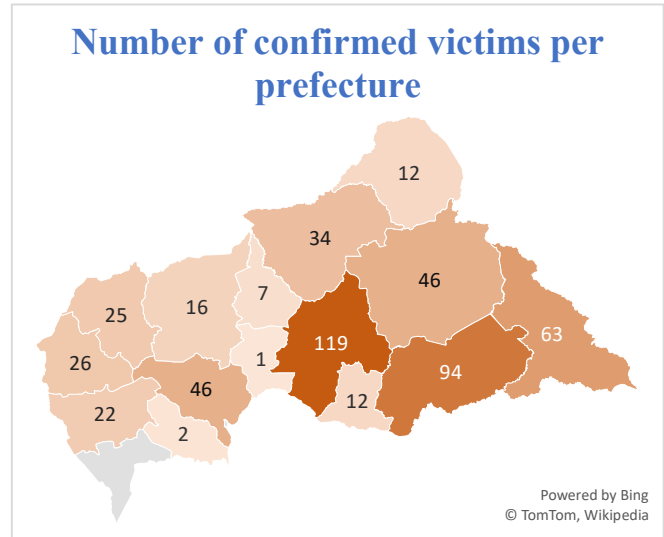
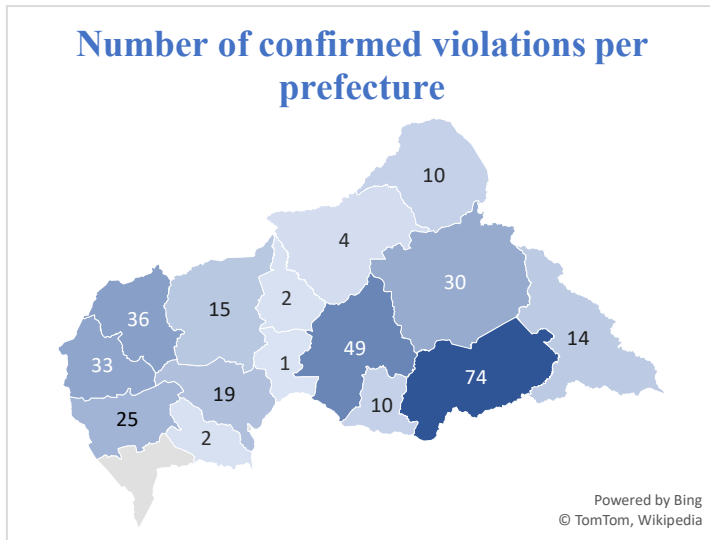
⁹ See *infra*. p.4, para. 10.

¹⁰ See *infra*. p. 9, para. 30 and ss.

¹¹ CRSV cases include rape, attempted rape, sexual slavery, forced pregnancy, forced marriage, attempted forced marriage, forced nudity, and sexual assault and harassment.

victims of violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity (50%), abduction (31%) and CRSV (29%) while boys were victims of recruitment and use of children (71%) and abduction (42%).

9. The **Haut-Oubangui** Region¹² registered both the highest number of violations/abuses (111) and victims (191). Similar to October, the high number of violations/abuses and victims in Haut-Oubangui is attributed to the WTA acting jointly with Azanikpigbe (70 violations affecting 78 victims) mostly in Dembia, **Mbomou** Prefecture. The violations include physical and mental integrity (19 violations affecting 33 victims), CRSV (14 cases affecting 14 victims), including rape (11 cases affecting five women and six girls) and sexual slavery (two cases affecting a woman and two girls), and right to life (13 violations involving 28 victims), including the extrajudicial killing of 15 victims, including two children.



10. Violations/abuses perpetrated by WTA in collaboration with Azanikpigbe were documented between 30 October and 2 November, following attacks from 1-7 October in Dembia (70 km east of Rafai and 220 km from Bangassou) during which persons from the Fulani ethnic group were targeted. During these attacks which were largely driven by hate speech and incitement to violence by a local administrative authority, Muslims and Fulani, including asylum seekers were targeted and their property burned, looted, and destroyed. At least, 14 persons were killed, including two children while cases of CRSV affecting both women and girls were also documented.

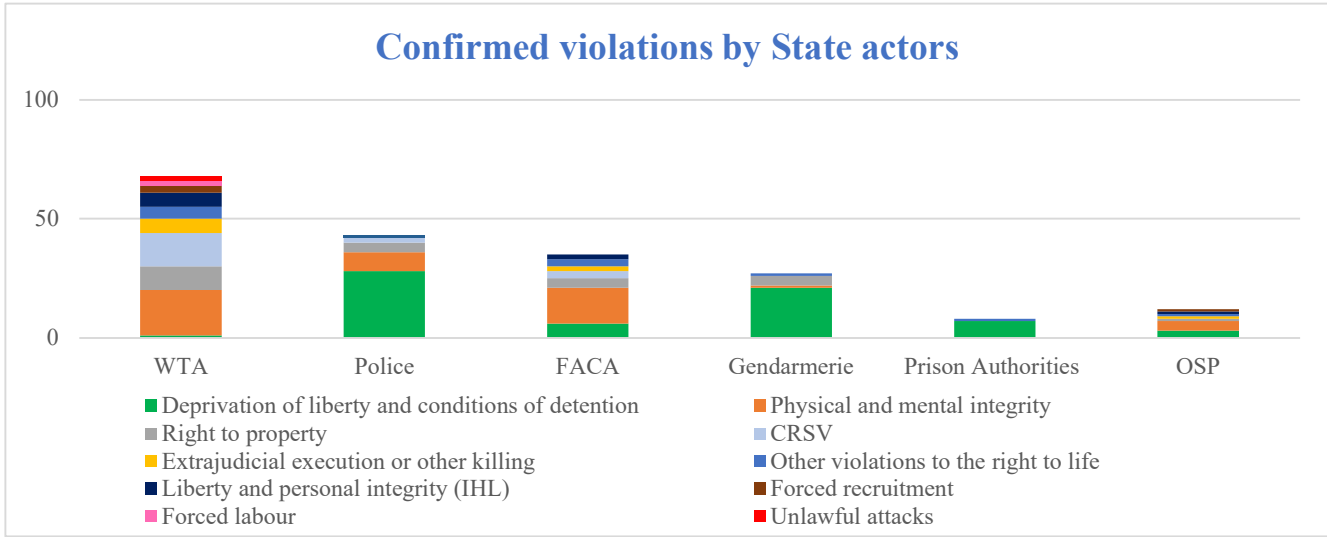
Overview of violations by type of perpetrator

11. **For the period under review, state actors were involved in 193 human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 295 victims** (including 18 women, 34 girls, 32 boys and 21 groups of collective victims). In comparison to October 2024, both the numbers of violations and victims increased (by 30% and 17% respectively).¹³ The main violations included **arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention** that do not comply with national and international standards (66); the **right to physical and mental integrity** (47); and the **right to property** (23). Among state actors, the WTA (68 violations affecting 75 victims), the Police (41 violations affecting 85 victims) and the *Forces armées centrafricaines* (FACA) (30 violations affecting 49 victims), committed the most

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

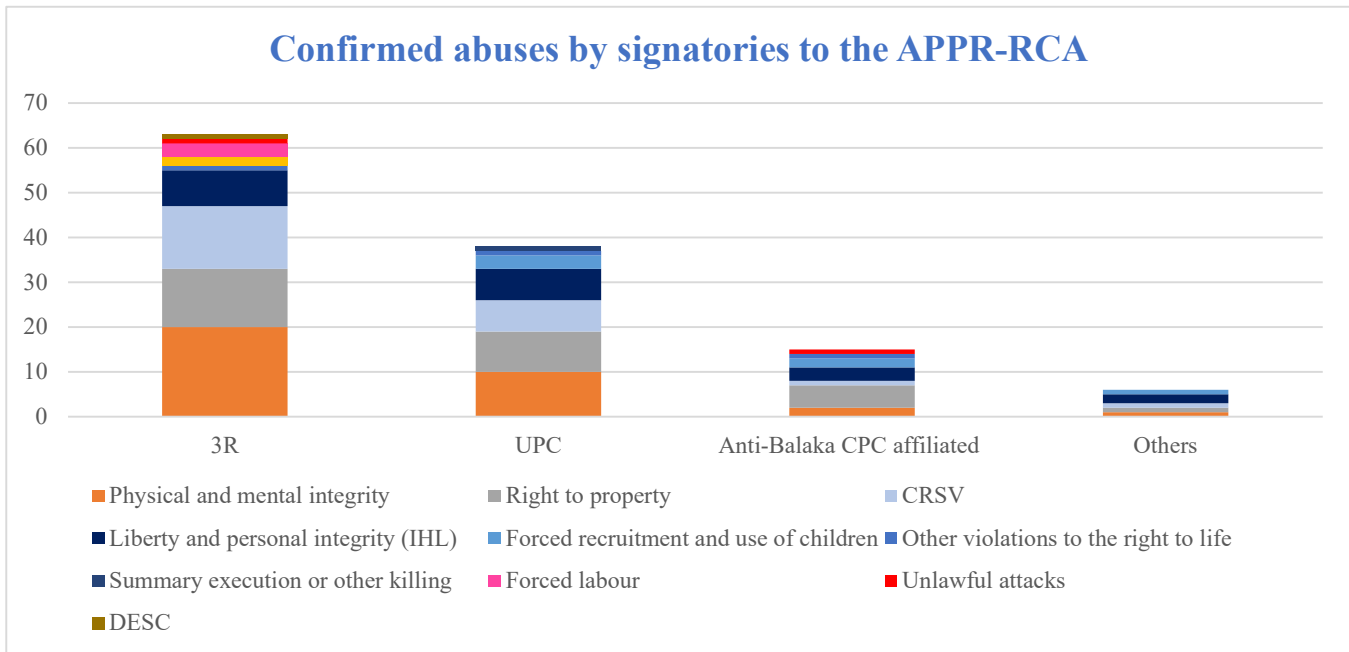
¹³ In October 2024, State actors committed 149 human rights violations and breaches of international law affecting 252 victims.

violations. Most of the violations by State actors occurred in **Haut-Oubangui** (89 affecting 113 victims) and **Equateur**¹⁴ (40 affecting 28 victims) Regions.



12. **Armed groups signatories to the *Accord Politique pour la Paix et la Réconciliation en République Centrafricaine* (APPR-RCA) were responsible for 122 human rights abuses and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 207 victims** (including 34 women, 14 girls, 78 boys and 12 groups of collective victims). In comparison to October 2024, this represents an 82% increase in abuses and a 247% increase in victims.¹⁵ This is due to delays in verifying grave child rights violations and the increase of the activities of armed groups such as the 3R and the UPC with the beginning of the dry season.

13. **Most of the abuses committed by armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA were related to the right to physical and mental integrity (33 affecting 67 victims), the right to property (28 affecting 73**



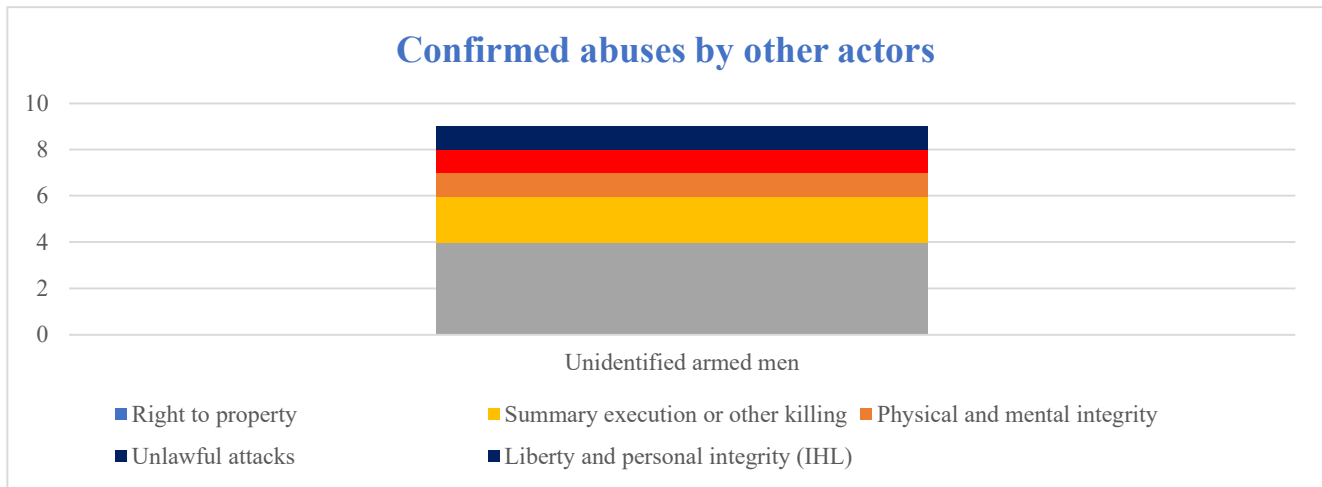
¹⁴ The Equateur Region includes the Prefectures of Mambéré-Kadéï and Nana-Mambéré.

¹⁵ In October 2024, armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA committed 67 abuses affecting 60 victims.

victims) and **CRSV** (23 cases affecting 35 victims). It should also be noted that the armed groups signatories of the APPR-RCA were responsible for six cases of recruitment and use of children, affecting eight girls and 72 boys.

14. **Among armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA, the *Retour, Réclamation et Réhabilitation* (3R) (63 abuses affecting 49 victims) and the UPC (38 abuses affecting 105 victims) were the main perpetrators.** Most abuses by APPR-RCA signatory armed groups took place in the **Yadé**¹⁶ (37%) and **Fertit**¹⁷ (22%) Regions.

15. **Other actors were responsible for nine abuses affecting 24 victims** (15 men, four women, three boys and two groups of collective victims), all perpetrated by unidentified armed men, in particular in Ouaka Prefecture (three abuses affecting 20 victims). Most abuses were related to the **right to property** (four abuses) and **summary killings** affecting 11 victims, including 10 men and one boys.



Typology of human rights violations and abuses and violations of IHL

Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV)

16. In November 2024, MINUSCA documented 42 CRSV cases, affecting 54 victims (33 women, seven men, 14 girls). The main forms of CRSV were rape, gang rape, forced nudity, forced marriage, and sexual slavery. All seven men were victims of forced nudity. The majority of the CRSV cases were committed alongside other human rights violations/abuses, such as abduction, ill-treatment, appropriation of property, and recruitment and use of children by armed elements. The number of perpetrators that committed CRSV was at least 35%¹⁸ higher than the number of victims of CRSV, underlining that CRSV is often perpetrated by several armed elements on the same victim at the same time. The majority of CRSV cases documented in November occurred the same month (22), and a few in previous months or at unknown incident dates. **Armed groups signatories of the APPR-RCA** were the main perpetrators (23 cases affecting 35 victims), in particular the 3R (14 cases affecting 16 women, two girls) in **Lim-Pendé** Prefecture, and the UPC (seven cases affecting six women and a man) in **Haute-Kotto** and **Vakaga** Prefectures. Anti-Balaka elements and unidentified CPC elements perpetrated one CRSV case each, involving respectively a woman in **Ouham** Prefecture, and four women and five men (all victims of forced nudity) in **Haute-Kotto** Prefecture. On 4 November, a vehicle carrying nine people, including five men (four of whom are NGO employees) and four women, was intercepted by unidentified armed men

¹⁶ The Yadé Region includes the Lim-Pendé, Ouham-Pendé and Ouham Prefectures.

¹⁷ The Fertit Region includes the Prefectures of Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto and Vakaga.

¹⁸ Calculate based on the number of 54 victims (confirmed cases) and 73 perpetrators (confirmed cases).

near Fola river (about 45 km from Bria) **Haute-Kotto** Prefecture who beat the passengers and conducted intrusive searches, including of their private parts under the pretext of looking for gold and diamonds.

17. **State actors were responsible** for 19 cases affecting 19 victims (six women, one man, 12 girls). Most of them perpetrated by the WTA in Dembia, **Mbomou** Prefecture (14 cases affecting six women, eight girls), acting with Azanikpigbe. Among state actors, FACA perpetrated three cases affecting three victims in the Bangui, Mambéré-Kadéï and Nana-Mambéré Prefectures (one each). Police and ISF also committed one CRSV case each (with one victim each), respectively in Ouham and Mambéré-Kadéï Prefectures.
18. Regarding the CRSV trends and patterns during the reporting month, the majority of CRSV cases were perpetrated outside when victims were performing their daily activities, to or from the field or the market. The WTA and Azanikpigbe perpetrated CRSV cases, either in the survivors' homes or after taking them by force to their base.

Right to life

19. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **28 violations/abuses of the right to life affecting 54 victims**, comprising summary or extrajudicial executions or killings (14 affecting 30 victims, including one girl and three boys), death threats (11 affecting 20 victims), attempted killings (two affecting four victims) and one death in custody. Most of these violations/abuses were committed by State actors (20 violations affecting 34 victims). WTA was the main perpetrator with 11 violations affecting 25 victims, all perpetrated in Dembia, Mbomou Prefecture. FACA were also responsible for five violations and five victims. APPR-RCA signatory armed groups were responsible for the killing of nine victims (six abuses), in particular the 3R (three abuses and four victims) and the UPC (two abuses affecting four victims). While unidentified armed elements were involved in only two cases, it is worth noting that they caused the killing of 11 victims. For instance, on 25 November, unidentified armed men intercepted motorcycle taxi drivers and their passengers mainly Christian worshippers near Kopia (40km northeast of Ippy and 53km southwest of Bria), Ouaka Prefecture. The armed elements took the victims to a nearby bush where they killed 10 of them, including a 12-year-old boy, while nine other people, including four women and two children were released.
20. 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

21. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **66 violations related to the deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention affecting 159 victims** (122 men, six women, 17 boys, one girl, and 13 groups of collective victims). Most violations were related to arbitrary arrest and/or detention (54 affecting 132 victims), largely due to detention beyond the legal time limit for custody.¹⁹ A majority of these violations was attributable to the Police (26 affecting 77 victims) and the Gendarmerie (20 affecting 48 victims).
22. Detention conditions in some centres continue to raise concerns. For instance, at the Berbérati Prison, conditions need urgent attention with only 90 XAF (approximately \$0.30 USD) allocated per detainee per day for food, hygiene, and healthcare. Additionally, the separation between male adult and minor detainees is still not respected. Furthermore, 86 detainees, including four women, have exceeded the legal

¹⁹ Other violations included conditions of detention that do not meet minimum national and international standards (16), including lack of separation between minors/adults and/or by gender (six), and inhuman conditions (five), lack of access to WASH (four) and food shortage (one).

pre-trial detention period, with some awaiting trial since 2021. In Bambari, on 17 November, a 60-year-old detainee died from tuberculosis and severe acute malnutrition after being transferred to the hospital. In Bangui, on 25 November, a Chadian detainee at Camp de Roux prison since 13 January 2021, went on a hunger strike to protest his prolonged detention.

23. It is worth highlighting that persons in custody and detainees are protected by various national laws, including the Constitution, the *Code pénal* (Criminal Code) and the *Code de procédure pénale* (Criminal Procedure Code) adopted by laws n°10.001, n°10.002 and the law n°12.003 on fundamental principles of the prison system.²⁰

Right to liberty and personal integrity

24. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **30 violations/abuses of the right to liberty and personal integrity**²¹ affecting **115 victims**, including abduction (25 abuses affecting 89 victims). Most of these abuses were committed by the 3R (eight abuses affecting 12 victims), the UPC (seven abuses affecting 69 victims) and the WTA (six violations affecting six victims). On 11 November, the UPC abducted 11 artisanal miners from three gold extraction pits at the Yangakula mine (12 km from Kolanga), Haute-Kotto Prefecture. They were gathered in one place before being stripped of their belongings.
25. In line with its responsibilities under Article 3 of the UDHR, Article 9 of the ICCPR, and Article 6 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR), the CAR government is under an obligation to take measures to prevent and investigate violations and abuses of the right to liberty and personal integrity.

Right to physical and mental integrity

26. During the period under review, MINUSCA documented **81 violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity**²² affecting **161 victims**, including cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (43 affecting 90 victims), maiming and injuries (21 affecting 53 victims), threats to physical and mental integrity (14 affecting 23 victims), and torture (one affecting two victims). State actors were responsible for 47 violations affecting 93 victims with the WTA (19 violations affecting 33 victims) and the FACA (11 violations affecting 42 victims) being the main perpetrators. The APPR-RCA signatory armed groups were responsible for 33 abuses, affecting 67 victims, mostly committed by the 3R (20 abuses affecting 19 victims) and the UPC (10 abuses affecting 37 victims). On 1 October, in Dembia, Mbomou Prefecture, two men aged 28 and 35 were forcibly taken by the WTA and Azanikpigbe at their temporary base where they were beaten.
27. In line with its obligations under Article 5 of the UDHR, Article 7 of ICCPR and Articles 2 and 16 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and Articles 4 and 5 of the ACHPR, the CAR government is expected to take concrete steps to prevent and investigate cases relating to torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

²⁰ Additional national texts protecting persons in custody and detainees: Decree n°160090 on standard internal regulations applicable to prisons in the Central African Republic, decree n°160087 on the organization and operation of prisons in the Central African Republic and determining their internal regulations, as well as decree n°160088 redefining the framework of the prison administration.

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

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

Right to property

28. MINUSCA documented **55 violations/abuses of the right to property**,²³ affecting **115 victims**. All violations/abuses were related to destruction or appropriation of property. Armed group signatories to the APPR-RCA committed 28 abuses affecting 76 victims while state actors perpetrated 23 violations impacting 36 victims. Unidentified armed men were responsible for four abuses, affecting four victims. The 3R (13 abuses affecting 15 victims), WTA (10 violations affecting 18 victims) and the UPC (nine abuses affecting 40 victims) were the main perpetrators. On 5 November, in the village of Sarki (120 km southwest of Paoua), Ouham-Pendé Prefecture, 3R elements intercepted and robbed 86 people who were returning to their homes after receiving humanitarian assistance in cash from a UN agency.
29. Article 17 of the UDHR and Article 14 of the ACHPR oblige the government of CAR to take the necessary measures to protect the right to property of all individuals living on its territory. Furthermore, Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions, the Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts (Protocol II), as well as Articles 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute, prohibit the parties to the conflict from targeting civilian property and protected property.

Unlawful attacks

30. MINUSCA documented **five unlawful attacks**,²⁴ affecting **five groups of collective victims**, consisting of two attacks against civilians, a denial of humanitarian relief, an attack of a team of medical personnel and an illegal occupation of a school. The five violations/abuses are attributable to 3R (three abuses affecting three victims) and the WTA (two violations affecting two victims). For example, during the attacks in Dembia, Mbomou Prefecture from 1 to 7 October, the WTA and Azanikpigbe occupied the primary school and used the desks and benches as firewood.
31. Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions, the Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts (Protocol II), as well as Articles 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute, prohibit the parties to the conflict from carrying out indiscriminate attacks against protected persons and property.

Children in Armed Conflict

32. The CTFMR verified 196 grave child rights violations affecting 135 children (90 boys, 45 girls) - a significant increase compared to the previous reporting period during which 35 violations affecting 22 children were documented. The increase is due to the high number of children formerly associated with armed groups identified and screened during the reporting period, as well as the high number of children who were victims of multiple violations.

Act to Protect Campaign

Through the “**Act to Protect**” campaign, **327 peacekeepers** (274 men/53 women) were trained on the protection of children during armed conflict. Similar trainings and raising awareness sessions were delivered to **1,322 (673 men/649 women)** members of local authorities, including FACA and ISF, community members and leaders, youth leaders, members of local peace committees, INGOs and NGOs, with a view to enabling them take ownership of the protection of children.

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

²⁴ Unlawful attacks include attacks against civilians, attacks against other protected persons, the failure of precautions to protect the civilian population or objects under a party’s control against the effects of attacks, and denial of humanitarian relief.

33. Eighty-one percent (81%) of the violations (158) occurred outside the reporting period but were verified during the period under review. Armed groups were responsible for 69% of the violations (136) (predominantly recruitment and use and abduction), governmental and pro-governmental forces 30% (59), and unidentified armed individuals 1% (one). Fifty-seven (57) children (42 boys, 15 girls) were victims of two violations: abduction and use (48); abduction and rape (seven) and use and rape (two).
34. Violations documented included: recruitment and use (91), killing (3), maiming (28), rape and other forms of sexual violence (13), abduction (57), attacks against schools (two) and hospitals (one) and denial of humanitarian access (one). Armed groups committed (136) violations - CPC factions (97): UPC (83), Anti-Balaka (8), 3R (5) and unidentified CPC (one); CPC-F (two): Anti-Balaka (one) and UPC (one); Anti-Balaka -faction (33); UPC-faction (two) and MPC-faction (two). Governmental and pro-governmental forces committed (59): FACA (29), ISF (one), OSP (3) and Wagner-Ti Azande/Azande Ani Kpi Gbe (26); and unidentified armed individuals (one).
35. Haut-Mbomou was the most affected Prefecture with (82) violations, followed by Ouaka with (47), Mbomou with (26), Bamingui-Bangoran with (25), Lim-Pende, Nana-Gribizi and Nana-Mambéré with (3) each, Mambéré-Kadéï (two), Bangui, Haute-Kotto, Kemo, Ouham and Ouham-Pende with (one) each.

Human Rights Promotion and Capacity-Building

36. During the period under review, **the Human Rights Division (HRD) organised 36 activities (awareness-raising, trainings, and capacity-building workshops) in 14 Prefectures,²⁵ benefitting 3,213 individuals** (of whom about 1,438 women, 135 girls and 30 boys). Participants included representatives of CSOs, internally displaced persons (IDPs), FACA, ISF, prison authorities, detainees, local NGOs, local human rights fora as well as community and religious leaders. The activities focused on human rights and international humanitarian law including the prevention of CRSV, grave child rights violations, hate speech and civil and political rights related to the electoral process.
37. **The HRD conducted 41 monitoring visits to detention centres and facilities in 14 Prefectures,²⁶ and documented 127 victims of arbitrary detention.** MINUSCA 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. During the reporting month, the HRD documented cases of four detainees who escaped from police custody in Obo, **Haut-Mbomou** Prefecture, on 26 and 28 November, and one detainee escapee from gendarmerie custody on 26 November raising the need for additional security measures in these places of detention.

Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP)

38. During the period under consideration, MINUSCA conducted 29 risk assessments related to its support to the Defence and Security Forces (FACA, ISF and other law enforcement officers). The HRDDP Secretariat conducted human rights background checks for a total of 147 beneficiaries, including 98 ISF (40 Police officers and 58 Gendarmes), 36 FACA, 12 Prison officers and one agent from the Ministry of Water and Forestry.
39. Beneficiaries were provided with logistical support, including air transportation and trainings. Among risk assessments conducted, 23 were for logistical, technical, and financial support, including missions to or from Bangui to Regions; the rehabilitation of the special training school for active officers; and the collocation of two FACA officers with MINUSCA Force.

²⁵ The Prefectures are as follows: Bangui; Bamingui-Bangoran; Haute-Kotto; Haut-Mbomou; Kémo, Lim-Pendé, Mambéré-Kadéï; Mbomou; Nana-Gribizi; Ouaka; Ouham, Ouham-Fafa, Ouham-Pende and Vakaga.

²⁶ The Prefectures are as follows: Bangui; Bamingui-Bangoran; Haute-Kotto; Haut-Mbomou; Kémo, Lim-Pendé, Mambéré-Kadéï; Mbomou; Nana-Gribizi; Nana-Mambéré, Ouaka; Ouham, Ouham-Fafa, and Sangha-Mbaéré.

40. The risk identified in these assessments were deemed low and medium. Among individuals screened, one was excluded by the HRDDP Secretariat for allegations of human rights violations. Based on these assessments, MINUSCA support was approved with a set of recommendations and mitigation measures, including the need to continuously build the capacity of the non-UN security forces on International Human Rights Law, International Humanitarian Law and the necessary skills and techniques in maintaining and restoring law and order. These verifications allowed MINUSCA’s Security Sector Reform Unit and UNPOL to organize two training sessions for officers from the Defence and Security Forces in Bangui and Bouar.