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United Nations Multidimensional
Integrated Stabilization Mission in the
Central African Republic

HUMAN RIGHTS DIVISION

Monthly Report: Human Rights Situation

October 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 October 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 reporting period was marked by continued activities of armed groups and operations of national defence and security forces, as well as Other Security Personnel (OSP). On 2 October, the first incursion of Wagner Ti Azande (WTA)¹ outside the Haut-Mbomou Prefecture was reported in Rafai, Mbomou Prefecture, indicating an extension of their operations during which four Fulani herders were reportedly killed by WTA elements in Dembia. Meanwhile, movements of WTA elements continued in the area extending from Rafai to Obo, in the Mbomou and Haut-Mbomou Prefectures with implications for the respect of human rights. On 25 October, the *Coalition des Patriotes pour le Changement-Fondamentale* (CPC-F)² issued a communiqué declaring the resumption of hostilities while asserting that deliberate attacks by the Government and OSP are preventing civilian populations from accessing humanitarian assistance. The CPC-F further stated that hostilities would continue unless the Government ceased attacks on its positions. The OSP continued to reinforce their presence and control over some mining sites including the Ndassima site in Ouaka Prefecture where they restricted access to the site with reports of human rights violations committed against unauthorized miners.
2. On 16 October, the National Assembly adopted the bill on the organization and functioning of the National Electoral Authority (ANE). The ANE will consist of 11 Commissioners serving a nine-year non-renewable term. In reaction to this bill, on 5 November, the *Bloc Républicain pour la Défense de la*

¹ 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

² On 30 August, four armed groups of the CPC met and announced their decision to split from the CPC to form a new bloc, CPC-Fondamentale (CPC-F), with Ali Darassa as its Chief of Staff. The CPC-F was then constituted by the UPC, the FPRC, the Anti-Balaka (Mokom's faction), and the Mouvement Patriotique pour la Centrafrique (MPC). The CPC is now composed of the *Retour, Réclamation et Réhabilitation* (3R), the Anti-Balaka (Ndale's faction), and the *MPC-Renouveau* (MPC-R). See *HRD Monthly Report : Human Rights Situation*, August 2024, p.1.

Constitution (BRDC) expressed deep concerns regarding the electoral process, citing repeated election delays, allegations of corruption within the ANE and lack of transparency.

3. On 16 October, the government annulled the recruitment process of 11 Commissioners of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission (CVJRR) stating that the Selection Committee did not fully respect the provisions of the 2020 law governing the CVJRR's creation, organization, and functioning.³

Significant human rights related developments

4. On 3 October, as a measure to implement recommendations of the joint report by MINUSCA and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) issued in July 2024 on the “*Analysis of Detention in the Central African Republic: current situation, challenges and responses*”, the Minister of Justice issued two ministerial directives to be implemented by the Heads of Penitentiary Services and the Director General of Judicial Services. These directives request the submission of weekly reports to the Ministry of Justice on prison statistics and presence of judicial personnel at their duty stations. The aim is to address prolonged detention and unjustified absences of judicial personnel.
5. On 30 October, UN Independent Expert (IE) on the human rights situation in the Central African Republic, Yao Agbetse, addressed the General Assembly, emphasizing human rights as central to the peace process. He identified conflict-prone mining areas and urged strict adherence to the Kimberley Process, a certification scheme aimed at preventing the trade of conflict diamonds used to finance armed groups.⁴ The IE expressed concerns over the draft law on the Legal status of foreign agents in CAR which some civil society organisations (CSOs) have opposed because of its implications for the civic space and work of NGOs in the country particularly in the electoral context.⁵
6. On 19 October 2024, in Bangui, the Women Protection Section (WPS) jointly with the MINUSCA Electoral Affairs Division, UN Women, UNDP and the ANE raised awareness of the local authorities and community representatives including the *Ministère de l'Administration du Territoire, de la Décentralisation et du Développement Local*, members of the Council of State, political parties and CSOs on risk indicators of sexual violence in the context of women's participation in the local elections expected to take place in July 2025.
7. From the 3 to 10 October, the Judicial Commission of Inquiry⁶ tasked to investigate the allegations of human rights violations and abuses perpetrated in the Haut-Mbomou Prefecture, notably in Zémio, Mboki and Obo, conducted investigations in Zémio. The Commission was able to meet with victims, witnesses and other relevant stakeholders. Following the conclusion of its investigations, the Commission will, in due course, submit its findings to the Minister of Justice.
8. On 23 October, MINUSCA facilitated the submission of the Government's application to the United Nations support fund for implementing the recommendations from the 4th Cycle of the Universal Periodic

³ *Loi organique n° 20.009 du 07 avril 2020, portant création, organisation et fonctionnement de la Commission vérité, justice, réparation et réconciliation (CVJRR).*

⁴ On 26 September, President Faustin Archange Touadéra addressed the UN General Assembly commending the lifting of the CAR arms embargo while calling for further support in the lifting of Kimberley Process restrictions on CAR diamonds in order to contribute to national economic recovery and peace efforts.

⁵ On 25 October, the draft law on the *statut juridique des agents étrangers* was returned to the government by the National Assembly for revision after brief analysis and consultation.

⁶ See *HRD Monthly Report: Human Rights Situation*, August 2024, p.2; *Arrêté n° 029/MJPDHBG/DIRCAB/24 portant création d'une commission d'enquête judiciaire*, 27 August 2024.

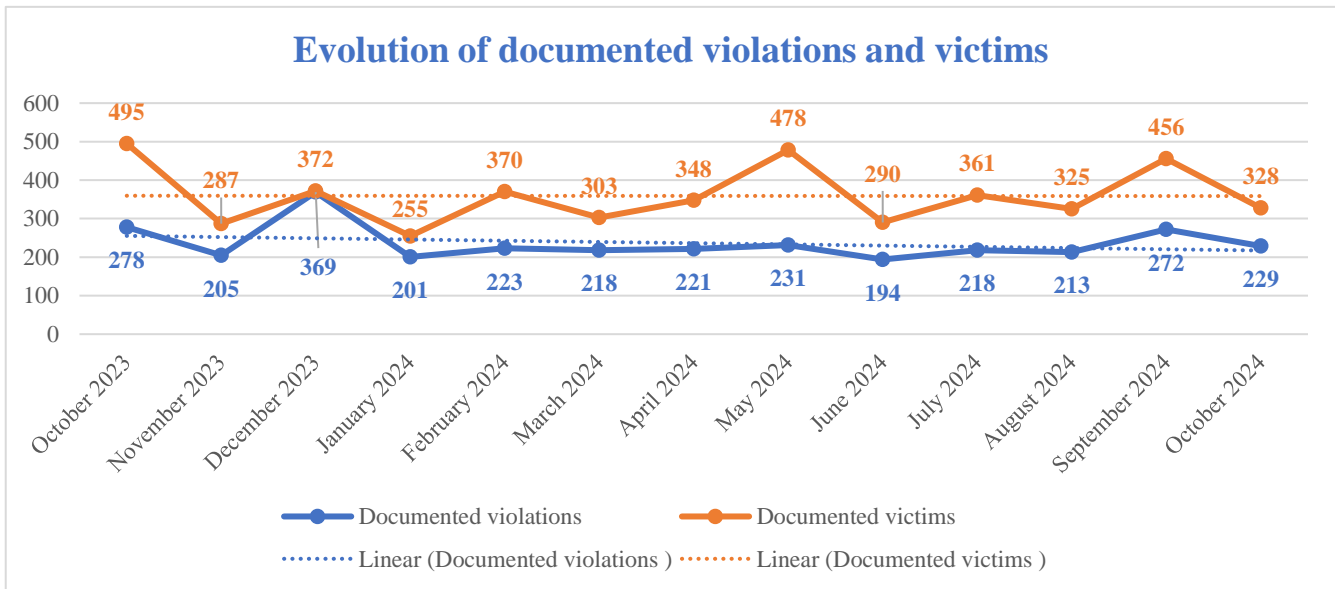
Review for the Central African Republic. On 8 October, the second periodic report of the Central African Republic was submitted to the Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (CESCR).

Human Rights Violations and Abuses and Breaches of International Humanitarian Law

9. Despite the aforementioned positive developments, human rights challenges remain. During the reporting period, MINUSCA verified **229 human rights violations and abuses and breaches of international humanitarian law (IHL), affecting 328 victims** (including 232 men, 36 women, 24 girls, 12 boys and 24 groups of collective victims). Out of the 328 victims, 82 suffered multiple violations with most of the violations occurring in October 2024.⁷ Compared to September 2024, both the number of violations (-16%) and the number of victims (-28%) decreased,⁸ potentially reflecting the elevated figures recorded in the previous month, particularly regarding grave child rights violation.⁹ Similar to previous months, the most common types of violations and abuses were arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (28%), and violations and abuses related to the right to physical and mental integrity (24%), and the right to property (20%).
10. Men were primarily victims of violations/abuses of arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not comply with national and international standards (34%), of the right to physical and mental integrity (30%) and right to property (22%). Women were mostly victims of violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity (30%), conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV)¹⁰ (30%) and

Main Trends

In total, **229 human rights violations and abuses** as well as breaches of IHL **affecting 328 victims (including 232 men, 36 women, 24 girls, 12 boys and 24 groups of collective victims)** were documented in October 2024. This constitutes a decrease in the number of violations (-16%) and in the number of victims (-28%) compared to September 2024.



⁷ The other violations/abuses documented occurred between February 2023 to September 2024.

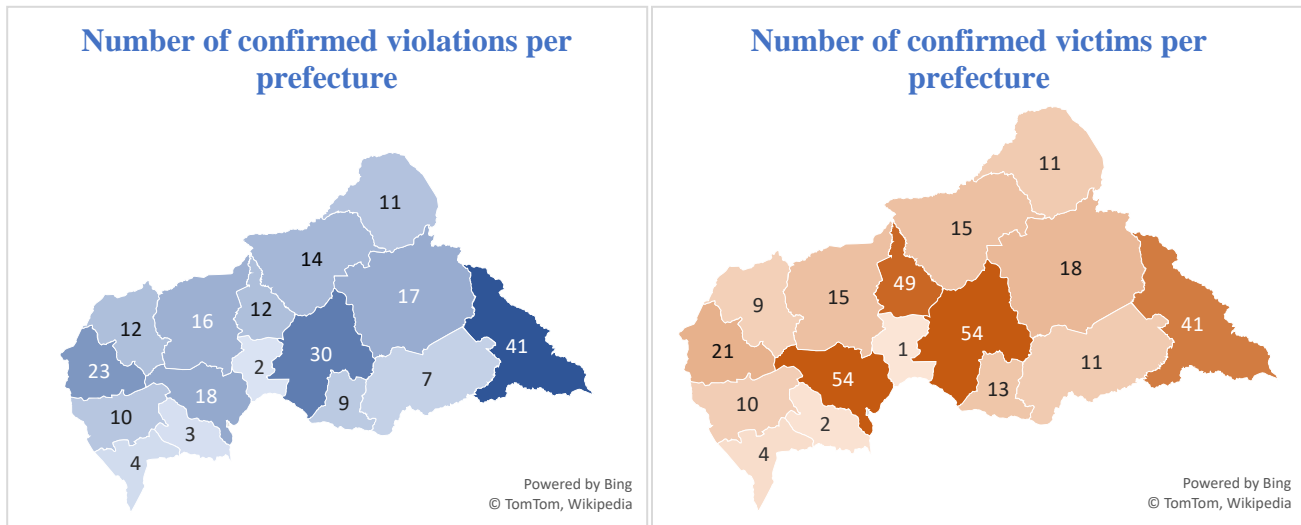
⁸ In September 2024, MINUSCA documented 272 violations and abuses affecting 456 victims.

⁹ See *infra*. para.30, p.9.

¹⁰ CRSV cases include rape, attempted rape, sexual slavery, forced pregnancy, forced marriage, attempted forced marriage, forced nudity, and sexual assault and harassment.

arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not meet national and international standards (17%). Girls were primarily victims of CRSV (73%) and of violations/abuses to the right to liberty and personal integrity (15%). Boys suffered mostly from arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not meet national and international standards (46%) and of the right to physical and mental integrity (38%).

11. The **Haut-Oubangui** Region¹¹ registered the most violations/abuses (57) while the **Kaga** Region¹² registered the highest number of victims (104). In the **Haut-Oubangui** Region, the high number of violations/abuses is attributed to the WTA (33) in the **Haut-Mbomou** Prefecture. Most WTA violations are related to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (12) and destruction or appropriation of property (9). In the **Kaga** Region, the high number of victims is largely attributed to state actors (100), notably the Police (28) and the Gendarmerie (24) resulting from arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not meet national and international standards.



Overview of violations by type of perpetrator

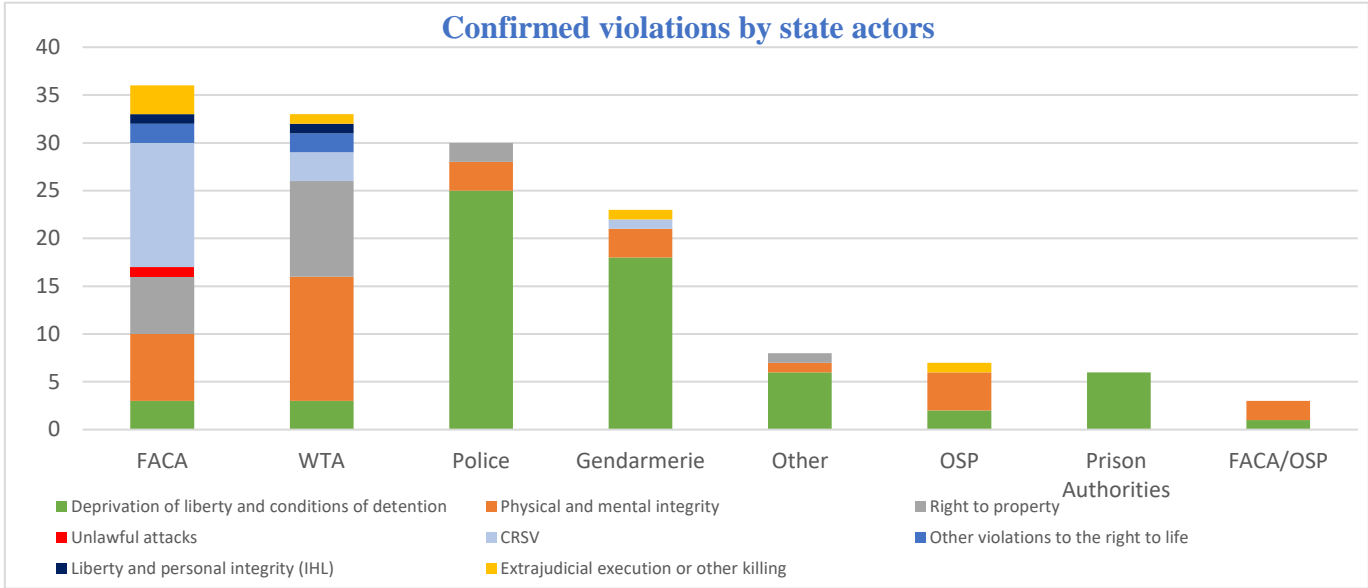
12. For the period under review, state actors were involved in 149 human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 252 victims (including 30 women, 16 girls, 12 boys and 11 groups of collective victims). In comparison to September 2024, the number of violations decreased by 5% and the number of victims increased by 9% respectively.¹³ The main violations included **arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention** that do not comply with national and international standards (65); the **right to physical and mental integrity** (34); and the **right to property** (19). Among state actors, the *Forces armées centrafricaines* (FACA) (36 violations affecting 34 victims), the WTA (33 violations affecting 33 victims) and the Police (30 violations affecting 66 victims) were involved in the most violations. The majority of violations by state actors occurred in **Haut-Oubangui** (43 affecting 47 victims) and **Kaga** (39 affecting 100 victims) Regions.¹⁴

¹¹ The Haut-Oubangui Region includes the Prefectures of Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou and Mbomou.

¹² The Kaga Region includes the Prefectures of Kémo, Nana-Gribizi, and Ouaka.

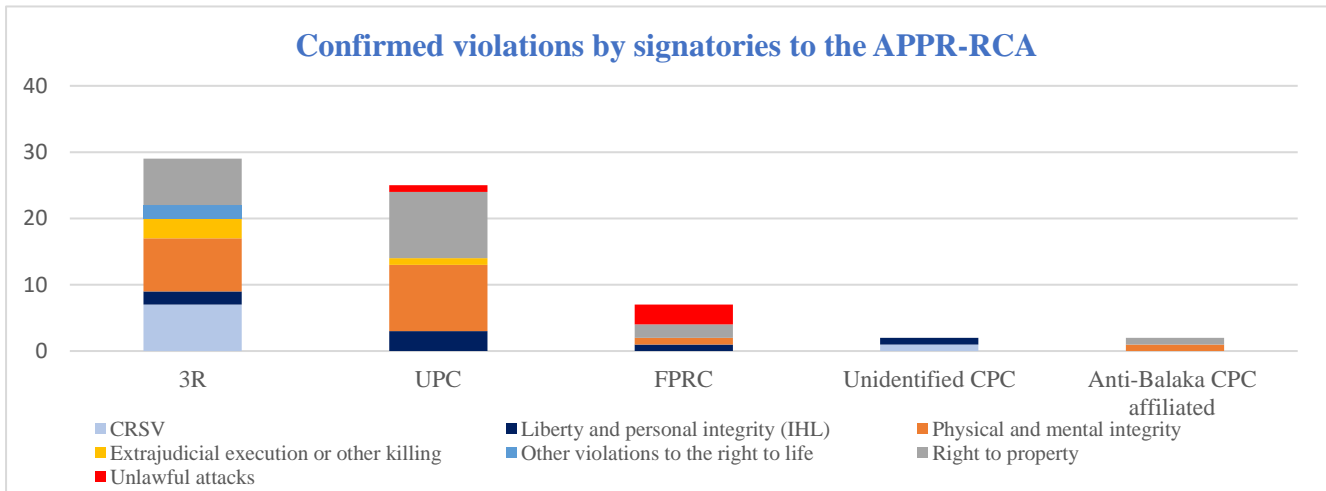
¹³ In September 2024, state actors committed 157 human rights violations and breaches of international law affecting 232 victims.

¹⁴ Other in the graph below refers to the *Office central pour la répression du banditisme* (OCRB) (four violations), the *Brigade d’Intervention Rapide* (BRI) (two violations) and the Presidential guard (two violations).



13. **Armed groups signatories to the *Accord Politique pour la Paix et la Réconciliation en République Centrafricaine (APPR-RCA)* were responsible for 67 human rights abuses and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 60 victims** (including six women, seven girls and nine groups of collective victims). In comparison to September 2024, this reflects a 30% decrease in abuses and a 66% decrease in victims. This decrease is primarily due to delays in verifying grave child rights violations last month, as increased movement of armed groups and ongoing military operations by FACA and OSP continue to hinder effective monitoring and reporting of these violations.¹⁵ Most of the abuses committed by armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA were related to the **right to physical and mental integrity** (21 affecting 27 victims), the **right to property** (20 affecting 31 victims) and **CRSV** (eight cases affecting ten victims).

14. **Among armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA, the *Retour, Réclamation et Réhabilitation (3R)* (29 abuses affecting 26 victims) and the UPC (25 abuses affecting 28 victims) were the main perpetrators. Fertit¹⁶ and Yadé¹⁷ Regions were the most affected by armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA (20 and 16 abuses respectively).**

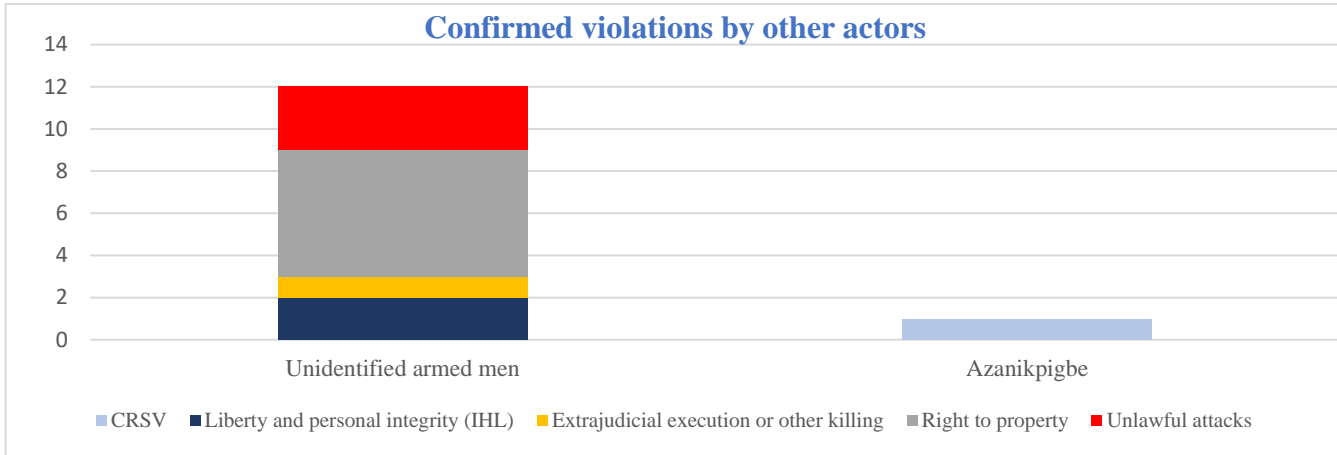


¹⁵ In September 2024, armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA committed 96 abuses affecting 175 victims.

¹⁶ The Fertit Region includes the Prefectures of Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto and Vakaga.

¹⁷ The Yadé Region includes the Lim-Pendé, Ouham-Pendé and Ouham Prefectures.

15. **Other actors, including armed groups non-signatories to the APPR-RCA, were responsible for 13 abuses affecting 16 victims** (11 men, one girl and four groups of collective victims). In comparison to September 2024, this represents a decrease in abuses (-32%) and victims (-67%). Most abuses were related to the **right to property** (six), **unlawful attacks** (three) and the **right to liberty and personal integrity** (two). The abuses were perpetrated by unidentified armed men (12 abuses affecting 15 victims) and the Azanikpigbe (one abuse affecting one victim).



Typology of human right violations and abuses and violations of IHL

Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV)

16. In October 2024, MINUSCA documented 26 CRSV cases, impacting 30 victims (nine women, 21 girls). The main forms of CRSV were rape and gang rape (24 affecting 27 victims), forced nudity (one case affecting two victims) and attempted rape (one case affecting one victim). Many of them were committed alongside other human rights violations/abuses, such as abduction, arbitrary arrest and death threats.

17. State actors were involved in most of the CRSV cases affecting 19 victims (four women, 15 girls). FACA elements were involved in the majority of the CRSV cases (13 cases affecting one woman and 13 girls) in the **Ouaka, Haute-Kotto, Nana-Gribizi, Nana-Mambéré** and the **Haut-Mbomou Prefectures**. The WTA elements were involved in three cases affecting three women and one girl occurring in the Haut-Mbomou Prefecture. Armed groups signatories of the APPR-RCA committed CRSV on 10 victims (five women, five girls), with 3R being responsible for the most CRSV cases (seven cases affecting four women and five girls), especially in Lim-Pendé. Azanikpigbe was involved in one case affecting a girl in Haut-Mbomou.

18. In October 2024, the majority of the CRSV cases were perpetrated on minor girls. Sixty-five percent (65%) of the CRSV cases perpetrated on girls involved FACA elements including rape and attempted rape with most of the cases occurring in a FACA base or the home of a FACA element. For instance, on 18 October, in Ouaka Prefecture, a FACA element intercepted a 14-year-old girl when she was walking on the road and forcibly took her to the FACA base where he raped her.

Right to life

19. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **19 violations/abuses of the right to life affecting 23 victims**, comprising summary or extrajudicial executions or killings (12 affecting 14 victims, including one boy), death threats (six affecting seven victims) and attempted killings (one affecting two victims). Most of these violations/abuses were committed by State actors, including the FACA (five violations affecting five victims), WTA (three violations affecting four victims), and OSP (one violation affecting

two victims). The majority of abuses related to the right to life among armed groups were committed by the 3R armed group (five affecting seven victims). On 11 October in Gadzi-Béa, a FACA element killed a 44-year-old man. The victim was traveling with a driver toward Gadzi-Béa (65 km from Yaloké), in the **Lobaye** Prefecture when the driver was stopped by the FACA element for unknown reasons, leading to an argument. Following the argument, the FACA element fired multiple shots at the victim and seized all his belonging. He died on his way to the hospital, just 200 meters from the scene of the incident. At the time of reporting, the FACA element had been arrested.

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 **65 violations related to the deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention affecting 171 victims** (136 men, 15 women, eight boys, two girls, and ten groups of collective victims). Most violations were related to arbitrary arrest and/or detention (49 affecting 155 victims), largely due to detention beyond the legal time limits for custody.¹⁸ A majority of these violations was attributable to the Police (17 affecting 51 victims) and the Gendarmerie (14 affecting 43 victims).
22. Detention-related challenges persist, illustrated by poor detention conditions despite continued efforts to address the situation. During the reporting period, concerns were raised over poor detention conditions in facilities in Mambéré-Kadéï, Nana-Gribizi, Ouaka and Sangha-Mbaéré Prefectures. On 27 October, MINUSCA documented the killing of a prisoner who had escaped from Nola prison, Sangha-Mbaéré Prefecture, during an attempted arrest. This marks the second serious incident involving the defence and security forces in efforts to apprehend escapees, following injuries sustained by another escapee after he was shot by a gendarme on 18 October, in Bayanga (74 km of Nola). These incidents, following the mass prison break between 23 and 24 September 2024, when 19 inmates escaped from the *Maison d'Arrêt et de Correction* of Nola,¹⁹ continue to raise the need for adequate security measures around penitentiary facilities and the importance of capacity building for prison management and their respect of human rights.
23. It is worth highlighting that persons in custody and detainees are protected by various national texts, 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 Sustaining awareness raising about these texts, engagement with penitentiary personnel and promoting accountability of their actions would be key to ensuring a human rights-based approach to prison management.

¹⁸ 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).

¹⁹ See *HRD Monthly Report: Human Rights Situation, September 2024, p.7*.

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.

Right to liberty and personal integrity

24. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **11 violations/abuses of the right to liberty and personal integrity**²¹ affecting **25 victims including** abductions (seven affecting seven victims) and deprivation of liberty (four affecting 18 victims). Many of these abuses were committed by the UPC in Basse-Kotto Prefecture, including three incidents that affected nine victims. In one instance, seven victims were deprived of their liberty by the UPC, tied up in the bush, beaten and had their money stolen.
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 **55 violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity**²² affecting **85 victims**, including cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (36 affecting 48 victims), threats to physical and mental integrity (eight affecting 11 victims), maiming and injuries (six affecting eight victims), torture (four affecting 19 victims) and a rape that occurred outside the context of CRSV (one affecting one victim). It is important to note that during the period under review, two victims were affected by two violations related to the rights to physical and mental integrity, which explains the discrepancy in the total number of victims. State actors were responsible for the most violations (34) and victims (58). Cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and/or torture are often committed alongside other human rights violations/abuses such as deprivation of liberty and/or appropriation of property. For example, on the night of the 9 and 10 October in the Ndassima mining site, OSP arrested and detained 49 civilians, amongst whom 15 were tortured and/or ill-treated, leading to the deaths of two individuals. Several detainees were later released by the *Brigade de Recherche et d'Investigation* (BRI) in Bambari, reportedly in exchange for payments.
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 ill-treatment.

Right to property

28. MINUSCA documented **45 violations/abuses of the right to property**,²³ affecting **78 victims**, including destruction or appropriation of property (43 violations/abuses affecting 73 victims) and illegal taxation (two violations/abuses affecting five victims). Armed group signatories to the APPR-RCA committed 20 abuses affecting 31 victims, while state actors perpetrated 19 violations impacting 32 victims. On 20 October, elements of the FACA illegally collected a tax of 1,000 XAF (approximately 2 USD) and scrutinized the identities of four Fulani men in Nandobo, located 45 km from Berberati in the **Mambéré-Kadéi** Prefecture, on the grounds that the men were affiliated with the 3R armed group.

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.

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

Unlawful attacks

29. MINUSCA documented **eight unlawful attacks**,²⁴ affecting seven groups of collective victims, consisting of denial of humanitarian relief (six) and attacks against other protected persons (two). For example, on 28 October, an INGO vehicle was attacked by *Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique* (FPRC) elements on the Ngarba axis in the Bamingui-Bangoran Prefecture.

Children in Armed Conflict

30. The Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR)²⁵ verified **35** grave child rights violations affecting **22** children (**2** boys/**20** girls). There was an **81%** decrease in grave violations and a **78%** decrease in victims directly affected compared to the previous reporting period during which 182 violations affecting 100 children were documented. Moreover, the increased movement of armed groups and ongoing military operations by FACA and OSP continue to negatively affect the CTFMR’s ability to monitor and report on grave child rights violations. Sixty-three percent (63%) of the violations (22) occurred outside the reporting period but were verified during the period under review. Governmental and pro-governmental forces were responsible for 60% of the violations (21) (predominantly rape and other forms of sexual violence), armed groups for 31% (11), and unidentified armed individuals for 9% (3). Six children (all girls) were victims of two violations: abduction and rape (5); and use and rape (1). Two girls were victims of forced nudity, and one girl was gang-raped.

Act to Protect Campaign

Through the “**Act to Protect**” campaign, **393 peacekeepers** (310 men and 83 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-raising sessions were delivered to **438 (273 men and 165 women) community members and leaders, youth leaders, local authorities as well as members of local peace committees, INGOs, NGOs, FACA and ISF.**

31. Violations documented included: recruitment and use (1), killing (1), maiming (2), rape and other forms of sexual violence (19), abduction (5), and denial of humanitarian access (7). Armed groups committed (11) violations - CPC factions (8): 3R (7) and FPRC (1); CPC-F (2): FPRC (1) and UPC (1); and Azande Ani-Kpi Gbe (1). Governmental and pro-governmental forces committed (21): FACA (17), ISF (1), FACA/OSP (1) and Wagner Ti Azande (2); and unidentified armed individuals (3). **Ouaka** was the most affected Prefecture with 11 violations, followed by **Lim-Pende** (5), **Haut-Mbomou** (3), **Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto, Nana-Gribizi, Nana-Mambéré, Ouham and Ouham-Fafa** (2 each), Bangui, Basse-Kotto, Kemo and Vakaga (1 each).
32. On 24 October, the Azandé Ani Kpi Gbé leadership issued a Command Directive prohibiting Azanikpigbe and WTA elements from committing grave child rights violations, emphasizing the shared responsibility of both groups to uphold these standards given their common origins and collaboration. This directive

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.

²⁵ The information in this section has been collected by the MINUSCA Child Protection Unit. The Security Council has created mechanisms and tools to implement the mandate on the protection of children in armed conflict, including through Security Council resolution 1612 (2005), which establishes the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) to collect reliable and up-to-date information on violations committed against children by the parties to the conflict, as well as the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict. The CTFMR monitors and reports on the six serious violations covered by the MRM, namely the recruitment and use of children, killing and maiming, sexual violence, abduction, attacks on schools and hospitals, and denial of humanitarian access.

also committed to appointing child protection focal points within the Azanikpigbe and the WTA who are expected to engage with MINUSCA to address child protection concerns, while underscoring that WTA elements are expected to follow the chains of command established by the FACA.

33. Under the Convention on the rights of the child and international humanitarian law, parties to the conflict are required to protect children from direct participation in hostilities, refrain from recruiting children and protect civilians including children affected by armed conflict.

Human Rights Promotion and Capacity-Building

34. During the period under review, **the Human Rights Division (HRD) organised 79 activities (awareness-raising, trainings and capacity-building workshops)** in 14 Prefectures,²⁶ benefitting 1,619 individuals (of whom about 493 women, 38 girls and 52 boys). Participants included representatives of CSOs, internally displaced persons (IDPs), FACA, Internal Security Forces (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 protection of electoral rights.
35. **The HRD conducted 58 monitoring visits to detention centres and facilities in 14 Prefectures,²⁷ and documented 136 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.

Human Rights Due Diligence Policy

36. During the period under review, MINUSCA conducted **21 risk assessments** related to MINUSCA's support to 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 **232 beneficiaries** including **195 ISF** (107 Police and 88 Gendarmerie officers), **24 FACA**, **five prison officers**, **five agents** from the Ministry of Waters and Forestry, **one Minister** and **two custom officers**.
37. Beneficiaries were also provided with air transportation and training support among others. Among risk assessments conducted, 15 were for logistical, technical and financial support including various missions to and from Bangui and regions as well as for the gender mainstreaming workshop on the prevention and repression of gender-based violence and drafting of the Border Management Infrastructure Master Plan.
38. The risks identified in these assessments were deemed **low and medium**. Among the individuals screened, two (2) were 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 train and raise the capacity of 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 UNPOL and UNMAS to organize seven training sessions for ISF officers. MINUSCA equally transported non-UN security forces either on deployment, rotation, or on missions to and from Bangui, Bambari, Bangassou, Birao, Berberati, Bria, Mobaye, and Obo.

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ 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.