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United Nations Multidimensional
Integrated Stabilization Mission in the
Central African Republic

HUMAN RIGHTS DIVISION

Monthly Report: Human Rights Situation

September 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 September 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. On 9 September, former President François Bozizé leader of the *Coalition des Patriotes pour le Changement* (CPC), removed the Military Coordinator, Ali Darassa, after the latter unilaterally declared a ceasefire and sought to join the APPR-RCA process. This, split the group into two factions: CPC and Darassa's *CPC-Fondamentale*.¹ Meanwhile on 13 September, the FPRC dismissed Mahamat Hamat Ramadan, an Operation Officer loyal to the CPC, and pledged its support to the *CPC-Fondamentale*.
2. Threats against Fulani and Muslim communities in **Zémio, Haut-Mbomou Prefecture**, have intensified since the deployment of *Wagner Ti Azande* (WTA),² resulting in approximately 100 civilians fleeing to Bangassou on 17 September. This exodus is expected to worsen the humanitarian situation by increasing demands for shelter, food, and medical care with the likelihood of heightening inter-communal tensions. Recently, WTA elements have arrested primarily Muslim individuals, accusing them of possessing weapons and ties to the *Unité pour la Paix en Centrafrique* (UPC). On 20 September, about 400 inhabitants of Zémio organized a protest demanding the removal of the local Imam and Muslim leaders, further highlighting a rise in communal tensions and the need for sustained interventions to promote social cohesion. Additionally, on 23 September, clashes between UPC elements and WTA forces near the local Catholic church raised concerns over protection of civilians, though no casualties were reported.

¹ On 4 August, former President and General Coordinator of the *Coalition des Patriotes pour le Changement* (CPC) François Bozizé, publicly rejected the ceasefire announced by CPC Military Coordinator Ali Darassa, stating that the latter lacked the capacity to take such a decision on behalf of the CPC. On 30 August, four entities of the CPC, namely the *Unité pour la Paix en Centrafrique* (UPC), the *Front Patriotique pour la Renaissance de Centrafrique* (FPRC), the *Mouvement de la Révolution Populaire Anti Balaka* (AB) and the *Front de Défense pour les Libertés Publiques* (FDPC) 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. See *HRD Monthly Report: Human Rights Situation*, August 2024, p.1.

² Since 1 May, at least 200 Azande Ani Kpi Gbe 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.

3. The Special Criminal Court (SCC) executed its first reparations judgment in the Paoua case, granting 18,855,00 XAF (approximately \$32,066 USD) to nine direct victims and 32 affected families. Sexual violence victims also received support from the Nengo project³ for medical, psychological, and socio-economic reintegration.⁴

Significant human rights related developments

4. On 13 September, President Faustin Archange Touadéra launched a three-day workshop to validate the National Development Plan (PND) in Bangui. MINUSCA supported the PND's development by providing technical assistance for mainstreaming human rights. Approximately one hundred participants attended the opening, including the President of the National Assembly, the Prime Minister, and representatives from various ministries, national institutions, technical and financial partners, civil society, and the press.
5. From 12 to 14 September, the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Good Governance, with support from MINUSCA and the *Organisation internationale de la Francophonie*, organized a workshop to develop an Action Plan to implement the 238 recommendations accepted by the CAR Government during the fourth cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process. The workshop gathered 52 participants, including 15 women, from civil society organizations, ministerial departments, the *Commission nationale des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales (CNDHLF)*, as well as parliamentarians from the Network for Human Rights and members of the National Committee for Monitoring and Report Drafting.

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 **272 human rights violations and abuses and breaches of international humanitarian law (IHL), affecting 456 victims** (including 249 men, 67 women, 46 girls, 81 boys and 13 groups of collective victims). Out of the 456 victims, 215 suffered multiple violations, with most of the violations occurring in September 2024.⁵ Compared to August 2024, both the number of violations (+28%) and the number of victims (+40%) increased.⁶ 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 meet national and international standards (20%), and the right to property (18%).
7. Men were primarily victims of violations/abuses of the rights to physical and mental integrity (31%), arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not meet national and international standards (23%), and right to property (23%). Women were mostly victims of violations/abuses of the

Main Trends

In total, **272 human rights violations and abuses** as well as breaches of IHL **affecting 456 victims (including 249 men, 67 women, 46 girls, 81 boys and 13 groups of collective victims)** were documented in September 2024. This constitutes an increase in the number of violations (28%) and in the number of victims (40%) compared to August 2024.

³ The Nengo project provides holistic care for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in the CAR. It is run by the Mukwege Foundation in collaboration with an international consortium of actors.

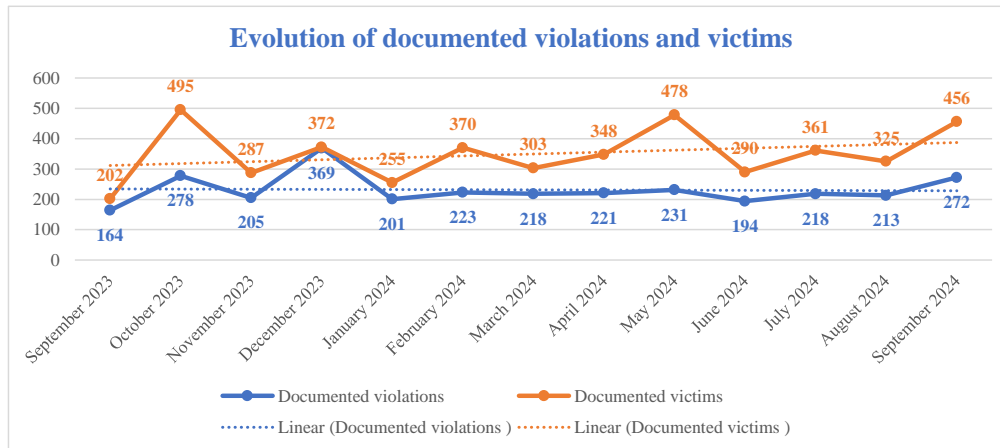
⁴ Cour Pénale Spéciale. (2023). *Arrêt n° 13 relatif à l'appel interjeté contre le jugement n° 001-2023 du 16 juin 2023 de la Première Section d'Assises*. Chambre d'appel. <https://www.legal-tools.org/doc/aq1c74/pdf>

⁵ The other violations/abuses documented occurred between January 2019 to August 2024.

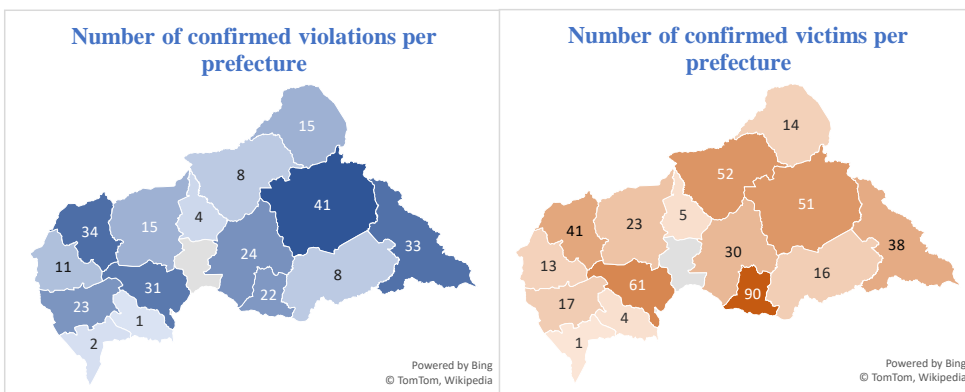
⁶ In August 2024, the HRD documented 213 violations and abuses affecting 325 victims.

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right to physical and mental integrity (36%), conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV)⁷ (36%) and the right to property (13%). Girls were primarily victims of CRSV (66%) and victims of violations/abuses to the right to liberty and personal integrity (25%). Boys suffered mostly from arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention that do not meet national and international standards (42%) and of recruitment (29%).



8. The **Fertit Region**⁸ registered the most violations/abuses (64) while the **Haut-Oubangui Region**⁹ registered the greatest number of victims (144). In the **Fertit Region**, the high number of violations and abuses are due to activities of armed groups signatories to the *Accord Politique pour la Paix et la Réconciliation en République Centrafricaine* (APPR-RCA) (25), State actors (20), and other actors (19). In the **Haut-Oubangui Region**, the high number of victims is largely attributed to the violations against children committed by both the Anti-Balaka elements affiliated to the CPC, and UPC elements.



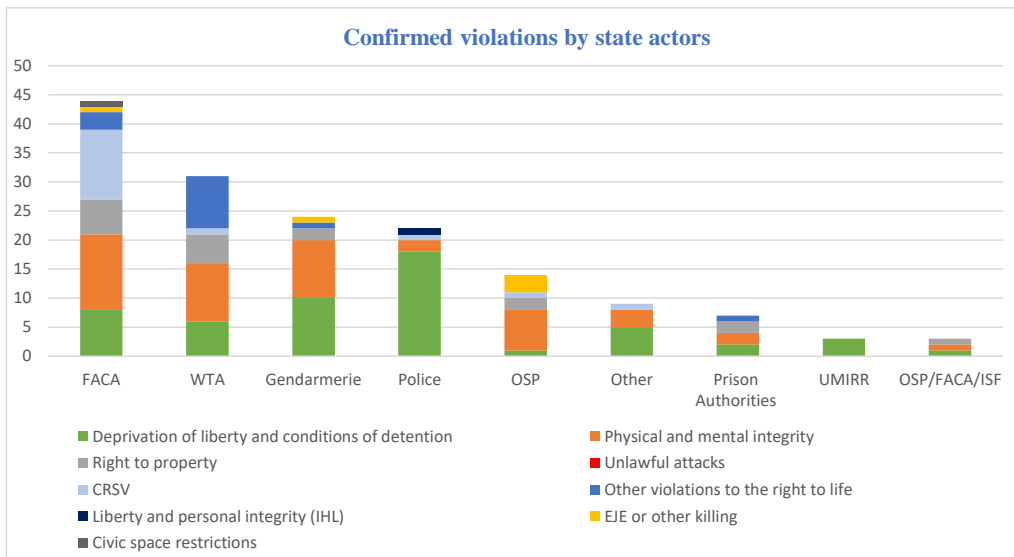
⁷ CRSV cases include rape, attempted rape, sexual slavery, forced pregnancy, forced marriage, attempted forced marriage, forced nudity, and sexual assault and harassment.

⁸ The Fertit Region includes the Prefectures of Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto and Vakaga.

⁹ The Haut-Oubangui Region includes the Basse-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou and Mbomou Prefectures.

Overview of violations by type of perpetrator

9. For the period under review, State actors committed 157 human rights violations and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 232 victims (including 24 women, 13 girls, 11 boys and nine groups of collective victims). In comparison to August 2024, both the number of violations and victims attributable to State actors increased respectively by 29% and 37%.¹⁰ The main violations included **arbitrary arrest and/or detention and conditions of detention** that do not comply with national and international standards (54); the **right to physical and mental integrity** (48); and the **right to life** (19). Among State actors, the *Forces armées centrafricaines* (FACA) (50 violations affecting 44 victims), WTA (31 violations affecting 32 victims), and the Gendarmerie (34 violations affecting 24 victims) committed the most violations. Most violations by State actors were committed in **Haut-Oubangui** (37 affecting 46 victims) and **Plateaux/Bas-Oubangui**¹¹ (31 affecting 61 victims) Regions.¹²



10. **Armed groups signatories to the *Accord Politique pour la Paix et la Réconciliation en République Centrafricaine* (APPR-RCA) were responsible for 96 human rights abuses and breaches of international humanitarian law affecting 175 victims** (including 26 women, 34 girls, 62 boys and nine groups of collective victims).¹³ In comparison to August 2024, this reflects a 47% increase in abuses and a 92% increase in victims, in significant part due to late verifications of grave child rights violations. Most of the abuses committed by armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA were related to the rights to **property** (25 affecting 47 victims), **CRSV** (20 cases affecting 35 victims), and **liberty and personal integrity** (19 affecting 93 victims).
11. **Among armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA, the *Retour, Réclamation et Réhabilitation* (3R) (32 abuses affecting 32 victims) and CPC- affiliated Anti-Balaka (28 abuses affecting 100 victims) were**

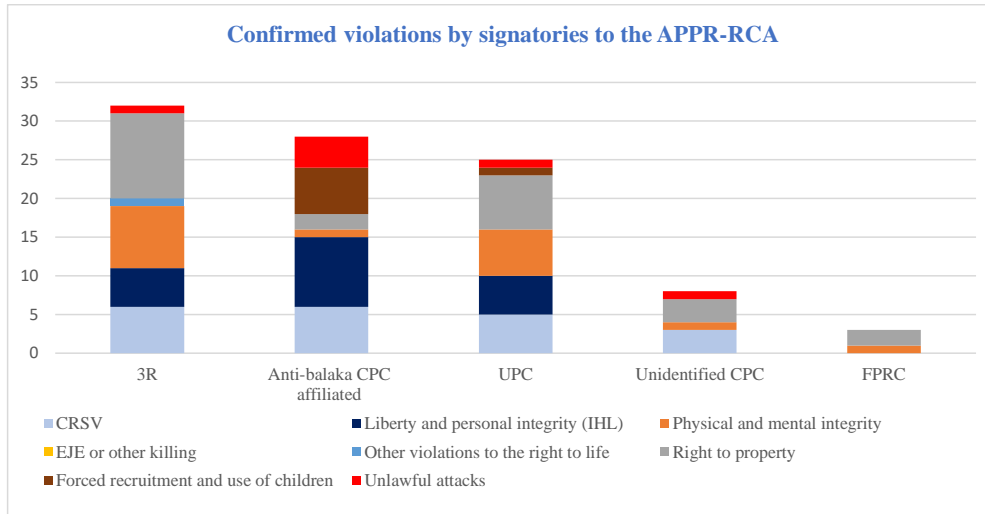
¹⁰ In August 2024, State actors committed 122 human rights violations and breaches of international law affecting 169 victims.

¹¹ The Plateaux/Bas-Oubangui region includes the Bangui, Ombella M'Poko and Lobaye Prefectures.

¹² Other in the graph below refers to Interior Security Forces (ISF) acting jointly (two violations), FACA and ISF acting jointly (two violations), SRI (two violations), administrative authorities (one violation) and OCB (one violation).

¹³ In August 2024, armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA committed 65 abuses affecting 91 victims.

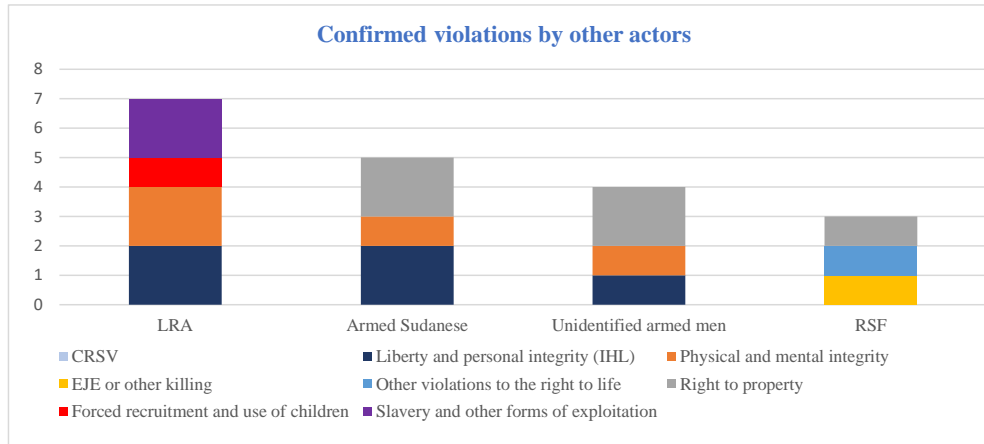
the main perpetrators. Yadé¹⁴ and Haut-Oubangui Regions were the most affected by armed groups signatories to the APPR-RCA (34 and 26 abuses respectively).



12. Other actors, including armed groups non-signatories to the APPR-RCA, were responsible for 19 abuses affecting 49 victims (48 men and one boy). In comparison to August 2024, this represents a decrease in abuses (27%) and victims (25%).¹⁵ Most abuses were related to the right to property (five), the right to liberty and personal integrity (five), and the right to physical and mental integrity (four). Most of these abuses were committed by the *Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)* (seven affecting two victims), while most victims were due to unidentified armed elements (four abuses affecting 37 victims).

¹⁴ The Yadé Region includes the Lim-Pendé (reflected in the maps in the Ouham-Pendé), Ouham-Pendé and Ouham Prefectures. Of note, due to software limitations, figures from the Ouham-Fafa, which is normally pertaining to the Kaga Region are also included in this report- (reflected in the maps in the Ouham).

¹⁵ In August 2024, armed groups non-signatories to the APPR-RCA and self-defence groups were responsible for 26 abuses affecting 65 victims.



Typology of human right violations and abuses and violations of IHL

Conflict-Related Sexual Violence (CRSV)

13. In September 2024, MINUSCA documented 36 CRSV cases, impacting 55 victims (30 women, 25 girls). The main forms of CRSV were rape and gang rape (30 affecting 46 victims), sexual assault and harassment (four affecting eight victims), attempted rape (one affecting one victim), and forced nudity (one affecting one victim). Many of them were committed alongside other human rights violations/abuses, such as abduction, ill-treatment, recruitment and use of children, or appropriation of property. Out of 30 documented rape cases, at least half were perpetrated collectively, underlining that CRSV is often perpetrated by several armed elements on the same victim at the same time.¹⁶ It is worth highlighting that rape cases and other forms of sexual violence remain underreported.
14. Armed groups signatories of the APPR-RCA were the main perpetrators of CRSV, affecting 35 victims (19 women, 16 girls). Among the APPR-RCA groups, 3R committed CRSV in the Ouham-Pendé and Lim-Pendé Prefectures (six affecting 10 victims), UPC in the Haute-Kotto and Basse-Kotto Prefectures (five affecting eight victims), Anti-Balaka in the Basse-Kotto and Mambéré Prefectures (six affecting 10 victims), and unidentified CPC in the Haute-Kotto Prefecture (three affecting seven victims). CRSV committed by State Actors affected 20 victims (11 women, nine girls), FACA committed CRSV in the Bamingui-Bangoran and Bangui Prefectures (12 affecting 14 victims), Other Security Personnel (OSP) in the Nana-Gribizi Prefecture (one affecting two victims), WTA in the Haut-Mbomou Prefecture (one affecting two victims) and Police Officers in the Mambéré-Kadei and Bangui Prefectures (one affecting one).
15. In September 2024, many CRSV cases continued to occur in outdoor spaces such as farms, roads, mining sites, water collection points, or the bush. However, some incidents still took place indoors, either at the perpetrator's location (military base or home) or in the victim's home, following forced entry. CRSV cases near or within displacement sites were also documented, raising concerns over the protection of civilians, particularly as FACA and OSP were involved. For example, in August 2024, two OSP elements persistently sexually harassed a girl and a young woman at an IDP site in Nana-Gribizi, even using drones to monitor female showers and toilets, creating a climate of fear. Many incidents appeared opportunistic,

¹⁶ Collective rapes are those where multiple actors are raping the same victim at the same time. It does not include situations where one actor is raping a victim while other actors are keeping guard or otherwise facilitating the rape.

though some were linked to child recruitment, displacement, or reprisals. For example, as a reprisal, WTA elements raped the two wives of one of their detainees on 8 September in Zémio, Haut-Mbomou Prefecture.

16. Within the framework of support to the Government to address CRSV, on 24 September, MINUSCA Senior Women Protection Adviser met with the Minister of Humanitarian Affairs to discuss ways of accelerating the implementation of the revised National Action Plan to combat CRSV (2024-2028). Among other matters, they agreed to mobilise funds through an outreach to technical and financial partners.

Right to life

17. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **22 violations/abuses of the right to life affecting 40 victims**, including death threats (12), summary or extrajudicial executions or killings (six affecting 19 victims), attempted killings (two), and death in custody (two). Most of these violations/abuses were committed by State actors, including WTA (nine violations affecting 13 victims), FACA (four violations affecting eight victims), and Other Security Personnel (OSP) (three violations affecting 13 victims). On 11 September in Ngoutere (165 km from Paoua), **Ouham-Pendé Prefecture**, an unknown number of FACA elements arbitrarily killed a 65-year-old village chief, his 53-year-old brother, and his two minor sons. The killings occurred the day after 3R elements attacked the FACA base in Ngoutere, resulting in the deaths of four FACA members and civilians. FACA accused the village chief and his family, all of Fulani ethnicity, of providing the 3R with reliable information that facilitated the attack on their base.
18. 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

19. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **54 violations related to the deprivation of liberty and conditions of detention affecting 122 victims** (92 men, 12 women, 15 boys, and three groups of collective victims). Most violations were related to arbitrary arrest and/or detention (46 affecting 118 victims), largely due to detention beyond the legal time limits for custody.¹⁷ Most of these violations are attributable to the Police (18 affecting 45 victims) and the Gendarmerie (10 affecting 21 victims).
20. Detention-related challenges persist, notably illustrated by the death of a 29-year-old detainee at the Bambari Gendarmerie in Ouaka Prefecture and the escape of 19 inmates from the Nola *Maison d'Arrêt et de Correction* in Sangha Mbaéré Prefecture. In Bambari, the detainee died on 16 September after being denied family visits, food, and water, and enduring ill-treatment by Gendarmerie officers. An investigation by the public prosecutor's office was opened alongside an administrative investigation by the Bambari *Brigade de Recherche et d'Investigation*. Meanwhile, on 23 September, 19 inmates escaped from the Nola *Maison d'Arrêt et de Correction*, potentially aided by the temporary absence of FACA personnel in charge of securing the outdoor perimeter wall. Further complicating the detention landscape, in Bria, **Haute-Kotto** Prefecture, OSP regularly exerts pressure on security forces and justice actors to hand detainees over to them. This pattern includes threats, forceful extractions of suspects from police custody, and interference in judicial processes despite orders from prosecutors, as seen in multiple incidents where detainees were either freed or disappeared after OSP's involvement. Security forces,

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

including police and gendarmerie, face intimidation from OSP for resisting its demands, and OSP has repeatedly blocked HRD access to detainees under investigation. On a positive note, the pre-trial detention rate in prisons across the CAR decreased from 71% in June to 64.8% in September, reflecting improved efforts by authorities and advocacy from MINUSCA.

21. Human rights of persons in custody and detainees are protected by various national texts, including the Constitution adopted on 30 August 2023, the *Code pénal* (Criminal Code) and the *Code de procédure pénale* (Criminal Procedure Code) adopted by laws n°10.001 and 10.002, the law n°12.003 on fundamental principles of the prison system, decree n°160090 on standard internal regulations applicable to prisons in the CAR, decree n°160087 on the organization and operation of prisons in the CAR and determining their internal regulations, as well as decree n°160088 redefining the framework of the prison administration.

Right to liberty and personal integrity

22. During the reporting period, MINUSCA documented **25 violations/abuses of the right to liberty and personal integrity**¹⁸ affecting **116 victims**, including abductions (15 affecting 86 victims), deprivation of liberty (eight affecting 28 victims) and hostage-taking (two affecting two victims). Many of these abuses (nine) were committed by Anti-Balaka elements affiliated to the CPC, who abducted, recruited and utilized, boys and girls in the Basse-Kotto Prefecture. In some cases, girls were also raped.
23. 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 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

24. During the period under review, MINUSCA documented **69 violations/abuses of the right to physical and mental integrity**¹⁹ affecting **123 victims**, including cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (41 affecting 88 victims), maiming and injuries (10 affecting 15 victims), threats to physical and mental integrity (nine affecting 13 victims) and torture (six affecting nine victims). State actors were responsible for the most violations (48) and victims (67). Cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and/or torture are often committed alongside other human rights violations/abuses, like deprivation of liberty and/or appropriation of property. For example, on 30 August, two prison officers subjected five inmates to ill-treatment at the Bambari prison, **Ouaka Prefecture**, after the inmates refused to provide 2,500 XAF (approximately \$4 USD) to the officers. The inmates were eventually released after paying 1,500 XAF each (approximately \$2.50 USD).
25. 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.

¹⁸ The right to liberty and personal integrity includes protection against abduction, deprivation of liberty, and hostage-taking (violations and breaches of international humanitarian law).

¹⁹ Violations related to the right of physical and mental integrity include ill-treatment, torture and maiming and injuries.

Right to property

26. MINUSCA documented **48 violations/abuses of the right to property**,²⁰ affecting **126 victims**, including destruction or appropriation of property (41 violations/abuses affecting 115 victims) and illegal taxation (seven violations/abuses affecting 12 victims). Armed group signatories to the APPR-RCA were responsible for most of the abuses (25) and victims (47). On 3 September, approximately 10 members of the *Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique* (FPRC) erected a barrier to illegally collect taxes from civilians in Samassime (180km from Birao), **Vakaga Prefecture**. Since its installation, road users have been forced to pay between 2,000 and 25,000 XAF (approximately 3 to 42 USD) to pass through the area.

Unlawful attacks

27. MINUSCA documented **seven unlawful attacks**,²¹ affecting **12 men, two women, and four groups of collective victims**, including attacks against civilians (two), denial of humanitarian relief (two), attacks against other protected persons (two), and illegal occupation and attacks on protected objects (one). On 26 August, 3R elements broke into the health centre in **Ouham-Pendé Prefecture** and stole medications and 250,000 XAF (approximately \$400 USD).

Children in Armed Conflict

28. The Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting (CTFMR) verified **182** grave child rights violations affecting 100 children (**63 boys/37 girls**). There was a **92%** increase in grave violations and a **72%** increase in victims directly affected compared to the previous reporting period during which 95 violations affecting 58 children were documented. The increase in grave violations is due to the late verification of 87 children formerly associated with armed groups. Ninety-four percent (94%) of the violations (171) occurred outside the reporting period but were verified during the period under review. Armed groups were responsible for 94% of the violations (171), and governmental and Pro-governmental Forces for 6% (11).

29. Violations documented included: recruitment and use (87), abduction (68), rape and other forms of sexual violence (21), killing (two), denial of humanitarian access (two), maiming (one), and attacks against hospitals (one). Armed groups committed (171) violations: CPC factions (150): AB (145), UPC (three), 3R (one), and unidentified CPC (one); AB-faction (17); CPC-F (four): 3R (three) and AB (one). governmental and pro-governmental forces committed (11): FACA (six), ISF (four), and OSP (one). Basse-Kotto was the most affected Prefecture with (163) violations, followed by Bangui and Mambéré-Kadéï with (four) each, Lim-Pendé and Mambéré with (three) each, Ouaka and Ouham with (two) each, and Ouham-Pendé with (one).

Act to Protect Campaign

Through the “**Act to Protect**” campaign, **394 peacekeepers** (336 men and 58 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 **359 (245 men and 114 women) community members and leaders, youth leaders, local authorities as well as members of local peace committees, INGOs, NGOs, FACA and ISF.**

²⁰ The right to property includes protection from destruction or appropriation of property and illegal taxation.

²¹ 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.

30. On 30 September, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Francophonie and Central Africans Abroad, the SRSG on behalf of the UN system, and the UNICEF Country Representative signed the Handover Protocol for the transfer of children associated to armed forces and groups to civilian authorities. The application of the Protocol is expected to reinforce children associated with armed forces and groups as victims and not perpetrators while accelerating the process of their integration into the community.
31. 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

32. During the period under review, **the Human Rights Division (HRD) organised 60 activities (awareness-raising, trainings and capacity-building workshops)** in 12 prefectures,²² benefitting 3,187 individuals (of whom about 1,415 were women, 116 girls and 77 boys). Participants included representatives of civil society organizations (CSOs), internally displaced persons (IDPs), Armed Forces (FACA), Internal Security Forces (ISF), prison authorities, detainees, local NGOs, local human rights forum as well as community and religious leaders. They focused on human rights and international humanitarian law including the prevention of CRSV, grave child rights violations and prevention of hate speech.
33. **The HRD conducted 39 monitoring visits to detention centres and facilities in 11 prefectures,²³ and documented 109 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. Following HRD's advocacy, the Ministry of Justice deployed a monitoring and investigative mission to Kaga-Bandoro to address allegations of sexual violence against two former detainees by the Warden and Head of Surveillance Operations at the Kaga Bandoro Prison. As a result of the investigation, both officers were removed from their positions and summoned to Bangui for disciplinary action. A criminal complaint was also filed, with an NGO providing legal representation and assistance to the victims.
34. On 3 September, MINUSCA held a working session with judicial authorities, including the Public Prosecutor and the President of the Indictment Division of the Bangui Court of Appeal, to address issues highlighted in the recent MINUSCA/OHCHR public report on deprivation of liberty in Central African Republic.²⁴ MINUSCA encouraged judicial authorities to provide insights for improving the system and discussed how technical and financial partners could assist. The discussions identified significant challenges, particularly logistical and material obstacles, and emphasized the need for active monitoring of magistrates and their case management. MINUSCA will continue to support the judicial authorities in implementing these recommendations.
35. Additionally, on 26 September, MINUSCA held a working session with the Judicial Commission of Inquiry, established to investigate allegations of serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in the Haut-Mbomou Region. The session which was aimed at briefing the Commission

²² The Prefectures are as follows: Bangui; Bamingui-Bangoran; Haute-Kotto; Haut-Mbomou; Mambéré-Kadéï; Mbomou; Nana-Gribizi; Nana-Mambéré; Ouaka; Ouham; Ouham-Pende and Vakaga.

²³ The Prefectures are as follows: Bangui; Haute-Kotto; Haut-Mbomou; Mambéré-Kadéï; Mbomou; Nana-Gribizi; Nana-Mambéré; Ouaka; Ouham; and Vakaga.

²⁴ MINUSCA/OHCHR, *Analyse de la privation de liberté en République Centrafricaine : état des lieux, défis et réponses*, <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/countries/central-african-republic/2024-07-MINUSCA-HCDH-Rapport-Public-Detention.pdf>

on the situation, was organised within the context of technical and logistical support being provided to the Commission by MINUSCA. e events, as well as to discuss the methodology to be adopted.

Human Rights Due Diligence Policy

36. During the period under review, MINUSCA conducted **24 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 **154 beneficiaries** including **95 ISF** (76 Gendarmes and 20 Police officers), **36 FACA**, **21 prison officers** from the Ministry of Justice, and **one** custom officer.
37. Beneficiaries were also provided with logistical, financial and technical support, including air transportation and trainings. Among risk assessments conducted, 22 were for logistical and financial support to aid missions, deployment of 21 Prison officers from Bangui to regions,²⁵ the rotation of 26 FACA elements from Am-Dafock to Birao, and the construction of a border post for a FACA detachment at Bembere (Lim-Pendé Prefecture).
38. The risk identified in these assessments were deemed **low and medium**. Among the individuals screened, one (1) was exceptionally granted²⁶ support by the HRDDP Secretariat. 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 two training sessions for ISF officers, including VIP Protection and Maintaining and Restoring Public Order (MROP). MINUSCA equally transported non-UN security forces either on deployment, rotation, or on missions to and from Am-Dafock, Bambari, Bambouti, Bangassou, Batangafo, Birao, Berberati, Bouar, Bria, Bossangoa, Kaga-Bandoro, Ndele, Nola, Mobaye, Obo, and Paoua.

²⁵ Bambari, Bangassou, Batangafo, Berberati, Bossangoa, Bouar, Bria, Kaga-Bandoro, Mobaye, and Paoua.

²⁶ The Obo FACA commander has reportedly failed to take concrete measures to ensure accountability for actions of elements under his command involved in the commission of human rights violations and criminal infractions.