



**Joint Project to Support the Revival of Justice and Fight  
against Human Rights Violations  
in the Central African Republic**

**ACTIVITY REPORT  
First Quarter, 2017**



## **I. Introduction:**

The present quarterly report covers the period from January 1 to March 31, 2017. It is intended to provide our technical and financial partners with information concerning the key achievements of the Joint Project during the first quarter of 2017. These achievements are described in narrative form in the Executive Summary and presented according to the Expected Outcomes and Outputs of the results framework of the Project Document.

Our main objective is to contribute to restoring the rule of law, fostering social cohesion and supporting the process of national reconciliation so as to build lasting peace in the Central African Republic.

The Outcomes/Effects are: (1) The strategic operating framework of the justice system is in place, including mechanisms for combatting impunity, and is able to respond immediately to protect the public. (2) The protection of vulnerable persons and groups, and their access to justice, has been strengthened by the re-launching of the essential functions of the criminal justice system. (3) The Police and Gendarmerie are gradually able to provide protection in sensitive regions. (4) Cases of sexual and gender-based violence are being monitored and the victims of SGBV are receiving appropriate assistance. (5) Conflicts and the lack of security in sensitive operating regions are gradually being managed through mechanisms for the protection of rights and community-based modes of conflict resolution.

## **II. Executive Summary and Narrative of Achievements.**

The first quarter of 2017 was relatively calm although volatile in Bangui as in most of the country. At the beginning of the year, the region of Bambari experienced a decline in the number of clashes between armed groups, which facilitated the implementation of projects and programmes in the area.

On 24 February 2017, the annual work plans (AWPs) were finalized and approved at the Steering Committee meeting chaired by the Minister of Economy, Planning and Cooperation, with the participation of the Minister of Social Affairs and National Reconciliation, and in the presence of all project partners, donors and key ministries. The Committee reviewed the results of 2016, the constraints and alternative solutions proposed during the annual review held on 10 December 2016, and examined the guidelines and flagship actions for 2017, as proposed in the AWPs.

In addition, during the first quarter of 2017, the Joint Project participated in the various inter-project consultation and coordination meetings, and in meetings aimed at ensuring not only the complementarity of programme interventions within UNDP but also with the activities of key partners. This will enable better coordination and more coherence through the sharing of information on the context in which the components of the country programme are being implemented.

The Joint Project is part of the UNDP Country Office's support for the implementation of the National Plan for Recovery and Peacebuilding in the Central African Republic (RCPCA), now known as the Country Development Framework Document, which made

it possible for the government to mobilize significant resources during the Brussels Donors' Conference in November 2016.

1. **In the Justice sphere, activities focused on continuing to develop a judicial database, conducting public perception studies on the issues of security, justice and peace-building, and on strengthening the capacities of judicial actors and improving their training framework (ENAM) and working conditions.**

**Studies on the public perception of security, justice and peace-building issues are continuing. A meeting was held on 3 February of the monitoring group** (Ministry of Justice, UNMISCA, UNDP, ICASEES). The meeting made it possible to define the target areas for the survey as the area covered by the Bangui and Bouar Courts of Appeal. The survey will be conducted using a sample of approximately 7000 people.

With regard to **gathering statistical information concerning the judiciary**, the questionnaires were validated by the heads of courts and the public prosecutors during a workshop held on 9 February.

Significant progress has been made in improving the performance of the National School of Administration and Magistracy (**Ecole Nationale d' Administration et de Magistrature - ENAM**). On 1 February, the renovated premises (conference room, classroom, dining hall and library) and equipment consisting of books, generators, a bus and office supplies, were officially handed over to the school authorities. The ceremony was presided by the Minister Secretary General of the Government, in the presence of the Representative of the Minister of Justice, the UNDP, MINUSCA and the United States Embassy, the project donor.

With regard to **support for judicial institutions and the training of judicial stakeholders**, at the initiative of the Joint Project and with its financial and technical support, the magistrates of the Benin School of Magistracy came to CAR to support ENAM Central African Republic and developed in-service training modules for magistrates, clerks, registrars, and registry and prosecutorial secretaries. During the quarter, all 329 judicial officers (123 magistrates, 100 clerks and secretaries of the public prosecutor's office and 106 prison officers) received training on a number of topics, including the practice of justice administration, special procedures, the management of court registries and secretariats, the rights of detainees and their reinsertion into society, prison security and the management of correctional system statistics.

On 15 February, the Joint Project handed over large quantities of office supplies and consumables to the Ministry of Justice for use in the country's courts. This support, valued at USD 60,000, will enable the judicial system to improve its efficiency to the benefit of the people of the Central African Republic, in particular by making copies of files available to lawyers, improving the preparation of investigations and ensuring the proper functioning of the judicial administration as a whole.

The national legal aid strategy was finalized with UNDP support (a consultant was made available) and was validated by the Ministry of Justice after a workshop that took place on 22 and 23 February. The workshop brought together all the stakeholders, including lawyers, representatives of civil society, the Ministry of Justice and representatives of international organizations and NGOs.

The final document, with a preface by the Minister of Justice and Human Rights, was submitted to the authorities in March, and a commission was formed to draft legislation for the implementation of the strategy. The creation of a legal framework for legal aid is vital to ensuring access to justice for the most vulnerable.

Following ceremonies on 15 December 2016 to mark the launch of activities, the **legal aid clinics** in Bangui and M'Poko began work to raise public awareness and provide legal guidance. As of March 31st, the legal clinics supported by the Project had conducted 71 outreach sessions and missions in the eight (8) districts of Bangui and Bimbo. The sessions reached 3717 people, including 751 men, 1328 women, 885 girls and 753 boys.

Also in the sphere of access to justice, a capacity-building workshop was held in Bouar in early March for 65 key stakeholders and users on the topic of customary justice and the justice system in the Central African Republic. The workshop was the result of collaboration with the Justice and Correctional Section of MINUSCA, ABA and ASF. This has made it possible to determine appropriate monitoring procedures and potential support at the local level, and thus effectively promote customary justice as a relay function and understand how it interfaces with the country's formal judicial system.

In addition, some 30 senior officials and stakeholders in the justice sector participated in a workshop held on 15 and 16 February in Bangui on the harmonization of management, communication and reporting tools for legal clinics. Supported by the Joint Project, in association with several partners including the NGOs ABA and ASF, the workshop resulted in the finalization of a number of tools that can now be used by all legal aid clinics.

From 27 March onwards, as a preliminary to the **upcoming Criminal Court session in Bangui**, the Prosecution Chamber of the Bangui Court of Appeal has been carrying out inspections of the investigative offices under its jurisdiction, with the support of the Joint Project. The purpose is to determine which dossiers are eligible and ready for the next Criminal Court session.

With regard to the **judicial and correctional infrastructure**, construction work officially began on the Bossembele prison on 5 January. The work will cover the main buildings, the sanitation facilities and the enclosure wall. A joint monitoring mission (Ministry of Justice, MINUSCA and UNDP) led by the Ministry of Justice visited Bossambélé on 20 March and found the progress of the work to be very satisfactory.

Activities aimed at strengthening **customary justice and traditional methods of conflict resolution** continued with a new phase of capacity building for relevant actors.

A training session on customary justice and the Central African Republic's justice system was held in Bouar from 1 to 5 March 2017 for 65 key stakeholders and users of customary justice. Participants also included group leaders, district chiefs, religious figures and members of civil society organizations from Nana-Mambéré prefecture (Bouar and sub-prefectures of Baoro, Baboua, and Abba).

The training course was prepared in coordination with MINUSCA (Justice and Correctional Section) and the NGOs ABA and ASF, and helped to build the capacity of key customary justice actors in alternative methods of conflict resolution in order to facilitate public access to justice through community-based mechanisms. It was conducted by a joint team of 4 magistrates and sociologists from Bangui in collaboration

with local magistrates. Exchanges with the participants enabled the identification of monitoring and support actions at the community level in order to promote customary justice as a relay function and how best to coordinate it with the country's judicial system.

2. **With regard to security, activities have focused on support for monitoring security forces, crime prevention at the community level and training for law enforcement personnel in SGBV.**

As part of the monitoring of **internal security forces**, the Project has succeeded in advancing the very sensitive issue of **vetting police and gendarmerie personnel**. Vetting will not only include verifying that the information in the police officers or gendarmes' personnel files (recruitment, level of education, training and promotions) complies with current standards and regulations, but also whether personnel have been involved in any serious human rights violations. An inter-ministerial decree was signed on 23 March 2017 by the Ministers of the Interior and Defence (the Gendarmerie is still under the authority of the latter as regards its personnel management). The Committee's work will begin as soon as all identification and registration operations have been completed, and the archives of the Police and Gendarmerie Human Resources Departments have been merged (scheduled for the second half of 2017). This is vital to ensure transparency, raise motivation among security personnel and improve the public perception of security institutions.

As part of the same process, and in order to prepare the Police and Gendarmerie Human Resources Services databases, the Project has continued working to identify, reconstitute and register the personnel files of police officers and gendarmes, in close collaboration with UNPOL and those services. A total of 3,493 police officers and gendarmes have been identified and recorded in the database and 2,691 personnel records have been completed and merged with the archives.

Preparatory activities have been initiated for **installing telecommunications equipment needed to link police and gendarmerie units in the provinces with Bangui**. A joint team of technicians and engineers from UNDP, UNPOL, the Police and the Gendarmerie was set up to prepare to install HF (long-distance) communications equipment between the provincial police and gendarmerie units, their respective headquarters and the Command and Coordination Centre (CCC). The team identified which units were to be priorities, based on the location and configuration of the unit, security conditions and the presence of personnel on the ground.

Field visits to the CCC, DGPC and DGGN for verification, discussion and monitoring were carried out on 1, 2 and 3 February and to the Police and Gendarmerie units in Sibut (17 February), Bouar (1-3 March) and Bossembele (4 March).

With regard to **crime prevention and strengthening the partnership between the internal security forces, local government authorities and the public**, the Project successfully established a working group in two pilot districts of Bangui (the 2nd and 6th Arrondissements), made up of representatives of these bodies, and organized 3 simulations of local security committees per pilot site, under the supervision of the working group. The feed-back from the simulations was discussed as part of work to develop a legal framework for these committees. Upgrading the police stations at the two pilot sites is also being considered. The upgrade will involve not only human and logistical resources but also how the services are organized, in line with the expectations

expressed by the community safety committees. This approach to crime prevention is based on improving the quality of the services the FSI provides to the public.

The Joint Project continues to provide significant support to the fight against gender-based violence. With regard to the internal security forces, the fifth and last training session for focal points on gender and vulnerable persons took place in Bouar from 23 January to 2 February 2017. The training session was attended by 40 police officers and gendarmes, including 3 women, from the units of Bouar and its surroundings. The training session focused on techniques for the treatment and investigation of violence against women and vulnerable groups (children, the elderly, displaced persons, etc.). This will contribute to restoring public confidence in the ability of the police and gendarmerie to ensure their safety.

### 3. Combating SGBV.

In the context of the **creation of the UMIRR** (a specialized unit to manage and investigate SGBV), 15 senior officials representing the Ministries of the Interior, Social Affairs, Health, Justice and Communications, the UMIRR, the Bar Association, civil society, the Public Prosecutor's Office and the TGI took part in a **study mission to Goma, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo**, from 25 to 31 January 2017. The purpose of the mission was to enable the personnel assigned to the UMIRR to learn how specialized operational units in the DRC deal with sexual violence and protecting minors in a context and an environment similar to those in the Central African Republic.

In addition, 34 participants (Prosecution, Judges, OPJ, UMIRR, doctors, nurses, lawyers, psycho-social workers and representatives of CSOs), including 13 women, took part in a **training course on medical-legal expertise in incidents of conflict-related sexual violence**, with the aim of improving the handling of evidentiary elements of sexual and gender-based violence, which is often lacking in the reports. The training course enables participants to take the legal aspects of sexual violence into account when working in their own areas of expertise.

**Information and awareness-raising workshops on national and international legal instruments for the prevention and prosecution of SGBV** were held in Bangui, (23 and 24 March), Bimbo (31 March) and Bégoua (11 April 2017). These workshops are part of the Project's continued support for the prevention and reduction of gender-based violence. They aim to improve both stakeholders and the general public's understanding of legal documents relating to human rights. Finally, the workshops are intended to help facilitate victims' access to justice. The sessions mobilized 120 participants, 53 of whom were women; the participants were social workers, judicial actors, community and religious leaders, leaders of civil society organizations (women and youth) and local administrative authorities.

Initiated in 2016, activities have continued to **strengthen the mechanisms to care for SGBV victims and survivors and to provide them with access to justice**. From 24 March to 4 April 2017, consultation sessions were held on proposed mechanisms for caring for SGBV victims, including the review of the consultant's documents, under the auspices of a Reading Committee set up in the Cabinet of the Minister of Social Affairs. Suggestions were made as to how best to strengthen the mechanisms, together with proposals for resource mobilization strategies and operational action plans. The Minister's Cabinet and the UNDP are awaiting the Committee's final recommendations for concrete action.

### **III. Resources**

#### **1. Finances**

The documents relating to the financial situation are presented as an appendix to the present report.

#### **2. . Staffing, management and coordination arrangements**

Strengthened during the second half of last year, Project staffing remained stable during the quarter. Recruitment has now begun for a Senior Technical Advisor, Project Coordinator and a Justice Specialist to complete the team.

Coordination and consultation mechanisms are operational. A meeting of the Steering Committee was organized in late February 2017 under the auspices of the Government, with the active participation of all the Project's international stakeholders and partners.

#### IV. Results

The following section summarizes the results achieved in the implementation of the Project Work Plan during the first quarter, according to the Outcomes and Outputs as defined in the results framework of the Project Document.

Outcomes and Outputs	Results achieved at activity level	Targets achieved	Constraints and lessons learned
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b>  <b>The strategic and operational framework of the justice system along with mechanisms to combat impunity have been established in order to provide an immediate response to the population's protection needs</b></p>			
<p><b>Output 1.1.</b>  <b>An emergency plan and a strategic policy document are produced and implemented by the Ministry of Justice</b>  <b>Indicator 1.1:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministerial decree on the establishment of a framework for reflection on the strategic directions of the justice system</li> <li>- Submission of the Emergency Plan and strategic policy document for the justice system to the Minister of Justice</li> <li>- The number of measures implemented from the emergency plan</li> <li>- Existence of a judicial database on criminal cases</li> <li>- Reference indicator:</li> <li>- No framework for reflection on the strategic directions of the justice system</li> <li>- No up-to-date emergency plan measure</li> <li>- No database on the functioning of the</li> </ul>	<p><u>Perceptions of Justice Study</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The preliminary steps towards carrying out public perception studies on security, justice and peace-building issues continue to progress:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the survey target zones have been defined</li> <li>- the first survey data collection missions have been prepared;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><u>Judicial Database</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The process of developing a judicial database has begun:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the zones targeted for the collection of statistical data have been defined;</li> <li>- The training modules and survey questionnaires have been prepared.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Targets partially achieved;</p>	<p>Security and access issues</p>



<p>courts as regards criminal cases</p> <p><b>Target 2016:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 70% of the Emergency Plan activities (short term) are implemented</li> <li>- The framework for strategic direction of the Department of Justice is operational</li> <li>- A baseline study on the perceptions of the population regarding Justice, consolidation of peace and the rule of law is carried out</li> <li>- a first biannual survey on perceptions of the population is carried out</li> <li>- a judicial database is being developed</li> </ul>	<p><u>National School of Administration and Magistracy (ENAM)</u>  Significant progress has been made in reforming the legal framework of the Ecole Nationale de Magistrature (ENAM) and improving its performance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On 1 February, UNDP, MINUSCA and the United States Embassy officially presented the renovation work carried out on the ENAM facilities and its equipment to the institution, for a value of FCFA 462,750,000 (USD 750,000)</li> <li>• Renovation work has been completed. The facilities are operational and have now been handed over to the institution.</li> <li>• The in-service training modules for magistrates, registrars, registry secretaries and public prosecutors are ready and the courses are proceeding normally;</li> </ul> <p><u>Management and Conservation of Evidence</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiated in 2016, the process of developing a mechanism for the Ministry of Justice to manage, preserve and monitor evidence and evidentiary material has been finalized, as planned under the second phase.</li> <li>• The preliminary activity report is now available.</li> </ul>	<p>Targets achieved</p> <p>Target partially achieved</p>	
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<p><b>Output 1.2.</b>  <b>Peacebuilding, reconciliation and transitional justice mechanisms are developed and implemented</b>  Indicator 1.2.  Inclusion of the anticipated directions and measures for transitional justice in CAR in the emergency and strategic policy plans  Existence of a draft law on the creation of a Special Inquiries and Investigations Unit (CSEI)  <b>Reference indicators :</b>  The strategic policy documentation does not contain any mechanism for national reconciliation/transitional justice  Legal basis of the Joint Fact-finding Team (CME) inadequate for conducting an inquiry  <b>Target indicator 2014:</b>  A framework for dialogue on the criminal justice mechanisms initiated  <b>Target indicator 2015:</b>  The mechanisms for peacebuilding, national reconciliation/transitional justice (particularly criminal justice) set out in the strategic policy document  Regional and national dialogues on the judicial transitional justice mechanisms  <b>Target indicators 2016:</b>  1 National Dialogue on judicial mechanisms of transitional justice  1 National Dialogue on non-judicial mechanisms for JT</p>			
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<p><b>Produit 1.3.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sustained reform of the legal framework facilitates the response to human rights violations</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator 1.3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report on the draft law on legal aid referred to parliament</li> <li>- Report on the evaluation of the internal legal instruments and the procedures for the protection of women in CAR</li> <li>- Report on the draft laws concerning the transitional justice mechanisms (judicial and non-judicial) referred to parliament</li> </ul> <p><b>Reference indicator :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No law on legal aid</li> <li>- No synopsis of the internal legal instruments or the procedures for the protection of women</li> <li>- Lack of legal basis for the judicial transitional justice mechanisms (commissions of inquiry, etc.)</li> </ul> <p><b>Target indicator 2014 :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1 synopsis of the internal legal instruments and the procedures for the protection of women and victims of SGBV in CAR</li> </ul> <p><b>Target indicator 2015 :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1 awareness-raising workshop for members of parliament on legal aid</li> <li>- 1 re-reading and validation workshop of the draft laws (legal aid)</li> <li>- 1 workshop organized on potential victim/witness protection measures and report produced</li> </ul> <p><b>Target 2016:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1 legal basis for legal aid</li> </ul>	<p><b>Legal aid :</b> With UNDP support (a consultant was made available), the national legal aid strategy was finalized and validated by the Ministry of Justice following the workshop on 22 and 23 February. The workshop brought together all relevant stakeholders, including lawyers, civil society, the Ministry of Justice and representatives of international organizations and NGOs.</p> <p>The final document, the National Strategy for Legal Aid in CAR, was prefaced by the Minister of Justice and Human Rights. The Strategy was submitted to the Minister of Justice on 22 March 2017.</p>	<p>Target partially achieved</p>	<p>Establishment of a committee to ensure the second phase, which entails drafting preliminary legislation on legal aid.</p> <p>Coordinating stakeholders through the consultation framework in support of the Bar Association</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1 legal basis for legal protection of women</li> <li>- General States Assembly of ENAM is organized</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Outcome 2:</b>  <b>The protection of individuals and vulnerable groups and their access to justice have been strengthened through a rehabilitation of the essential functions of the criminal justice system</b></p>			
<p><b>Output 2.1.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A national inquiry and investigation body established on a legal basis is operational and conducts inquiries into serious human rights violations and impunity</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator 2.1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical report on the establishment of the structures of the unit</li> <li>- The number of magistrates and CSEI Criminal Police Officers (OPJs) trained on inquiries and investigations into serious human rights violations and cases of SGBV</li> <li>- The number of inquiries referred to the public prosecutor's office/investigations referred to the criminal courts (including outside of Bangui)</li> <li>- Reference indicator:</li> <li>- Unit already in place but not yet operational and is being challenged because its establishment has not respected the legal basis that is not yet technically supported.</li> <li>- No magistrates or CSEI Criminal Police Officers (OPJs) trained on inquiries and</li> </ul>			

<p>investigations into serious human rights violations and cases of SV.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No inquiry referred to the public prosecutor's office/investigation referred to the criminal courts and no inquiry or investigation conducted outside of Bangui.</li> </ul> <p><b>Target 2016:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 120 magistrates are trained</li> <li>- 60 clerks are trained</li> <li>- 1 case management files system is validated and implemented at national level</li> <li>- 1 control system and parts tracking Exhibit is validated and implemented at national level</li> </ul>	<p><u>Training Magistrates and Clerks</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three hundred and thirty-nine (339) judicial personnel have acquired new knowledge and skills as a result of in-service training courses on criminal law and the tools to combat impunity;</li> </ul>	<p>2016 target partially achieved</p>	<p>Jurisdictional paralysis due to training courses;</p>
<p><b>Output 2.2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The reactivated criminal justice system in intervention areas contributes to efforts to tackle the gross human rights violations committed during the crises</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator 2.2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The number of criminal trial sessions held by the Court of Appeal (CA) of Bangui, Bouar and Bambari</li> <li>- The number of criminal trial sessions held concerning cases of sexual violence.</li> <li>- Reference indicator:</li> <li>- No criminal trial sessions held for more than 3 years by the CA of Bangui, Bouar and Bambari.</li> <li>- No criminal trial sessions held for more than 3 years on a case of sexual violence.</li> </ul> <p><b>Target 2016:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 sessions of Criminal Assises held by the Court of Appeal of Bangui</li> </ul>	<p><u>Supplies and Equipment for Courts and Tribunals</u> Building the operational capabilities of the Courts to enable them to prepare criminal proceedings;</p> <p>A consignment of office supplies and equipment was submitted to the Ministry of Justice on 15 February 2017.</p> <p>Mission to prepare the Bangui Criminal Court Sessions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Missions by the Court of Criminal Appeal to inspect the different investigating judges' offices in order to determine which dossiers are ready to be brought before the Criminal Court session and where any obstruction points might be.</li> </ul>	<p>Target partially achieved</p>	<p>Slow processing of dossiers by magistrates.</p> <p>Incomplete judicial case file which required the implementation of technical support on the level of the investigating magistrates and not just at the Court of Appeal.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1 session of Criminal Assises held by the Court of Appeal for Bouar</li> <li>5 records relating to sexual violence scheduled during each session of criminal trials.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Output 2.3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mobile courts are launched in priority areas in order to ensure the presence of justice institutions in communities</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator 2.3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The number of mobile court hearings held</li> <li>- The number of supplementary and/or reconstitutive judgements relating to birth certificates made at mobile court hearings.</li> </ul> <p><b>Reference indicator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No mobile court hearings in 2013.</li> <li>- No supplementary or reconstitutive judgements relating to birth certificates made at mobile court hearings in 2013.</li> </ul> <p><b>Target 2016:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 10 public hearings were held</li> <li>- 6,000 judgements are pronounced (in order to obtain birth certificates)</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Output 2.4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>The reactivated prison system in priority areas contributes to efforts to tackle impunity and ensure respect for prisoners' rights</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator 2.4</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The number of prisons equipped with the facilities to improve detention conditions</li> <li>- The number of prisons equipped with the supplies and facilities to facilitate the</li> </ul>	<p><u>Rehabilitation of Prisons</u></p> <p>Construction work at the Bossembele Prison officially began on 5 January 2017. The work will be carried out on the buildings, the sanitation facilities and the enclosure wall. A joint monitoring mission (Ministry of Justice, MINUSCA and UNDP), led by the Ministry, visited Bossambélé on 20 March and found that the work was progressing in a very satisfactory way.</p>	<p>Target partially achieved</p>	<p>Difficulties and delays in the procurement process.</p> <p>The health and humanitarian situation in the prisons remains problematic and requires coordinating the various PTFs.</p>

<p>return to work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The number of prison warders and stewards trained.</li> <li>- Reference indicator:</li> <li>- 1 prison equipped with the facilities to improve detention conditions in 2014</li> <li>- 1 prison equipped with the supplies and facilities to improve employment conditions in 2014</li> <li>- 46 warders and trainees trained.</li> </ul> <p><b>Target 2016:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 prisons are refurbished</li> <li>- 3 prisons are provided with supplies / equipment and trained personnel to facilitate the resumption of work and ensure dynamic security institutions</li> <li>- 50 supervisors and managers trained prison</li> </ul>			<p>Renovation plans must take into account the specific needs of women, especially those accompanied by children, and prisoners under 18 years of age.</p>
<p><b><u>Output 2.5</u></b></p> <p><b>Victims of serious human rights violations are involved in peace-building efforts and processes</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 2.5:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of a national strategy in support and protection of the victims.</li> <li>- Existence of a network of victim organizations.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Mapping Human Rights Violations</u></p> <p>Working in partnership with the Human Rights Section of MINUSCA through a consultancy, the Project provided support to finalize the mapping of serious human rights violations. The second, updated version of the 2016 Preliminary Report has been completed and is now available.</p>	<p>Target partially achieved</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reference indicator:</li> <li>- Lack of a national strategy in support of the victims.</li> <li>- No network of victim organizations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Target 2016:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A report on the situation of victims is published</li> <li>- A network of associations of victims is established</li> <li>- A national dialogue on assistance to victims and their participation in institutional reforms is organized</li> <li>- A national approach for assistance victims and repairs is discussed</li> </ul>			
<p><b><u>Outcome 3</u></b></p> <p><b>The police and gendarmerie are gradually providing protection services in sensitive sites</b></p>			
<p><b><u>Output 3.1:</u></b></p> <p><b>The basic security needs of communities, especially vulnerable groups, are identified and addressed through a community security methodology</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1</b></p>	<p><u>Local Security Committees (LSC)</u></p> <p>Simulated LSC meetings in the 2nd and 6th Arrondissements of Bangui</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The operational components of the LSCs were defined following the workshop held on 14 December 2016.</li> </ul>	<p>Partially achieved.</p>	<p>Involvement of partners in implementing LSCs</p> <p>Monitoring Gender Focal Points and updating the</p>



<p>The number of communities/sensitive sites which, with the local security plan, are benefiting from police/gendarmerie measures.</p> <p>The number of police officers/gendarmes trained to conduct protection activities in the sensitive sites.</p> <p>The number of joint patrol squadrons with the minimum transport, communication and protection resources.</p> <p><b>Reference indicator:</b></p> <p>No local security for sensitive sites whose police activities are conducted by the Police/Gendarmerie.</p> <p>The number of police officer/gendarmes trained to conduct protection activities in the sensitive sites.</p> <p>5 joint patrol squadrons with the minimum transport, communication and protection resources.</p> <p><b>Target indicator 2014:</b></p> <p>Security needs identified in 2 sensitive sites.</p> <p>50 police officer/gendarmes trained to conduct protection activities in the sensitive sites.</p> <p><b>Target indicator 2015:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A series of LSC simulations were carried out at the 2 pilot sites in Bangui (26 January and 2 February at the Central City Hall).</li> <li>• Three meetings were held at each pilot site (9, 14 and 16 February in the 2nd Arrondissement, 10, 17 February and 10 March in the 6th Arrondissement).</li> <li>• A document based on consensus, setting out the main lines of LSC operations, will be drawn up to serve as the legal framework for LSCs in the Central African Republic.</li> </ul> <p><u>Strengthening Gender and Vulnerable Group Focal Points</u></p> <p>Capacity-building training for Gender and Vulnerable Groups Focal Point Officers was successfully completed with the final training session in Bouar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forty (40) police officers and gendarmes from units in Bouar and its vicinity, including 3 women, participated in the fifth and final training session held in Bouar from 23 January to 2 February 2017.</li> <li>• The focal point officers now have the required skills to effectively respond to and investigate violence against vulnerable groups.</li> </ul> <p><u>Vehicle Maintenance Garage</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The procurement of equipment is still in progress: nearly all the tools and consumables</li> </ul>		<p>national network</p> <p>Purchasing large-sized equipment and materials for the garage requires a considerable amount of time.</p> <p>The partners' requests for minor changes to the uniform samples resulted in delays in the procurement process</p>
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<p>10 sensitive sites receiving protection services from the police/gendarmerie.</p> <p>100 police officer/gendarmes trained to conduct protection activities in the sensitive sites.</p> <p>5 joint patrol squadrons with the minimum transport, communication and protection resources deployed in Bangui</p>	<p>for the workshops have been delivered. Delivery of the large stationary equipment has yet to be finalized.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The garage technicians (20 policemen and 20 gendarmes) have been selected and the institute where the training course will be held has been chosen. The training course will begin in May.</li> </ul> <p><u>Finalizing the choice of manufacturers for the purchase of Police and Gendarmerie uniforms</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The manufacturers from which the Police and Gendarmerie uniforms will be purchased have been selected.</li> <li>• A report has been prepared concerning the quality and conformity of the samples.</li> <li>• The definitive samples have been chosen and submitted, and will serve as the basis for the production of 2,500 uniforms for the Gendarmerie and 2,000 uniforms for the Police.</li> </ul>		
<p><b><u>Output 3.2</u></b>  <b>The police/gendarmerie are deployed at sensitive sites where the population is/feels at risk</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2</b>  The number of police officer/gendarmes trained to conduct protection activities in the sensitive sites.  The number of temporary sites providing a security service to handle the complaints</p>	<p><u>Coordination and Command Centre (CCC)</u></p> <p>Preparing for the installation of telecommunications equipment to connect police and gendarmerie units in the provinces with Bangui</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A joint team of technicians and engineers from UNDP, UNPOL, the Police and the Gendarmerie has been brought together to carry out preparatory work for the installation of HF</li> </ul>	<p>Partially achieved.</p>	<p>Choosing the units where the radio equipment is to be installed</p> <p>Rebuilding personnel records is time-consuming and tedious. It required some material motivation to speed</p>

<p>and management of victims. Insecurity perception rate, % of security incidents affecting women (including rape). <b>Reference indicator:</b> 0 police officers/gendarmes trained to conduct protection activities in the sensitive sites No sensitive sites (including IDP camps) benefiting from protection from police/gendarmerie units 88% of the population does not feel safe; 44% of security incidents affecting women are rapes<sup>1</sup>. <b>Target indicator 2014:</b> Protection plan for sensitive sites produced. <b>Target indicator 2015:</b> 24/7 patrols in 4 sensitive sites, including at least 1 IDP camp, supported by measurable patrol plans. At least 20% of the population feels safe in the intervention areas.  Less than 40% of security incidents affecting women in the intervention areas are rapes.</p>	<p>(long-distance) communications equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sites have been chosen, and the technical specifications for the civil engineering work and the necessary telecommunications and solar energy equipment have been decided on.</li> <li>• The decision has been made as to which units are to be equipped first, based on security conditions in the area and the presence of sufficient personnel.</li> <li>• Field visits to the CCC, DGPC and DGGN, the Police and Gendarmerie units in Sibut (17 February), Bouar (1-3 March) and Bossembele (4 March) were carried out for purposes of verification, discussion and monitoring.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Equipping and Strengthening Police and Gendarmerie Units</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The blueprints for the Central Police Station were drawn up and after a call for tenders and competitive bidding, a company was selected to carry out the construction work.</li> <li>• The equipment needs of the DSPJ and the M’Poko-Bac Gendarmerie Brigade have been assessed.</li> <li>• The needs in terms of office supplies and typewriters have also been identified and their technical specifications defined.</li> <li>• In addition, the technical specifications of PTS kits and equipment have been defined and a call for tenders issued.</li> </ul>		<p>up the process.</p>
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Human Resources Management

The Inter-Ministerial Order establishing the Police and Gendarmerie Workforce Audit Committee was finalized and has been signed.

- The National Police and Gendarmerie Workforce Audit Committee was created by Inter-ministerial Order N°299 dated 23 March 2017 (MISPAT and Defence).
- The Joint Committee will provide assistance to address shortcomings in staff management, and to clarify the status of personnel in relation to their administrative situations and their roles in serious human rights violations.

Rebuilding police and gendarmerie personnel files

- In the police, 1476 files have been registered, 1478 files organized into individual dossiers, and 1326 files archived.
- In the Gendarmerie, 2017 personnel files have been registered, 1893 files organized into individual dossiers, and 1365 files archived.
- The specifications for the Police and Gendarmerie Human Resources Management software are being finalized. The software will use the database built by UNDP and UNPOL and will be deployed in conjunction with the RESEJEP project, which will install the computer hardware and network.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The office equipment and computer hardware for the administration's needs and the teaching materials for the classrooms have been determined and are currently under acquisition.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Higher Institute of Internal Security Forces</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The draft decree to create the school was finalized, as was the working group's report and explanatory statement. The proposed bill has been submitted to the Minister of the Interior and the President of the Republic for signature.</li> <li>• The Institute building has been completed and its amphitheatre renovated.</li> <li>• The necessary teaching materials as well as office equipment and computer hardware for the administration have been determined and are currently under acquisition.</li> </ul>	Partially achieved.	
<p><b><u>Outcome 4:</u></b>  <b>Cases of sexual and gender-based violence are being monitored and the victims of SGBV are receiving assistance</b></p>			
<p><b>Output 4.1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Victims of SGBV have a better knowledge of their rights and the support mechanisms available</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator 4.1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of people sensitized on the types, prevention and repression of sexual and gender-based violence</li> <li>• Number of victims of sexual and sexist violence have received guidance/support through the one-stop shop</li> </ul>	<p>Popularizing national and international legal instruments for the prevention and prosecution of GBV:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three workshops were held from 23 March to 11 April 2017 in the cities of Bangui (23-24 March), Bimbo (31 March) and Begoua (11 April 2017).</li> <li>• 120 participants, including 53 women, had the opportunity to increase their knowledge and</li> </ul>	Partially achieved.	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of one-stop shops established in the intervention areas enabling the victims of SGBV to be logged</li> </ul> <p><b>Reference indicator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No-one sensitized to the prevention and repression of SGBV in 2013</li> </ul> <p><b>Target indicator 2014:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One-stop shop mechanism adopted by the SGBV Sub-cluster and national partners for logging the victims and providing them with information</li> </ul> <p><b>Target indicator 2015:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2000 people of whom 50% are women and 50% men sensitized on the prevention and repression of SGBV</li> <li>• 150 victims supported by the one-stop shops</li> </ul>	<p>understanding of laws that protect human rights, as well as how victims can obtain access to justice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The attendees, who included social workers, judicial actors, community and religious leaders, leaders of civil society organizations (women and youth) and local administrative authorities, were chosen on the basis of their roles in CSOs and the community.</li> </ul> <p>Strengthening mechanisms to provide victims and survivors of GBV with appropriate care and access to justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Reading Committee has been set up. The Committee has held two sessions to review the consultants' proposals and action plans for appropriate care mechanisms. The Committee's final recommendations will be submitted to the Cabinet of the Ministry of Social Affairs</li> </ul>		
<p><b><u>Output 4.2</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Victims of SGBV receive support from civil society organizations in intervention areas</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator 4.2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of members of human rights organizations trained to provide social, forensic and judicial support to victims of SGBV</li> <li>• Number of victims of SGBV having received guidance or legal and judicial</li> </ul>	<p><u>Monitoring Cases of Gender-Based Violence and Human Rights Violations</u></p> <p>International Women's Day, 8 March 2017, was commemorated by a visit to the women's detention centre in Bimbo. Among the inmates are 20 women accused of witchcraft, most of whom, it should be noted, are elderly. These cases are currently under investigation.</p> <p><u>Legal Support to Victims (including during the Criminal Court Session)</u></p>	<p>Partially achieved.</p>	

<p>assistance through community law centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of monitoring reports on cases of SGBV produced (including in the justice system)</li> </ul> <p><b>Reference indicator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No members of human rights organizations trained to provide social, forensic or judicial support to victims in 2013</li> <li>• 273 victims of SGBV received legal/judicial or psychosocial assistance in January 2014</li> <li>• Number of monitoring reports on cases of SGBV produced (including in the justice system)</li> </ul> <p><b>Target indicator 2014:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training module adopted for civil society trainers on monitoring cases of SGBV and trainers identified</li> </ul> <p><b>Target indicator 2015:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 civil society trainers trained on monitoring cases of SGBV</li> <li>• 60 members of human rights organizations trained to provide social, forensic and judicial support to victims of SGBV</li> <li>• 300 victims of SGBV receive guidance regarding medical/psychosocial support or receive legal/judicial</li> <li>• assistance from the community law centres 4 monitoring reports on cases of</li> </ul>	<p>Within the framework of the implementation of the Joint Project, the Association of Women Lawyers of the Central African Republic, through the Legal Aid Clinics of Bangui and M'Poko, has registered 108 cases of GBV, including 5 cases of rape, 1 case of sexual assault, 7 cases of physical assault, 46 cases of denial of resources, 26 cases of psychological abuse, and 13 non-GBV cases related to inheritance or property issues;</p> <p>Of these 108 cases, 7 involve girls, 1 involves a boy, 76 involve women and 24 involve men. Of the 5 cases of rape and physical assault, victims in 2 cases of rape were referred to MSF for medical treatment, while the remainder had been treated by other health facilities before they came to the Legal Aid Clinic.</p> <p>With regard to legal aid, 49 dossiers were compiled at the request of the victims and then submitted according to procedure:</p> <p>11 dossiers were submitted to the Bangui Public Prosecutor's Office;</p> <p>17 dossiers, including 12 cases of denial of resources and 5 cases related to inheritance and property disputes;</p> <p>21 cases were submitted to the DSPJ, including 2 cases of rape, 5 cases of physical assault and 8 cases of denial of resources.</p> <p><u>Assistance to Victims of SGBV</u> Training has begun in order to strengthen practitioners' medical-legal expertise in the area of</p>		
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<p>SGBV and the justice system produced</p>	<p>conflict-related sexual violence.</p> <p>Thirty-four (34) people (13 women and 21 men) received training in medical-legal expertise in the area of conflict-related sexual violence during a training course held in Bangui in conjunction with the Physicians for Human Rights Institute (PHR).</p>		
<p>Output 4.3 Improved care for the survivors of sexual and gender-based violence and improved handling of their cases by the security services and the courts of law in the intervention areas.</p> <p>Indicator 4.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of Criminal Police Officers (OPJs) and magistrates trained in the extra-judicial and judicial treatment of SGBV</li> <li>- Number of security services and courts equipped to improve the handling of SGBV cases</li> <li>- Number of physicians trained in forensics with regard to SV</li> </ul> <p><b>Reference indicator :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3 OPJs and magistrates trained in the extra-judicial and judicial treatment of SGBV which became a focal point of their service in 2013</li> <li>- No security services or courts equipped to improve the handling of SGBV cases.</li> <li>- No physicians trained in forensics with regard to SV.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Framework for Concerted Action to Support the Operationalisation of the UMIRR</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National stakeholders gained additional information, knowledge and experience in combating sexual violence and protecting children.</li> <li>- From 25 to 31 January 2017, fifteen (15) representatives of the Ministries of the Interior, Social Affairs, Health, Justice, Communication, UMIRR, the Bar Association, civil society, the Public Prosecutor's Office and the TGI participated in a study mission to Goma, DR Congo, after completing training in investigative and interviewing techniques.</li> </ul>	<p>Target partially achieved</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A lack of one-stop shops established in the intervention areas enabling the victims of SGBV to be logged.</li> <li>- No victims of sexual and gender-based violence have received guidance/support through the one-stop shop.</li> </ul> <p><b>Target indicator 2014:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 30 OPJs and magistrates in the intervention areas trained on the extra-judicial and judicial treatment of SGBV</li> </ul> <p><b>Target indicator 2015:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 30 physicians trained in forensics with regard to SV 3 security services and/or courts equipped to improve the handling of SGBV cases</li> <li>- One-stop shops established in 10% of the intervention areas enabling the victims of SGBV to be logged. 100 victims of SGBV have received guidance/support from the one-stop shops</li> </ul>			
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<p><b>Outcome 5</b> Conflicts and insecurity at sensitive sites are progressively managed through protection and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and community-based dispute resolution processes</p>			
<p><b>Output 5.1</b> Civil society raises the population's awareness of its rights, carries out human rights monitoring and provides legal and judicial assistance to populations.</p>	<p><u>Legal Aid Clinics</u></p> <p>The public now has access to legal information and guidance from the legal aid clinics in Bangui, M' Poko and Bria:</p>	<p>2015 targets partially achieved</p> <p>2016 targets partially</p>	



<p>court hearings and/or criminal trials organized in 10 districts and IDP camps in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bangui, including M'Poko, 2 monitoring reports concerning human rights and detention facilities produced</li> <li>- 700 people, of whom 20% are women, are benefiting from legal assistance and guidance</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Outcome 5.2</b>  <b>Local conflict management mechanisms are being supported, are protecting rights and are reducing insecurity in intervention areas</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Indicator 5.2</b></li> <li>- Number of sensitive sites with a local and community security plan implemented (and proportion of measures targeting SGBV issues)</li> <li>- Insecurity perception rate: % of security incidents affecting women (including rape)<sup>2</sup></li> <li>- % of local security plan measures targeting SGBV-related activities</li> </ul> <p><b>Target Indicators 2016:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mapping of community-based conflict resolution mechanisms</li> <li>▪ has been completed</li> <li>▪ 4 training sessions for members of community-based conflict</li> </ul>			

<p>management mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2 awareness-raising workshops for the local community</li> </ul> <p>- <b>Reference indicator</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 88% of the population does not feel safe; 44% of security incidents affecting women are rapes</li> <li>- Lack of local and community security strategies (particularly targeting SGBV issues)</li> <li>- 0% of local security plan measures target SGBV-related activities</li> </ul> <p><b>Target indicator 2015</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local and community security plan developed in 5 sensitive sites and implemented in 2 sensitive sites</li> <li>- In 5 municipalities, the majority of conflicts are mediated by the local authorities</li> <li>- At least 20% of the local security plan budget is targeting SGBV-related activities</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Outcome 5.3</b>  <b>The capacities of local government authorities, including those of prefectures/sub-prefectures, to prevent and management conflicts at local level are strengthened</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 5.3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of functional prefectures and sub-prefectures in the</li> </ul>	<p><u>Local Authorities, Conflict Resolution and LSCs</u></p> <p>Activities to monitor customary justice and conflict resolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sixty-five (65) key stakeholders and users of the justice system participated in the training session on customary justice and the Central African justice system, held in Bouar from 1 to 5 March 2017. Participants included group leaders, district chiefs, religious figures and</li> </ul>	<p>Target partially achieved</p>	

<p>intervention areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of conflicts mediated by the local authorities</li> </ul> <p><b>Reference indicator</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No functional prefectures or sub-prefectures in the intervention areas</li> <li>- No conflicts mediated by the local authorities since April 2013 in the intervention areas.</li> </ul> <p>Target Indicators 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 20 Mayors and Prefects trained in conflict resolution</li> <li>▪ 2 awareness-raising workshops for the public concerning the role of administrative authorities in conflict management</li> </ul> <p><b>Target indicator 2014:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 functional prefectures/sub-prefectures in Bangui and 1 in another city</li> </ul> <p><b>Target indicator 2015:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 functional prefectures/ sub-prefectures in the project intervention areas</li> </ul>	<p>members of civil society organizations from Nana-Mambéré prefecture (Bouar and the sub-prefectures of Baoro, Baboua and Abba).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key actors in customary justice have received additional training in alternative means of conflict resolution so as to facilitate public access to justice through community-based mechanisms.</li> <li>• Ways to monitor activities have been identified, along with opportunities to promote community-based customary justice as a relay function and coordinate it with the country's judicial system.</li> </ul>		
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## IV. Priority Activities for the Second Quarter of 2017

### Safety Pillar

- Training vehicle maintenance garage technicians;
- Training specialized police and gendarmerie units;
- Holding a workshop to discuss and approve police and gendarmerie school curricula;
- Second training session for customary justice supervisors;
- Mapping customary justice and traditional mechanisms of conflict resolution;
- Acquiring human resources management software;
- Acquiring HF telecommunications equipment and photovoltaic stations;
- Monitoring and support for the implementation of LSCs at pilot sites in Bangui;
- Providing support to the 2nd and 6th Arrondissement police stations to improve the quality of their services to the public.
- Completing the data entry and review of police and gendarmerie personnel files, and beginning the work of the audit committee;
- Finalizing the decree to create the Higher Institute of Internal Security Forces (ESFSI - Ecole Supérieure des Forces de Sécurité Intérieure);
- Carrying out missions to identify the remaining police officers and gendarmes in Paoua and Mobaye;
- Carrying out missions to visit and study potential installation sites for telecommunications equipment in Berberati, Bossangoa and Bambari;
- Monitoring the purchase of uniforms, the remainder of the vehicle maintenance garage equipment, PTS equipment, as well as equipment for the police and gendarmerie schools, DSPJ, SRI, CCC, inspections and the M' Poko-Bac gendarmerie brigade;
- Continuing renovations on the DSPJ and the M' Poko-Bac brigade, and beginning renovation work on the police and gendarmerie schools and the Central Police Headquarters.

### Justice pillar:

- Providing support for the establishment of Legal Aid Clinics and their activities;
- Implementing activities to support the drafting of legal aid legislation;
- Continuing to implement the strategy for the protection of victims and witnesses;
- Fighting gender-based violence;

- Preparing the Criminal Court sessions of Bangui, Bouar and Bambari;
- Providing support for the activities of the Mapping Report on serious violations of human rights in CAR;
- Continuing the implementation by HHI of public perception studies and the judiciary data base;