



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

**ACTIVITY REPORT  
Second Quarter, 2017  
April-June 2017**



## I. Introduction:

The present quarterly report covers the period from April 1 to June 31, 2017. It is intended to provide our technical and financial partners with information concerning the key achievements of the Joint Project during the second 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 combating 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 second quarter, although relatively calm in Bangui, was particularly volatile in the eastern regions of the country due to the resumption of clashes between armed groups in Bangassou, Bria and around the city of Bambari, which paralyzed all the jurisdictions under the purview of the Court of Appeal of Bambari, as well as the police stations and gendarmerie brigades of these communities.

Concerning human resources: with the arrival of the Justice Expert (P4) in May and of the Chief Technical Advisor (P5) in June 2017, all staff vacancies have now been filled.

During the quarter, the Joint Project participated in a number of workshops and meetings, including the workshop held on the National Plan for Recovery and Peacebuilding in the Central African Republic (RCPCA), during which it contributed to planning activities for the Justice and Security sectors. Finally, the second quarter was characterized by the ongoing implementation of the 2017 Annual Work Plan.

- 1. Justice sector:** During the period under review, the activities of the Justice component of the Project included support for legal aid clinics, victim and witness protection, the fight against impunity and preparations for criminal trials.

On 30 May, the Project took part in the public launching of the Mapping Report on serious human rights violations in CAR, together with MINUSCA and other partner organizations. A conference held on 31 May and 1 June provided opportunities to further discuss the report and to make recommendations. The conference had several goals, in particular to make the contents of the report accessible to national leaders

and civil society actors and to discuss key concepts such as the right to truth, the shaping of a common history and non-judicial, alternative justice mechanisms.

The activities of the Legal Aid Clinic in Bossangoua were launched on 21 June, bringing to four the number of functioning Legal Aid Clinics (Bangui, M' Poko, Bria and Bossangoua) in the country. The Bossangoua Legal Aid Clinic's activities complement the work done by ABA in this community, and a framework for cooperation between the two will be set up. In Bangui, the Project presented the Legal Aid Clinic with a motorcycle and equipment, including identification vests, on 24 May 2017. During this quarter, the two clinics in Bangui held 92 information sessions and reached 3024 people (1240 women, 434 men, 824 girls and 526 boys) through their community-based awareness campaigns in the 8 districts of Bangui and Bimbo. In addition, training sessions were held in Bangui for 25 community leaders (including 3 women) on 14-15 April 2017 and 2-3 June to discuss the institutional and customary legal systems and the fight against impunity. Despite the prevailing climate of insecurity, the Bria Legal Aid Clinic was able to hold 442 individual consultations during the quarter (including 198 women). Unfortunately however, because the High Court is currently closed, no judicial action can be taken on the cases.

On 27-28 June, the strategy for protecting witnesses and victims cooperating with the ordinary court system, the Special Criminal Court and the future Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission was submitted for consideration to nearly 100 participants representing jurisdictions including the SCC, the Bar Association, national and international NGOs, and members of civil society. The strategy paper on the protection of witnesses and victims was put forward in order to provide the judicial and non-judicial authorities of the Central African Republic (CAR) with a tool that would facilitate victim and witness cooperation during the investigation and prosecution of serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law within the framework of efforts to combat impunity. To ensure that the drafting process would be inclusive, the recommendations made during the discussions were taken into account in drafting the final strategy paper.

Legal aid: the Project continued its support for and participation in the working sessions of the committee responsible for reviewing the draft legislation on legal aid in CAR. Work is ongoing and it is expected that the draft bill will be submitted to the Minister of Justice in September. The committee's work will conclude in July and the final report will be submitted to the Minister of Justice in August by the members of the committee.

With respect to the public perception study being carried out in collaboration with Humanitarian Harvard Initiative (HHI) on justice, the security forces and social cohesion, 66 interviewers underwent training in survey methodology. Four training sessions were held: in Bouar on 13-17 May, in Bangui on 16-20 May and 23-28 May, and in Obo on 23 and 29 May. The survey began on 24 May in 8 districts of Bangui, 2 districts in Begoua, 2 districts in Bimbo, and in another 12 prefectures and 5 towns, including Bouar, Berberati, Sibut, Bambari, and Ndele. The prefectures of Haut-Mbomou, Bas-Kotto and the municipality of Obo could not be included due to security-related incidents. 6,312 people, 50% of whom were women, took part in the survey. The initial results are expected to be available in October 2017.

Again in conjunction with HHI, several activities took place within the framework of the judicial statistics information system. The aim of the judicial statistics system is to enable national authorities to access information concerning how the judicial and penitentiary system is performing and to ensure greater accountability. Pilot information gathering began in 11 institutions, including 3 prisons (Camp de Roux, Bimbo and Ngaragba), the Bangui and Bimbo lower courts, the Bangui Court of Appeal, the Bangui Public Prosecutor's Office and the Council of State. On 1-2 June 2017, prior to the start of the pilot, Court registrars and focal points received training in information gathering. An information session was also organized on 9 June under the auspices of the Minister of Justice to ensure a better understanding of the system.

In order to promote dialogue between lawyers and the Ministry of Justice, the Project approached the President of the Bar Association and the Minister's Chief of Staff to raise the issue of Court-assigned counsel in future criminal court sessions and encouraged both parties to dialogue directly with each other on the issue. The two parties agreed to meet in July 2017 to clarify the situation and prepare for future criminal court sessions.

Preparations continued during the quarter for the criminal court sessions of the Courts of Appeal of Bangui, Bouar and Bambari. Beginning at the end of March, with the support of the Joint Project, the Criminal Appellate Division in Bangui conducted missions to identify cases awaiting trial and note the difficulties encountered by the investigating magistrates. The missions of the Project teams to Bouar and Bambari, and meetings with the Court authorities in Bangui have made it possible to set dates for the criminal court sessions scheduled for Q3 2017.

Finally, rehabilitation work continues on Bossembele prison. A joint monitoring mission led by the Directorate General of Correctional Services took place on 22 June and noted that the work was progressing, and was estimated to be 70% complete.

2. The component of the Project working with the internal security forces continued its support to the Police and Gendarmerie during Q2. The identification of all police officers and gendarmes in the operational units throughout the country is now complete. 1506 police officers and 2055 gendarmes have been identified. There is no longer any uncertainty concerning the actual number of police officers and gendarmes, which was estimated to be 3,800 in 2014. 19 police officers and 66 gendarmes who had been posted to ministries or embassies were called to the Human Resources Service to be identified.

As soon as the vetting committee has started its work, which is scheduled for the beginning of Q3, the salaries of any unidentified personnel will be suspended. The database of standing police and gendarmerie personnel will also make it possible to ensure transparency in recruitment, education and training, and especially to vet members of the internal security forces. The records of identified personnel have been entered into the database after being merged with the existing archives in the human resources departments.

As part of the on-going efforts to establish trust between the internal security forces and the public, work to set up local security committees (LSCs) continued on two levels: (i) developing a legal framework for the organization and operation of local security committees in conjunction with the police, the gendarmerie, administrative authorities and representatives of civil society; and (ii) strengthening the institutional capacities of the police stations in the pilot districts (the 2nd and 6th districts of Bangui) through their organization, personnel training, management, leadership and logistics. UNPOL is also planning to enhance its facility-sharing so as to provide stronger support. The work aims to improve the services provided by the internal security forces and to provide guidance in order to prevent or resolve the security issues perceived and experienced by the public through its community representatives and local police partners.

As concerns the institutional capacities of the Police and the Gendarmerie, the Project continued to rehabilitate and equip the police and gendarmerie academies, the Directorate of Judiciary Police Services (DSPJ), the Division of Inquiry and Investigation (SRI), the Central Police Headquarters and the M' Poko-Bac Gendarmerie Brigade.

Office supplies and typewriters have been ordered so as to facilitate the work of the units in the field, particularly in the provinces. Scientific and technical forensic kits have been purchased for use by Judicial Police Units to strengthen their capacity to conduct criminal inquiries and investigations.

### **III. Resources**

1. Finance: The documents relating to the financial situation are provided in the appendix to this report.

#### **2. Staffing, Management and Coordination**

Thanks to the arrival of the Justice Expert (P4) in May and the Chief Technical Advisor (P5) in June 2017, the Project is now fully staffed.

No meetings of the Steering Committee were scheduled to take place during the period under review.

#### IV. RESULTS

This section will analyze in detail the results achieved by Project activities during the second quarter of 2017. It will analyze the targets achieved and the five Project outcomes in the template below.

This section will also address the constraints faced in what is still a very volatile, tense political context, the risk mitigation that should still be demonstrated in planning activities, and the lessons learned during the implementation of project activities.

Outcomes and outputs	Results achieved at activity level	Targets achieved	Constraints and lessons learned	Means of verification
<b><u>Outcome 1:</u></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>				
<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> <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> </ul>	<p>66 interviewers trained in survey methodology by HHI</p> <p>On 24 May, the public perception survey was launched in 8 districts in Bangui, 2 districts in Begoua, 2 districts in Bimbo, 12 prefectures and 5 towns (Bouar, Berberati, Sibut, Bambari, Ndele);</p> <p>5,823 people were surveyed, 50% of whom were women, out of a planned total of 6,312 (92% of the total target sample)</p>	Partially	<p>Refusal by the Public Prosecutor of Bangui to transmit data;</p> <p>Data collection in Bouar was canceled due to delays at the Ministry of Justice.</p>	<p>Statistics reports;</p> <p>Status report;</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of a judicial database on criminal cases</li> <li>- <b>Reference indicator:</b></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 courts as regards criminal cases</li> </ul> <p><b>Target 2016 &amp; 2017:</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 peace and the rule of law is carried out;</li> <li>- a first biannual survey on perceptions of the population is carried out;</li> </ul> <p>a judicial database is being developed</p>	<p>Judicial statistics activities continued. These activities are designed to provide CAR national authorities with quality information concerning the performance of the judiciary and prison administration and to increase the accountability of the various judicial actors.</p> <p>On 1 and 2 June, training for Court clerks and focal points in data collection and the use of tablet computers, based on forms approved by the Ministry of Justice.</p> <p>On 9 June, an awareness-raising workshop was held for officials of the Ministry of Justice and the heads of courts to ensure national ownership of the judicial information and statistics system.</p>	<p>Partially achieved</p>		<p>Reports</p> <p>Reports</p> <p>Reports</p>
<p><b>Output 1.2.</b>  <b>Peacebuilding, reconciliation and transitional justice mechanisms are developed and implemented</b>  <b>Indicator 1.2.</b></p>				

<p>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);</p> <p><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</p> <p><b>Target Indicator 2014:</b> A framework for dialogue on the criminal justice mechanisms initiated</p> <p><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</p> <p><b>Target indicators 2016:</b> 1 National Dialogue on judicial mechanisms of transitional justice</p>				
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<p>1 National Dialogue on non-judicial mechanisms for transitional justice</p>				
<p><b>Output 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</li> </ul>	<p>4 operational Legal Aid Clinics. On 21 June, a new Legal Aid Clinic was launched in Bossangoa, bringing the number of UNDP Legal Aid Clinics to four (Bangui, M' Poko, Bria and Bossangoa).</p> <p>On 24 May, a motorcycle and identification/awareness vests were presented to the Bangui Legal Aid Clinic.</p> <p>During the quarter, the 4 clinics held more than 300 public guidance and outreach sessions in several communities, including Bangui, Bossangoa and Bria.</p> <p><u>Bangui:</u> Assistance for 93 victims (rape, violence, ...); 60 conciliation cases, mass awareness-raising, community outreach and target groups involving 4040 people (including 2480 women and girls).</p> <p><u>Bria:</u> 442 people received guidance and were supported during the quarter.</p> <p>On 30 April, the Minister of Justice extended the mandate of the Legal Aid Review Committee for a further three-month period. As of 30 June, the Committee had held 22 working meetings during the quarter.</p> <p>A workshop was held on the Witness and Victim Protection Strategy, attended by 75 participants (27-28 June).</p> <p>The strategy was amended and consolidated by the participants, who also made recommendations in order to facilitate the</p>			<p>Launch reports</p> <p>Reports</p>

<p>for the protection of women and victims of SGBV in CAR</p> <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> <li>- 1 legal basis for legal protection of women</li> </ul> <p>General States Assembly of ENAM is organized</p>	<p>adoption and implementation of the strategy by national authorities.</p>			<p>Copy of the Decree</p> <p>Copy of the strategy</p> <p>Reports</p>
<p><b><u>Outcome 2:</u></b></p> <p><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> </ul>		<p>All activities concerning the SCC were integrated into the Project Document in support of the SCC and will be implemented through the project</p>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 investigations into serious human rights violations and cases of SV.</li> <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> </ul>				
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<p>5 records relating to sexual violence scheduled during each session of criminal trials.</p>				
<p><b>Output 2.3.</b>  - Mobile courts are launched in priority areas in order to ensure the presence of justice institutions in communities</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.3</b>  - The number of mobile court hearings held  - The number of supplementary and/or reconstitutive judgements relating to birth certificates made at mobile court hearings.</p> <p><b>Reference indicator:</b>  - No mobile court hearings in 2013.  - No supplementary or reconstitutive judgements relating to birth certificates made at mobile court hearings in 2013.</p> <p><b>Target 2016:</b>  - 10 public hearings were held  6,000 judgements are pronounced (in order to obtain birth certificates)</p>				

<p><b>Output 2.4</b>  - <b>The reactivated prison system in priority areas contributes to efforts to tackle impunity and ensure respect for prisoners' rights</b>  <b>Indicator 2.4</b>  - The number of prisons equipped with the facilities to improve detention conditions  - The number of prisons equipped with the supplies and facilities to facilitate the return to work  - The number of prison warders and stewards trained.  - Reference indicator:  - 1 prison equipped with the facilities to improve detention conditions in 2014  - 1 prison equipped with the supplies and facilities to improve employment conditions in 2014  - 46 warders and trainees trained.  <b>Target 2016:</b>  - 2 prisons are refurbished  3 prisons are provided with supplies / equipment and trained personnel to facilitate the resumption of work and ensure</p>	<p>On 22 June, a mission led by the Directorate General of Correctional Services visited Bossembelé to assess the ongoing construction work. The team estimated that about 70% of the work had been completed.</p>			<p>Reports</p>
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<p>dynamic security institutions - 50 supervisors and managers trained prison</p>				
<p><b><u>Output 2.5.</u></b> <b>Victims of serious human rights violations are involved in peacebuilding 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> <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</li> </ul>	<p>Launch of the Mapping Report on human rights violations on 30 May. 120 people took part in the public launch of the Mapping Report on serious human rights violations in CAR.</p> <p>On 31 May and 1 June, a conference on the report was held in Bangui. The conference provided participants with the opportunity to discuss the conclusions of the report and its recommendations, and to develop additional recommendations that might be actionable by the Special Criminal Court.</p>			<p>Copy of the Mapping Report</p> <p>Workshop attendance sheet</p> <p>Workshop activity report;</p>

<p>participation in institutional reforms is organized</p> <p>A national approach for assistance victims and repairs is discussed</p>				
<p><b>Outcome 3</b></p> <p><b>The police and gendarmerie are gradually providing protection services in sensitive sites</b></p>				
<p><b>Output 3.1</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The number of communities/sensitive sites which, with the local security plan, are benefiting from police/gendarmerie measures.</li> <li>- The number of police officer/gendarmes trained to conduct protection activities in the sensitive sites.</li> <li>- The number of joint patrol squadrons with the minimum</li> </ul>	<p><b>Local Security Committees (LSCs)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In April and May, the Project organized 5 meetings of the working group to finalize the legal and operating framework for LSCs. A draft law on the establishment, organization and operation of the LSCs was presented on 15 June at Bangui City Hall in the presence of representatives of the district councils, the Police, the Gendarmerie and civil society, under the leadership of the chairman of the special delegation of the City of Bangui. The draft law sets out the general legal framework and can be amended in the future depending on the results of its implementation in the pilot sites (2nd and 6th districts of Bangui, and potentially extending to the 4th district).</li> <li>- A meeting with the DG of Police and his deputy took place at the pilot LSC sites and at the institutional level, with the participation of UNPOL, in order to improve the quality of services provided to the public at the pilot police stations. Several visits were carried out to the pilot stations and to CSMART, the UNPOL crime statistics collection unit. The UNDP, UNPOL, partners and the Central African Police authorities have agreed to undertake work to strengthen the capacity of local police stations to provide effective policing services. A working group made up of experts from UNDP,</li> </ul>	<p>Partially achieved</p>	<p>Partner engagement in implementing CLSs</p> <p>The purchase of large equipment and material remains a major challenge in a landlocked country.</p> <p>Producing the new samples will require more time than expected (3</p>	<p>Activity reports</p> <p>Meeting minutes</p> <p>Training reports</p> <p>Technical specifications</p> <p>TDR</p> <p>Administrative releases</p> <p>Draft Ministerial decree (LSC)</p>



<p>transport, communication and protection resources.</p> <p><b>Reference indicator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No local security plans for sensitive sites with security activities conducted by the police/gendarmerie.</li> <li>- The number of police officer/gendarmes trained to conduct protection activities in the sensitive sites.</li> <li>- 5 joint patrol squadrons with the minimum transport, communication and protection resources.</li> </ul> <p><b>Target Indicator 2014:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Security needs identified in 2 sensitive sites.</li> <li>- 50 police officer/gendarmes trained to conduct protection activities in the sensitive sites.</li> </ul> <p><b>Target Indicator 2015:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 10 sensitive sites receiving protection services from the police/gendarmerie.</li> <li>- 100 police officer/gendarmes trained to conduct protection activities in the sensitive sites.</li> <li>- 5 joint patrol squadrons with the minimum transport,</li> </ul>	<p>UNPOL and the Central African Police was set up and held its first meeting on 27 June to review the current situation and propose internal operating procedures that would improve organization, staff capacity, logistics and management.</p> <p><b>Vehicle Maintenance Garage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training Course for Garage Technicians: On 9 May 2017, 19 policemen and 20 gendarmes (including 5 women) began a 3-month training course at the Lycée Technique de Bangui in several technical specializations (mechanics, electricity, welding, tires/painting and carpentry). The course is designed to develop their knowledge and skills so that they will be able to repair and maintain the vehicles and equipment of the Ministries of the Interior, Public Security and Territorial Administration.</li> <li>- Most of the material and equipment needed for the garage, as well as some spare parts, have been delivered.</li> </ul> <p><b>Uniforms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The textile expert analyzed the samples provided by the manufacturers and determined which ones met the required standards and which did not.</li> <li>- The Project and police and gendarmerie focal points met with the procurement services on 4 April 2017, followed by two additional work sessions with the Directors-General of the Police and the National Gendarmerie. The samples that met the standards were presented and selections made.</li> <li>- The purchase of six lots consisting of 4500 pieces each (belts, duty belts, dress shoes, tactical boots, police and gendarmerie caps) was confirmed with the manufacturer in May and the purchase order sent on 30 June 2017. According to the manufacturer's schedule, the material will be delivered within four months.</li> </ul>		<p>months instead of 2 months).</p>	
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<p>communication and protection resources deployed in Bangui</p> <p><b>Target Indicator 2016:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local Security Plans are developed in 2 pilot sites.</li> <li>- Gender Focal Points in Bangui Commissariats and Brigades are functional.</li> <li>- Patrol vehicles in Bangui are periodically maintained.</li> <li>- Population easily identifies police and gendarmerie thanks to new prescribed uniforms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The manufacturer was notified of the changes requested for 3 lots: service dress shirts, tactical uniform shirts and caps. The new samples requested are currently being produced.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Output 3.2</b></p> <p><b>The police/gendarmerie are deployed at sensitive sites where the population is/feels at risk</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The number of police officer/gendarmes trained to conduct protection activities in the sensitive sites.</li> <li>- The number of temporary sites providing a security service to handle the complaints and management of victims.</li> <li>- Insecurity perception rate, % of security incidents affecting women (including rape).</li> </ul> <p><b>Reference indicator:</b></p>	<p><b>Coordination and Command Centre (CCC)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- After field visits to Bouar, Sibut and Bossembélé, the telecommunications installation team carried out field visits to the police and gendarmerie units in Berberati (19 April), Bambari (22 April) and Bossangoa (25 April).</li> <li>- The technical specifications have been finalized for radio equipment and solar energy generating equipment. The specifications cover the procurement and installation of the equipment, as well as training.</li> <li>- The draft decree that would create and organize the CCC is still on the table at MISPAT and has not yet been signed, despite a number of calls for progress on the issue. The new body would facilitate coordination between the Police and the Gendarmerie. A workshop to revise MISPAT legal instruments was organized by the RESEJEP (EU) Project without communicating with its other partners, which may delay the signing of the decree.</li> </ul> <p><b>Equipping and Strengthening Police and Gendarmerie Units</b></p>	<p>Partially achieved</p>	<p>There has been an issue with the signing of the decree creating the CCC, in particular because the RESEJEP project organized a review of MISPAT legislation without communicating with the other key partners.</p> <p>The company in charge of renovating the M' Poko-Bac brigade is in financial</p>	<p>Activity reports</p> <p>Meeting minutes</p> <p>Training reports</p> <p>Technical specifications</p> <p>TDR</p> <p>Administrative releases</p> <p>Draft Ministerial decree (LSC)</p> <p>Renovation plans</p> <p>Travel orders</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 0 police officer/gendarmes trained to conduct protection activities in the sensitive sites.</li> <li>- No sensitive sites (including IDP camps) benefiting from protection from police/gendarmerie units</li> <li>- 88% of the population does not feel safe; 44% of security incidents affecting women are rapes<sup>1</sup>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Target Indicator 2014:</b></p> <p>Protection plan for sensitive sites produced.</p> <p><b>Target Indicator 2015:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 24/7 patrols in 4 sensitive sites, including at least 1 IDP camp, supported by measurable patrol plans.</li> <li>- At least 20% of the population feels safe in the intervention areas.</li> <li>- Less than 40% of security incidents affecting women in the intervention areas are rapes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Target Indicator 2016:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 30 high ranked police and gendarmerie officers are</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The rehabilitation of the M' Poko-Bac Gendarmerie Brigade is nearing completion and the purchase of material and equipment has been completed.</li> <li>- The procurement of office equipment and supplies for Police and Gendarmerie units in the interior of the country (40) and in Bangui (13) is being finalized.</li> <li>- Intervention training for specialized Police and Gendarmerie units: the lists of participating CNS and GSIGN officers have been drawn up in conjunction with the national authorities. The preparations for the course and the training budget have been finalized.</li> <li>- M' Poko-Bac: There has been a problem with the contractor. Work has been stopped. Notification and change of contractor. Procurement of material and equipment for M' Poko-Bac has been launched.</li> </ul> <p><b>Strengthening Judicial Police Units</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In order to complete the renovation and extension plans for the Central Police Station in conjunction with UNMAS, several meetings were held to develop detailed layout plans for the offices and armories. The plans were submitted for approval to the Director General of the Police on 13 June 2016</li> <li>- The purchase of equipment for the Technical and Scientific Police is now being finalized. The equipment consists primarily of incident-site kits, as well as a small number of biological trace kits. They will be stored at SRI and DSPJ under the supervision of UNPOL. Every police station and Gendarmerie brigade in Bangui will receive an incident-site kit. Training in the use of the material will begin as soon as the kits have been delivered. The purchase also includes kits for the UMIRR and the Judicial Police of the SCC.</li> </ul>		<p>difficulty, which has caused delays in carrying out the contract. Steps have been taken to address this issue.</p> <p>A number of the members of the specialized units who successfully passed the entrance test (August 2016) have been deployed to Bambari. The training budget is insufficient to cover the costs of boarding trainees. The course will now be non-residential.</p> <p>Communication with the RESEJEP (EU) project is difficult and requires more frequent coordination meetings (a</p>	
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<sup>1</sup> Source: MIRA

<p>trained for a better planning of the population security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CCC is equipped to manage demonstrations security and to connect all functional police and gendarmerie units</li> <li>- 250 police officers and gendarmes are trained to secure the population</li> <li>- SCC investigation officers and 20 specialized units are equipped to better manage investigations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The additional construction work at the DSPJ has been completed (enclosure wall, police post and armory, in cooperation with UNMAS). The site has been provisionally handed over.</li> </ul> <p><b>Human Resources Services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The identification of the remaining police and gendarmerie personnel, who had not been identified before because of the security situation in the country, continued in two regions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o In Paoua, from 25 to 28 April 2017, via a MINUSCA flight: 4 gendarmes and 2 police officers were identified; 2 gendarmes were found to have been previously identified in Bangui; 4 gendarmes and 3 police officers were absent; 5 police officers had not taken up their respective posts.</li> <li>o In Bossemptélé from May 23 to 30, 2017 by vehicle: 7 gendarmes were identified; one gendarme was found to be on leave, another had abandoned his post; 24 had not taken up their posts.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Identification operations in the interior of the country have been completed, resulting in the identification of a total of 1506 police officers and 2055 gendarmes. Some personnel continue to come directly to the Police and Gendarmerie Human Resources Offices to be identified. The number of individuals who have failed to answer the repeated appeals made by both Directorates-General stands at 19 police officers and 66 gendarmes. The appeal is still being broadcast so that identification can continue while waiting for the Vetting Committee to begin its work.</li> <li>- The identification project has also enabled the new files to be merged with the archives, resulting in a total of 1500 files for the Police and 2050 files for the Gendarmerie.</li> </ul>		<p>framework is currently being set up) to avoid duplicating activities. This is causing delays in carrying out the work related to setting up and using the human resources management software.</p> <p>Delays in the delivery of materials due to a lack of internal resources and the country's landlocked position.</p>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The data provided by Police and Gendarmerie personnel during the identification procedure has been cross-checked with each individual's reconstituted personal files.</li> <li>- Work has begun to update the database with the data from the archives.</li> <li>- The specifications for the purchase of human resources management software for the Police and Gendarmerie were once again shared with the partners (Police, Gendarmerie and UNPOL) to get any final feedback before the tender is launched.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Output 3.3</b></p> <p><b>Police and gendarmerie forces do not commit serious human rights violations</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 3.3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of complaints received via the complaints line and subsequently processed regarding poor behaviour from police officers.</li> <li>- Percentage of police/gendarmerie forces that have been vetted.</li> <li>- Percentage of members of the police/gendarmerie benefiting from training at the officer training school.</li> </ul> <p><b>Reference indicator:</b></p>	<p><b>Strengthening Police and Gendarmerie Inspectorates</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The purchase of office supplies and computer equipment is currently being finalized.</li> <li>- Advocacy with MISPAT to expedite the set-up of an inspection system for police and gendarmerie units to ensure that regulations and procedures are complied with and that all personnel are present in their units. This would prevent the recurrence of situations in which police officers and gendarmes, particularly in units in the provinces, abandon their posts.</li> <li>- Advocacy with MISPAT and the Central Inspectorate to set up two green lines to receive complaints from the public. A letter from MISPAT requesting the green lines has been sent to the relevant telecommunications services.</li> </ul> <p><b>National Police Academy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The third phase of work to rehabilitate the Police Academy began on 17 May 2017. It will cover the dormitories, showers, toilets, kitchen and dining room. Two water towers are also planned for this phase.</li> <li>- The plans for the obstacle course and sports fields have been prepared and approved by the DG. The procedure for tenders is currently being finalized.</li> </ul>	Partially achieved	<p>The capacities of the Central Police and Gendarmerie Inspectorates in terms of personnel and equipment are still very limited. They are insufficient to enable a serious and effective inspection plan to be undertaken. The Project has called on MISPAT to assist in capacity-building.</p> <p>The company in charge of upgrading the police academy</p>	<p>Renovation plans</p> <p>Activity reports</p> <p>Meeting minutes</p> <p>TDR</p> <p>Technical specifications</p> <p>Draft decree creating the ESFSI</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of a complaints mechanism with regard to the police/gendarmerie forces</li> <li>- Lack of vetting of the police/gendarmerie forces</li> <li>- Lack of an officer training school</li> </ul> <p><b>Target Indicator 2014:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An action plan for the vetting of police/gendarmerie forces produced.</li> </ul> <p><b>Target Indicator 2015:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A complaints mechanism with regard to the police/gendarmerie forces established.</li> <li>- 50 middle managers trained at an officer training school.</li> <li>- Vetting of the police/gendarmerie forces undertaken.</li> </ul> <p><b>Target Indicator 2016:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Police and gendarmerie inspections have complaint mechanisms and can manage files</li> <li>- Police and gendarmerie Human Resources services are modernized and personnel databases are updated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 130 double beds with mattresses have been purchased. Equipment for the infirmary has also been purchased.</li> <li>- Procurement of office supplies and computer equipment for the administration and teaching materials for the classrooms is now being finalized.</li> </ul> <p><b>National Gendarmerie Academy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The building plans for the school have been completed and work will be completed in two phases. A call for tenders has been issued and work will be launched during Q3.</li> <li>- The plans for the obstacle course have been drawn up and approved by the DG.</li> <li>- The infirmary equipment has been purchased.</li> <li>- Procurement of office supplies and computer equipment for the administration and teaching materials for the classrooms is now being finalized.</li> </ul> <p><b>Higher Institute of Internal Security Forces (ESFSI)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- After the decree creating the school was finalized, the Project advocated with the Ministry of the Interior, Public Security and Territorial Administration to fast-track its signature by the President of the Republic.</li> <li>- Procurement of office supplies and computer equipment for the administration and teaching materials for the classrooms is now being finalized.</li> </ul>		<p>enclosure fence (see M' Poko-Bac) is in financial difficulty, which has resulted in delays in fulfilling its contract.</p> <p>UNPOL and the national partners (Police and Gendarmerie) do not have the capacities necessary to operationalize the ESFSI. Outside expertise must be brought in.</p>	
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<p>providing them with information</p> <p><b>Target indicator 2015:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2000 people of which 50% are women and 50% men sensitized on the prevention and repression of SGBV</li> </ul> <p>150 victims supported by the one-stop shops</p>				
<p><b>Output 4.2</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 assistance through community law centres</li> <li>• Number of monitoring reports on cases of SGBV produced (including on 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</li> </ul>				



<p>social, forensic or judicial support to victims in 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 on 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> </ul> <p>300 victims of SGBV receive guidance regarding medical/psychosocial support or receive legal/judicial assistance from the community law centres to monitor reports on cases of SGBV and the justice system produced</p>				
<p>Output 4.3 Improved care for the survivors of sexual and gender-based</p>				

violence and improved handling of their cases by the security services and the courts of law in the intervention areas.

**Indicator 4.3**

- Number of Criminal Police Officers (OPJs) and magistrates trained on the extra-judicial and judicial treatment of SGBV
- Number of security services and courts equipped to improve the handling of SGBV cases
- Number of physicians trained on forensics with regard to SV

**Reference Indicator:**

- 3 OPJs and magistrates trained on the extra-judicial and judicial treatment of SGBV which became a focal point of their service in 2013
- No security services or courts equipped to improve the handling of SGBV cases.
- No physicians trained on forensics with regard to SV.
- A lack of one-stop shops established in the intervention areas enabling the victims of SGBV to be logged.
- No victims of sexual and sexist violence have received guidance/support through the one-stop shop.

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<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 on forensics with regard to SV 3 security services and/or courts equipped to improve the handling of SGBV cases</li> </ul> <p>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</p>				
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**Outcome 5**

**Conflicts and insecurity at sensitive sites are progressively managed through protection and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and community-based dispute resolution processes**

<p><b><u>Output 5.1</u></b></p> <p><b>Civil society raises the population's awareness of its rights, carries out human rights monitoring and provides legal and judicial assistance to populations.</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 5.1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of sessions organized on raising awareness of rights</li> </ul>	<p><b>Support to Civil Society Organizations to Monitor Human Rights</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On 11 May, the Project organized a day of awareness-raising activities for the population of Bangui at the Catholic University Centre, in commemoration of the victims of conflict in CAR. The UNDP provided support to four partner CSOs -- the Association of Women Lawyers (AFJC), the Catholic University Centre (CCU), the Network of Journalists for Human Rights (RJDH), and the Platform for Central African Civil Society (SCRCA) -- to develop and carry out an interactive program of activities for the day. The program consisted of presentations by various partners and civil</li> </ul>	<p>Current Activities</p>	<p>The main challenge we face in training CSOs is how best to monitor their activities in the field, support them and encourage them to carry out their missions,</p>	<p>TDR</p> <p>Activity reports</p>
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<p>and preparing for mobile court hearings and criminal trials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of monitoring reports produced</li> <li>- Number of beneficiaries of legal and/or judicial assistance annually (including a % of women)</li> </ul> <p><b>Reference indicator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No sessions organized on raising awareness of rights or preparing for mobile court hearings and criminal trials</li> <li>- No monitoring reports concerning human rights and/or detention facilities produced in 2013</li> <li>- No beneficiaries of legal and/or judicial assistance in 2013</li> </ul> <p><b>Target Indicator 2014:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1 training course on monitoring human rights for NGOs</li> <li>- 1 training course for paralegals produced</li> </ul> <p><b>Target Indicator 2015:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sessions on raising awareness of rights and preparing for mobile court hearings and/or</li> </ul>	<p>society actors, street theatre and an exhibition in the garden of the CCU of photos of victims of the conflicts. The day was also an opportunity to provide the public with information and raise their awareness with regard to the Special Criminal Court and the new Unit for combating conflict-related sexual violence (UMIRR).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In order to reach as many potential actors as possible in the field of monitoring human rights, UNDP and MINUSCA are working on developing and training a group of interested individuals who have the basic skills needed to be able to assimilate the concepts taught, without restricting participation to members of existing human rights organizations.</li> </ul> <p>A call for applications for a written test was sent out, stipulating very specific requirements. Ninety (90) applications were received, 39 of which were pre-selected to take the 2-hour written test at the Catholic University Centre on 16 June, jointly developed by UNDP and the MINUSCA Human Rights Division. The test scores will be used to select the top 10 candidates who will then attend a training course scheduled to be held in Q3. The course is designed to complement courses for CSOs that were held last November in Bangui, Berberati and Bangassou.</p>		<p>especially at the beginning.</p>	
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<p>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 which 20% are women, are benefiting from legal assistance and guidance</li> </ul>				
<p><b>Outcome 5.2</b></p> <p><b>Local conflict management mechanisms are being supported, are protecting rights and are reducing insecurity in intervention areas</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 5.2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>Mapping and Practical Guide to Customary Justice</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Project team worked with a number of experts from different backgrounds (law, sociology, academics, magistrates, traditional chiefs, etc.) and with a variety of partners (ABA, ASF, MINUSCA, etc.) to develop a comprehensive work plan (research, training, awareness-raising) to develop informal justice and alternative conflict resolution frameworks while strengthening their coordination with the Central African justice system and respect for human rights.</li> <li>- A consultancy position in "Action Research on Informal Justice Mechanisms" has been developed. The terms of reference for the consultancy have been drafted and a call for applications has been made. The consultant's mission will last for 9 weeks, in two stages, and will take place at the end of Q3.</li> </ul>	<p>Current Activities</p>	<p>The main challenge will be to find the right consultant. He or she must be able to compile all the relevant material and work with all the national and international actors to produce the most extensive mapping possible as well as a simplified but comprehensive handbook.</p> <p>The other difficulty continues to be the security situation, especially in the eastern regions of</p>	<p>Activity reports</p> <p>TDR</p>

<sup>2</sup> Source: MIRA

<p><b>Reference indicator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 88% of the population do not feel safe; 44% of security incidents affecting women are rapes<sup>3</sup></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 2014:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Methodology for the local and community security plans adopted</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>the country, which will limit the scope of the study.</p>	
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<p><b><u>Outcome 5.3</u></b></p> <p><b>The capacities of local government authorities, including those of prefectures/sub-prefectures, to prevent and manage conflicts at the 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 intervention areas</li> <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><b>Target Indicator 2014:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2 functional prefectures/sub-prefectures and 1 in another city</li> </ul>	<p>The Project Team has begun work on organizing mediation training for the district municipalities of Bangui, to be led by the network of mediators. Representatives of Bangui City Hall and the 6th District municipality have expressed keen interest in the project and have made suggestions for training topics.</p>			

<b>Target Indicator 2015:</b> - 2 functional prefectures/sub-prefectures in the project intervention areas				
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