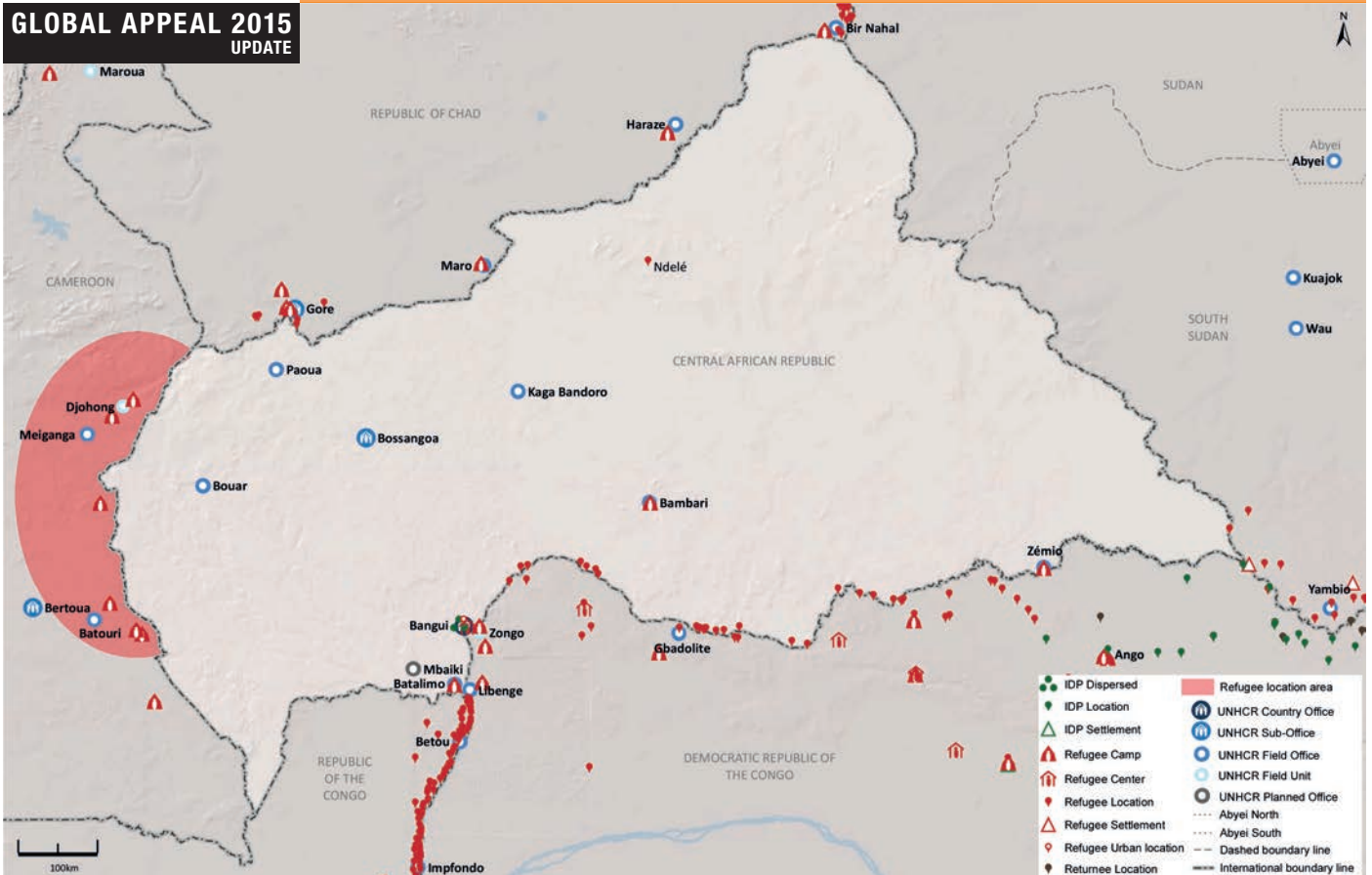




UNHCR

**GLOBAL APPEAL 2015
UPDATE**

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



Planned presence

Number of offices	7
Total personnel	91
International staff	36
National staff	48
UN Volunteers	7

2015 plan at a glance*

538,000	People of concern
USD 51.4 million	Overall funding requirements
15,500	Refugee and IDP households in need of shelter assistance
2,528	Registered refugee children targeted for enrolment in primary education
61,825	Households in need of basic and domestic items

* All PoC figures refer to projected 2015 end-year information at time of planning (mid-2014)

| Overview |

Working environment

- A history of military coups and rebellion in the Central African Republic (CAR) has caused a sustained economic crisis in the country and impacted negatively on the national institutions' capacity to provide services and protection to the population. The current humanitarian emergency follows two years of political disputes, which have led to instability and widespread violence perpetrated by two opposing groups.
- Since December 2013, approximately 25 per cent of CAR's population has been internally displaced by the conflict, which has divided the country along ethno-religious lines. At the peak of the unrest in early 2014, more than 930,000 people were displaced. More than half

of the population is still in need of humanitarian assistance. Simultaneously, this conflict has had a regional impact, more than 190,000 Central African refugees having fled to Cameroon, Chad, the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) since December 2013.

- In August 2014, approximately 508,000 people remained internally displaced in CAR – a decrease on previous figures – and the refugee influx in neighbouring countries had stabilized. However, daily violent clashes continue to displace thousands already living in dire conditions. As opposing factions control vast areas and armed groups splinter, the situation is increasingly complex and unpredictable.

- The presence of armed groups affects and limits humanitarian interventions. The looting of warehouses and aid convoys, threats to aid workers, and general insecurity, prevent humanitarian actors from fully deploying to rural areas and can lead to a temporary suspension of their activities.
- The arrival of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) in September 2014 to replace the African Union force will have a stabilizing impact but its full deployment is expected to take time. Eventually, it is expected to pave the way for the Government to strengthen its institutions, leading to the restoration of basic services.
- While the ongoing crisis has had an impact on the mainly Congolese (DRC) and Sudanese refugees, with some 6,000 Congolese refugees having opted to return to their country, the government position on asylum remains constructive.

People of concern

In 2015, UNHCR plans to support the following groups of people in the CAR: the hundreds of thousands of internally displaced people (IDPs) who have been displaced in the country since 2013 because of inter-communal fighting; refugees and asylum-seekers of various nationalities, who are hosted in Bangui; refugees from the DRC, who

escaped tribal violence in the north-western part of the DRC and are hosted in Zemio camp; and refugees from Sudan, who fled violence in the Darfur region and are now accommodated in the Pladama Ouake camp, near Bambari.

Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Jan 2015		Dec 2015	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	4,740	4,740	5,320	5,320
	Sudan	5,560	5,560	5,730	5,730
	Various	720	720	1,150	1,150
Asylum-seekers	Chad	690	150	350	60
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	1,160	910	580	460
	Various	510	90	260	130
Returnee arrivals during year (ex-refugees)	Central African Rep.	-	-	25,000	25,000
Internally displaced	Central African Rep.	500,000	300,000	300,000	180,000
Returnee arrivals during year (ex-IDPs)	Central African Rep.	300,000	180,000	200,000	120,000
Total		813,380	492,180	538,370	337,830

| Response |

Needs and strategies

UNHCR, in close collaboration with government counterparts and partners, will continue to provide multi-sectoral assistance and durable solutions to refugees in rural and urban areas in 2015. The possible impact of the ongoing crisis on the protection and assistance needs of refugees will be closely monitored. Advocacy for a national status determination system and discussion on possible local integration opportunities will be taken up with the authorities when political stability has been attained and relevant administrative structures are fully functional.

The main challenge in 2015 will remain responding to the protection and assistance needs of the displaced population. The Office will continue its engagement with the displaced and co-lead the protection, shelter/NFI, as well as camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) clusters.

While it is expected that the arrival and deployment of international peacekeepers will bring a certain level of stability to the country and encourage the IDPs to return to their areas of origin, continued tension and instability

will present a challenge to the national authorities, as they seek to fully control the country and decentralize assistance services. UNHCR and partners will play an important role in monitoring the protection situation

of displaced and returnees. In the most affected areas, shelter support and domestic items will be provided to the vulnerable.

Main objectives and targets for 2015

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2015.

Using a selection of objectives from UNHCR's programme plans for the 2014-2015 biennium, it is designed to illustrate:

- what - under the global needs assessment planning and prioritization process - has been planned (**Planned activities**) for particular groups of people of concern (**People of concern**);
- the identified needs that can be covered if full and flexible funding is made available (**2015 comprehensive target**); and
- the needs that may not be met if funding falls short of the ExCom-approved budget (**Potential gap**). The estimation of a potential gap is based on the country operation's own assessment of the likely impact of a global funding shortfall. Calculations are based on various criteria, including the particular context,

strategic priorities and experience of resource availability for the respective area of activity in previous years.

Activities under objectives on child protection (including best interest determination), education and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are core areas which are given priority in the allocation of funding (priority area). In order to ensure the necessary flexibility in the allocation of funds, UNHCR relies on unrestricted contributions from its donors.

It should be understood that in some cases, targets for activities or delivery of services may not be reached for reasons other than a funding shortfall, e.g. lack of access to people of concern, cases not reported, changing circumstances, security problems, insufficient capacity to implement all programmes planned, etc. In the Global Report 2015, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES			
Population has optimal access to education			
The social and political environment in the CAR continues to be of concern due to recurrent waves of instability, which prevent sustainable interventions that favour refugees' self-reliance. Therefore, refugees continue to rely on UNHCR for the education of their children. The Office will keep providing primary education to refugee children, with the aim of reaching all of them in the two camps, and will provide targeted support for refugee children in secondary education.			
Number of children enrolled in primary education	Refugees and asylum-seekers in rural areas	2,528	priority area
Number of students enrolled in lower secondary education	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	200	150
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items			
The crisis in the CAR has displaced thousands of people and exacerbated an already difficult humanitarian situation. Basic and domestic items top the list of urgent needs. In 2015, UNHCR will continue to provide core relief items to refugees, targeting all refugee households in the two camps. It also aims to provide these items to the most vulnerable IDPs and those returning home.			
Number of households receiving core relief items	Refugees and asylum-seekers in rural areas	1,825	0 gap
	IDPs	60,000	40,000

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained			
One of the most drastic effects resulting from the current CAR crisis has been the destruction of housing and property, with entire villages and more than 30,000 houses burnt down. UNHCR will support the basic rehabilitation of such houses and provide shelter support to the most vulnerable IDPs, returned IDPs and vulnerable refugee households.			
Number of shelter maintenance tool kits and materials provided	Refugees and asylum-seekers in rural areas	500	200
	IDPs	15,000	10,000
SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION			
Risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) reduced and quality of response improved			
The deteriorating security situation has caused human rights violations, including many instances of SGBV. UNHCR will take preventive and corrective action through the provision of legal assistance to SGBV survivors. The response will include establishing community-based committees in the two refugee camps which will aim to increase community awareness of SGBV and properly refer victims for appropriate care and assistance.			
Number of community-based committees/groups working on SGBV prevention and response	Refugees and asylum-seekers in rural areas	2	priority area
	IDPs	200	priority area
Protection from effects of armed conflict strengthened			
Protection monitoring, in addition to protection by presence, is a key area of intervention in the CAR, given the magnitude of human rights violations, the disruption of life and destruction of property. Thousands of incidents have occurred, in 10 of the country's 16 prefectures. UNHCR and partners will reinforce the protection monitoring network in 8 of the 16 prefectures.			
Number of monitoring missions conducted and recorded	IDPs	100	40

| Implementation |

Coordination

UNHCR will work in close collaboration with the Central African authorities and maintain its strategic partnership with the *Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés*, to protect both refugees and IDPs. The provision of multi-sectoral assistance by national and international partners will be coordinated closely with all relevant stakeholders.

Under the overall leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, UNHCR assumes leadership of: the CCCM cluster, with IOM as co-facilitator; the shelter/NFI cluster, with *Agence d'Aide à la Coopération technique et au Développement* (ACTED) as co-facilitator; and the protection cluster, co-facilitated by the Danish Refugee Council. UNHCR will equally ensure close coordination with relevant MINUSCA counterparts, particularly the protection of civilians unit.

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés

NGOs:

ACTED, Catholic Relief Services, *Centre de Support en Santé Internationale*, COOPI - *Cooperazione Internazionale*, *Croix-Rouge centrafricaine*, Danish Refugee Council, International Emergency and Development Aid, International Medical Corps, Mercy Corps, Norwegian Refugee Council, *Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale*, Search for Common Ground

Others:

UNV

Operational partners

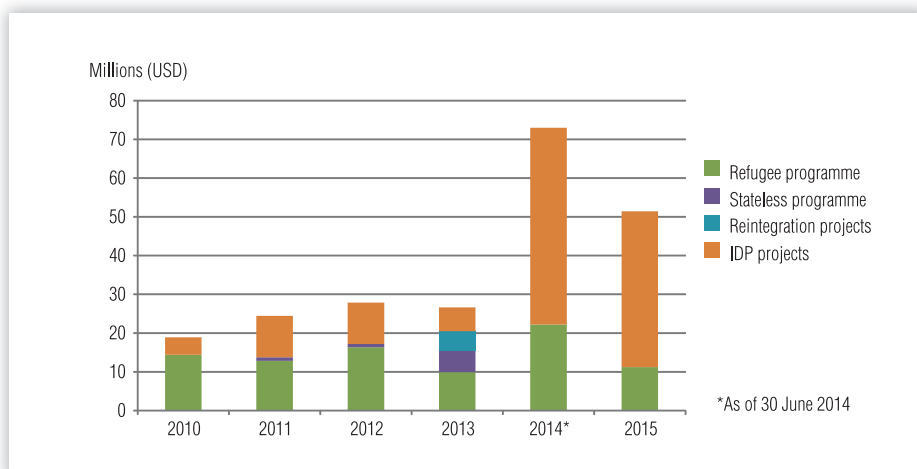
UNAIDS, WFP

| Financial information |

Financial requirements for UNHCR's CAR operation have increased significantly since 2011, due to the influx of Congolese refugees and the significant growth of the internally displaced population since the end of 2013.

The 2010 budget of USD 18.9 million gradually increased to reach USD 26.6 million in 2013. The recent conflict and response to the needs of those internally displaced saw an increase in the initial ExCom-approved budget for 2014: the requirements reached USD 73 million by June 2014. The 2015 financial requirements have been set at 51.4 million, but may require revision during the course of the year.

Budgets for Central African Republic | 2010–2015



2015 budget for the Central African Republic | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
2014 revised budget (as of 30 June 2014)	22,214,177	50,780,995	72,995,171
Favourable protection environment			
Law and policy	0	684,796	684,796
Administrative institutions and practice	357,376	586,518	943,894
Public attitude towards people of concern	0	521,518	521,518
Subtotal	357,376	1,792,832	2,150,208
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Registration and profiling	386,531	1,396,518	1,783,050
Status determination procedures	311,143	0	311,143
Individual documentation	327,687	0	327,687
Civil registration and status documentation	305,141	416,518	721,660
Subtotal	1,330,503	1,813,037	3,143,540
Security from violence and exploitation			
Protection from effects of armed conflict	0	5,436,278	5,436,278
Prevention and response to SGBV	747,218	3,129,555	3,876,773
Protection of children	206,843	743,241	950,084
Subtotal	954,061	9,309,075	10,263,136
Basic needs and essential services			
Health	796,948	0	796,948
Reproductive health and HIV services	723,063	1,596,314	2,319,377
Food security	165,687	0	165,687
Water	415,987	0	415,987
Sanitation and hygiene	231,687	0	231,687
Shelter and infrastructure	316,373	8,291,913	8,608,287
Basic and domestic items	640,866	5,878,381	6,519,247
Services for people with specific needs	516,531	0	516,531
Education	1,136,583	0	1,136,583
Subtotal	4,943,724	15,766,608	20,710,332
Community empowerment and self-reliance			
Community mobilization	312,141	416,518	728,660
Coexistence with local communities	0	3,443,037	3,443,037
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	892,128	0	892,128
Subtotal	1,204,270	3,859,555	5,063,825
Durable solutions			
Voluntary return	825,452	0	825,452
Reintegration	0	2,496,518	2,496,518
Integration	271,391	0	271,391
Resettlement	141,391	0	141,391
Subtotal	1,238,233	2,496,518	3,734,751
Leadership, coordination and partnerships			
Coordination and partnerships	0	1,418,037	1,418,037
Camp management and coordination	0	1,696,518	1,696,518
Subtotal	0	3,114,555	3,114,555
Logistics and operations support			
Logistics and supply	602,517	893,037	1,495,553
Operations management, coordination and support	573,673	1,166,314	1,739,987
Subtotal	1,176,189	2,059,351	3,235,540
2015 total budget	11,204,357	40,211,532	51,415,889