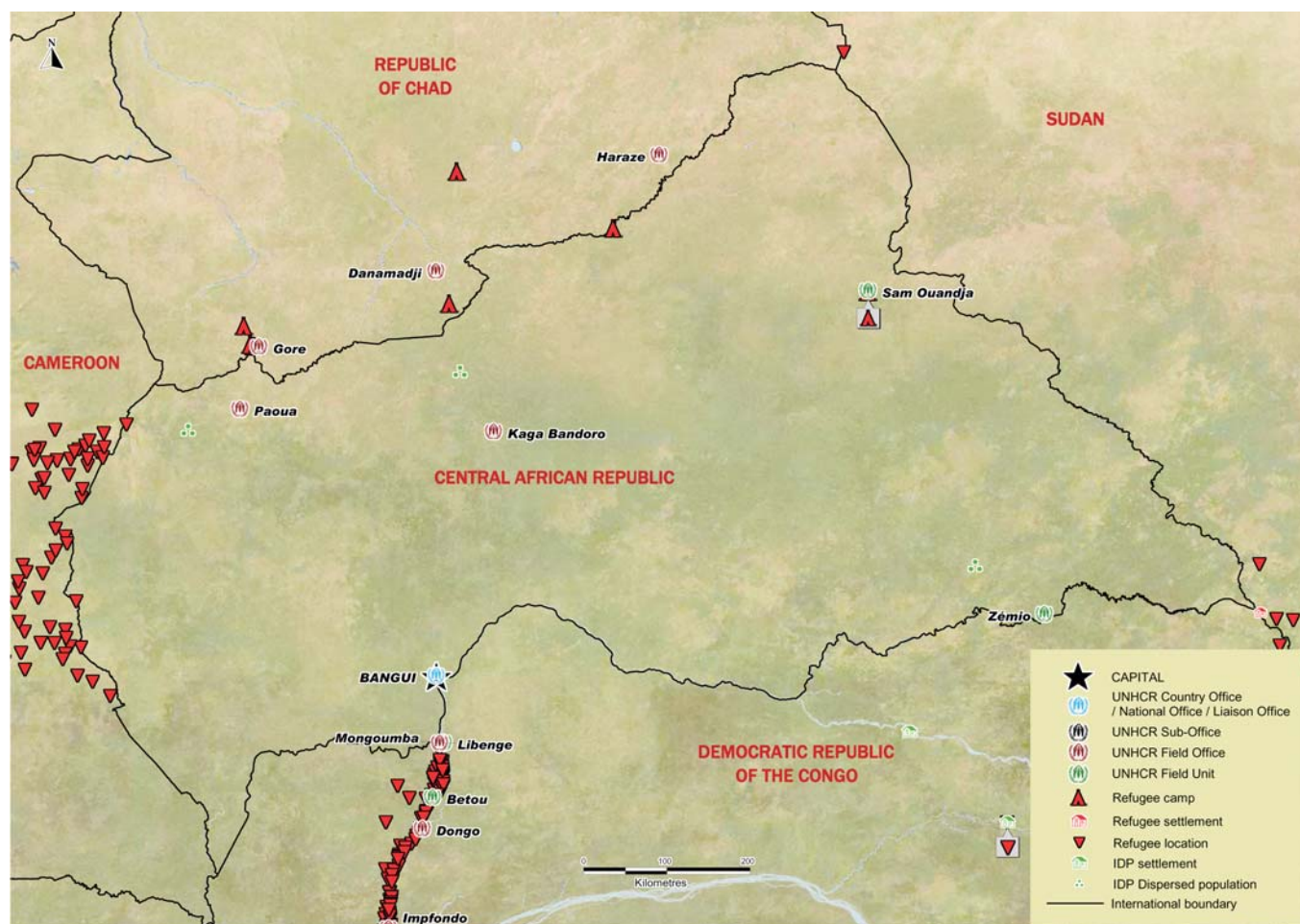


CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



Working environment

The context

The security situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) remains volatile. The lack of central control in the north has resulted in an increase in the number of small arms and light weapons in circulation. This, combined with the absence of economic opportunities, has encouraged banditry. About a million people in northern CAR live in constant fear of fighting between numerous armed groups, including Government

forces, rebels and criminal gangs, and some 200,000 have been forced to flee and seek safety elsewhere in the country.

The presence of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in the eastern part of the country continues to pose a serious security threat and numerous human rights violations perpetrated by the group have been reported. In addition, conflicts in neighbouring countries have driven nearly 35,000 refugees into CAR, including about 25,000 Congolese refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

However, the country has also seen some positive developments. On the political scene, the inclusive political

Planning figures for the Central African Republic

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2011		DEC 2011	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	24,300	22,700	24,600	22,900
	Sudan	5,000	3,500	5,200	3,600
	Chad	1,600	300	1,600	300
	Various	800	160	700	150
IDPs	Central African Rep.	185,000	115,000	150,000	120,000
Total		216,700	141,660	182,100	146,950

Main objectives and targets

Fair protections processes

- Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are provided with civil status documentation.
 - ☞ *Some 50,000 IDPs at risk of stateless receive their individual identity documents.*

Security from violence and exploitation

- Efforts to provide protection from gender-based violence to people of concern are intensified.
 - ☞ *Prevention and response mechanisms to deal with sexual and gender-based violence are in place in all refugee camps.*
- The effects of the armed conflict are mitigated.
 - ☞ *UNHCR has access to 80 per cent of the camps and settlements.*
 - ☞ *Protection against threats from armed groups is extended to 80 per cent of people of concern.*

Basic needs and services

- Shelter infrastructure is improved for 65,000 IDPs and 15,000 refugees.
 - ☞ *Shelter maintenance tool kits and material provided.*
 - ☞ *Permanent shelter provided and maintained.*
- Access to drinking water is ensured.
 - ☞ *All refugee camps are provided with at least 15 litres of water per person per day.*
- Basic domestic and hygiene items are provided.
 - ☞ *All women and girls of reproductive age and of concern to UNHCR receive sanitary materials.*
- Access to primary health care is ensured.
 - ☞ *All refugees have access to adequate primary curative and preventative health care services.*

- Prevention and treatment of HIV and AIDS.
 - ☞ *All persons of concern have non-discriminatory access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services.*
- Access to education is ensured.
 - ☞ *All refugee children have access to primary education and the retention rate of girls reaches 75 per cent.*

Community participation and self-management

- Refugees' self-reliance is improved.
 - ☞ *All refugees living in rural areas have access to land and are able to engage in agricultural production.*
 - ☞ *Self-reliance and livelihoods support is provided to refugees at all sites.*

dialogue, and the signing in 2008 of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, have led to improvements in security in some areas and a reduction in the number of human rights violations—except in the eastern part of the country where the LRA operates. Presidential elections are scheduled to take place in January 2011 and are expected to contribute to the improvement of governance in the country. These developments, if sustained, should enable the Government to better control its vast territory through an effective institutional presence.

● The needs

The LRA's presence in eastern CAR puts thousands of people at risk of violence. Human rights violations continue in this part of the country, including killings, abductions, arbitrary arrests and allegations of witchcraft against women and children. Sexual and gender-based violence remains a major protection issue, and requires coordinated responses and prevention measures. Half of the cases of sexual violence that are reported involve children, including many very young ones.



Internally displaced persons hide out in temporary settlements in the bush, fearing new attacks from rebels.

UNHCR's presence in 2011

□ Number of offices	6
□ Total staff	78
International	14
National	54
JPOs	1
Others	9

PARTNERS

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés

NGOs:

Association des Femmes Juristes

CARITAS

Danish Refugee Council

Echelle

International Medical Corps

Medical Emergency Relief International

Triangle International

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Ministries of Health; Justice; Interior and Security;
Agriculture

Prime Minister's Office

Others:

Bureau intégré des Nations Unies pour la consolidation de la paix en République centrafricaine (BINUCA)

Croix-Rouge française

UNAIDS

UNDP

UNFPA

UNICEF

WFP

WHO

Reinforcement of the rule of law and better awareness of international human rights and humanitarian law among all parties are crucial if CAR is to build a sustainable peace and encourage returns. In addition, many internally displaced persons (IDPs) lack any form of documentation due to the financial costs involved, and their remote locations. There is no social infrastructure to address the psychosocial needs of women and vulnerable people who have been traumatized. Persons with disabilities are also marginalized, as no services are made available for them. The national HIV prevalence rate is 6.2 per cent, but is higher in remote areas and among those affected by conflict. Access to adequate treatment for people living with HIV and AIDS remains limited. IDPs have more restricted access to social services than the local population, increasing their vulnerability.

Strategy and activities in 2011

Cooperation with other UN agencies and NGOs will remain a crucial part of UNHCR's strategy to safeguard IDPs' rights. The Office will also work with the Government to improve the rule of law and the protection of IDPs. The participation of local NGOs will be encouraged through capacity-building sessions and mentoring. They will assist in monitoring areas that are inaccessible to UNHCR and other international actors because of security constraints. In addition, the Office will organize peace education sessions for all stakeholders in the conflict-affected zones.

UNHCR will pursue its efforts to find durable solutions for refugees and will work with WFP to provide enough food for all people of concern. Adequate hygiene and access to public health and social services will be secured in line with specific needs such as age, gender and physical condition. UNHCR will strive to ensure that the Government and other partners include refugees and other persons of concern in national HIV and AIDS programmes. Self-reliance and livelihoods projects will

be promoted, as will community self-management. The involvement of people of concern in programme planning, design, monitoring and evaluation will continue to be encouraged, with a specific focus on strengthening women's leadership.

○ Constraints

The lack of security in the north continues to pose a threat to humanitarian actors working in the area and could prevent UNHCR from effectively carrying out its activities. The political and security situation in the DRC, Southern Sudan, Darfur and eastern Chad remains precarious, and any deterioration could cause a refugee influx into the country. Poor roads and infrastructure which have been damaged by heavy rains hamper project implementation and increase operational costs.

Organization and implementation

○ Coordination

UNHCR will continue working with other UN agencies and NGOs through enhanced partnership within the cluster approach. Cooperation with local NGOs and relevant Government bodies will also be strengthened in order to improve UNHCR's monitoring capacity and mitigate the effects of the armed conflict on persons of concern.

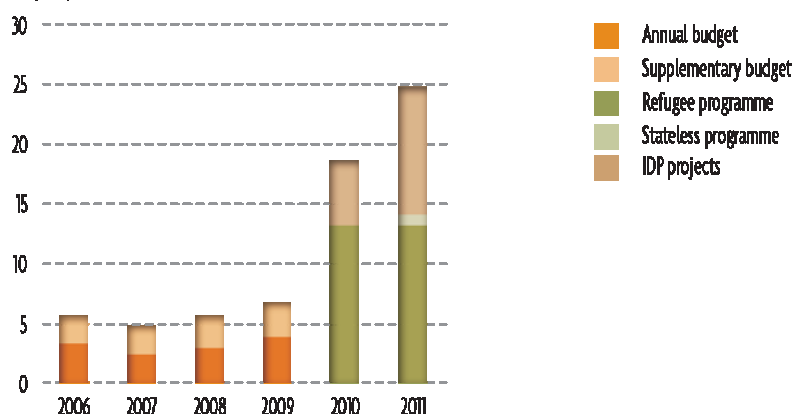
Financial information

UNHCR's budget for 2011 in the Central African Republic of USD 24.6 million should allow it to respond to the overall needs of its people of concern.

The budget has significantly increased since 2007, mainly due to the increasing number of internally displaced people in the country. UNHCR's refugee programme in the country has also expanded due to the influx of Congolese refugees from the DRC at the beginning of 2010.

UNHCR's budget in Central African Republic 2006 – 2011

Millions (USD)



2011 UNHCR Budget for the Central African Republic (USD)

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment				
National administrative framework	69,045	0	157,486	226,531
Policies towards forced displacement	0	0	117,486	117,486
Prevention of displacement	0	0	651,616	651,616
Prevention of statelessness	0	0	92,486	92,486
Cooperation with partners	0	0	135,661	135,661
Subtotal	69,045	0	1,154,734	1,223,779
Fair protection processes and documentation				
Registration and profiling	378,953	0	786,589	1,165,542
Refugee and stateless definitions	41,675	0	0	41,675
Fair and efficient status determination	80,547	0	0	80,547
Individual documentation	121,667	0	0	121,667
Civil status documentation	240,835	910,012	0	1,150,847
Subtotal	863,676	910,012	786,589	2,560,278
Security from violence and exploitation				
Impact on host communities	71,409	0	0	71,409
Effects of armed conflict	558,711	0	112,975	671,686
Law enforcement	114,727	0	114,399	229,126
Community security management system	83,746	0	0	83,746
Gender-based violence	218,133	0	385,186	603,319
Protection of children	141,085	0	0	141,085
Freedom of movement	57,606	0	127,089	184,695
Non-arbitrary detention	314,534	0	0	314,534
Access to legal remedies	0	0	305,541	305,541
Subtotal	1,559,952	0	1,045,192	2,605,144
Basic needs and essential services				
Food security	206,561	0	0	206,561
Nutrition	113,523	0	0	113,523
Water	359,460	0	0	359,460
Shelter and other infrastructure	1,208,082	0	1,911,291	3,119,373
Basic domestic and hygiene items	305,601	0	1,469,393	1,774,995
Primary health care	1,291,214	0	0	1,291,214
HIV and AIDS	492,342	0	336,962	829,305
Education	448,225	0	195,326	643,552
Sanitation services	334,544	0	0	334,544
Services for groups with specific needs	214,483	0	550,073	764,557
Subtotal	4,974,037	0	4,463,046	9,437,083

Consequences of a 20 – 40 per cent funding shortfall

- Some 40,000 IDPs at risk of statelessness will not receive individual identity documents.
- Only 60 per cent of the refugees will have access to adequate primary health care.
- Only 10 litres of water per person per day will be provided in the refugee camps.
- Only 50 per cent of the refugees will receive self-reliance and livelihood support.
- Income-generation activities will target only 30 per cent of urban refugees.
- Only 30 per cent of the camps and settlements will be accessible.
- Some 40 per cent of people of concern to UNHCR will be at risk of violence from armed groups due to the lack of UNHCR presence in all affected areas.

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
Community participation and self-management				
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	388,492	0	297,432	685,924
Community self-management and equal representation	284,513	0	0	284,513
Camp management and coordination	160,082	0	0	160,082
Self-reliance and livelihoods	568,432	0	1,210,462	1,778,894
Subtotal	1,401,520	0	1,507,893	2,909,413
Durable solutions				
Durable solutions strategy	266,877	0	0	266,877
Voluntary return	2,105,218	0	0	2,105,218
Resettlement	48,249	0	0	48,249
Local integration support	59,655	0	0	59,655
Subtotal	2,479,998	0	0	2,479,998
Logistics and operations support				
Supply chain and logistics	1,176,482	0	1,317,941	2,494,423
Programme management, coordination and support	521,278	0	410,260	931,537
Subtotal	1,697,760	0	1,728,201	3,425,960
Total	13,045,987	910,012	10,685,655	24,641,654
2010 Revised budget	13,018,490	0	5,541,561	18,560,051