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**Country programme document for the Central African Republic
(2018-2021)**

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I. Programme rationale

1. The Central African Republic is ranked the poorest country in the world.¹ The country is emerging from an unprecedented security and humanitarian crisis due to the hostile takeover of the government by Séléka rebels in March 2013. The crisis has had a profound effect on the social fabric of the country and economy, as well as on already fragile state institutions preventing them from governing and providing social protection for all. Prior to the crisis, the country saw a modest increase in GDP growth from 3.3 per cent in 2011 to 4.1 per cent in 2012,² which contracted by 36 per cent in 2013 in the immediate aftermath of the conflict. In 2015, GDP growth increased to 4.8 per cent, indicating signs of economic recovery.

2. The primary sector accounts for over 50 per cent of the country's economy and agriculture is the main economic activity: over 70 per cent of the population is engaged in subsistence farming. The country is rich in natural resources such as timber, diamonds, gold, uranium, iron and petroleum. With significant forest cover of approximately 22 million hectares (36.5 per cent of the country) forestry represented the second largest economic source before the crisis.³ Similarly, the country is endowed with significant mineral reserves and, prior to 2013, was ranked 12th in the world as a producer of rough diamonds (according to volume).⁴ World Bank estimates have shown the highest value stones leave the country illegally and equal 30 per cent of the country's diamond production.⁵

3. Violence in 2013 led to the deployment of the Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA); a 12,000-strong United Nations multidimensional peacekeeping mission.⁶ The rapid rise in insecurity was a cause and consequence of long-standing structural challenges the country has faced since independence, including chronic poverty; highly centralized state structure; a weak justice system, and recurring 10-year cycle of insecurity fueled by eroded social networks, availability of weapons and competition over natural resources.

4. Additionally, ongoing insecurity in the country has roots in broader regional conflicts involving South Sudan, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Uganda. Mercenaries take advantage of poor state structures and governance to cross borders, illegally trade natural resources and traffic weapons.⁷ The most recent crisis was fueled by social fragmentation, within and between communities, and along ethnic, religious and economic lines. Traditional tension between nomadic Fulani herders and agro-pastoral communities has resulted in the perpetuation of cycles of violence without justice or consequence. Added to this are resources seized by the political elite, and an imbalance of power between the capital and rest of the country. Exclusion has nurtured political grievances and undermined the legitimacy of the state. Northeast Central African Republic, which is inaccessible at certain times of the year due to poor or non-existent infrastructure (and where the Séléka rebellion started), has not benefited from basic social service provision since the 1990's.⁸

5. Massive population displacement has affected nearly a quarter of the country's population: 4.6 million people. More than half of the population (approximately 2.3 million) is in need of humanitarian assistance with 401,100 internally displaced and 462,600 registered as refugees in Cameroon, Chad, the DRC, and the Republic of Congo.⁹

¹ Ranked 188 out of 188 countries with a Human Development Index of 0.352, Human Development Report, 2016.

² Accessed from: data.worldbank.org, 2017.

³ Accessed from: <https://eiti.org/CAR>.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Clarkson and Matthysen, 2013, Gold and Diamonds in the Central African Republic.

⁶ See <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/minusca/>.

⁷ National recovery and peacebuilding plan, 2017

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ OCHA Situation Report, February 2017.

Violence, looting, and displacement led to a 58 per cent reduction in crop production in 2014 compared with the pre-crisis average,¹⁰ leaving an already vulnerable population at risk due to sharp increases in food prices. Women, internally displaced populations and refugees are most severely affected by food insecurity and weak community support networks. Approximately 1.1 million people are still affected by food insecurity in the center-north and northwest parts of the country.¹¹

6. Women have been more severely affected by the crisis as seen in the increase of female-headed households. A chronic lack of economic opportunity means that poverty rates for women in rural areas have hit 81 per cent, compared to 69 per cent for men.¹² Weak gender equality indicators for the country¹³ provide context for the increase in sexual and gender-based violence, including women and girls who suffer from disabilities. In 2016, a total of 11,110 incidents (which include rape and physical aggression) were recorded, and this is estimated to be only a fraction of actual cases.¹⁴ Youth are another vulnerable group due to high levels of unemployment¹⁵ and the risk of being recruited into armed groups. As such, the government and its partners have a responsibility to provide opportunities for education, training, and employment that encourage women and youth to participate in the peacebuilding process.

7. The crisis has exacerbated the chronic failure of the state to secure borders; assert authority over all regions; foster rule of law; control the exploitation of natural resources, and ensure social protection for all. The security and judicial vacuum outside the capital has allowed parallel power systems to flourish in favour of armed groups. This severely affects human security. Delays in the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation of ex-combatants have made the country increasingly vulnerable to repeated cycles of conflict.

8. Main challenges for the government are to ensure lasting peace and security; strengthen democratic institutions; restore the rule of law; extend the legitimacy of the state across the country, and revive the economy through transparent governance practices that improve the living conditions of the population. If transparently and sustainably managed, natural resources in the country can provide employment opportunities and stimulate inclusive economic growth. Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will depend on the capacity of the government and support from the international community. The national recovery and peacebuilding plan (RCPCA) is a solid platform to start from.

9. In 2016, following a three-year political transition, the country succeeded—with support from the international community—in organizing and holding legislative and presidential elections, marking a return to constitutional order. The new government, led by President Faustin-Archange Touadera, requested support from the United Nations, European Union and World Bank to undertake a joint recovery and peacebuilding assessment to inform the development of the RCPCA, which was endorsed by parliament and tabled at a donor conference in November 2016 in Brussels, Belgium. The five-year plan (2017-2021) articulates national recovery and peacebuilding priorities, which are based on three pillars: (i) support peace, security and reconciliation, (ii) renew the social contract between the state and the population, and (iii) promote economic recovery and boost productive sectors.

10. The previous UNDP programme (2012-2016), extended for one year as a result of the crisis, was adapted to focus on supporting the political transition and providing

¹⁰ RCPCA, 2017.

¹¹ Integrated Food Security Phase Classification IPC, February 2017.

¹² RCPCA, 2017.

¹³ In 2016, the country's Gender Inequality Index had a 0.648 ranking 149 out of 159 countries.

¹⁴ Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS), 2016.

¹⁵ No recent statistical data is available but estimates suggest a youth unemployment rate of above 50 per cent.

pathways to recovery for the civilian population. In close coordination with national and international partners, the programme contributed towards several peacebuilding processes, including: (i) support to the Central African dialogue and consultations leading to a Ceasefire Agreement¹⁶ in July 2014 and the National Forum of Bangui (May 2015); (ii) support to the constitutional referendum (2015) and legislative and presidential elections (2016) that resulted in the registration of nearly two million voters (including refugees and 48 per cent female voters); (iii) support to the elaboration and adoption of gender parity law 16.004 (2016) that fixes a minimum quota of 35 per cent of female representation in public institutions, and (iv) support to the development of the RCPCA in partnership with other United Nations organizations, the European Union and World Bank. UNDP is well-positioned to support the national structures responsible for implementing the RCPCA and broader governance interventions.

11. Between 2012 and 2016 the programme supported the restoration of state authority and fight against impunity by revitalizing the judicial system in Bangui, including paying stipends to civil servants and 3,800 police and gendarmerie in partnership with the World Bank (2014). Justice systems were improved with the introduction of 23 mobile court sessions. For the first time in the history of the Central African Republic, four sexual and gender based violence cases were adjudicated by a criminal session in Bangui (2016). UNDP and its partners provide ongoing support towards operationalizing the Special Criminal Court to prosecute and bring perpetrators of human rights violations to trial. The previous programme overcame challenges associated with the redeployment of the national administration by focusing on revitalizing socio-economic activities for the benefit of rural populations.

12. UNDP helped create approximately 3,000 emergency jobs by implementing programmes that focus on the socio-economic reintegration of youth at risk of recruitment into armed groups and income-generating activities (predominantly for women). Yet, despite critical partnerships formed within communities, and increased social cohesion as a result of new economic opportunities,¹⁷ these interventions have not been scaled up sufficiently to meet the needs of the population. This is partly related to challenges around resource mobilization in a peacekeeping and humanitarian-response context.

13. Although there are countless challenges to human development in the country, there are many opportunities in the next four-year period (as outlined in the UNDAF+ for 2018-2021). Within the framework of the peace-humanitarian-development nexus, UNDP will support national institutions to promote peace, security, good governance, rule of law and reconciliation through advocacy, capacity building, policy dialogue and supporting institutional reforms (UNDAF+ outcomes 1.1 and 1.2). UNDP is well placed to reinforce links between peace and development by building on existing relationships with national institutions including the Executive Branch of the Presidency, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Justice, and the Ministry of Social Affairs. UNDP will help strengthen core government functions and the redeployment of specific ministries for the provision of basic social services.

14. Based on its comparative advantage in promoting resilience and recovery and the “New Way of Working,” UNDP is well-placed to strengthen collaborations between humanitarian and development actors by supporting policy dialogue and reforms to promote transparent and sustainable management of natural resources, and green job creation—especially for returned refugees, displaced populations, women and youth (UNDAF+ outcome 3.2). Assisting the government in harnessing the potential of natural resources and energy can drive national revenue upwards and support the provision of basic social services and livelihood opportunities, which, in turn may provide durable

¹⁶ Signed in Brazzaville on 23 July 2014 under President Sassou Nguessou’s role as mediator.

¹⁷ Common Country Analysis, United Nations, January 2017.

solutions for the socio-economic reintegration of refugees, internally displaced populations, ex-combatants and at-risk youth.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

15. In line with national priorities outlined in the RCPCA, and capitalizing on achievements during the transition period, UNDP interventions in the next cycle will focus on two areas: (i) governance, peacebuilding and the rule of law, and (ii) stabilization, recovery and resilience-building.

16. Over the next four year period UNDP will promote better functioning institutions to ensure access to security, justice and reconciliation for all. The organization will work with partners to drive economic growth through the transparent management of natural resources in order to improve social protection and resilience, particularly for returning refugees and internally displaced people, women and youth.

17. The different components of the two priority areas revolve around the assumption that if democratic and inclusive national institutions can strengthen security, equitable access to justice and social cohesion throughout the country, and are capable of transparent and accountable management of natural resources, then the population, including returnees, women and youth, will be able to seize economic opportunities that will result in national resilience and recovery, and consolidate the foundations of lasting peace and socio-economic development.

Governance, Peacebuilding and the Rule of Law

18. The governance, peacebuilding and rule of law part of the programme will reinforce existing links between peace and development initiatives by enhancing the capacity of the government to lead ongoing stabilization efforts.

19. Envisaged interventions will promote a peaceful and inclusive society, ensure access to justice for all, and build effective, transparent and inclusive institutions at all levels of society (SDG 16), while also promoting gender equality (SDG 5). The latter corresponds to Pillar 1 on peace, security and reconciliation and parts of Pillar 2 on the renewal of the social contract between the state and citizens as outlined in the RCPCA.

20. UNDP will provide support in improving: (i) citizen access to justice, security, human rights and reconciliation; (ii) local governance and development including elections; (iii) accountability, transparency and anti-corruption efforts, and (iv) national strategic planning, economic development and aid effectiveness.

21. Within the framework of the Global Focal Point for justice, police and corrections, and in partnership with donors including the government of the United States of America, UNDP will improve population access to institutions that promote the rule of law and ensure citizens have protection from human rights violations. UNDP will encourage reconciliation efforts by supporting the national peace architecture through introducing a service-delivery approach in rule of law and human rights institutions that ensure social protection mechanisms exist for the most vulnerable populations. By providing support to the justice and security sectors, and human rights and reconciliation institutions—including the newly established Special Criminal Court in partnership with MINUSCA—UNDP will continue to restore state authority and curb widespread impunity.

22. In the area of governance and local development, UNDP will equip public institutions with normative capacities, policies and mechanisms that favour the effective provision of services to the population and promote their participation in decision-making processes throughout the country. Parliament, the Ministry of Interior, and local municipalities will receive support so they can perform their functions effectively, particularly on gender mainstreaming under the gender parity law. UNDP will provide support within the overall framework of decentralization based on the proposed code of

territorial administration, which will strengthen the institutional foundation for continued electoral cycle support, including municipal elections.

23. UNDP will work with the executive branch of the government—especially the newly established High Authority on Good Governance and the National Committee on the Fight against Corruption—to promote the implementation of anti-corruption mechanisms supported by civil society and media. This includes the management of natural resources. UNDP will support the reinforcement of core government functions at the center of the executive branch to ensure prioritization and accountability on commitments to citizens.

24. In the area of aid coordination and building on the country's membership in the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) and the New Deal G7+ group, UNDP in partnership with the European Union and World Bank, will continue to support the implementation of the RCPCA and Permanent Secretariat that was established to coordinate implementation. This will involve strengthening national capacities on strategic planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation, and aid management. Alongside this action, UNDP will continue to support government institutions responsible for development cooperation, namely the Ministry of Planning, on improving transparency, accountability and information management.

25. To achieve expected results, strategies will focus on building the capacity of democratic governance institutions through policy guidance, research and advocacy, and disseminating tools and good practices on public accountability and aid management. This part of the programme will be linked with existing partnerships established under the previous programme cycle with MINUSCA in the areas of justice, reconciliation and elections, as well as with other United Nations actors including the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), United Nations Volunteer (UNV) programme, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), and the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict. UNDP will continue to engage with multilateral institutions including the European Union, World Bank, African Union, and bilateral actors such as the governments of the United States of America, Netherlands, Denmark and France.

Stabilization, recovery and resilience-building

26. Prospects for stabilization and recovery at the local level are inextricably linked to resilience-building, the promotion of green-growth based on improving energy efficiency, and the sustainable and transparent management of agricultural, forest and mineral resources.

27. Under this priority area UNDP will promote: sustainable and inclusive economic growth; productive and decent work for all (SDG 8); fighting poverty (SDG 1); reducing inequalities (SDG 10), and the protection, restoration and promotion of the management of terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15).¹⁸ Combined, these components correspond to Pillar 3 of the national recovery and peacebuilding plan on economic recovery and the revitalization of productive sectors.

28. To achieve this objective UNDP will support the: (i) promotion of green growth through agriculture, forestry, mining and energy, (ii) sustainable and transparent management of the extractive industries, and (iii) resilience-building, rehabilitation and stabilization of communities through livelihoods and employment generation.

29. To promote a green economy UNDP, with support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF), will help integrate environmental issues into government sectoral debates and policies, as well as the strategies of public and private institutions. In addition, UNDP will support the establishment of green economies at the local level through the sustainable management of ecosystems,

¹⁸ This includes sustainably managing forests; combatting desertification; halting and reversing land degradation, and halting the loss of biodiversity.

including forests, and provide technical expertise on ways to protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of territorial ecosystems. The latter will include methods to sustainably manage forests, halt the loss of biodiversity, and create sustainable livelihood opportunities for the most vulnerable citizens.

30. To improve management of natural resources in the extractive sector, UNDP will work with the Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Mines; Ministry of Finance; High Authority on Good Governance, and the National Committee on the Fight Against Corruption to improve the governance and sustainable management of forest and mineral resources by increasing transparency, reducing corruption in each sector, and increasing state revenues. These efforts are linked to national plan objectives on transparency in public affairs and anti-corruption measures, and draw lessons from the anarchic and opaque exploitation of forest and mineral resources, which are drivers of conflict.

31. Building on resilience, recovery and stabilization efforts within the ongoing humanitarian response, UNDP will work with other United Nations organizations to rehabilitate the socio-economic infrastructure of communities hosting displaced persons, returnees, ex-combatants and youth-at-risk. This collaboration will increase access to temporary and longer term employment opportunities for women and youth (including the agro-forestry sector), and further develop social protection programmes that strengthen community resilience during times of insecurity and renewed violence. UNDP will work with micro-finance institutions and community leaders to promote savings networks that stabilize livelihoods and secure household revenues for local development. The assumption underlying this intervention is based on evidence generated from UNDP responses in other post-conflict settings, where livelihood support plays an important role in community stabilization by providing income to conflict-affected communities and reconstruction initiatives that create civic engagement, build social cohesion and improve human security.

32. In the country exclusion and discrimination is a trigger for violence. To support transformative and measurable changes in gender equality and women's empowerment, UNDP interventions will be based on inclusive approaches that take into account differentiated social protection needs of men and women, returnees and displaced persons, ex-combatants, youth at-risk and people living with disabilities. The skill sets required for different income-generating activities in peri-urban and rural zones will be taken into account to favour temporary opportunities for displaced persons who wish to resettle in their communities of origin, along with micro-finance agricultural initiatives that are based on existing practices for women and youth.

33. Programme implementation will be carried out in partnership with other United Nations organizations including, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); the International Labour Organization (ILO); the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF); United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF); United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and MINUSCA. The GEF, World Bank and other technical partners will provide inputs on the design of green economy and sustainable economic growth programmes. The Government of Japan and UNDP will work with civil society and, where possible, private sector actors on resilience-building. UNDP will prioritize South-South and triangular cooperation efforts that have successfully generated results, particularly through partnerships with regional mechanisms like the African Development Bank.¹⁹

34. The two outcomes are linked by cross-cutting and sectoral interventions that will improve programmatic integration. Support to anti-corruption and good governance at the

¹⁹ Other mechanisms include the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) and Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC).

central government level will intersect with interventions on transparency in natural resource management. Similarly, support to national reconciliation efforts at the central government level, via the national peace architecture, will link community based recovery interventions on livelihoods and social cohesion, fostering progress in a critical policy area and translating it into immediate results for the population.

III. Programme and risk management

35. The context within which the proposed programme will be implemented is complex, marked by continued fragility and insecurity. Large parts of the country remain under the control of armed groups, underscoring significant programmatic and operational risks that affect United Nations efforts in the country. Insecurity, combined with political tension around eventual power sharing and lack of buy-in from a population that craves tangible peace dividends, all jeopardize the smooth implementation of the proposed programme.

36. Because these risks have the potential to delay or impede the implementation of the programme UNDP will, in consultation with partners, maintain a robust risk management system that allows for the redirection of resources for urgent needs. This will be combined with a flexible and iterative approach to programme implementation based on stabilization efforts and availability of resources. The UNDP Country Office will improve its monitoring, evaluation and risk management capacities to ensure risk assessments and regular reviews are properly built into project design and undertaken with stakeholders. The Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP) will guide justice and security interventions while the Business Continuity Plan and programme criticality will be activated in the event of a security breakdown.

37. UNDP will remain agile by relying on global service platforms, notably the Addis Ababa regional hub for programmatic support, and the service hubs for finance, human resources and procurement. UNDP will maintain robust business practices to uphold high levels of transparency through regular audits and spot checks to mitigate financial risks. The Internal Control Framework will be systematically enforced, while ensuring close involvement of national partners in the planning and implementation of interventions. These mechanisms will be built into project design, approval processes, monitoring requirements, performance assessments and closure mechanisms.

38. Although the international community pledged to generously support the government at the Brussels roundtable, the untimely follow through on financing will significantly impact the implementation of the RCPCA. To mitigate the fall out linked to this, UNDP will continue to support the government in transparently and effectively managing development aid. In addition, a resource mobilization strategy will guide UNDP action when increasing partnerships with non-traditional donors, including those from the region. By using existing and prospective partnerships with donors, UNDP will share the burden of programming risks by safeguarding the flexibility and iterative approaches that are built into partnership agreements from the outset.

39. The ability of the peacekeeping presence in the country to sustain relative peace long enough to foster stabilization and recovery, is critical for the successful implementation of the proposed programme. Sudden changes in strength and/or deployment zones would negatively influence UNDP effectiveness by limiting its operational zone. To this end, UNDP will collaborate closely with the peacekeeping mission to ensure informed programmatic and operational decisions in the field.

40. The direct execution modality will be applied in order to respond to major capacity weaknesses and/or force majeure, and ensure the necessary agility to adapt in the event of significant changes to the country context. Specific implementation modalities for projects will be agreed upon with government and financial partners, and be selected by way of a risk, needs and capacity assessment.

41. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the UNDP programme and operations policies and procedures and its internal controls framework. In accordance with Executive Board decision 2013/9, all direct costs associated with project implementation should be charged to the concerned projects.

42. UNDP will retain some flexibility in planning and allocating resources through a concerted and coordinated framework with the government, and multilateral and bilateral partners. More generally, the implementation of the programme will be part of the overall response of the United Nations system and international community to address national challenges and priorities. Regular consultations will be held with United Nations organizations and other partners involved in priority areas of the programme.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

43. As part of the lessons learned from the previous programme cycle, where the crisis negatively affected the ability of the Country Office to undertake systematic evaluations of programmes and projects, UNDP will ensure adequate human resources and systems are in place to properly monitor and evaluate programme outcomes.

44. A significant challenge in the country is the chronic lack of data to guide decision-making and programme interventions. This has a direct effect on the ability of the government and its partners to measure progress, often resulting in disparate estimations on the situation in country. The monitoring and evaluation framework of the RCPCA, managed by the Permanent Secretariat, is an opportunity to set mutually agreed baselines and benchmarks the international community can plan and/or revise initiatives (with the government) around. While the monitoring and evaluation framework is still being finalized, the UNDP programme will establish clear links between governance and resilience benchmarks under the three pillars that correspond to the outcomes of the proposed programme. Where possible, indicators will be harmonized to ensure a clear methodology and common platform for follow-up. In addition, the use of indicators from the UNDP strategic plan will measure progress at the global level.

45. UNDP will support joint efforts to develop national institutional capacity to collect, update and analyse data to strengthen evidenced-based development policies and strategies through national systems. UNDP will work with the national statistical institute (ICASEES), based in the Ministry of Planning, and support certain counterpart ministries in the collection of data related to their sectors. This includes working with the Executive Branch of the Presidency to develop systems for collecting, storing and analysing data related to monitoring government commitments as part of the RCPCA implementation. The UNDP Gender Marker, which rates and monitors projects for gender components, will be used to improve planning and decision-making on gender based interventions across the programme. Fifteen per cent of resources will be dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment initiatives.

Annex. Results and resources framework for the Central African Republic (2018-2021)

NATIONAL PRIORITY: Advance justice reform and promote an end to impunity (RCPCA Pillar 1); Facilitate reconciliation and social cohesion and create the conditions for the return of refugees and sustainable solutions for displaced persons (RCPCA Pillar 1); Redeploy the administration across the country and put in place an inclusive local governance system (RCPCA Pillar 2); Strengthen macroeconomic stability and good governance, including public financial management and controls, revenue generation, and anti-corruption measures (RCPCA Pillar 2).				
UNDAF+ OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1.1: By 2021, political and administrative institutions and civil society organizations promote and contribute to peace, security, national reconciliation and human rights.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: <u>Outcome 2:</u> Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance;				
UNDAF outcome indicators, baselines and targets	Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities ²⁰	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines targets)	Major partners/ Partnerships frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (in \$)
Indicator 1.1.5: % of the population expressing confidence in the justice system Baseline: TBD Target: 40% (2021)	Harvard Initiative Justice Perception Survey 2017. Mapping report on grave human rights violations in the Central African Republic	Output 1.1: Justice and security services are delivered to the population and criminal cases are adjudicated including by the Special Criminal Court Indicator 1.1: Number of criminal cases processed Baseline: 41 including 4 SGBV cases (2016) Target: 283 including 30 SGBV cases (2021)	Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, municipal councils, town halls, Ministry of Social Affairs and Reconciliation, National Human Rights Commission, Special Criminal Court, Gendarmerie, Police, Civil Society and Media, High Authority on Good Governance, National Committee on the Fight against Corruption, High Authority for Communication, local authorities, National Electoral Authority, specialized private firms, Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), Office for Policy and Program Support (BPPS) UN Women, Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (United States of America), Netherlands, United States of America, Denmark, France, European Union, World Bank, African Union, MINUSCA.	Regular 10,872,000
Indicator 1.2.6: Number of victims of sexual and gender based violence that have received judicial support Baseline: 4 Target: TBD				Other 91,600,000 Government cost-sharing 9,500,000 South-South 2,500,000 Third party cost-sharing 55,700,000 Trust fund 20,200,000 Thematic trust fund 3,700,000
Indicator 1.1.2: Number of local peace and reconciliation committees established and operational Baseline: 2 (2016) Target: 17 (2021)	Harvard Initiative Justice Perception Survey 2017; Annual report Ministry of Social Affairs; UNDP annual programme reports; community based consultations	Output 1.2: Increased women's participation in decision making processes at national and local level (SP 4.4.1) Indicator 1.2: Number of laws and policies in place to secure women's participation in decision-making Baseline: 2 (2016) Target: 4 (2021)		
Indicator 1.2.11: Number of State employees deployed throughout the country Baseline: TBD Target: TBD	Annual report Ministry of Territorial Administration; UNDP annual programme reports	Output 1.3: National policy on decentralization is implemented taking into account the principles of gender equality Indicator 1.3a: Number of municipalities with local development plans and mechanisms for accountability to populations, including women and youth Baseline: 7 (2016) Target: 52 (2021)		
Indicator 1.2.12: Number of State employees trained in administrative management and	Annual reports of target Ministries; UNDP annual programme reports; informal	Output 1.4: Electoral cycle completed as per Constitutional timeline Indicator 1.4: Percentage of registered voters participating in legislative, Presidential and municipal elections judged to be free, fair and transparent Baseline: 62 percent first round of Presidential elections disaggregated by		

²⁰ Because of limited availability of data, UNDP uses non-traditional sources of data throughout the programme cycle.

<p>financial accountability Baseline: TBD Target: 875 (2021)</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.5: % of State employees at Ministry level using planning and coordination tools for projects and programmes Baseline: 0% (2016) Target: 50% (2021)</p>	<p>verification mechanisms</p> <p>Permanent Secretariat annual reports; UNDP annual programme reports; informal verification mechanisms</p>	<p>gender (2016) Target: 75 % first round of Presidential elections disaggregated by gender (2021)</p> <p>Output 1.5: Public administration has an anti-corruption policy elaborated and enforced Indicator 1.5: Number of investigations into corruption allegations in the public sector undertaken by the High Authority on Good Governance Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 15 (2021)</p> <p>Output 1.6: The capacity of the Ministry of Planning and the Permanent Secretariat in development aid coordination and management is strengthened Indicator 1.6: Rate of delivery on the financial pledges made towards the national recovery and peacebuilding plan (RCPCA) Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 95% (2021)</p>		
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY: Boost and develop productive sectors: agriculture and livestock farming, extractive and forestry industries) (RCPCA Pillar 3); Establish conditions for private sector development and employment: improved business support and financial services, vocational training, entrepreneurship, and employment (RCPCA Pillar 3).</p>				
<p>UNDAF+ OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 3.2: By 2021, political and administrative institutions, civil society organizations and the private sector implement policies, programmes and reforms aimed at inclusive economic growth (good governance, recovery and job creation) and ethical transparent and sustainable management of natural resources.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: <u>Outcome 1:</u> Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded</p>				
<p>Indicator 1.1.3: Ranking of the Central African Republic in “Doing Business” Baseline: 183 (2016) Target: 150 (2021)</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.6: Share of forest and diamond mining revenues in total government revenues Baseline: Diamond revenue: approx.3% (2011) Forestry revenue: approximately 6% (2012) Target: Diamond revenue: 12% (2021) Forestry revenue: 15% (2021)</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3: % of refugees and displaced disaggregated by sex, age and region</p>	<p>Annual Doing Business report</p> <p>Government annual budget reports by sector; local media and informal assessments and verification</p> <p>UNHCR quarterly reports, OCHA Sitreps, Ministry of Social Affairs reports</p>	<p>Output 2.1: Green growth objectives are integrated into sector specific policies at national level Indicator 2.2: Number of target sectors with specific policies oriented towards green growth Baseline: 1 Agriculture (PNIASAN, 2013) Target: 3 (2021): Energy, forestry and mining</p> <p>Output 2.2: Increased transparency in the forestry and mining sectors Indicator 2.3: Number of corrective measures proposed by the High Authority on Good Governance to mitigate corruption risks in the forestry and mining sectors (SP 2.2.2) Baseline: 0 (2017) Target: 8 (2021)</p> <p>Output 2.3: Vulnerable populations including returning refugees, displaced persons, ex-combatants, women and youth have access to livelihoods opportunities and sustainable employment</p>	<p>High Authority on Good Governance, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Water, Forests and Hunting, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Social Affairs and Reconciliation, Ministry of Employment and Training, Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, University of Bangui, Local media, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) UNFPA, UNCDF, International Labour Organization (ILO), FAO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN</p>	<p>Regular 10,872,000</p> <p>Other 71,200,000</p> <p>South-South 12,000,000 Third party cost-sharing 40,700,000 Trust fund 9,000,000 Thematic trust fund 9,500,000</p>

(re)integrated socially and economically into their communities Baseline: 0% (2016) Target: 50% (2021)		Indicator 2.3: Number of people benefitting from emergency jobs and other livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings, disaggregated by sex (SP 6.1.1.A) Baseline: 2,619 (1,057 women/1,569 men) (2016) Target: 25,000 temporary jobs (12,750 women/12,250 men) (2021)	Women, UNESCO, National Organisation of Persons with Disabilities (ONAPHA) Local Authorities, Local Peace Committees, local micro-finance institutions (MFIs), MINUSCA, OCHA, CHF, Cluster MSSC, Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), Human Security Trust Fund (HSTF), Office for Policy and Program Support (BPPS), European Union, World Bank, CEMAC, CEEAC, AfDB.	
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