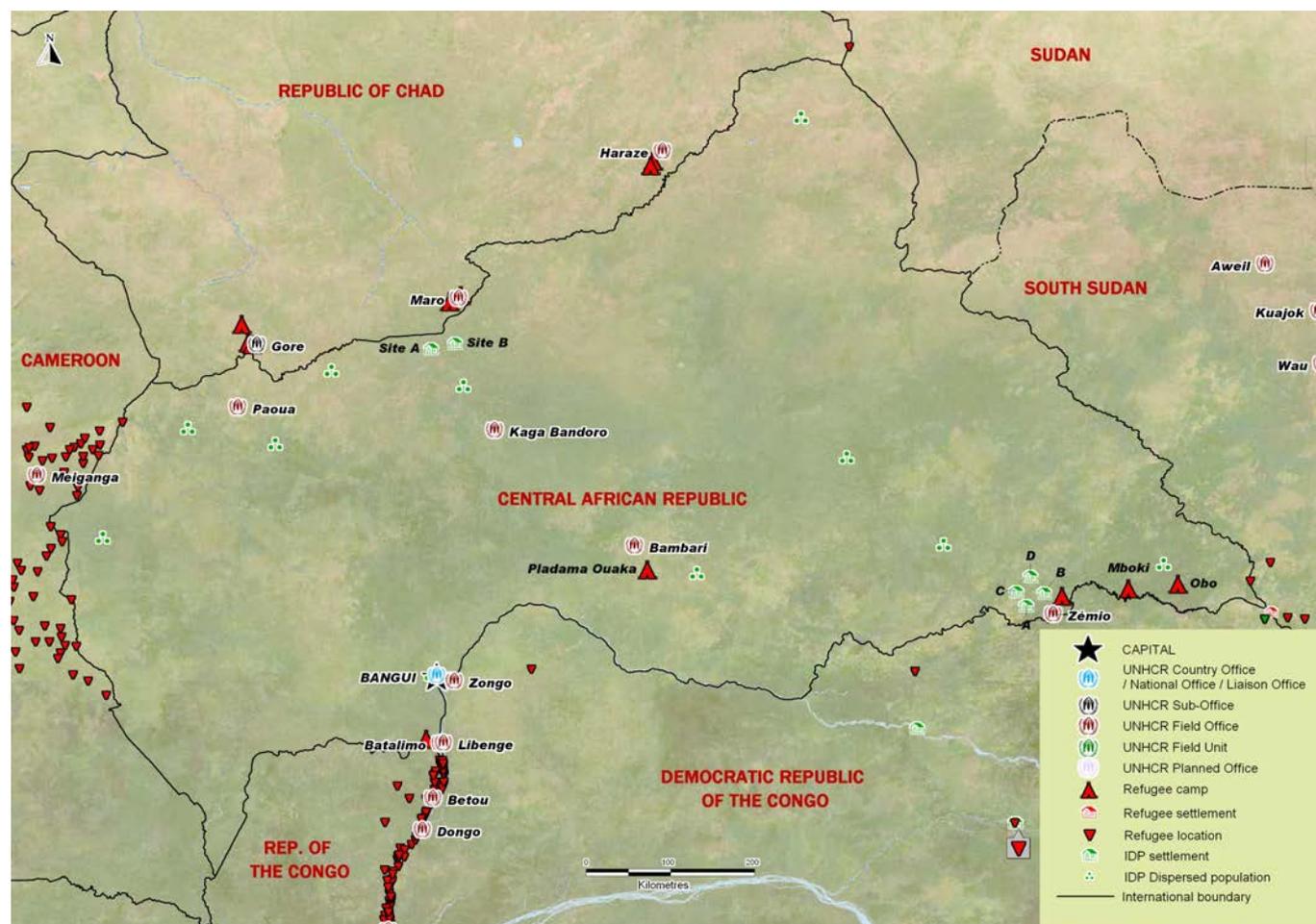


CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



| Working environment |

● The Context

The Central African Republic (CAR) still bears the marks of years of political and military crises. Human rights violations remain a source of concern, and the country suffers from rampant poverty, which is most extreme in areas affected by conflict. High unemployment persists. In addition, poor infrastructure poses logistical and administrative challenges to humanitarian operations

Peace agreements with some rebel groups and the holding of presidential and legislative elections in 2011 raised hopes of peace and stability in the country. However, the lack of security continues to force displacement. As of mid-2012, approximately 65,500 people were internally displaced and more than 150,000 Central Africans had found refuge in neighbouring Chad and Cameroon.

Despite this precarious situation, the attitude of the State towards asylum has been positive. The CAR hosts some 18,000 refugees, including some 14,000 from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) who live alongside local populations peacefully, both in rural areas and the capital, Bangui.

● The needs

The majority of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the CAR will continue to rely on UNHCR for protection and assistance given the high levels of poverty and unemployment and the weak judicial system.

IDPs, most of whom have not been able to return to their destroyed villages, will need shelter, water, health and education assistance. Combating sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) will remain a priority as harmful traditional practices continue to endanger women and girls. Many displaced people lack access to justice, legal advice and non-violent mechanisms for conflict resolution. In addition, many IDPs are at risk of statelessness as they do not possess civil-status or identity documents.

Urban refugees opting for local integration will continue to need support to change their legal status, become naturalized and obtain work permits. Repatriation and resettlement opportunities will be used as additional durable solutions when available.

| Strategy and activities |

UNHCR will capitalize on the State's generosity to promote the legal and socio-economic local integration of certain groups

Planning figures for the Central African Republic

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2013		DEC 2013	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Chad	850	850	700	700
	DRC	12,900	12,900	6,950	6,950
	Sudan	2,220	2,220	2,320	2,320
	Various	340	340	280	280
Asylum-seekers	Chad	910	40	500	40
	DRC	1,890	320	1,050	320
	Sudan	550	60	350	60
	Various	190	-	20	-
Returnees (refugees)	CAR	4,000	4,000	11,000	11,000
IDPs	CAR	65,000	45,000	50,000	35,000
Returnees (IDPs)	CAR	29,000	7,000	15,000	8,000
Others of Concern	Various	25,000	25,000	80,000	80,000
Total		142,850	97,730	168,170	144,670

among urban refugees, in particular those from Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and Sudan. The issuance of work permits and the strengthening of refugees' self-reliance will be emphasized to uphold local-integration efforts. UNHCR will ensure that people of concern are treated fairly, efficiently and without discrimination when seeking protection, and that they receive adequate documentation. The capacities of the *Sous-commission d'éligibilité* and the *Commission de recours* will be reinforced in order to ensure that the backlog of asylum applications will be fully processed by the end of 2013. Refugees willing to return to their country of origin will be assisted to do so.

UNHCR, in close collaboration with its Government counterpart, the *Commission nationale pour les réfugiés* (CNR), and its implementing partners will provide protection and durable solutions to all rural refugee communities. Voluntary return will be pursued for some 6,000 Congolese refugees from the DRC's Equateur Province who are currently staying in

Batalimo camp, and for whom local integration opportunities are limited. For those who do not opt for voluntary return, UNHCR will provide protection and multi-sectoral assistance, with an emphasis on self-reliance.

Due to ongoing insecurity in South Darfur, as of mid-2012, there were no prospects for the return of Sudanese refugees in 2013. The results of the 2012 review by UNHCR, its governmental counterparts and others stakeholders, of the durable-solutions strategy are awaited. In the meantime, resettlement will continue to be used as a protection tool.

In 2013, as the cluster-lead agency for protection and shelter, UNHCR will strengthen its protection and advocacy activities for some 65,000 IDPs through increased protection by presence, the provision of legal services, promotion of community-based solutions and targeted quick-impact projects that improve livelihoods and promote social cohesion between IDPs and host communities.

Main objectives and targets for 2013

Fair protection processes and documentation

- Birth registration, profiling and individual documentation based on registration are secured
- ☞ *The percentage of people at risk of statelessness who receive individual documentation rises from 20 per cent to 50 per cent.*

Security from violence and exploitation

- Protection risks faced by people of concern, in particular discrimination, sexual and gender-based violence and child recruitment, are reduced
- ☞ *All known IDP survivors of sexual violence receive support.*

Basic needs and services

- International standards in relation to shelter, domestic energy, water, sanitation and hygiene are met
- ☞ *All households live in adequate dwellings.*

☞ *Around 20 litres of potable water are available per person per day in the camps.*

- Malnutrition and anaemia are reduced, major causes of morbidity and mortality are addressed, and adequate reproductive health care is provided

☞ *All people living with HIV and AIDS receive treatment.*

☞ *Some 70 per cent of people of concern have access to primary health care services.*

Durable solutions

- The potential for voluntary return is realized
- ☞ *Around 50 per cent of IDPs returning voluntarily to their places of origin are provided with return assistance.*
- The potential for integration is realized
- ☞ *Some 10 per cent of urban refugees are integrated locally.*

UNHCR's presence in 2013

□ Number of offices	6
□ Total staff	74
International	11
National	52
JPOs	1
UNVs	8
Others	2

Through its documentation project, UNHCR will help the national authorities to issue civil-status and national identity documents to IDPs, targeted nomadic communities (such as the Fulbe ethnic group), refugees returning spontaneously from Cameroon and Chad, and others at risk of statelessness in areas of displacement and return.

UNHCR will also give priority to preventing and responding to SGBV, with a particular focus on witchcraft accusations, and ensure the reintegration of survivors in dignity and safety.

The strategy for returnees in 2013 focuses on the reception of some 11,000 former Central African refugees from Cameroon and Chad, who will be assisted in their reintegration and be given guarantees of physical and legal safety. The strategy also focuses on strengthening livelihoods among returning communities and enhancing the reception capacities of host communities in the main areas of return.

○ Constraints

The fragile socio-economic environment and volatile security situation jeopardize the positive results achieved over the years. They hinder the provision of assistance to IDPs and returning refugees and compromise prospects for the local integration of Congolese refugees.

There is little investment to rehabilitate basic social services such as education and

health care. The limited capacity of the national authorities to enforce the law and ensure the access of the displaced and host populations to basic rights in conflict-affected areas are other important challenges.

Organization and implementation

○ Coordination

With little change foreseen in the conditions affecting displaced people and returnees in the CAR in 2013, UNHCR will continue to place considerable emphasis on monitoring protection and providing assistance to them, in addition to giving priority to programmes to combat SGBV, as well as HIV and AIDS.

As head of the protection and shelter clusters, UNHCR will work with UN and other partners to address the needs of IDPs.

It will cooperate with UNICEF on issues related to women and children and with UNDP in the area of rule of law. The UN peacebuilding office in the CAR, BINUCA, will lead the human rights programme.

Financial information

UNHCR's budget for the CAR has shown significant increases since 2007, in particular in 2010, when additional resources were required to address the influx of refugees from the DRC as well as the growth in the number of IDPs in



HIV awareness session and screening in Dossey refugee camp in southern Chad.

UNHCR / T. YAMDJJI

the country. In 2012, the budget continued to increase to reach USD 27.8 million. UNHCR's financial requirements in the CAR will decrease by 15 per cent in 2013, amounting to USD 23.6 million. It will allow the Office to respond to the protection and assistance needs of people of concern, particularly in view of the expected repatriation of Central African refugees living in Chad and Cameroon and of the planned facilitation of returns of Congolese refugees to DRC.

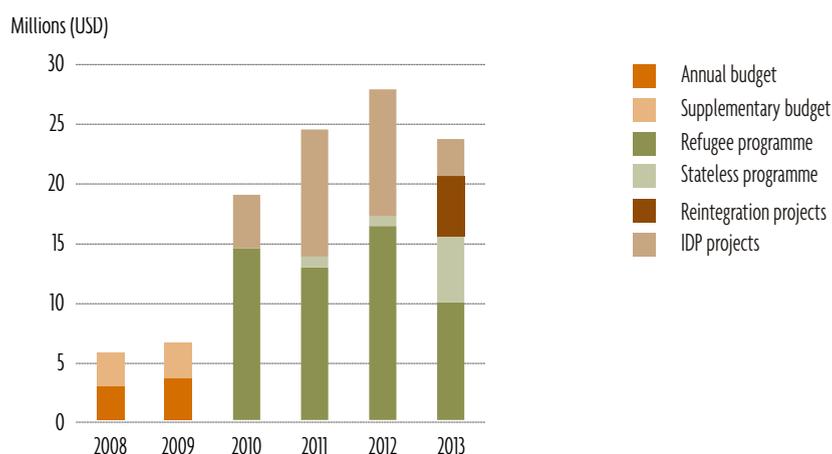
Consequences of a funding shortfall

- UNHCR would not be able to support national institutions to issue birth certificates and provide identity documents to 65 per cent of people of concern.
- People with specific needs, who represent 15 per cent of the refugee

population living in camps, would not benefit from support services and activities to strengthen education and income generation.

- UNHCR would not be able to undertake all its planned sensitization campaigns on repatriation or assist all refugees who intend to return to do so, in particular to the DRC.
- Refugees who have opted to repatriate to the CAR from Chad and Cameroon would not be provided with transportation assistance and the content of the return package would be reduced.
- The access of refugee children to secondary education and of adults and young people to self-reliance programmes would be limited.
- Only 50 per cent of the projects aiming at strengthening the livelihood capacities of returning communities would be retained, possibly compromising the sustainability of their reintegration.

UNHCR's budget in the Central African Republic 2008 – 2013



2013 UNHCR's budget in the Central African Republic (USD)

BUDGET BREAKDOWN	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	REINTEGRATION PROJECTS PILLAR 3	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment					
Administrative institutions and practice	92,611	47,967	0	0	140,579
Access to legal assistance and remedies	0	0	0	211,044	211,044
Subtotal	92,611	47,967	0	211,044	351,623
Fair protection processes and documentation					
Reception conditions improved	35,573	0	0	0	35,573
Registration and profiling	146,969	0	0	0	146,969
Refugee status determination	29,188	0	0	0	29,188
Individual documentation	89,429	4,413,499	168,302	0	4,671,230
Civil registration and civil status documentation	81,039	1,058,214	151,669	0	1,290,922
Subtotal	382,198	5,471,712	319,972	0	6,173,882

Implementing partners

Government agencies

Commission nationale pour les réfugiés,
Comité national permanent pour la protection des personnes déplacées internes

NGOs

Association AZOUNDANGA
Association des femmes juristes
Cooperazione Internazionale
Centre de support en santé internationale
Danish Refugee Council
Échelle
International Medical Corps
Medical Emergency Relief International
Triangle génération humanitaire

Operational partners

Government agencies

Ministry of Public Security
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Agriculture
Ministry of Territorial Administration
Office of the Prime Minister

Others

BINUCA
FAO
UNAIDS
UNDP
UNFPA
UNICEF
WFP
WHO

BUDGET BREAKDOWN	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	REINTEGRATION PROJECTS PILLAR 3	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
Security from violence and exploitation					
Protection from crime	108,372	0	0	0	108,372
Protection from effects of armed conflict	0	0	0	242,070	242,070
Prevention and response to SGBV	521,898	0	169,512	210,128	901,539
Protection of children	127,571	0	0	30,006	157,577
Subtotal	757,842	0	169,512	482,204	1,409,558
Basic needs and essential services					
Health	1,520,230	0	0	0	1,520,230
Reproductive health and HIV services	723,706	0	105,892	99,191	928,790
Nutrition	335,405	0	0	0	335,405
Food security	259,743	0	0	0	259,743
Water	268,285	0	0	0	268,285
Sanitation and hygiene	572,227	0	0	0	572,227
Shelter and infrastructure	365,182	0	0	559,062	924,244
Access to energy	13,212	0	0	0	13,212
Basic domestic items	635,746	0	0	78,139	713,885
Services for people with specific needs	208,336	0	0	0	208,336
Education	384,966	0	0	0	384,966
Subtotal	5,287,038	0	105,892	736,392	6,129,323
Community empowerment and self-reliance					
Community mobilization	244,147	0	0	0	244,147
Co-existence with local communities	201,998	0	309,041	249,372	760,412
Self-reliance and livelihoods	332,559	0	265,487	283,494	881,541
Subtotal	778,704	0	574,529	532,866	1,886,100
Durable solutions					
Voluntary return	1,023,719	0	2,140,248	90,338	3,254,305
Reintegration	0	0	760,433	0	760,433
Integration	245,393	0	0	0	245,393
Subtotal	1,269,113	0	2,900,681	90,338	4,260,132
Leadership, coordination and partnerships					
Coordination and partnerships	0	0	0	87,265	87,265
Camp management and coordination	6,606	0	0	0	6,606
Subtotal	6,606	0	0	87,265	93,871
Logistics and operations support					
Logistics and supply	616,941	0	789,487	398,879	1,805,308
Operations management, coordination and support	717,544	0	210,089	582,234	1,509,867
Subtotal	1,334,485	0	999,576	981,113	3,315,174
Total	9,908,597	5,519,680	5,070,163	3,121,223	23,619,663

2012 Revised budget (as of 30 June 2012)	16,261,709	825,624	0	10,708,445	27,795,778
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