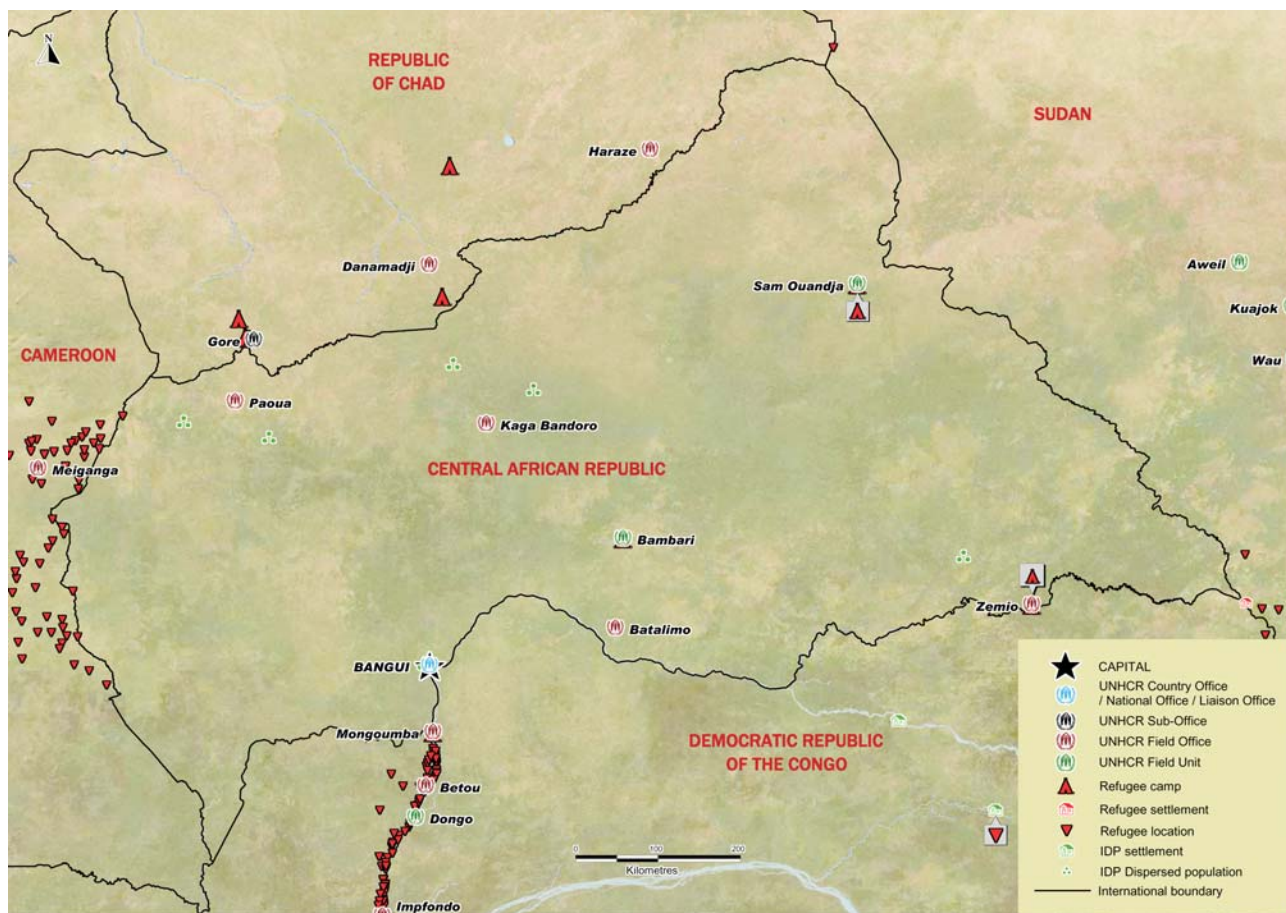


CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



Operational highlights

- The Central African Republic (CAR) ratified the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa.
- Some 1,800 refugees from Sudan were relocated from Sam Ouandja to Bambari, while 8,000 Congolese refugees were moved from Mongoumba to Batalimo sites.

- Returning internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nana Gribizi Prefecture received documentation to prevent statelessness.

Working environment

The security situation in CAR remained volatile in 2010. Efforts to assist IDPs were compromised when new clashes

Persons of concern

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	DRC	15,300	600	49	51
	Sudan	4,600	3,300	45	53
	Chad	1,200	280	43	33
	Various	460	150	40	43
Asylum-seekers	DRC	800	40	53	52
	Chad	210	10	37	61
	Sudan	140	30	39	45
	Various	80	10	28	27
IDPs	Central African Rep.	192,500	150,000	50	50
Returnees (refugees)	Various	50	20	-	-
Total		215,340	154,440		



Sudanese refugees are relocated from Sam Ouandja to Pladama Ouaka camp, in the Central African Republic.

UNHCR / D. MBEAFOREM

between the armed forces and rebel groups resumed in the north and the north-west, forcing thousands of civilians to flee their homes. Similarly, the south-eastern part of the country has been marked by repeated attacks on villages by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), causing the displacement of some 30,000 people in Haut Mbomou Prefecture.

In late 2009, CAR received an influx of some 22,500 Congolese refugees into Lobaye and Haut Mbomou prefectures, as a consequence of conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

The majority of the population lack any form of civil documentation. This is especially the case among IDPs, whose access to such documentation is restricted due to the security conditions, their distance from the relevant officialdom and the cost. Bereft of documents, a large number of IDPs are unable to enjoy some of their fundamental rights and are at risk of becoming stateless.

| Achievements and impact |

• Main objectives and targets

UNHCR worked with its partners to create a favourable protection environment for refugees and promote durable solutions, in particular through resettlement of the most vulnerable. It also sought to reinforce local-integration prospects for urban refugees by helping them to become economically self-reliant and obtain civil documentation. With IDPs, UNHCR's main objectives were to respond to their basic needs, such as shelter, and improve the response to sexual and gender-based violence.

Favourable protection environment

- UNHCR organized a meeting with the *Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés* (CNR) to develop a joint strategy to improve the conditions facing people of concern in CAR. Two training sessions were held in Bangui for CNR staff to strengthen their capacity in

refugee status determination (RSD) and data management.

- As protection cluster lead, UNHCR provided guidance to partners working with IDPs in CAR and helped the National Committee for IDPs to develop a legal framework for the protection of the internally displaced. UNHCR's advocacy played a part in CAR's ratification of the African Union IDP Convention.
- UNHCR also organized training sessions on human rights and the prevention of sexual violence for some 270 representatives of the Government, rebel groups and the UN Mission in CAR (MICOPAX).

Fair protection processes

- To prevent statelessness and offer education to young people lacking birth certificates who could not attend secondary school, UNHCR launched a pilot IDP-documentation project. This helped over 1,800 IDPs receive birth certificates, while close to 800 are waiting for their identity cards. Subject to adequate support, the project will be expanded to all the northern prefectures and target 150,000 IDPs.

Security from violence and exploitation

- UNHCR expanded its presence in Batalimo, Zemio and Bambari refugee sites to enhance the protection of refugees living in these areas. Because of the proximity of Sam Ouandja camp to the Sudanese border and the generally insecure environment around it, Sudanese refugees from the camp were relocated to Bambari. Congolese refugees were also transferred, for logistical and security reasons, from Mongoumba to Batalimo. UNHCR strengthened the protection of civilians, including IDPs, by carrying out regular field visits, resulting in a reduction in the number of attacks against them.

- Allegations of witchcraft, as well as sexual and domestic violence against refugees and IDPs, remained of grave concern, with many victims unable to find justice. UNHCR sensitized almost 14,000 people, including refugees, IDPs and host-community members, on issues related to sexual and gender-based violence. Standard procedures put in place in Kaga Bandoro and Paoua allowed for the establishment of a coordination mechanism providing clear guidance to all actors involved in addressing sexual violence. UNHCR also conducted 46 training sessions targeting local authorities and village chiefs, which resulted in better collaboration in the Field.
- In order to improve access to justice, 25 focal points from the communities in Ouham and Ouham Pende were trained on referral procedures. More than 2,000 people, including members of local authorities, women's groups and security forces as well as health personnel, were trained on human and women's rights. Some 320 individuals were trained to deal with violence arising from witchcraft accusations.

Basic needs and services

- An estimated 12,000 refugees in the camps received adequate medical treatment, and some 13,000 were provided with food and NFIs. Over 4,300 women and girls of child-bearing age and living in the camps received hygiene kits, while sanitary materials were provided to some 800 refugee women in Bangui.
- Some 40 malaria prevention campaigns were organized in the refugee sites of Zemio and Batalimo and over 15,000 bed nets impregnated with mosquito repellent were distributed, helping protect nearly 20,000 refugees in various locations.
- Campaigns to increase awareness of HIV and AIDS reached nearly 12,000 people, including some 800 refugees living in the camps. In urban areas, UNHCR worked with its partners to improve the care provided to refugees living with HIV and AIDS, allowing almost 6,000 people of them to have access to treatment.
- Nearly 6,400 children in the camps, of whom 43 per cent were girls, were enrolled in school.
- UNHCR also provided some 12,000 IDPs, including those affected by floods, with NFIs in Batangafo, Male, Nana Barya and Kouï. In addition, 300 IDP women received hygiene kits in Ndele, Kabo and Batangafo.

Community participation and self-management

- Owing to the poor socio-economic conditions in CAR, a vast number of IDPs in the country struggle to be self-reliant. UNHCR worked with a financial institution that provided microcredit to urban refugees in order to help them become economically independent and facilitate their local integration. At the end of the year, 25 refugees had benefited from this programme.
- UNHCR worked with FAO to implement a project aimed at assisting 13,000 agricultural workers in the prefectures of Ouham and Bamingui Bangoran to cultivate 140 hectares of maize, sorghum, cowpea, sesame, cassava and

yam. The project benefited more than 370 villages. In addition, 200 young IDPs participated in income-generating activities.

Durable solutions

- Some 90 cases were submitted for resettlement in 2010 and four departed in the course of the year. Efforts to obtain residency permits and passports for Sudanese and Congolese refugees did not materialize, partly due to the lack of Government's resources.

Logistics and operations support

- CAR is a landlocked country with poor infrastructures, including limited industrial capacity. To achieve its objectives, UNHCR renewed its vehicle fleet to be able to reach out and distribute NFIs to its people of concern. The Office improved its offices' set-up to comply with security standards.

| Constraints |

The lack of security in the north, east and south-east of the country continued to affect humanitarian activities, notably by limiting UNHCR's access to people of concern.

Logistical constraints, including poor road conditions and heavy rains, hampered the transportation and delivery of relief materials to the field.

| Financial information |

UNHCR's total 2010 budget in the Central African Republic amounted to over USD 18.9 million. The requirements were higher than in the previous year due to fresh arrivals from the DRC and the relocation of Sudanese refugees from Sam Ouandja. UNHCR's operation in CAR remained under-funded, with some USD 12.6 million made available.

| Organization and implementation |

UNHCR's operations in CAR were managed by 60 staff through the Country Office in Bangui and field offices in Paoua, Kaga Bandoro, Mongoumba, Batalimo and Zemio. An audit conducted during the first quarter of the year highlighted the need to strengthen the role of the protection sub-clusters through improved coordination and programme monitoring, as well as increased staff training.

| UNHCR's presence in 2010 |

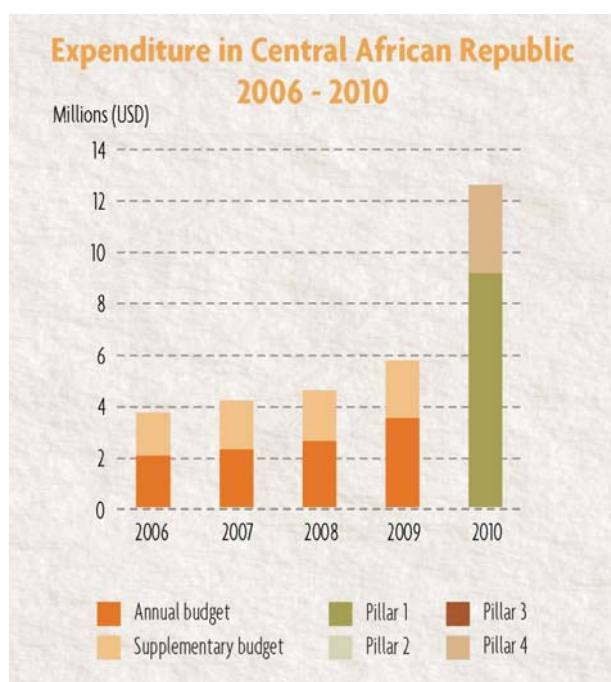
□ Number of offices	6
□ Total staff	60
International	10
National	41
UNVs	9

| Working with others |

In addition to working with other members of the protection cluster, which it led, UNHCR collaborated with partners in the fields of human rights and good governance. It also supported the administrative and judicial authorities as they

dealt with issues related to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. All protection and assistance activities were implemented in close partnership and coordination with the

Government as well as national and international NGOs. Advocacy with diplomatic missions helped to raise awareness of the plight facing people of concern to UNHCR in CAR.



Overall assessment

UNHCR's operations in CAR expanded rapidly in the fourth quarter of 2009 due to the influx of some 22,500 Congolese refugees from the DRC. Despite limits on access to certain areas, UNHCR worked closely with the authorities and other NGO partners to alleviate the suffering of people of concern.

Partners	
Implementing partners	
Government: <i>Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés</i>	
NGOs: <i>Association des Femmes Juristes, Caritas, Danish Refugee Council, Echelle, International Medical Corps, Medical Emergency Relief International, International, Triangle International</i>	
Operational partners	
Government: Ministries of Health, Justice, Interior Security, Agriculture; the Prime Minister's Office	
Others: <i>Bureau intégré des Nations Unies pour la consolidation de la paix en République centrafricaine (BINUCA), Croix-Rouge française, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, BINUCA, WHO</i>	

Budget, income and expenditure in Central African Republic | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	14,420,355	4,501,187	18,921,542
Income from contributions ¹	7,683,419	2,330,600	10,014,020
Other funds available	1,463,303	1,117,798	2,581,101
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	9,146,723	3,448,398	12,595,121

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN			
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>			
National legal framework	23,476	0	23,476
National administrative framework	0	37,296	37,296
Policies towards forced displacement	0	37,296	37,296
Prevention of displacement	0	206,576	206,576
Prevention of statelessness	0	90,383	90,383
Co-operation with partners	6,131	49,317	55,448
Subtotal	29,606	420,869	450,475
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>			
Reception conditions	12,559	0	12,559
Registration and profiling	360,875	333,027	693,902
Fair and efficient status determination	22,755	0	22,755
Individual documentation	104,315	0	104,315
Civil status documentation	725	17,016	17,742
Subtotal	501,229	350,044	851,272

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>			
Effects of armed conflict	0	37,375	37,375
Law enforcement	167,166	84,893	252,059
Community security management system	50,018	0	50,018
Gender-based violence	53,178	317,141	370,319
Protection of children	55,332	0	55,332
Freedom of movement	27,660	37,296	64,957
Non-arbitrary detention	33,638	0	33,638
Access to legal remedies	0	170,206	170,206
Subtotal	386,992	646,912	1,033,904
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>			
Nutrition	171,697	0	171,697
Water	50,440	0	50,440
Shelter and other infrastructure	2,001,916	271,077	2,272,993
Basic domestic and hygiene items	1,440,939	91,079	1,532,018
Primary health care	170,639	0	170,639
HIV and AIDS	39,772	35,450	75,222
Education	266,907	35,450	302,357
Sanitation services	69,786	0	69,786
Services for groups with specific needs	38,611	61,536	100,147
Subtotal	4,250,705	494,591	4,745,296
<i>Community participation and self-management</i>			
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	195,254	94,813	290,067
Community self-management and equal representation	49,046	0	49,046
Camp management and coordination	249,022	0	249,022
Self-reliance and livelihoods	232,547	118,847	351,394
Subtotal	725,868	213,660	939,528
<i>Durable solutions</i>			
Durable solutions strategy	50,705	0	50,705
Voluntary return	2,097	0	2,097
Resettlement	183,839	0	183,839
Subtotal	236,640	0	236,640
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>			
Supply chain and logistics	1,459,306	836,431	2,295,737
Programme management, coordination and support	567,746	355,160	922,906
Subtotal	2,027,052	1,191,591	3,218,643
Instalments to implementing partners	841,574	130,582	972,156
Other objectives	147,055	150	147,205
Total	9,146,723	3,448,398	12,595,121

¹ Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities - mandate-related" (NAM) reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.