

HDPN Progress Snapshot

This document is produced as a background document for the practitioners' workshop on strengthening collaboration across humanitarian, development and peacebuilding sectors. This document serves to provide a baseline snapshot of in-country progress towards strengthening the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. All data is based on self-reporting from members of the Humanitarian Country Team/UN Country Team.

Operational Context:

Despite ongoing UN-backed efforts to stabilize the security situation in the Central African Republic (CAR), the landlocked country's humanitarian situation remains very preoccupying, and since 2016, has continued to significantly deteriorate. A restive calm remains prevalent in the capital city of Bangui, and while the peak of extreme violence has generally decreased, local conflicts arising from inter-communal tensions, clashes between armed groups and arbitrary attacks on civilians remain a grave cause for concern across interior areas and in the country's hinterlands. One of the main consequences of the repeated pattern of cyclical violence is the large-scale forced displacement of civilian populations—most fleeing their homes and communities often without food and basic livelihood amenities—as the wave of violence advances, and as local and subnational conflict systems widen and sometimes collide. Over 870 000 of the CAR's total population of 5.1 million people are either currently internally displaced (IDPs) or seeking refuge in neighbouring countries like Cameroon and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Concurrently, more than half of the country's population continues to be dependent on humanitarian aid, against the backdrop of a flattening international funding response to CAR's repeated humanitarian appeals, and projections of further increment in unmet humanitarian needs, in the absence of robust and decisive action to immediately reverse the trend of violence, reduce human rights violations and curb the tide of impunity.

I. Collective Outcomes

Under newly elected President Touadera, the CAR's post-transition government (GoCAR) recognized quite quickly in 2016 that for the current transition from conflict to be effective, a systematic focus on delivering progress against a commonly agreed set of priorities is essential. At GoCAR's behest, the World Bank, the United Nations, and the European Union joint forces to conduct a [Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment \(RPBA\)](#) in September 2016 covering a five-year period (2017 – 2021), with the aim of better aligning partnerships and approaches in the area of post-conflict recovery in support of the government's efforts. The widely consultative RPBA process¹ focused on the CAR's concerns through the prism of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus from the onset and the national [Peace building and Recovery Programme](#) (RCPCA: 2017-2021) that emerged—with the significant involvement of CAR's humanitarian and development partners under the leadership of the DSRSG/RC/HC—provides a long-term framework for addressing the root causes of crisis, and

¹ The 2016 Recovery and Peace-building Assessment (RPBA) provided a joint and inclusive cross-sectoral analysis of the crisis in CAR. Considerable efforts were taken to consolidate the imperatives of both scope and depth in the data collection methodology, and in process of needs identification and prioritization. Consultations were held with grassroots populations, and at the meso and macro-levels; with humanitarian, development and peace actors, and their perspectives integrated into the final outcome document.

coherently articulates the country’s critical early recovery and peace-building needs through three broadly shared collective outcomes: (i) Peace, security and reconciliation processes are supported; (ii) the social contract between the State and the population is renewed and better access provided for basic social amenities; (iii) economic recovery is enhanced across the country and productive sectors boosted. In addition, the RCPCA architecture converges with the NWOV by leveraging the comparative advantages of Technical and Financial Partners such as the World Bank and the EU in specific coordination areas where they each possess established capacities and strengths.

CAR’s Collective Outcomes, and the alignment of International partners in the RCPCA architecture based on their comparative advantages



II. Shared Vision and National Ownership:

There is a recognized need for stronger collaboration among humanitarian, development and peace actors. All agencies, clustered in the HCT and UNCT, are also beginning to appropriate the need for stronger nexus mindset, instead of working in silos. There is a clear sense of momentum towards synergy, with regular joint meetings between HCT, UNCT, the SRSG and senior leadership within the peacekeeping mission. The recent recruitment of a humanitarian-development-peace senior specialist through a World Bank – United Nations cost-sharing arrangement further strengthens this commitment and shared vision.

Furthermore, the CAR’s National Recovery and Peace-building Plan (RCPCA) enjoys solid national ownership and was anchored on a truly inclusive RPBA process in which **14,000** people were directly consulted (in bilateral meetings, thematic & sectoral workshops), and **1970** households reached through municipal and communal surveys. Further consultations were held with experts as well as with representatives from the civil society, private sector, technical and financial partners (TFPs), and government. All **16** prefectures in the country were covered, and the outcome document was presented to the CAR’s Council of Ministers on September 09, 2016, and tabled before the country’s National Assembly on September 16, and Oct 26, 2016 respectively.

III. Joint analysis:

The RCPCA secretariat, under the ministry of planning, serves as a central rallying point for available data from both development partners and UNCT. A comprehensive database is consequently under construction. Yet technical and financial partners (TFPs) equally continue to hold their respective data. The multidimensional integrated stabilization mission has also facilitated the development of a collective sense of needs and conflict drivers. In this regard, conflict and humanitarian/development context analyses from both the UN Mission and the UNCT speak /HCT speak to each other. The RC-HC for instance, also serves as the Deputy special representative of the Secretary General, with the rank of an ASG. This architecture is permissive to joint analysis, on evolving security contexts, and joint crisis response frameworks exist where principals from both the UNCT/ and the Mission come together to coordinate response to crisis.

IV. Joint planning/ Joined Up Programming:

At an International donor's conference in Brussels on November 17, 2016, more than 2 billion dollars was earmarked for the RCPCA process covering the period 2017-2021. As a framework conducive for **collective outcomes**, the RCPCA provides an excellent basis for Joined up planning and coherence across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and recognizes that sustainable recovery and peacebuilding in CAR require effective integration of the broader international support across the full humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) spectrum to meet the three goals of: (i) promoting peace, stability and reconciliation, (ii) enhancing a renewed social contract and better access to basic services, and (iii) advancing economic recovery across the country. The existing sectoral tools remain relevant. In addition, the RCPCA process has evolved a set of tools at the operational level to capture the impact of the recovery process (transitional indicators) at sectoral levels, and strategic monitoring indicators, to provide a strategic overview (nationally) of where the recovery and peace-building process is headed.

Key instruments in CAR like the HRP, UNDAF+, and the Integrated Strategic Framework were drafted to speak to each other and are aligned with overall RCPCA vision. The new UNDAF for instance, has the potential of rallying key UN priorities related to addressing vulnerability and risks, serving as an important bridge between the humanitarian strategy and the RCPCA, with the formulation of measurable specific collective outcomes. The RCPCA process equally envisions the establishment of "compact"-like arrangements, to support the implementation of its pillars.

All of these frameworks have paved the way for truly co-designed and jointly delivered-programming. For example, the « [Plan Opérationnel pour la stabilisation de Bambari](#) » (POSIB) is an example of how to operationalize the nexus in a specific geographic location (area based programming) on the basis of a common assessment of the needs and needed responses. The plan is the was established in response to a flare up in conflict. Humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding actors worked in a concerted effort in the area with regard to (respectively); the need for basic social services; durable solutions for IDPs; and the need to restore government presence including justice and security service.

Joint planning and programming between humanitarian and development actors is also occurring at the sectoral level. Specifically, In accordance with the SG directive on Durable Solutions, UNHCR and UNDP have joined forces in CAR to develop a national strategy which is now being taken forward at Government level. The two agencies have also developed an action plan for 2018 with partners which seeks to mobilize all UN agencies and partners.

V. Leadership and Coordination:

The RCPCA is a multi-stakeholder national framework with an inclusive architecture that is expected to be further deepened to more regularly capture subnational contributions. In terms of leadership, mindful of the need for collective action, the National Plan was also enshrined in a Mutual Accountability Framework committing both government and international partners, including the World Bank, to work together towards these objectives and to implement the outcome of the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016. Key to the success of these structures, is the need to ensure that there is a capacity to constantly mainstream the voices of affected populations as agents of change in analysis and planning. There is now broad-based recognition that the only viable way of reducing vulnerability and strengthening resilience is by working with affected populations to support their capacities and ensure that they are at the core of planning and programming, and that they are fully reached by the peace-dividends.

VI. Dashboard on Current Funding and Financing Flows to CAR

Recipient country
Central African Republic

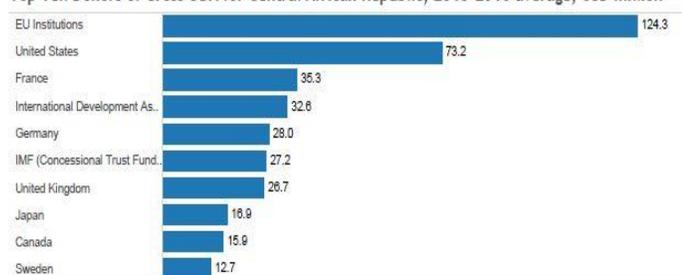
Receipts for Central African Republic

	2014	2015	2016
Net ODA (USD million)	611.0	488.7	499.7
Net ODA/GNI (%)	36.7	30.6	28.4
Gross ODA (USD million)	622.9	504.8	524.2
Bilateral share (gross ODA) (%)	46.1	55.4	49.5
Total net receipts (USD million)	642.5	485.6	486.7

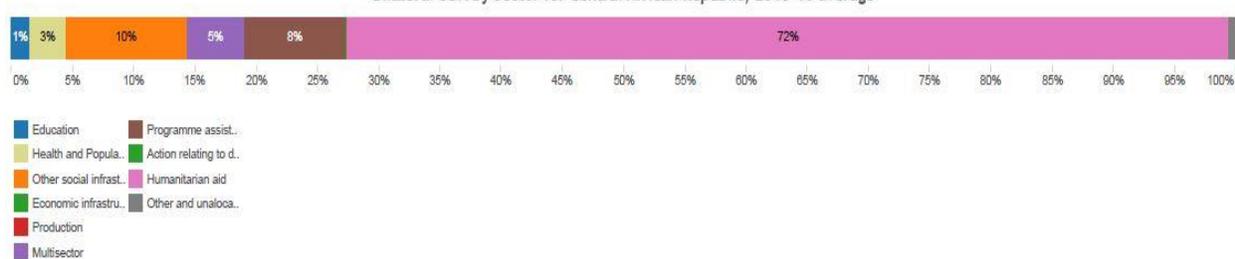
For reference

	2014	2015	2016
Population (million)	4.5	4.5	4.6
GNI per capita (Atlas USD)	340.0	360.0	370.0

Top Ten Donors of Gross ODA for Central African Republic, 2015-2016 average, USD million



Bilateral ODA by Sector for Central African Republic, 2015-16 average



Source: OECD - DAC; <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/aid-at-a-glance.htm>

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