

Mapping of Resources and Gaps for Peacebuilding in the Central African Republic

Working Draft

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United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO)



Executive Summary

In resolution A/RES/60/180, the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) was mandated to bring together all relevant actors to marshal resources and to advise on and propose integrated strategies for post conflict peace building and recovery. The same document recognized that support from the Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO) could include gathering and analyzing information related to the availability of financial resources.

This mapping exercise offers details on the resources and gaps for peacebuilding in Central African Republic (CAR). This exercise should assist the country-specific meetings in the elaboration of an integrated peacebuilding strategy, and contribute to improved resource mobilization and coordination of the international community's support to the country.

The document consists of two distinct parts. Part 1 describes the economic environment, the main plans and frameworks and related resource mobilization efforts and gaps. Part II gives an assessment of gaps related to various peacebuilding areas as well as suggestions for support. Projects are listed in annex, with frequent references throughout the document.

This document was prepared with inputs from the United Nations System including BONUCA and UNDP-CAR, as well as Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom and the European Commission*.

* Information sources can be found at the end of the document

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Background

The Government of the Central African Republic and the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) have recently agreed on the following priorities for peacebuilding in the country: 1) Security Sector Reform; 2) Good Governance and the Rule of Law; and 3) the establishment of development Poles. This document aims at mapping ongoing and planned activities in each of the three priorities, thereby highlighting programmatic and funding gaps and providing possible ideas for the PBC to bring together all relevant actors to marshal resources.

In addition to the three priorities outlined above, the PBC has highlighted the crucial importance of achieving progress in the country's national reconciliation process, through the holding of successful Inclusive Political Dialogue (IPD). The IPD is scheduled to take place in Bangui in December 2008. The successful conclusion of the IPD could result in an improved security situation and political context, setting the stage

for transparent and free elections in 2010. This would also provide for the necessary conducive environment for sustainable development leading to long-term peace consolidation.

The Central African Republic faces a large array of challenges in the political, security and economic recovery spheres. The government has developed plans and strategies with the support of the international community. In order to add value and support the Government's efforts to stabilize the country, respond to threats to peace and create the conditions for development and human security, the engagement by the Peacebuilding Commission will be prioritized, sequenced and coordinated with ongoing national and international initiatives. This document constitutes a useful tool to that effect.

OVERVIEW OF RESOURCES

I.1 Domestic Resources

A) Macroeconomic environment

The Central African Republic* (CAR) had the fifth slowest growth rate in Sub-Saharan Africa between 1996 and 2005 (less than 0.85% per annum). Real GDP growth was almost nil in 2000-2002 and fell to -4.6% in 2003. 67% of CAR citizens live below the absolute poverty line of \$1 a day.

Economic performance has improved since 2004. Real GDP grew by 4.2% in 2007, exports increased and inflation was kept low, creating a more favorable environment for recovery. Growth was expected to reach 3 1/2% (IMF estimate) in 2008, but this may be negatively impacted, also in 2009, by the international economic and financial downturn.

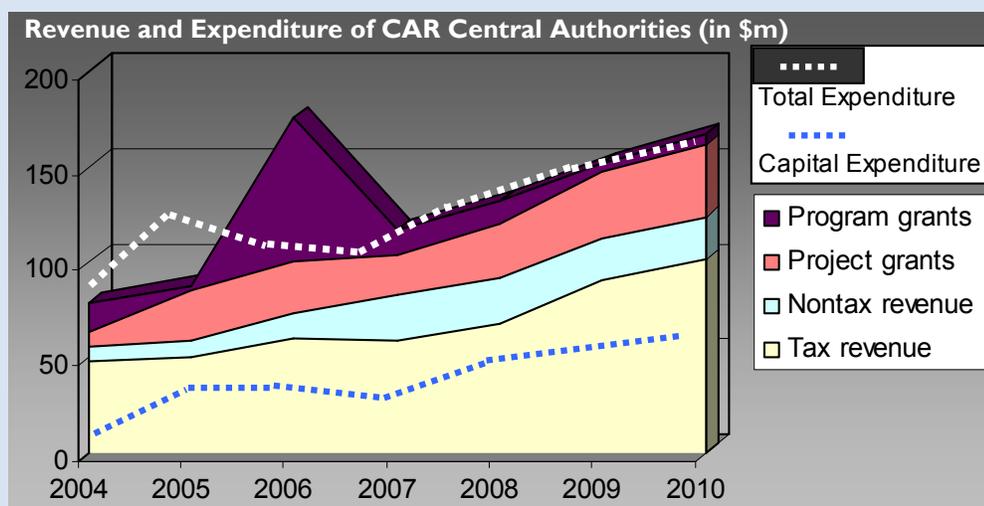
The authorities are also making progress on structural reforms, including reforms of the

tax and customs administration, as well as measures to improve governance and transparency (IMF). As a result, fiscal revenue increased steadily from 2004 to 2008, while government payroll decreased.

Yet the fiscal situation remains precarious due to growing expenditure in the security sector and poverty reduction priorities, and to the need to settle salary arrears in the public sector.

Therefore, deterioration of the fiscal balance is to be expected in 2008-2009. Overall, the CAR central authorities revenue collection capacity remains low.

The Poverty Reduction Growth Facility (PRGF) 2007-2009 intends to strengthen the government's budgetary policy through further reform of fiscal administration, control of expenditure, and reduction of state-owned bank accounts.



B) *Domestic Private Resources*

Private sector activity is weak in the Central African Republic. The productive sector is dominated by subsistence agriculture, forestry, fishing and herding, which together account for more than half of the country's GDP. Exports rely on diamonds and commodities. Industrial firms fail to expand due to the difficulty of doing business, lack of access to a basic and inclusive financial market, poor infrastructure and a landlocked situation.

The lack of an appropriate business environment is an obstacle for recovery. The CAR ranks 180th out of 181 in the World Bank's *Doing Business* report for 2009. Several factors explain for this poor performance, such as excessive regulation; poor governance; judicial insecurity; weakness of the financial system; and insecurity. The government aims to promote the role of the private sector, notably by improving regulations and laws and reinforcing capacities of the Ministry of Commerce and commercial tribunals.

Few households have disposable income that can be channeled toward savings. Since 1985, increase in income was very low, while they more than doubled in Sub-Saharan Africa.

C) *Debt Relief*

In September 2007, the country reached the Decision Point of the enhanced Heavily

Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative with a view to benefiting from a \$823 million debt write-off. The authorities consequently restarted debt servicing. Yet the CAR has not yet reached Completion Point for full debt relief.

Another challenge is to reduce the domestic debt burden, estimated at 23% of GDP, mostly due to public sector salary arrears. A detailed plan to tackle domestic debt was prepared and presented by the Minister of Finance and Budget on 27 November 2008.

In its intervention in front of the PBC on 8 October 2008, the Government suggested that the PBC could be of assistance in pleading the cause of the country with the Bretton Woods institutions and creditors. A recent GA resolution on debt (Res. 62/186) also stressed the need to continue efforts in helping post-conflict countries. In this context, international partners are supporting efforts by the government of CAR. In 2007, the World Bank funded \$82m to clear debt arrears. The EC supports the reduction of arrears through the RAMICA programme (€19.1m—ongoing). The 10th European Development Fund (EDF) indicative programme foresees budget support for €34m for 2009-2013. The African Development Bank provided \$23.5m for arrears payment. Finally, the Paris Club also cancelled \$9.9 million in debt.

1.2 External Resources

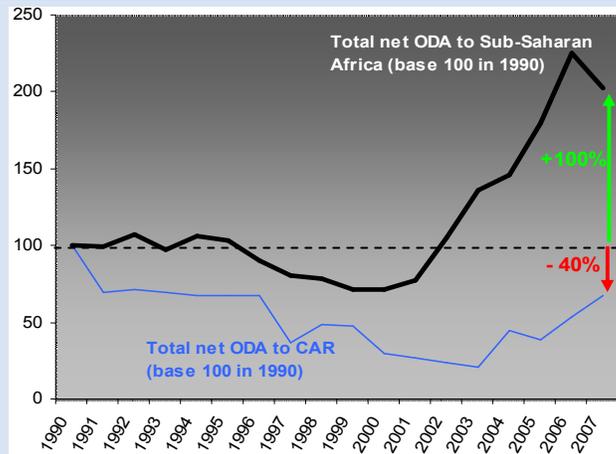
A) Aid Flows

While the CAR is rich in agricultural, water and mineral resources, it is one of the world's least developed countries, ranked 171st out of 177 countries on the Human Development Index (HDI) in 2007/08. ODA levels have been adversely affected by the crises and persistent instability of the past decades. From \$ 200 million before the mid-1990s, ODA fell to \$ 37 million in 2002 (OECD-DAC data). The donor base remains

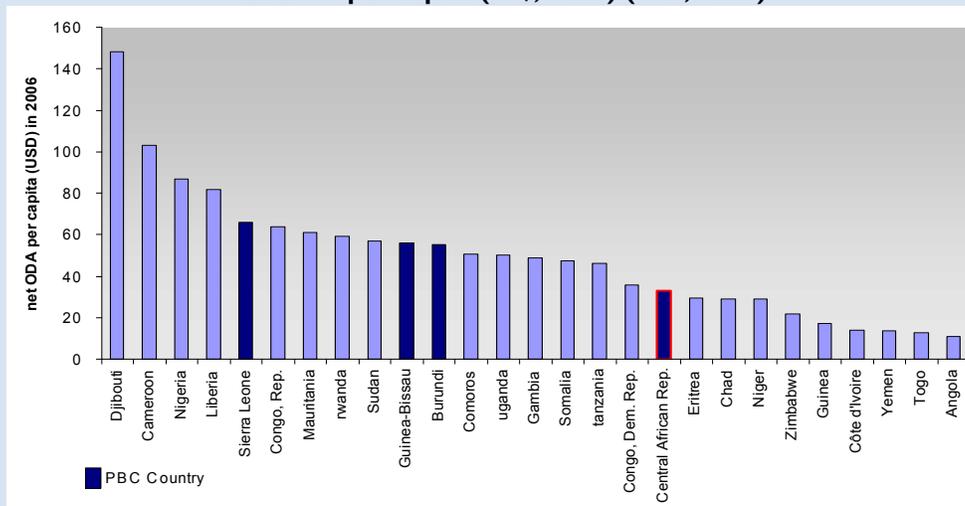
extremely limited, as aid (including non-ODA) is provided by three donors that account for over 50% of total net ODA. This, however, does not exclude risks of aid fragmentation (table page 15). With \$33 per capita in ODA in 2006, the CAR is below average in Sub-Saharan Africa (Figure below).

Since 2005, the authorities have started addressing sources of fragility and instability and ODA has increased to \$133.8 million in 2006. The main partners of the Central African Republic have stepped up their support in 2007 and 2008:

Evolution of ODA Flows (1990-2007)



Net ODA per capita (in \$, 2006) (in %, 2006)



- EC support, in the 9th European Development Fund (EDF), focuses on transport and infrastructure, budgetary aid and institution-building. The current indicative program under the 10th EDF (2008-2013, €137m) focuses on Development Hubs, and a substantial amount is earmarked for budget support.
- UN activities in the CAR have steadily increased since 2004. UNDP-CAR continued to expand in 2007, with programme expenditures of \$20.3m — over twice as much as in 2004. Funding has stepped in 2008 including with the PBF (\$10m), the Common Humanitarian Fund and the Emergency Response Fund, as detailed in the following paragraphs.
- France provides support for security sector reform, rule of law and governance programs mainly, which included in 2008 significant technical assistance.
- A Joint Interim Strategy Note was prepared by the World Bank and AfDB in 2007, on the basis of which the AfDB announced (15 October 2008) that further support would be brought for the economic reform program for 2009-2010.

Yet the possible negative impact of the international financial and economic downturn could exert a negative impact on aid in 2009-2010.

B) Humanitarian Assistance

A mid-year review for the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) was prepared in June 2008. \$114m are needed for 2008, and \$71m had been committed by June 2008. This amount increased to \$106m in December 2008, or more than 9/10th of funding requirements (see graph below). New resources for humanitarian assistance have been provided in 2007-2008 by:

- The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) through 8 projects in 2008 totaling \$3.38 million in the areas of health, protection of IDPs, water & sanitation and support services.
- The Emergency Response Fund, with \$5.78 m in funding in 2007.
- A Common Humanitarian Fund, with \$2.1m in resources mainly provided by the Netherlands and Ireland. 17 projects were funded so far in the areas of health, education, food security and recovery.

These activities and funding mechanisms highlight the important share of humanitarian aid in the CAR. As early recovery needs increase in the absence of enhanced donor support, further coordination will be needed to implement peacebuilding strategies.

CAR Consolidated Appeal (CAP) 2008



C) Peacebuilding Fund

\$10 million from the Peacebuilding Fund was allocated to CAR after the country was declared eligible by the Secretary-General.

The Priority Plan, finalized in June 2008, identified three priority areas on the basis of which projects are being selected by the National Steering Committee:

(I) *Security Sector Reform, including DDR*: the PBF will target areas identified during the National Seminar on SSR (April 2008), including reform in the police and penal administration; cantonment and disarmament of ex-combatants, demobilization and reintegration; and redeployment of security forces outside the capital.

(II) *Good Governance*: the PBF supports the democratization of public life, enhanced inclusiveness of the population in the administration's work, and local development. The PBF identified the promotion of decentralization of the public administration as the sub-sector requiring the most funds within this priority.

(III) PBF funding also supports the *Revitalization of Communities affected by Conflict*, for the reinforcement of inter-community social cohesion; the resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees; professional training and the promotion of youth employment.

9 Projects selected by the National Steering Committee (12/11/08)	Cost
1 Protection, Prevention of Future Recruitments, Demobilization and Economic Reintegration (UNICEF)	\$2M
2 Dialogue and reconciliation (UNESCO)	\$0.4M
3 Community radios (UNESCO)	\$0.4M
4 Training and insertion of youth (UNDP)	\$0.4M
5 Support to women leaders in conflict zones (UNDP / UNIFEM)	\$0.4M
6 Autonomy of women affected by conflict (UNFPA)	\$0.7M
7 Reinsertion, Revitalization of Communities and Youth (FAO)	\$0.3M
8 Socio-economic recovery of populations affected by conflict (FAO)	\$0.3M
9 Professional training centers in the regions (UNESCO)	\$0.4M
<u>Support to Inclusive political dialogue from Emergency Window</u>	<u>\$0.9M</u>

The Steering Committee is co-chaired by the Minister of Planning and the UN SRSG, with members from the UN, the donor community and civil society.

PBSO fielded a mission in CAR in July 2008 to help a rapid deployment of PBF activities and a Steering Committee was established.

By October 2008, 67 project proposals had been received and 11 were declared eligible by the Steering Committee.

On 12 November 2008, 9 PBF projects (table above) were selected—they are described in detail in the complete project lists that follow. Two additional UNHCR projects are also being considered.

More information, including the interim priority plan, are available on the PBF website (www.unpbf.org).

Support to the Inclusive Political Dialogue

\$0.8m were allocated through the Peacebuilding Fund's "emergency window" in October 2007 to support the organization of the Inclusive Political Dialogue in the CAR. Through this arrangement, the PBF resources were used to fund the work of the Dialogue Preparatory Committee from January to April 2008.

The Preparatory Committee prepared a comprehensive report, which mapped the dialogue preparatory process, and proposed an agenda for the dialogue and its possible outcomes. PBF funds have also been used for organizing three meetings of the Follow-up Committee to the Libreville Comprehensive Peace Agreement held in Libreville in August, September and October 2008.

The balance of resources for this emergency window project could be used to provide financial support for the participants during the Inclusive Political Dialogue meetings in December 2008.

D) Plans, Frameworks & Round Table

CAR PRSP 2008-2010

A Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) for 2008-2010 was prepared in 2007. The poverty reduction strategy focuses on the following four pillars:

(i) *Restore security, consolidate peace and prevent conflict.* Initiatives are based on the following four strategic priority areas: a) Reinforcing the human and equipment capacity of the Defense and Security Forces (DSF); b) Reform, restructuring, regional reorganization and participative and coordinated transformation of the security sector; c) Sub-regional security, preventing the proliferation of light and small caliber weapons and d) Re-establishing and developing trust between the population and Security and Defense forces.

(ii) *Promote good governance & rule of law.* The PRSP strategic areas include: a) the promotion of a culture of democracy and peace; b) restoring the rule of law; c) community participation; d) improving and providing quality public services; e) the stabilization of public finances; f) creation of secondary Development Hubs as a basis for local development; and g) gender equality and equity.

(iii) *Rebuild and diversify the economy.* Operational initiatives will focus on the

following areas: a) Reinforcement of the institutional framework and capacities for formulating management policies and implementation; and b) Infrastructure rehabilitation and service provision.

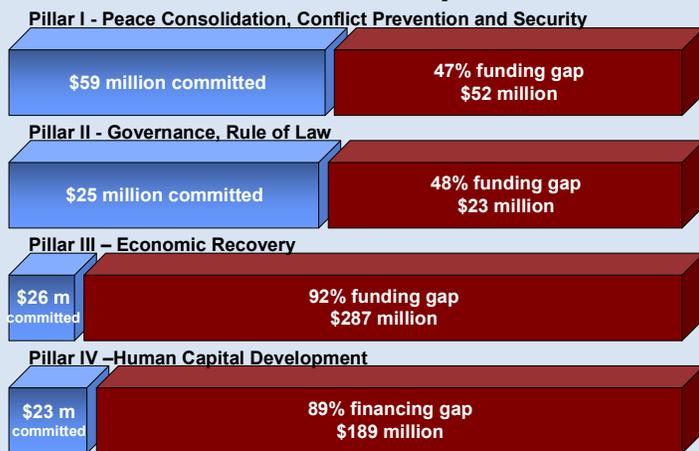
(iv) *Develop human capital*, through social service provision on health, nutrition and education. The government’s employment strategy is based on developing: a) self-employment and income generating activities, b) labor intensive work, and c) promotion of employment in the private sector.

October 2007 Round Table

The PRSP served as the basis for discussion at the Round Table held in Brussels in October 2007, organized by the EC with UNDP and the World Bank. The objectives of the Brussels Round Table were four-fold:

- (i) Continue the dialogue with the donor community initiated in Brussels in June 2007, with the presentation by the Government of the 2008-2010 PRSP ;
- (ii) Mobilize the resources needed to overcome the funding gap for the PRSP

PRSP –Commitment Gap

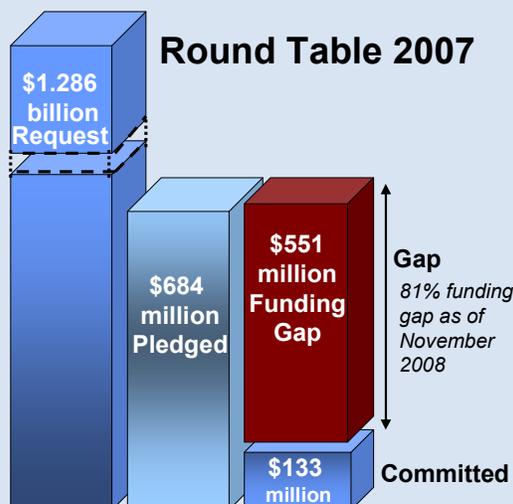


Priority Action Plan (PAP);

(iii) Agree on the mechanisms for monitoring and managing aid, following the spirit of the Paris Declaration and recent policies of donors for development aid, and

(iv) Enlarge the community of donors, strengthen

collaboration and harmonization.



\$684 million was pledged at the Round Table and the months that followed. Requirements were estimated by the government and UN at \$1.28 billion. By November 2008, according to the Ministry of Planning, 19% of the pledges recorded (\$133 million out of \$684 million), had been converted to

financing agreements - a five-point increase from the 14% observed by the 2008 mid-year review of the results of the Round Table.

UNDAF 2007-2011

The UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2007-2011 is based on the outcome of the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and consultations with government, financial and technical partners, donors and civil society. It provides an integrated UN system response to national priorities and needs, including national strategies such as the PRSP, within the framework of the MDGs.

The UNDAF identified three priorities: I) the strengthening of democratic governance and respect of human rights; II) post-conflict recovery and fight against poverty; and III) the fight against HIV/AIDS.

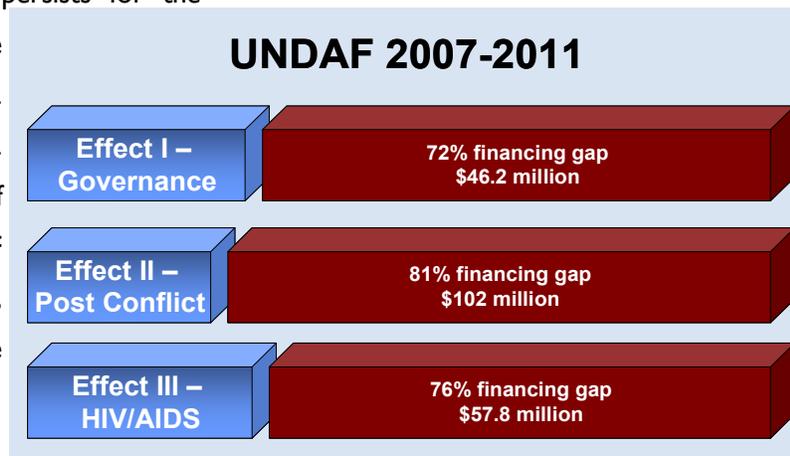
A significant financing gap persists for the implementation of the UNDAF in all three effects. (see illustration below). However, no assessment of the funding for UNDAF effects was made since 2007, and this exercise should be made in early 2009.

Annex- Aid information Management

Jointly with donors, and supported by UNDP, the Government started setting up a Development Assistance Database (DAD). The main objective of the DAD in CAR is to serve as a reliable source of information on donors' humanitarian and development contributions, as well as to support the Government in effectively managing development assistance and promoting the accountable and transparent use of resources.

It will also support result-based management, allowing the government to track project benchmarks and indicators.

Aid Information Management Systems in post-conflict situations strengthen national ownership for the management, coordination, and transparency of international assistance. These databases can also offer significant potential in terms of practical information for the PBC, while supporting the implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.



PRIORITY AREAS

PRIORITY AREAS : SUPPORT BY BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL PARTNERS

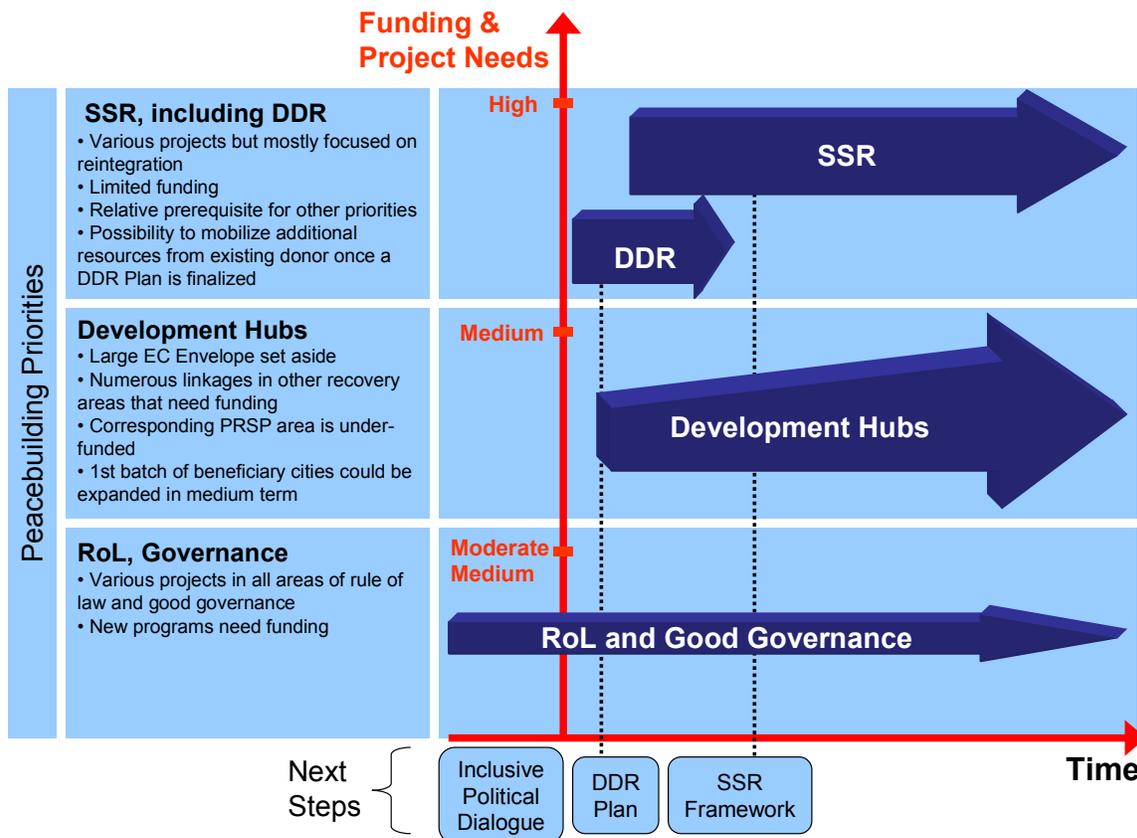
Priority Areas (indicative)	Multilateral Partners (\$M)											Bilateral Partners (\$M)								
	World Bank	AfDB	BONUCA	ERF	CHF	EC	PBF	OIF	UNDP	African Union	Belgium	Canada	China	France	Germany	Ireland	Japan	Netherlands	United States	
1. Security Sector Reform																				
Capacity Building for Security Forces including equipment and training																				
Security Sector Reform																				
DDR																				
2. Good Governance and the Rule of Law																				
Good governance, Public Finance																				
Strengthening the Rule of Law																				
Human Rights, Gender, Democracy, Civil Society																				
3. Revitalization of the Economy and Services																				
Development Hubs																				
Water and Sanitation																				
Basic Infrastructure																				
Private sector, agriculture, mining and forests																				
Employment																				

XXXX	>10M
XXX	\$5-10 M
XX	\$1-5 M
X	<\$1M

* Multi-country programs
** Food aid

PRIORITY AREAS : PROJECT AND FUNDING GAPS

OVERVIEW



The Mapping of funding & projects, summarized in the following pages, provides an exhaustive overview of the peacebuilding initiatives in the CAR. On this basis, the following general remarks can be made:

1. DDR is a priority and depends on the successful completion of the Inclusive Political Dialogue as well as the preparation of a DDR Plan. Existing donors would then likely step-up their support.
2. SSR is still in its early stages and support and follow-up are needed for the implementation of the recommendations of the Seminar and the preparation of a SSR Framework.
3. Rule of Law and Governance projects are a

long term endeavor, which translates in a reasonable number of ongoing activities; several recently launched initiatives could be supported and coordination could be enhanced.

The Development Poles approach will bring significant EC resources which will not, however, cover the full cost of the project. Further international support will be needed for complementary activities and implementation of a second phase, to broaden the scope of Development Poles.

Overall, all three priorities need funding and project support; they can be approached in parallel, although a certain sequencing is needed, as illustrated in the above graph.

PRIORITY AREA I: SECURITY SECTOR REFORM

Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration (DDR)

Plan - There is no DDR plan to date in the CAR. A national DDR Program will be prepared for the follow-up to the Libreville Comprehensive Peace Agreements and on the basis of the Inclusive Political Dialogue.

Resources - Only limited resources are currently mobilized for DDR. It appears however that several existing partners of the CAR may be able to bring in additional resources after the DDR Plan is finalized. The UNDP will support the preparation of national DDR and recovery program. The World Bank is also considering drawing on Trust Fund resources to consolidate programs on reintegration of ex-combatants.

Projects/ Programs - Project gaps are significant for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants. Amongst the ongoing programs and projects, an initiative on Security for Development Reintegration (project #21) is still ongoing (France, Ireland, UNDP). Japan funds a Small Arms Control and Reduction project (#22, \$1.9m). Furthermore, UNICEF has recently obtained support from the PBF National Steering Committee on a \$2m project (#25) for the protection, prevention of recruitment for children, demobilization and economic reintegration.

Suggestions - The proposed formulation of a DDR program is likely to entail several phases, which could include: (i) Preparatory DDR Phase; (ii) Sensitization Operations; (iii) Regrouping, Identification, Verification; (iv) Cantonment; (v) Disarmament and Demobilization; and (vi) Reintegration of ex-combatants. On this basis,

- Certain sensitization operations could be supported immediately;
- Lessons from a regional program (project #23) could be used for drafting DDR Program.
- Development Hubs could include reinsertion activities (in the context of initiatives under preparation, including projects #59 to #70);
- Other activities linked to economic recovery such as community micro-projects (as contained in project #21) could also be replicated and adapted for certain reintegration and community development.

Security Sector Reform (SSR)

Plans— 1) A *SSR Seminar* was held on 14-18 April 2008 in the Central African Republic. The Government endorsed a two-year reform plan and a Sectoral Committee was set up. The UNDP and the EC committed, at the end of the Seminar, to support SSR and set up a team of experts to finalize a global strategy and promote its implementation. International partners have started to put together the expert team and the necessary resources. Since then, the implementation of the operational conclusions has incurred delays.

2) A *White Paper* on the restructuring of the defense forces, training and equipment of defense and security forces was also prepared.

3) A draft *Law on Military Programming* for 2009-2013 was submitted to Parliament.

Resources - Support is provided mainly by France for military and security cooperation, the European Commission and the United States. The PBF priority plan also identifies SSR as its first area of intervention. Proposed support by the PBF includes restructuring and training, involving all segments of the security sector, notably the FACA, the national gendarmerie, national police, customs officers, certain non-state actors, judiciary and penitentiary administration, intelligence services, and protection of natural resources administration. Additional resources after a successful Inclusive Political Dialogue will be needed beyond PBF allocations (which amounts to \$4m for Security Sector Reform out of \$10m in total for the current tranche).

Projects/ Programs - The Government is engaged in restructuring, training and supporting logistics for the FACA and Gendarmerie (projects #9 and #14). The EC and France contribute to the new MICOPAX (# 5, #7). The EC is also developing a pension scheme to facilitate retirement in the military (# 3) and preparing for the clearing of some salary arrears, thereby paving the way for a sustainable SSR process. BONUCA provides training seminars to the military, Ecole de Gendarmerie and the National Police Academy (#2). In addition, Germany/GTZ will support the strengthening of police capacity (#15 for \$3.4m).

Suggestions - Several recommendations can be made for a credible, depoliticized SSR process:

- Based on the conclusions of the April 2008 SSR Seminar, funding could focus on i) Strengthening human resources; ii) Multi-ethnic recruitment; iii) Territorial reorganization; iv) Discipline in defense and security forces; and v) Training of personnel

and provision of appropriate equipment. Potential needs that emanated from the SSR Seminar are also listed in the “*National initiatives and support by the International Community to the development of a SSR*” Paper prepared for the PBC in October 2008. This list is reproduced in the table below.

- Accordingly, and as noted in the paper, the PBC could contribute to re-launching the process of operationalizing the conclusions of the SSR Seminar, notably by supporting the setting up of some of the pilot and support structures.
- Once it is addressed by the reform of the security forces, an equitable integration of former rebels could also be included in initiatives and supported by adequate resources from the international community.
- Overall, complementarity will be crucial in the context of scarce resources for SSR. Renovation projects should complement existing support (project #5, #13) to build or renovate barracks and equip the armed forces, police or customs. Similarly, additional resources for training should aim to complement existing support in the armed forces (#10, #16 to 18), police and gendarmerie (#2, #11).
- Finally, linkages should be drawn with other priority areas: 1) with Rule of Law and Good Governance projects (#38 to #42); and 2) with Development Hubs, for which improved security in the country is an important factor for success.

Ministries	Entity	Potential Needs (Source: CAR CSM 10/08)
Defense	FACA / Gendarmerie	Construction of barracks; Payment of pensions and salary arrears ; Training and gear ; equipment (non lethal)
Interior	Police	Training and gear ; infrastructure
	Water and Forests	Technical assistance; training and gear; infrastructure
	Customs	Training for capacity building; hardware (Radio, Vehicles...); strengthening of coordination with neighboring countries
Justice	Justice	Training for magistrates and local officials; training and office supplies; mixed prison control and support to reinsertion
Defense / Interior	Intelligence services	Basic training for managers and support to reorganization ; training and hardware; support for recruitment
Other		Support to Parliament; strengthen gender mainstreaming ; support to media

PRIORITY AREA II: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND THE RULE OF LAW

Plans - 1) UNDAF's Axis I focuses on the Reinforcement of Democratic Governance and Respect of Human Rights.

2) PRSP Pillar 3 includes a key effect on “more effective democratic institutions and security”. In this regard, the CAR Government's poverty reduction strategy includes a focus on Governance & the Rule of Law – through programs geared to the strengthening of political and judicial governance, improvement of economic governance, extension of institutions and local management, participation and promotion of gender equality (See Government presentation to the PBC, 8 October 2008).

3) The judicial system overhaul builds on the recommendations of the October 2007 “Etats Généraux”, which focused on ways to develop a strategic framework regarding a Penal Code, Code of Military Justice, Labor Code and Commercial Court code.

Resources - Resource needs are high under UNDAF Axis I. They were specified in initial UNDAF documents, yet only 28% of funding under this axis was secured, leaving a \$46.2m financing gap. The PBF supports this area with an allocation of about \$3.4m in from the current funding tranche, which will help address urgent priorities.

Projects/ programs - Several projects are ongoing in the CAR with the main following activities:

1. UNDP supports the creation and strengthening of national capacities to implement the PRSP (project #33 for \$7.2m).
2. France funds the rehabilitation of macro-economic management capacities and public financial management (# 30, #31), and the Rule of Law (#40, \$2.1m until 2010).
3. The World Bank will assist budget support operations and public finance management (#36, \$4 to \$5m in 2008), which is done also through an EC \$7.3m envelope (#28).
4. The EC supports mediation and a major program with the Ministry of Justice and the Police (#39, \$13.5m).
5. The IMF and World Bank collaborate to improve governance in the CAR through transparency and better natural resource management.

Suggestions - The government highlighted needs in the following areas:

A) the *Judicial sector* for training, equipment and infrastructure, to complement existing projects (#39 to 42) for: (i) Development of a strategic framework and plan of action for the justice system; (ii) Specialized legal training; (iii) Establishment of a change management mechanism; (iv) Computerization of the criminal records Department; (v) Provision of training equipment to courts; and (vi) Specialized training for judicial and prison personnel.

B) *Civil Service*, to redefine the regulatory framework of the Civil Service, while encouraging the return of expatriate skills.

C) *State institutions*, the Constitutional Court, National Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, Haut Conseil de la Médiation, Haut Conseil de la Communication, which all require support according to the government. Part of the support should come through the new Democratic Governance framework (#34).

- In this regard, UNDP is looking to finance this Democratic Governance and Decentralization Program (#34, \$16.7m for 2008-2011). Funding is also needed for a program on strengthening the Rule of Law through support to the justice system and security, which illustrates how linkages with security objectives can be developed (see #42, \$12.15m required, including \$1.7m for 2008-2009).
- A World Bank project on Enhancing Governance and Economic Management Systems is under preparation its successful implementation and support could help the authorities to pave the way for HIPC completion.
- The newly established Permanent Anti-corruption Committee set-up in the Prime Minister's Office could be further supported.
- Governance in the extractive and forestry industries also require support for: 1) audit of the mining sector (IMF); 2) implementation of the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) (IMF/World Bank); 3) CAR to adhere and benefit from the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) initiative (up to €12.5m), as proposed by the EC to approach jointly governance and exports of certified wood.
- Regional initiatives to strengthen institutions could be further supported (#32).
- Finally, resources could be needed if the negotiation of a credible transitional justice mechanism takes place.

PRIORITY AREA III: DEVELOPMENT HUBS

Plans - The PRSP identifies Development Hubs as an implementation option, supported by the Government, to address spatial inequalities across all regions. The European Commission is supporting a multi sectoral project in a number of Development Hubs, which fall under PRSP pillar 3. Development Hubs consist in establishing secondary urban centers and immediate surroundings where socio-economic development will be boosted, infrastructures set up and minimal security services established to create an anchor for state authority in the regions.

Resources - Funding for Development Hubs requires extensive resources; PRSP Pillar 3 reflects financing needs in this area (the funding gap as of mid-2008 for the whole Pillar was nearly \$513m, or 78% of the remaining PRSP funding needs, as noted page 12). European Development Fund resources for Development Hubs includes: €40m to rehabilitate public services and build local governance capacity, €8m to rebuild the rural economy and €7m for micro-projects, as well as support to the transport sector (€9.5m). Other resources from the EC budget, such as the Non-State Actors & Local Authorities budget line are also being geared toward the hubs.

The Government noted (8 October 2008 statement to the PBC) that significant resources should be mobilized for the following sets of actions: 1) Strengthening of security, restoration or construction of basic infrastructure and essential public facilities; 2) Integrated regional development of agriculture; and 3) Strengthening of operational capacities and public services, and greater availability of basic social services. Short term priorities include the need to develop structures to accompany socio-economic development and to improve basic infrastructure.

Projects/ Programs - The implementation of Development Hubs will be starting gradually. Development Hubs are a cross-sectoral approach, which entails a large number of potential projects. They will have a local dimension by focusing on the regional areas of activity, which could include the North-West (Paoua, Batangafo/Kabo, Kaga Bandoro); North (Ndele, Bamingi); Center-West (Bouar, Bozoum, Bossangoa); and Center and South (Bambari, Bangassou, Mobaye, Sibut).

Development Hubs and the decentralization process are supported by efforts of the EC and World Bank to improve road networks and energy infrastructure (#61 to 63 and #83). The EC also supports capacity-building for local authorities in Development Hubs. Regional

programs also support municipal development through strengthening of democracy, governance and decentralization (# 77, multi-country support).

The World Bank plans to set up an Emergency Local Development project (\$8m, Board consideration early 2009) to support the Government's efforts.

Suggestions - Several areas could be supported in the context of the Development Hubs. Development Hubs can contribute to bringing early peace dividends, as their activities can start immediately after a successful Inclusive Political Dialogue:

- Priorities in the context of Development Hubs include the following (Government presentation to the PBC, 8 Oct. 2008): a) infrastructure to improve transportation networks; b) improving of the environment for the population, through sanitation, road -building, repair of secondary roads, low-cost housing; c) supply of electricity and water; d) education and health; and e) the agricultural sector.
- Support could be mobilized for the growth and sustainability of Development Hubs toward additional geographic areas. Gaps exist for the Eastern part of the country, which could be supported if additional resources are mobilized.
- As noted by the government (presentation to the PBC, 8 Oct. 2008), some projects could support the reorganization of management structures within communities, to ensure effective participation by populations at the grass-roots level. The EC intends to start such activities in 2009 (#69).
- Synergies should be sought between Development Hubs and actions aimed at restoring security and promoting good governance.
- Local development expertise could usefully support the Development Hubs (such as with UNCDF). At the decentralized level, low qualification of the administration in management and accounting and the lack of coordination represent a challenge for the elaboration and implementation of local development plans.
- Adequate legislation and policies are still needed for effective decentralization.

ANNEX

PROJECT / PROGRAM LIST

PRIORITY AREA I: SECURITY SECTOR REFORM & DDR

Priority I - A) Projects on strengthening the National Security Sector		France		Germany	
Funding	Project Title & Implementing Partners	Financial commitment / timeframe	Description	Engineering of Defense	Resources
Belgium	1 Support to the National Seminar on SSR CAR government	N/A (2008)	Expert on SSR/DDR, to co-organize the April 2008 National Seminar on SSR and monitor the implementation of the agreed chronogram.	8 Engineering of Defense Ministry of Defense	\$0.58m (2005-2009)
BONUCA	2 Training of gendarmes and police officers	N/A (ongoing)	BONUCA funds the training of gendarmes, gendarmie officers, air policemen and police inspectors. Capacity-building in police intelligence and deontology is actively promoted. Camp Kassai, Paoua, Bossangoa, Ecole de Gendarmerie and National Police Academy.	9 Support to the restructuring of Armed Forces	\$6.1m (2005-2009 renewed for 2009-2012)
EC	3 Clearing of Arrears FACA, Gendarmerie	N/A (2009) (10th EDF)	Facilitate integration of new recruits by clearing salary arrears of retired soldiers.	10 Training of armed forces Military Officer Initial Training School	\$2.2m (2005-2009 renewed for 2009-2012)
EC	4 Capacity Building for the Police	N/A (late 2008-2010)	Police component of a Justice Reform programme under preparation	11 Training of Gendarmerie Kolongo School	\$1.95m (2005-2009 renewed for 2009-2012)
FC Belgium	5 Building of Ndélé Barrack MICOPAX	Required funds: \$1.67m (€1.25m) 2009	Build Ndélé barrack for MICOPAX in the Bamingui-Bangoran district, which shall subsequently be handed over to the FACA The project is also applicable to Priority Area 3.	12 Logistics of armed forces FACA	\$3.1m (2005-2009 renewed for 2009-2012)
EC, UNDP	6 Support to SSR policy formulation CAR government	EC: \$2.2M (2008-2009)	Establishes a multidisciplinary team (8 experts) to assist the government in the formulation of policies related to SSR. This project is supported through the Instrument of stability.	13 Rehabilitation of police	\$1.94m* (2005-2009)
EC, France	7 Financing of FOMUC / MICOPAX CEMAC / Facility for Peace in Africa	(renewed yearly until 2010) EC: \$15M (2008)	Fund and equip the Multinational Force in CAR, whose mandate involves the reconstruction of armed forces through knowledge transfer, common patrols and the building of barracks.	14 Support to the restructuring of the Gendarmerie	\$4m (2005-2009 renewed for 2009-2012)
				15 Strengthening Police Capacity German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) / Direction Generale of the Police	Pledged: \$3.35 m (€2.5 m)

Provide Ministry of Defense with a permanent technical military advisor (rank of General Officer). Advisor supports the drafting of Law on Military Programming.

Support restructuring of Armed Forces by providing equipment and rehabilitating the chains of command. In addition to the permanent military advisor, experts are provided.

Provide counseling to Director of School of Initial Training of Military Officers (ESFOA) and complementary training in France and Africa for military officers. Two permanent military advisors and several experts are provided on demand.

Supports the director of Kolongo school. One permanent military advisor and several experts are provided on demand.

Provide counseling to logistic chain of armed forces. Two permanent military advisors and experts are provided on demand.

Rehabilitate CAR police by improving initial and professional training, mobility and operational capacity. Equipment, including vehicles and uniforms, are provided. A French police officer is permanently attached to the police.

* Component of the program "Reinforce the rule of law in the CAR" (AREDECA) described in Priority Area 2, section b.

Support is provided to the directorate of National Gendarmerie (DGGN). Support functional chains of command, and provide equipment. A permanent military advisor and experts are provided on demand.

Support capacity-building in the CAR police, including rehabilitation of the police academy in Bangui.

Planned in close coordination with UNDP, BONUCA and the EU.

B) Projects on promoting Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)			
Funding	Project Title & Implementing Partners	Financial commitment / Timeframe	Description
France / Ireland UNDP	21 Security for Development Project (PSPD) UNDP / Ministry of Planning	\$2.7 m including: France: \$2.3 m UNDP: \$0.46 m (2006 - Dec 2008) + \$2M Micro project co-funded by UNDP and IrishAid	Component of Reinsertion of ex-Fighters and Support to Communities Project formulated in 2003. Rebuild trust between the government and local populations by promoting local governance and by rehabilitating social and income-generating infrastructures at the local level. A community micro project is set up.
Japan	22 Small Arms Control and Reduction UNDP	\$ 1.92 m	The program promotes the control, reduction and recollection of light arms in CAR through community-based efforts.
Multi-donor	23 Support for DDR in the Great Lake Region	(2002-2009)*	* Multi-country program, which includes CAR (Canada contributes \$25m). Supports the demobilization & reintegration of 300,000 ex-fighters in the whole region. Special focus: child soldiers and family reconciliation.
	24 Support to the preparation and formulation of a program on DDR UNDP	TBC	Analysis of conflict, study on light arms situation, census of fighters and factions, interviews of demobilized soldiers and analysis of the labor market, taking into account the gender dimension. Sensitization activities.
PBF	25 Protection, Prevention of Recruitments, Demobilization and Economic Reintegration with UNICEF	\$2 m	Focus on children associated with armed groups, and on other vulnerable children and women in conflict zones.
IRC	16 Training of FACA with FOMUC / MICOPAX	Ongoing	Training with government military and FOMUC on Rule of Law, Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law
Ireland / UNDP	17 Security Sector Reform Support Ministry of Defense	\$0.46 m total (4/2008) Ireland: \$ 0.37 m UNDP: \$ 0.09 m	Technical and advisory support, training workshops and data collection, provided to the preparatory committee of the National Seminar on SSR.
USA	18 IMET Program FACA	N/A (2007-2008)	The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program provides training on a grant basis to students.
	19 Biodiversity in Mboki—Military Cooperation FACA	N/A* (2008)	The project aims to build structures to fight against illegal poaching. *Part of the Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE)
World Bank	20 Technical Assistance for public finance management in the Security Sector	Under consideration 2008	Capacity-building & analytical work. This project is also applicable to Priority Area 2, section a.

PRIORITY AREA II: RULE OF LAW AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

Priority II - A) Projects on improving state governance		
Funding	Project Title / Implementing Partners	Description
African Dev. Fund (ADF)	26 Economic Planning Capacity Rehabilitation Project (PARCPE) ADF / UNDP / Ministry of Planning	Contribute to the rehabilitation of the economic planning system by building capacity in macro-economic and sectoral planning, PRSP monitoring, debt management, preparation of national accounts and data collection.
	27 Capacities of the National Assembly (PARCAN) National Assembly	The program supports human and material capacity-building in the National Assembly to strengthen its ability to draft laws, vote and control governmental activity.
	28 Support to the reform of the Ministry of Finance (AREMIF) Ministry of Finance	Public sector financial management. Four permanent technical experts provided to the Departments of Customs, Tax and Budget and General Inspection of Finances (IGF). Training is also provided.
FC	29 Partnership for Congo forest Ministry of Water, Forestry / Environment	Improve governance in the forestry sector, to fight against illicit wood exploitation, and promote sustainable forest management.
	30 Support to the rehabilitation of macroeconomic management capacities, ARCAGE Ministry of Finance*	Modernize Customs and implement a new computer-based public finance management system, to improve control of fiscal resources and public finance management. Three technical assistants and one advisor to the Minister are provided. * Implemented in coordination with the AREMIF project of the EC.
France	31 Public financial management Ministry of Finance	Provide grants for professional training of public servants in areas of customs, tax and revenue collection.
Multi-donor	32 Strengthening of the Superior Institutions of Control	* Regional program including CAR, to reinforce the Institutions of Control to promote transparency, efficiency and accountability in the management of public resources. Canada contributes with \$7.5 m

UNDP	33 Capacity building for the implementation of the PRSP Ministry of Planning	\$7.23 m including: UNDP: \$5.95m ERF: \$0.25m (2008-2011)	Support the creation and strengthening of national capacities to implement the PRSP. Reform organization and operations of the administration, fight against corruption. Improvement of macroeconomic and budgetary planning, public finance management and public procurement methods, for good governance.
UNDP, EC, OIF, France, World Bank	34 Democratic Governance Framework Ministry of Planning, Justice, and Assembly High Commission for Decentralization & Regionalization, National Assembly, High Council for Communication, CSOs, Official Journal, Constitutional Court, Cour des Comptes, Ecosoc, National Council of Mediation.	\$16.66m (2008-2011) \$1.35 m Mobilized (EC and UNDP)	1) Strengthen capacities of institutions (Assembly, Constitutional Court, Mediation Council...) 2) Strengthen capacities of civil society organizations for the promotion and protection of human rights 3) Reinvigorate the decentralization process to consolidate democratic governance and the rule of law. This program is also applicable to Priority Area 2, section b.
United Kingdom	35 Strategic Planner (STRAPLAN)	\$0.22M (2007-2008)	Economic and development policy / planning support
World Bank	36 Development Policy Operation III (DPO) Ministry of Finance	\$415 m (planned for 2008)	Consolidate budget support operations and support ongoing improvements to public finance management, governance and natural resource management.
	37 Strengthening economic and governance management systems (EGMIAS)	N/A (2008-2009)	Establish a common management database for the civil service and the military personnel, as well as a new organic framework for all civil servants.

C) Projects on promoting democracy, civil society participation and human rights, including women's rights			
Funding	Project Title & Implementing Partners	Financial commitment/ timeframe	Description
FC	43 Strengthening the capacities of proximity radios (Ndeke Luka)	\$0.08m (2006-Dec-2008) + \$0.1m (2006-2009)	Consolidate local democracy by reinforcing the capacity of proximity radios, for independent information and sensitization programs on human rights and society issues.
	44 Support to small-scale conflict resolution in Mbomou and Haut-Mbomou	\$0.22m (€0.17m) (2005-2009)	Solve conflicts related to land issues and resources by organizing forums, creating a local development fund and strengthening managing capacities of pastoral areas.
	45 European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights	\$0.4m in 2008 (€0.3m) (same in 2009).	Capacity building and actions to promote human rights.
	46 Media and communication actions	\$0.9m in 2007-08 (€0.7m)	Media and communication actions, including training of journalists on human rights and the election process.
France	47 Social Development Fund Ministry of Social Affairs	\$ 1.68 m Required funds: \$0.72 m	Promote civil society's role for economic and social development, by establishing micro-projects to fight against poverty and structure civil society.

B) Projects on strengthening the rule of law			
Funding	Project Title & Implementing Partners	Financial commitment / timeframe	Description
FC	38 Support to Mediation COOPI / National Mediation Council	\$ 1.48 m (€1.1 m*)	Reinforce institutional capacities of the National Council of Mediation in its functions of Ombudsman and Mediator. * Instrument of Stability
	39 Reform of the Judiciary Ministry of Justice	\$ 13.5 m (€ 10 m) under preparation (2008-2010)	Support 3 branches of the administration: (1) Police: strengthen individual and institutional capacities, add equipment and update legal texts; (2) Judiciary: training, capacity-building, judicial assistance; (3) Prison administration: modernize prisons to conform to international standards. Build new prisons, train personnel and update legal texts. Also applicable to Priority Area 1, section a.
France	40 Reinforce the rule of law (AREDECA) Ministry of Justice	\$ 2.15 m (2007-2010)	Supports the rehabilitation and development of the police, the judiciary and the media sector: (1) Police: rehabilitate forces, promote mobility and operationality (2) Judiciary: support reform of the judicial system, training of legal officers; and access to law; (3) Media: institutional capacity-building in the High Council of Communication (HCC) and Union of Journalists of CAR (UJCA).
UNDP, France, Ireland	41 Support access to justice—PRASEJ UNDP / Ministry of Justice	\$0.48M (2006-2008) (\$0.08M from Ireland)	Improve access to justice by building/ rehabilitating tribunals, installing equipment, improving training of legal officers and creating offices of judicial counseling for citizens. Phase II of the project aims to improve access to judicial counseling in rural areas and prison conditions for women. Focus on 4 provincial towns (Sibut, Bozoum, Bossangoa, Kaga Badoro).
UNDP, France, Netherlands	42 Strengthening of the rule of law through support to justice system & security Ministry of Justice Ministry of Interior	\$12.15 m (2008-2010) \$4.36M mobilized (\$1.4M by Netherlands; \$0.59M by France) \$1.7M needed for 2008-2009**	Empower institutions, communities and CSOs to address immediate needs in the justice and security sector, while also laying the foundation for long-term development at both local and central levels. At the central level: capacity building of RoL institutions. At the community level: build capacities of local RoL institutions, communities, traditional leaders, civil society in responding to immediate protection and security threats to communities. This programme support recommendations made during the Justice Consultation held in October 2007 and April 2008 SSR seminar.

IRC	49 Training with Civil Society and Government on Human Rights	N/A Ongoing	Training on Human Rights, Rule of Law and International Human Rights (Nana Gribizi and Ouham Pende)
PBF	50 Expression & Reconciliation UNESCO	\$0.37 m Total budget: \$0.41 m including PBF: \$0.37 m	Promote dialogue and reconciliation at the local level. (P11-D3)
	51 Community Radios UNESCO	\$0.32 m Total budget: \$0.85 m including PBF: \$0.83m	Strengthen community radios as a permanent mechanism of social dialogue and reconciliation.
	52 Support to women leaders in conflict zones UNDP / UNIFEM	\$0.39 m Budget: \$0.49 m PBF: \$0.39 m	Prevention and fight against gender-based violence; strengthen advocacy groups for women's rights, and promote and protect women's rights, leadership and participation in the political process.
PBF / African Union OIF	53 Promoting the autonomy of women affected by conflict UNFPA	\$0.69 m Total budget: \$0.7 m	(P5-D2)
	54 Inclusive Political Dialogue BONUCA	\$0.93 m total (2008) PBF: \$0.8 m OIF: \$0.08 m AU: \$0.05 m	Support preparation and conduct of discussions. An additional US\$ 2.5 million was requested by the authorities.
World Bank	55 Strengthen Rural Radios	N/A (under consideration)	Technical and material strengthening to the rural correspondents of the national radio, so as to facilitate communication between Bangui and the regions.

PRIORITY AREA III: ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT HUBS

Funding	Project Title & Implementing Partners	Financial commitment / timeframe	Description
CHF	56 Recovery—Access to Basic Services ACTED	\$0.15M	Improve access to basic services for vulnerable people in Haut-Mbomou prefecture by supporting local development committees
	57 Recovery—Infrastructure Premiere Urgence	\$0.17M	Improve infrastructure in conflict areas
	58 Support to protection activities Danish Refugee Council	\$0.34M \$.27M (CHF)	Protection activities and improvement of living conditions for people affected by conflict in North Eastern and North Western CAR.
Denmark & CHF	59 Food Security	\$5.5m (€4.3m) in 2008. \$3.7m (€3m) in 2009.	Call for proposals for development hubs in areas of building productive capacity, support to households and rehabilitation of infrastructures.
	60 Support to seed production sector in development hubs FAO	\$1.5 m (2008 - 2010)	Promote development of quality seeds in development hubs and the creation of seed banks.
EC - Development Hubs	61, 62, 63 Road sector Ministry of Planning / Ministry of Equipment	\$72 m <i>Required funds:</i> \$75.65 m (2007-2014)	<i>Institutional support and measures to increase accessibility.</i> Improve road network, focusing on main transport routes. Specific objectives: consolidation of a road maintenance system and the creation of the Bouar-Garoua Boulai route.
		\$8.98 m (2006-2012)	<i>Rehabilitation of road networks in Bangui.</i> Improve road networks in the capital, focusing especially on 5 of the main circulation axes.
		\$6.44 m (2006-2012)	Road works and clean up (GALAGADJA) Urban development and management
EC - Development Hubs			
64 Mono graphs for Development Hubs Implemented by UNHABITAT			
		\$0.95m (€0.69m) 2009	Capacity building to local authorities and civil society to develop a participatory local development plan and a prioritized 5-year plan of action.
	65-66 Capacity-building for local authorities in development hubs Implemented by AIMF (Association Internationale des Maires Franchophones)	\$0.25m (€0.2m) (begins 2009)	Pilot training of local authorities staff, good management of human and financial resources, and good governance. A call for proposal is also made for 2007-2010, for \$0.5m (€0.35m)
	67 Rehabilitation of public services and local governance in 10 Development hubs	\$50m (€40m) (2010 -)	Multi-sectoral support to rehabilitate and provide basic services, rebuilding local administration, supporting local economic development (agriculture, trade). Interventions will be based on priorities developed in local development plan (monographs) and will reinforce local ownership of development processes, and preparation for decentralization.
	68 Development of Rural Economy	\$10.5m (€8m) 2010-	Rural development in context of activities implemented in Development Hubs.
	69 Civil Society Support in Development Hubs	\$2.7m (€2.1m) 2007-2010	Proposals accepted for development hubs in the areas of building capacity for civil society organizations and actions to reduce poverty.
	70 Support to vulnerable children in a post-conflict context	\$2.65m (2006-2012)	Support to children from fragile populations through access to basic services (health, education, water).
France	71, 72 Support to the Transport Sector Ministry of Transport	\$0.68 m (2007-2008) \$6.2M (2005-2009)	Improve policy and administrative management in transport sector. Support to develop infrastructures / road network in South-West CAR
	73 Social Fund for development (FSD)	\$2.68M (2005-2010)	(i) boost social and economic activities in both rural and urban area, (ii) reinforce civil society ability in local development politics and (iii) improve supporting environment for non-state actors.

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