



**REPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE – MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND
(CAR-MPTF)**

PROJECT DOCUMENT – FAST TRACK WINDOW

Project Title: Joint Project to Support fight Human Rights violations and revival of Justice in CAR	Participating UN Organization(s): UNDP: UN Mission (MINUSCA), UN Women
Project Contact : Natasha Van Rijn Address : UNDP, CAR, Telephone : +236 75 35 65 29 E-mail : natasha.van-rijn@undp.org	Partenaire(s) d'exécution – nom & type (Gouvernement, CSO, etc.): Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Security; Ministry of Territorial Administration; Justice Sector; Civil Society
Project Location (s): Bangui and surrounding areas of Bégoua and Bimbo, cities of Bouar and Bambari/Bria, as well as in prefectures of Ouham, Ouham-Pende and Nana-Gribizi.	Total Project Cost: USD 11 100 168 (INL Contribution)
	Project Start Date and Duration: October 2014 Duration of 3 years

<p>Participating UN Organization</p> <p><i>Name of Representative:</i> Aboubacar KOULIBALY <i>Function:</i> Country Director <i>Name of Agency:</i> UNDP</p> <p><i>Signature, date and Seal</i> 30 SEPT 2014</p> 	<p>Government Co-Chair, CAR MPTF Steering Committee</p> <p><i>Name of Representative:</i> Florence LIMBIO <i>Function:</i> Minister <i>Name of Agency:</i> Ministère de l'Economie, du Plan et de la Coopération Internationale</p> <p><i>Signature, date and Seal</i> 30 sept 2014</p> 
<p>Participating UN Organization</p> <p><i>Name of Representative.:</i> <i>Function:</i> <i>Name of Agency:</i></p> <p><i>Signature, date and Seal</i></p>	<p>UN Co-Chair (DSRSG-RC), CAR MPTF Steering Committee</p> <p><i>Name of Representative:</i> Aurélien A. AGBENONCI <i>Function:</i> DSRSG/RC/RR <i>Name of Agency:</i> United Nations</p> <p><i>Signature, date and Seal</i> 30 SEPT 2014</p> 

Instructions: This template has four components. Complete each component. Responses should be brief (no more than ½ a page per component. Guidance is provided in italics under each component. Please delete this guidance upon submission.

COMPONENT 1: THE ‘WHY’

In 2013, the weak Central African Republic (CAR) state has collapsed, triggering a serious humanitarian and human rights crisis. With 935,000 persons currently displaced in the country, more than one in five Central Africans are not living in their own homes, while more than half the total population, in need of humanitarian assistance. Each of the 4.6 million Central Africans has been affected in one way or the other by the breakdown of law and order, as well as by the disintegration of families, entire communities, and the basic infrastructure. Central African Republic (CAR) is a country marred by several decades of armed conflict and political instability, aggravated by a record of poor governance and economic performance. Vertical and horizontal capital have been traditionally very low, making peacebuilding and recovery efforts particularly challenging.¹

In terms of security, there is an almost non-existent presence of the police and gendarmerie in the field due to lack of operational capacity since the crisis (lack of security across the country; infrastructure and equipment looted; non-payment of wages; weak capacities and loose chain of command; etc). The same applies to the justice sector. Most of magistrates are in Bangui because of the lack of security in the regions and all courts were looted and their archives burnt. Impunity for serious crimes that was persistent already before the last crisis has become a major threat to security and peace in the country, while victims of gross human rights violations, especially vulnerable groups, remain without protection. This lack of security and justice has resulted in the proliferation of serious violations and impunity while the conflict is crystalizing along religious lines. The collapse of the institutions of justice and security and explosion of violence and abuses has exacerbated community divisions on several fronts. There is a clear risk today of the CAR becoming ungovernable.

COMPONENT 2: THE ‘WHAT’

In the area of Rule of Law, a response to the crisis is being developed within the Global Focal Point on Rule of Law to address immediate needs. UNDP works jointly with MINUSCA, and UNWOMEN to support the fight against impunity and protection of civilians and ensure that justice and security can be strong pillars for peacebuilding and national reconciliation efforts. The project is based on a dual approach: (1) support national institutions to develop their response to grave human rights violations, resume criminal chain functioning, and resume their core functions of protection of civilians and vulnerable groups; and (2) work with communities, and especially vulnerable groups, to respond to their immediate security needs and enhance assistance to victims.

This objective of the project will be reached through the realization of 5 outcomes:

- (1) Strategic and operational framework with mechanisms to fight against impunity is in place;
- (2) Protection of individuals and vulnerable groups and their access to justice is strengthened;
- (3) Police and Gendarmerie provide progressively protection services in sensitive areas
- (4) SGBV cases are monitored and SGBV survivors receive an assistance
- (5) Conflicts and insecurity in sensitive areas are progressively managed through ADR and other community-based mechanisms

See results framework for related outputs.

¹ Cf. Human Development Report of CAR, UNDP, 2008

2

COMPONENT 3: 'THE HOW'

UNDP, MINUSCA and UNWOMEN will implement the project based on their comparative advantages, namely (i) UNDP has developed a relationship of trust with the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Public Security, notably based on its experience through previous projects in the justice sector and its presence on the ground in five prefectures before the start of the crisis; (ii) for MINUSCA : its mandate "Action for national and international justice and the rule of law"; its presence in the field and knowledge due to the presence of BINUCA and its relationship with the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Public Safety; (iii) UNWOMEN: its expertise in gender-based violence and deployment of SGBV experts justice / security in this area.



Annex IV – Operational Arrangements CAR MPTF

Risks Matrix

Risk	Likelihood (high, medium low)	Severity of impact on project (high, medium, low)	Monitoring and Mitigating Strategy
Worsening security situation	High <i>The security situation remains very volatile. This is the case in Bangui as well despite the presence of international forces.</i>	Medium <i>The project already integrated this risk by introducing a flexible geographical presence and investing into mobile structures</i>	Review the geography of the project and reinforce support to mobile structures. Work with/liaise with the government and international forces
Lack of leadership/ownership from national partners	Medium	High	Increase the frequency and quality of exchanges at technical level. Reinforce political dialogue.
Nonpayment of salaries of police and gendarmerie	Medium <i>(World Bank/PBF/UNDP are paying salaries of public administration until September 2014; EU should take over from October but for an indeterminate period. This issue will be a key priority of the international community)</i>	High <i>Police/gendarmerie and judicial staff do not remain on duty</i>	Advocate for payment of minimal salaries.
Weak support from magistrates because of security issues	High <i>The probability is especially high for the magistrates in charge of gross human rights violations cases. Some measures are ongoing for securing the courts in Bangui (fence and presence of police/gendarmerie in the court).</i>	High <i>Impact will be high especially for magistrates in charge of gross human rights violations cases.</i>	Work with government and international partners to establish a protection system for magistrates
Security and justice personnel is slow to be reestablished in the regions	High <i>Judicial personnel is often the last to return to the regions in crisis situation due to insecurity. Security personnel is likely to be redeployed at the same time as MINUSCA.</i>	Weak <i>The project already took into account this risk in the design of activities. Justice personnel is expected to be the last personnel to</i>	Revise the geography of the project; Reinforce support to mobile structures

Annex IV – Operational Arrangements CAR MPTF

Weak resources mobilization	High <i>CAR is not the priority of donors. Resources mobilized for humanitarian aid are very low.</i>	<i>be reinstalled in the regions.</i> High <i>National institutions cannot function as they were looted. Important needs in terms of mobility, payment of salaries, etc</i>	Ensure emergency plans of Ministries of Security and Justice are realistic and focus on top priorities in terms of protection of the population and fight against impunity. Establish a Rule of Law window in the MPTF in order to ensure the UN have a single strategy, are coherent in their support to ROL and pool resources (ongoing). Coordinate with other international partners (ongoing – presence of EU in steering committee of the current joint project).
Weak coordination between the UN entities and other international partners	Low <i>UNDP, MINUSCA and UNWOMEN decided to establish a joint unit. So far projects to support Rule of Law are joint as well.</i>	Medium	Establish a Rule of Law window in the MPTF in order to ensure the UN have a single strategy, are coherent in their support to ROL and pool resources (ongoing). Establish joint units with MINUSCA and UNWOMEN in the area of rule of law, justice and security (negotiations ongoing). Coordinate with other international partners (ongoing – UE is part of the steering committee of the current joint project)
ADR and local mechanisms for conflict management are captured by local elites and do not serve the interest of the population	Medium <i>Both formal and informal structures are weak and lack legitimacy in CAR (weak horizontal and social capital).</i>	High	Monitoring ADR and other local conflict management mechanisms. Link such support to governance projects of UNDP/MINUSCA. Link support to local mechanisms to governance projects of UNDP/MINUSCA.

Results Framework and budget:

Project outcomes	Project Outputs	INL Priorities and supported activities	Estimated Budget per categories	Estimated Budget	Estimated Budget
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Annex IV – Operational Arrangements CAR MPTF

				(Outputs)	(Outcome)
Outcome 1: the strategic and operational framework with mechanisms to fight against impunity is in place	1.1 Urgent Plan and strategic orientation document are produced and implemented	6 – Emergency re-establishment of the criminal chain	Training/Workshops/Conferences (75700) Equipment and Supplies (72200/72500) Technical support (61300) Operations (UNDP project management and operations support) Supplies/Publications (72500)	\$304,350	\$800,210
	1.2 Peacebuilding, reconciliation and transitional justice mechanisms are developed	6 – Emergency re-establishment of the criminal chain	Training/Workshops/Conferences (75700) Contractual services (CS – 71200 & 71300)	\$364,425	
	1.3 Legal framework is in place to respond to grave human rights violations	6 – Emergency re-establishment of the criminal chain	Training/Workshops/Conferences (75700) Contractual services (CS – 71200 & 71300)	\$131,435	

Annex IV – Operational Arrangements CAR MPTF

Outcome 2: Protection of individuals and vulnerable groups and their access to justice is strengthened	2.1. A national investigation and instruction body is operational and initiate fight against impunity	6 – Emergency re-establishment of the criminal chain	Training/Workshops/Conferences (75700) Equipment and Supplies (72200/72500) Contractual services (CS – 71200 & 71300) Technical support (61300) Operations (UNDP project management and operations support)	\$938,943	\$2,625,110
	2.2 Criminal justice is reactivated in priority areas and contribute to fight against gross human rights violations	6 – Emergency re-establishment of the criminal chain	Training/Workshops/Conferences (75700) Equipment and Supplies (72200/72500) Operations (UNDP project management and operations support)	\$330,820	
	2.3. Mobile courts are launched in priority areas in order to ensure presence of justice institutions in communities	6 – Emergency re-establishment of the criminal chain	Equipment and Supplies (72200/72500) Operations (UNDP project management and operations support)	\$323,636	

Annex IV – Operational Arrangements CAR MPTF

	2.4 Prisons system is reactivated in priority areas and contribute to fight against impunity while respecting the rights of the detainees	6 – Emergency re-establishment of the criminal chain	Training/Workshops/Conferences (75700) Equipment and Supplies (72200/72500)	\$650,831	
	2.5 Victims of grave human rights violations are involved in peacebuilding efforts and processes	6 – Emergency re-establishment of the criminal chain	Training/Workshops/Conferences (75700) Contractual services (CS – 71200 & 71300) Equipment and Supplies Grants (72600)	\$ 380,880	
Outcome 3: Basic protection functions of police and gendarmerie are restored	3.1 Basic security needs of communities, and especially vulnerable groups are identified and responded to through community security approach (support the police/gendarmerie to develop local security plans for sensitive sites such as IDP camps; develop patrol plans in sensitive sites; train the police/gendarmerie units in securised patrolling & investigation technics; equip police/gendarmerie units in Bangui	6 – Emergency re-establishment of the criminal chain	Training/Workshops/Conferences (75700) Technical support (61300) Equipment and Supplies	\$2,338,098	\$4,961,756



Annex IV – Operational Arrangements CAR MPTF

	with communication material; equip and train the police/gendarmerie unit in charge of combatting SGBV crimes)				
	3.2 Police/Gendarmerie is deployed in sensitive sites where population feels at risk (initial investment)	38 – Effectively strengthen the police and gendarmerie through the provision of defensive armaments and equipment 43 – Repair and refurbish CAR police stations and gendarmerie brigades	Training/Workshops/Conferences (75700) Equipment and Supplies (72200/72500) Technical support (61300)	\$1,663,329	

Annex IV – Operational Arrangements CAR MPTF

	3.3 Police and Gendarmerie forces are not responsible for grave human rights violations	38 – Effectively strengthen the police and gendarmerie through the provision of defensive armaments and equipment 43 – Repair and refurbish CAR police stations and gendarmerie brigades	Training/Workshops/Conferences (75700) Equipment and Supplies (72200/72500) Technical support (61300) Operations (UNDP project management and operations support) Supplies/Publications (72500) Contractual services (CS – 71200 & 71300)	\$ 960,329	
Outcome 4: SGBV Monitoring is performed and SGBV survivors receive an assistance					
Outcome 5: Conflicts and insecurity in sensitive sites are progressively managed through protection mechanisms and alternative dispute resolution systems	5.1 : Civil society organisations does legal awareness, perform human rights monitoring and provide legal aid to the population	6 – Emergency re-establishment of the criminal chain	G (72600) TWC (75700) O and P S/P (72500) TWC (75700)	214,030	\$ 1,800,356

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Annex IV – Operational Arrangements CAR MPTF

	5.2: Local conflict management mechanisms perform protection functions and enable to diminish insecurity in areas covered by the project	6 – Emergency re-establishment of the criminal chain	G (72600) TWC (75700) CS (71200/71300) S/P (72500)	909,600	
	5.3: Capacities of local administrative authorities, including prefectural, are reinforced to prevent and manage conflicts at local level (rehabilitate and equip premises of prefectures/sub-prefectures; train prefectural authorities in ADR/negotiation)	6 – Emergency re-establishment of the criminal chain	Training/Workshops/Conferences (75700) Equipment and Supplies (72200/72500) Contractual services (CS – 71200 & 71300) Supplies/Publications (72500) Operations (UNDP project management and operations support)	\$ 676,726	
	Special associate position to the CAR MPTF Technical Secretariat (recruited by UNDP).				225,079
	Total Direct Costs (Outcomes 1,2,3 and 5 and Special				\$10,412,511

Annex IV – Operational Arrangements CAR MPTF

Associate)					
Indirect costs (7 % of total direct costs - UNDP GMS)					\$728,876
AA Fee (1 % of total contribution - MPTF Office HQ)					\$112,539
Total budget					\$11,253,925

Italic: Outcomes/outputs not submitted for funding to INL


