**UNDP Community Protection, Early Recovery and Resilience Programme**

Community stabilization, violence prevention, conflict management, assistance to victims, livelihoods opportunities, longer-term confidence-building, social cohesion and development.

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<tr>
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<td>Emergency Employment</td>
<td>Social Cohesion</td>
<td>SGBV</td>
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</tbody>
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Outcome 1
- Affected communities can manage ongoing conflicts and insecurity; and
- Communities are stabilized.

Outcome 2
- Local economies restored; Access to basic social services restored and improved; and Displaced people are sustainably reintegrated.

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<th>Outcome 1</th>
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<td>Livelihoods Diversification</td>
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<td>Infrastructure for Peace</td>
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<td>Community Recovery and Security</td>
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<td>The Social Contract</td>
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Outcome 3
- Communities have access to public services; National processes build confidence and peace; and Capacity is strengthened for development planning.

**Overall**

- **$22.9 million** needed to implement the Community Protection Programme.
- **$6.5 million** mobilized in 2014.
- **$1 million** cost to manage local conflicts and restore basic justice functions in 2014.

- **$4.8 million** needed to provide emergency work to 55,000 people in 2014.
  - Improved access to key socio-economic community infrastructure; and
  - Micro finance organizations strengthen government-led economic activity.

- **$2 million** needed in 2014 to
  - Provide better access to basic infrastructure;
  - Provide inter-community and inter-religious mediation; and
  - Rehabilitate administration buildings.

- **$1.7 million**
  - to train community mediators and launch a nationwide radio campaign to discourage violence in 2014.

*Empowered lives. Resilient nations.*
UNDP’s resilience-based response to the crisis in the Central African Republic

1 million displaced from their homes by fighting
2.5 million in need of humanitarian aid
96% of the population have had their livelihoods affected by the conflict

A War on Development
The Central African Republic (CAR) is the fifth poorest country in the world, where the average life expectancy is just 49-years, maternal mortality in 2013 was 890 per 100,000 births and under five mortality in 2010 was almost 16 percent.

The recent fighting has exacerbated this long-term poverty and suffering. We must act now to ensure that some development achievements from recent years are not reversed. Investing in early recovery now will ensure that any peace brokered later is more likely to be sustainable, potentially avoiding a relapse in conflict.

Urgent action is required to end the violence, restore peace, trust and confidence among communities, and support the government in resuming services to put the country back on a more robust development path.

Early recovery interventions must bolster community social safety nets that have been destroyed by the fighting—to protect and repair productive assets, support income generating activities, limit and fix the damage done to livelihoods, rehabilitate key community infrastructure, alleviate the massive increase in unemployment, reverse community-level economic decline, stabilize communities, implement community security, and bolster social cohesion and reconciliation.

UNDP’s approach
In parallel to supporting local governance and security sector reform, UNDP will help stabilize communities through a phased implementation of community security, livelihoods, social cohesion and reconciliation initiatives. Ultimately, these efforts will contribute to a roadmap for peace that includes future elections.

The approach will ensure that:
• Immediate early recovery support to communities avoids further displacement and deterioration of the humanitarian situation;
• Community support structures, livelihoods and income generation activities – many of which will be necessary for recovery and longer term development – are bolstered;
• Key national partners are helped to eventually take the lead in security, recovery and long term development; and
• National dialogue, inter-faith dialogue and reconciliation begins as soon as possible to rebuild peace and address the underlying causes of violence.

Why UNDP?
UNDP has worked in CAR since 1976. It has a strong relationship of trust with the government, local NGOs, communities and a range of other partners. It will remain in the country well after the humanitarian emergency is over. It has just reinforced its presence through SURGE deployment, additional support and resource allocation in line with an L3 activation. UNDP is very well placed in the country with the technical capacity and regional expertise to advance the propose two-year strategy of community security, livelihoods, social cohesion and reconciliation.

UNDP needs an additional US$ 16.4 million to continue the Community Protection Programme, pave the way for longer term development and ensure durable results.