



**Executive Board of the
United Nations Development
Programme, the United Nations
Population Fund and the
United Nations Office for Project
Services**

Distr.: General
30 November 2022

Original: English

First regular session 2023

30 January–February 2023, New York

Item 7 of the provisional agenda

Country programmes and related matters

**Country programme document for the Central African Republic
(2023-2027)**

Contents

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework	2
II. Programme priorities and partnerships.....	3
III. Programme and risk management	7
IV. Monitoring and evaluation.....	8
Annex	
Results and resources framework for the Central African Republic (2023-2027).....	10



I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. The Central African Republic is endowed with agricultural potential, mineral resources and vast forests, yet its population remains the world's poorest, faced with numerous human development challenges. The country ranks next to last (188/189) on the Human Development Index with a value of 0.571.¹ Along with the chronic insecurity that has plagued the country for decades, its economic and social development are hampered by the lack of basic infrastructure, investments in productive sectors and the State's weak institutional and financial capacity to fulfil its critical functions. The country is facing increasing climate risks, which can derail the prospects for sustainable development.

2. History shows that pre- and post-electoral periods lead to rising sociopolitical tensions, most recently manifesting in violent attacks by armed groups attempting to disrupt national elections in 2020-2021. Some armed groups, signatories to the peace agreement, formed an alliance to disrupt voting, thus reducing the participation rate despite the timely deployment of trained agents and equipment.

3. In response, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2023-2027 is based on national priorities, the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan (Plan National de Relèvement et de Consolidation de la Paix² (RCPCA)). UNDP will target groups at risk of being left behind identified in the Common Country Analysis: (a) young people underemployed at risk of recruitment into armed groups; (b) internally displaced persons, estimated at 722,101,³ with immense needs for emergency and recovery assistance; (c) victims of human rights violations; (d) ethnic minorities⁴ who continue to face significant obstacles in claiming their rights; (e) women, who remain the main victims of gender-based discrimination; (f) persons with disabilities,⁵ who are more likely to face stigma, abuse and exclusion from education; and (g) prisoners, estimated at 2,000, 73 per cent of whom are awaiting trial.

4. The comparative advantage of UNDP is based on its strategic positioning within the United Nations country team (UNCT). As a provider of integrated solutions and a trusted partner for the implementation of the UNSDCF, UNDP prioritizes: (a) consolidation of the rule of law by supporting access to justice and security, the fight against corruption and the organization of national elections; (b) access to economic opportunities by supporting the private sector while promoting access of vulnerable populations to decent jobs, basic services and social protection; (c) the consolidation of peace and the prevention of conflict by capitalizing on the Government's efforts towards decentralization, local development and governance, but also by tackling the main barriers to gender equality; and (d) sustainable management of natural resources by upscaling protected areas while creating new jobs.

5. The [evaluation of the previous programme](#) showed that UNDP demonstrated its unique comparative advantage in providing basic infrastructure, materials and human capacities. UNDP supported the organization of national elections, whose results have been accepted by all stakeholders, despite rising violence by armed groups. The UNDP contribution was essential to the temporary functioning of rule-of-law institutions and combating gender-based violence. Moreover 24,000 people benefited from the UNDP resilience-building programme which created employment opportunities and enhanced social cohesion. UNDP also

¹Human Development Index 2019 .

² The RCPCA priorities are to:(a) support peace, security and reconciliation; (b) renew the social contract between the State and society; and (c) ensure economic recovery and the revival of productive sectors.

³ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) report, September 2021.

⁴ Aka/Bayaka (Pygmies) and the Mbororo (Fulani).

⁵ OCHA report, 2022 estimate is 430,000.

contributed to fostering policies and advocating for institutional changes to improve access to energy.

6. Reflecting the country context and its lessons learned, UNDP will apply a two-level strategic approach focusing on resilience. At the institutional level, UNDP will strengthen the State's capacities to promote security and the rule of law to end impunity related to war crimes, including gender-based violence, thus creating conditions for transformative and inclusive development essential for sustaining peace in the country. At the individual and community levels, UNDP will improve community infrastructure, strengthen resilience to climate change, and promote inclusive finance to expand economic and social opportunities. Enhanced collaboration with the Government to scaling-up decentralization and local development will be at the heart of the UNDP strategic approach following the 2019 Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in the Central African Republic. The adoption of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus will ensure a bridge and bring more coherence between humanitarian support, peacebuilding and development. UNDP will scale up innovations building on the results of UNDP Accelerator Labs.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

7. The programmatic priorities emerged from consultative workshops held with government and other national counterparts. Guided by the vision of the UNSDCF to make the Central African Republic a country guided by the rule of law that is stable, prosperous and in harmony with nature, where its populations fully realize their potential and benefit equitably from the development of the country, the UNSDCF has four priorities aligned to the RCPCA: (a) promotion of peace, security, human rights and the rule of law; (b) inclusion and equitable access to quality basic social services; (c) skills development and accelerated, inclusive and sustainable economic growth; and (d) environmental sustainability and resilience to crises and the impacts of climate change.

8. To achieve these priorities, the UNCT developed seven UNSDCF outcomes. Four pertain to UNDP, which grouped them under three country programme pillars, namely: (a) structural transformation and citizen participation, (b) recovery, stabilization and peacebuilding; and (c) environment, energy and climate change. The relationship between the UNSDCF and the UNDP county programme is illustrated in the table below.

UNSDCF pillar	UNSDCF outcome	Country programme pillar	Country programme outcome (by 2027)
Peace	Outcome 2	Structural transformation and citizen participation	People in the Central African Republic live under the rule of law, have access to justice and security and their human rights are promoted and protected.
Prosperity	Outcome 2	Recovery, stabilization and peacebuilding	People in Central African Republic, including women, youth, refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons and all other vulnerable groups, have equitable and sustainable access to economic opportunities that promote the creation of decent jobs, entrepreneurship, innovation and digitalization.
Peace	Outcome 1	Recovery, stabilization and peacebuilding	People in the Central African Republic live in an environment where peacebuilding, national reconciliation and governance mechanisms are inclusive, accountable and effective.

Planet	Outcome 1	Environment, energy and climate change	The resilience of the State and population is strengthened through the sustainable governance of natural resources and the environment.
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9. To maximize impact, the UNCT has adopted two approaches. The first aims to pool efforts among the UNCT members by involving two or more agencies (joint projects). The second, the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, aims to build a bridge between humanitarian responses, development activities and peacebuilding efforts. UNDP has a demonstrated track record in this area, especially the rule of law and gender mainstreaming, as found by the evaluation of the previous programme.

10. The hypothesis underlying the country programme's overarching theory of change states that: (a) if people in the Central African Republic live under the rule of law, have access to justice and security and their human rights are promoted and protected; (b) if they live in an environment where peacebuilding, national reconciliation and governance mechanisms are inclusive, accountable and effective; (c) if all people in the country, including women, youth, refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and all other vulnerable groups, have equitable and sustainable access to economic opportunities that promote the creation of decent jobs, entrepreneurship, innovation and digitalization; (d) if the resilience of the State and the population is strengthened through the sustainable governance of natural resources and the environment; and (e) assuming that peace and security are restored throughout the territory, the political commitment of all stakeholders is obtained, structural resistance to gender equality and the empowerment of women are overcome and the technical and financial partners continue their support; (f) then the country will be a stable, prosperous State, in harmony with nature, that respects the rule of law and its people will fully realize their potential and benefit equitably from the development of the country. In this perspective, the programme will pay attention to innovation, digitalization and strategic partnerships as main enablers.

Pillar 1. Structural transformation and citizen participation

11. Focusing on signature solutions 2 and 6 of the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025 and in partnership with the Ministry in charge of justice, civil society organizations (CSOs), the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) and donors, the programme will continue to support the strengthening of the judicial system to end impunity, including from major crimes, and broaden access to justice for all citizens, particularly focusing on women, prisoners, ethnic minorities and victims of human rights violation. At the core of the programme priorities will be the redeployment of institutions throughout the country, the strengthening of operational capacities on the ground, the continuation of judicial proceedings undertaken by the Special Criminal Court, the operationalization of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission, the promotion of the rule of law and the protection of human rights. For the operationalization of the Court, South-South and triangular cooperation will be strengthened with key countries.

12. Building on good practices from the previous cycle, partnering with the Ministry of Interior and Public Security and MINUSCA, UNDP will support the capacity-building of internal security forces on community policing and accountability of public services, crucial for restoring trust between State institutions and citizens while advocating for greater representation of women.

13. Collaborating with MINUSCA and donors, UNDP will support democratic processes through transparent and inclusive elections, ensuring the participation of women, persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities. The capacities of institutions including the National Election Commission, National Assembly, Constitutional Court and communal councils will

be strengthened. In parallel, capacity-building for CSOs, including those led by women, youth and persons with disabilities, will be prioritized along with the promotion of citizen participation and the fight against inequalities at all levels.

14. UNDP, in collaboration with line ministries, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), MINUSCA, donors and CSOs, will promote women's empowerment and leadership for sustainable development. UNDP will ensure that gender is mainstreamed throughout the programme, while also addressing multiple forms of discrimination based on age, disability, class, ethnicity, religion and displaced person status, so that no one is left behind.

15. To optimize the provision of accessible and quality public services, in partnership with the High Authority for Good Governance and lines ministries, the programme will support the revitalization of public administration at the central and local levels by consolidating ongoing South-South cooperation with Rwanda and Burundi and promoting strengthened economic and financial governance.

16. The results obtained in this pillar intend to create a favourable environment for pillar 2 below.

Pillar 2. Recovery, stabilization and peacebuilding

Equitable and sustainable access to economic opportunities and basic public services

17. In line with UNDP signature solutions 1, 3 and 6, this pillar is structured around two priorities: (a) the development of sustainable and inclusive economic opportunities for entrepreneurship, innovation and digitization, and the creation of decent jobs; and (b) the consolidation of peace, national reconciliation and the establishment of inclusive, accountable and effective governance mechanisms. These mechanisms seek to advance an enabling environment for recovery and sustainable and inclusive growth.

18. UNDP will support capacity-building to promote inclusive sustainable development at the national and local levels. It will take the lead in supporting strategic planning and monitoring of development, working with the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation. Various studies and collection of gender- and age-disaggregated data will be carried out to guide policy and programme formulation and facilitate the monitoring of implementation.

19. To improve access to economic opportunities and basic public services for women, IDPs, youth, persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities, the programme will emphasize creating the conditions for inclusive growth, partnering with line ministries and CSOs, including through joint programming with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Population Fund and the World Food Programme (WFP). This will include capacity support to various stakeholders, developing frameworks for the private sector to operate efficiently and the promotion of micro and small enterprises. The value chains in the productive sectors⁶ and public-private partnerships will be upscaled, taking advantage of the African Continental Free Trade Area agreement and other regional opportunities. Similarly, innovative financial services will be diversified.

20. Given the multiple challenges to reviving and accelerating growth and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and reflecting on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, a holistic approach will be adopted under the leadership of the Government to mobilize all available

⁶ The productive sectors include agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry, handicrafts and mining. For the mining sector, UNDP will support artisanal, small-scale and informal mining to improve productivity through access to resources, while ensuring that social and environmental safeguards are strictly adhered to and fully transparent.

resources and channel them towards national development. Based on an assessment of existing potential, including mining and forestry resources, public–private partnerships, etc., an integrated framework for financing development will be developed in coordination with all relevant actors within a renewed governance framework. UNDP will accelerate actions, partnering with the UNDP Financial Hub and optimizing results using South-South cooperation.

21. Challenges posed by IDPs will be addressed through the national durable solutions strategy. UNDP will intervene in strategic areas identified, collaborating with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, anchored in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. UNDP will partner with the Government, humanitarian actors and CSOs to support IDPs in accessing durable solutions. Resilient and sustainable preparedness systems will be developed to mitigate the effects of potential natural hazards and health crises.

22. To leave no one behind, this pillar will focus on strengthening social protection services and systems through improved capacity and governance of existing structures and mechanisms. The implementation of a gender-sensitive national social protection policy reflecting the national context will be essential to increase economic and social opportunities for the most vulnerable.

Consolidation of peace and national reconciliation

23. UNDP will coordinate and/or strengthen partnerships with various actors especially United Nations agencies and donors, noting the critical coordination and management roles of local communities for peacebuilding through reconciliation and dialogue processes. To ensure “do no harm” and maximize peacebuilding opportunities, the programme will stress prevention of and response to violent extremism, applying a conflict-sensitive lens to local development planning and natural resource management while strengthening women’s leadership and full participation in peace and recovery.

24. Given the multiple operational challenges on the ground, particularly in the eastern regions marked by insecurity, remoteness, isolation and a small local market for goods and services, UNDP will upscale partnerships with MINUSCA and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Pillar 3. Environment, energy and climate change

25. Partnering with line ministries, FAO, WFP and the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, this pillar will support the Government on UNDP signature solutions 3, 4, 5 and 6 in building a gender-sensitive, resilient, risk-informed and inclusive green economy that sustainably manages and harnesses its natural resources for prosperity for all its people. The linkage with the Green Climate Fund on forests, biodiversity, food security, small and medium-sized enterprises, non-timber forest products and renewable energy will be expanded.

26. The programme will work with key NGOs, focusing on the sustainable management of natural resources, the acceleration of the energy transition to renewable energies and the implementation of policies that promote sustainable development. Inclusive and rights-based approaches will be applied to promote gender equality and women’s leadership in climate action.

27. UNDP will support the Ministry in charge of environment to implement multilateral environmental agreements through enhanced partnership, particularly the formulation and implementation of strategies for nationally determined contributions. The transfer of innovative and environmentally sound, risk-informed technologies, practices and capacities addressing the projected climatic risks will be prioritized. Gender-responsive disaster risk

management, climate change adaptation and co-mitigation actions will target the energy, agriculture, forestry, protected areas, water and basic infrastructure sectors.

28. Innovative climate finance opportunities will be fully explored to meet the country's funding needs of \$1.7 billion for its nationally determined contributions. A new national climate fund will be operationalized and the capacities of the ministries responsible for environment, agriculture and livestock, rural development, energy and land-use planning will be strengthened to benefit from global opportunities.

III. Programme and risk management

29. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programme are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework.

30. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers and the Enterprise Risk Management Policy will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations agencies to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects. To mitigate the risks related to the programme delivery, the country office will develop quarterly delivery acceleration plans, the implementation of which (including national execution advance liquidation) will be monitored on weekly basis.

31. The national governance mechanisms of the RCPCA will be used to ensure that United Nations and UNDP support are implemented in line with nationally led priorities and ensure that partners participate on mutual accountability through the RCPCA mutual commitment framework. These mechanisms include the Policy Board, which promotes high-level dialogue on policymaking; and the Joint Steering Committee, which ensures strategic coordination at portfolio level and constitutes the framework for consultation between the Government and all partners for implementation of the RCPCA. The latter is co-chaired by the Resident Coordinator and the Government. UNDP is positioned as lead or co-lead for sectoral and programmatic coordination within the three pillars of the RCPCA.

32. The implementation of the programme will take place in an uncertain environment marked by political and security risks. Armed groups continue to operate on the country's territory with the potential for the security situation to deteriorate, which could hinder or even prevent UNDP accessing target populations. UNCT and MINUSCA will monitor and mitigate risk by ensuring balance between upstream and downstream interventions by taking account of endogenous causes and cross-border conflict dynamics. The programme will be adjusted with a focus on more accessible and secure regions. UNDP will work in enhanced partnerships with other United Nations agencies, development partners and CSOs promoting conflict-sensitive approaches focused on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, allowing the programme to change course without losing focus on delivering long-term results.

33. Financial risks are critical, reflecting various contexts and the "wait and see" position of the country's traditional international partners (European Union, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Government of France etc.). To mitigate these risks, in addition to revitalizing the existing partnerships (European Union, Governments of Japan, United States, etc.), UNDP intends to establish new partnerships with non-conventional donors such as

universities, the private sector and financial institutions including those outside of the country. In the event of resource gaps, UNDP will scale down activities by focusing on the geographical areas covered by the previous programme to maximize impacts while ensuring cost-effectiveness.

34. Electoral processes are exposed to significant risks of post-electoral conflict. This programme will start during the extension of the current electoral cycle with local elections scheduled in 2023. These elections could induce significant risk or present an opportunity by creating an environment conducive for local development. This risk will be mitigated by promoting intra-party dialogue and advancing the agenda for political stabilization and consolidation of peace.

35. UNDP will use innovative programming instruments for the delivery of quality results such as the engagement facility and development services, in addition to standard development projects, to provide rapid and flexible response mechanisms to support upstream policy results, evaluation and assessments, crisis responses and testing of innovations with scale-up potential and seizing opportunities for collaboration with the private sector.

36. The social and environmental risks associated with UNDP action, particularly in artisanal small-scale mining, will be addressed by applying the corporate social and environmental safeguards, accountability, early warning and grievance-redress mechanisms for communities. UNDP will put in place proper mitigation measures.

37. The steering committee governance mechanism will ensure proper implementation of the programme through regular review and recommendations according to the evolving context.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

38. The country office will prepare an integrated monitoring and evaluation plan, which will serve as a reference framework throughout the programme period. This five-year plan will be broken down into annual plans to guide monitoring and evaluation at both programme and project levels.

39. A coherent, gender-sensitive monitoring system will be established to ensure that disaggregated data are collected and available in a timely manner. Periodic progress reports will be produced at programme and project level to assess progress towards agreed outputs. Field visits will be organized to validate results, collect the opinions of beneficiaries and stakeholders and propose recommendations to improve the implementation of projects and programme. The information generated will be capitalized for the monitoring of strategic documents such as the UNDP Strategic Plan, the UNSDCF, the RCPCA and other international agendas.

40. For areas where access can be restricted, data will be collected in partnership with third parties. Mechanisms will be established to ensure the credibility of collected data. Remote meetings for project and programme steering committees will be considered.

41. For monitoring at the outcome level, national and international sources will be prioritized when available. In collaboration with other United Nations agencies, UNDP will strengthen national capacities to organize surveys, collect and analyse the data needed to fill gaps.

42. All new projects will be subject to a prior social and environmental screening procedure and the identified risks will be monitored and mitigated through appropriate actions. Innovation data will be collected in real time through the Accelerator Lab.

43. The theory of change, the results and resources framework and the evaluation plan will be reviewed and updated according to the evolution of the country context, the results obtained and the lessons learned.

44. Progress towards gender equality will be monitored through the gender marker and the collection of sex-disaggregated data. UNDP will allocate 15 per cent of programmatic resources to projects whose main objective is gender equality. Similarly, 5 to 10 per cent of the programme budget will be allocated for monitoring, evaluation and communication.

45. A knowledge management strategy will be available to ensure that target audiences are regularly informed about programme performance and lessons learned and tangible results will be disseminated through innovative communication channels such as social networks.

Annex. Results and resources framework for the Central African Republic (2023-2027)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan (RCPCA) Pillar 1: Restoring peace, security and social cohesion Pillar 2: Renewing the social contract between the State and the population				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP# 1: By 2027, people in the Central African Republic live under the rule of law , have access to justice and security , and their human rights are promoted and protected.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (\$)
<p>1.1. % of the population who indicate having confidence in ordinary justice Baseline (2021): 47.35% Target (2027): 60%</p>	<p>Source: Peace, justice and security polls Frequency: annual Responsibility: Resident Coordinator's office</p>	<p>Output 1.1: Civic space and access to justice expanded for the most vulnerable including prisoners and victims of human rights violations, and rule of law, human rights strengthened to meet national and international standards.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1.1.1 Number of trials organized by the Special Criminal Court Baseline (202): 1 Target (2027): 5 Source: Reports of the Ministry in charge of justice Frequency: annual</p> <p>1.1.2. Number of victim files processed by the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 40 Source: Reports of Ministry in charge of justice Frequency: annual</p> <p>1.1.3 Number of people supported who have access to justice (SP indicator 2.2.3) Baseline (2020): 22,700 (64% women) Target (2027): 42,700 (70% women) Source: Reports of Ministry in charge of justice Frequency: annual</p> <p>1.1.4 Number of internal security forces deployed to ensure the safety of the population outside Bangui</p>	<p>Line ministries MINUSCA Government of the United States European Union CSOs Media network</p>	<p>Regular: \$11,120,000</p> <p>Other: \$56,500,000</p>

		<p>Baseline (2022): 1,668 (5% women) Target (2027): 2,500 (10% women)</p> <p>Source: Reports Ministry of Interior and Public Security and MINUSCA</p> <p>Frequency: annual</p>		
<p>1.2. % of the population having confidence in the Defence and Security Forces, Armed Forces and police to ensure their safety</p> <p>Baseline (2020): Gendarmerie: 48% Police: 43%</p> <p>Target (2027): Gendarmerie: 55% Police: 50%</p>	<p>Source: Peace, justice and security polls</p> <p>Frequency: annual</p> <p>Responsibility: Resident Coordinator's office</p>	<p>Output 1.2: Democratic processes, institutions, and civil society <u>strengthened</u> for an inclusive and open public sphere with expanded public engagement facilitated using digital solutions.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1.2.1 Number of new registered voters (SP indicator 2.4.2) Baseline (2022): Female: 0; Male:0 Target (2027): 840,000 Female: 420,000; Male: 420,000 Source: National Elections Authority Frequency: annual</p> <p>1.2.2 Number of people who participated in elections: (SP indicator 2.4.3) Baseline (2020): 655,000 Target (2025): 1,600,000 Source: Constitutional court Frequency: depending on the electoral calendar</p>	<p>National Elections Authority Constitutional Court Media network Line ministries CSOs Government of the United States European Union UN-Women MINUSCA</p>	
		<p>Output 1.3: Effective and accountable governance systems enhanced to co-create and equip all actors, including the private sector, with solutions to prevent and mitigate corruption risks and accelerate the achievement of SDGs</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1.3.1 Number of measures to strengthen accountability (including social accountability), prevent and mitigate corruption risks, and integrate anti-corruption in the management of public funds, service delivery and other sectors (SP 2.1.1): Baseline (2022):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National level: 0 • Local level: 0 • Sectoral level: 0 <p>Target (2027):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National level: 2 • Local level: 6 	<p>Line ministries High Authority for Good Governance CSOs MINUSCA United Nations agencies</p>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectoral level: 3 <p>1.3.2 Number of multi-stakeholder mechanisms, including social innovation or digital platforms between governments, communities and the private sector to strengthen public sector agility, collaboration, the co-design, public and private financing and delivery of solutions for sustainable development at national and sectoral level (SP 2.1.3):</p> <p>Baseline (2022):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National level: 0 • Sectoral level: 0 <p>Target (2027):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National level: 2 • Sectoral level: 3 		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: RCPCA Pillar 2: Renewing the social contract between the State and the population; RCPCA Pillar 3: Promote economic recovery and the revival of productive sectors				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP# 2: By 2027, people in Central African Republic, including women, youth, refugees, returnees, IDPs and all other vulnerable groups, have equitable and sustainable access to economic opportunities that promote the creation of decent jobs, entrepreneurship, innovation and digitalization				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions				
<p>2.1 Share of loans to the economy allocated to SMEs Baseline (2022): 0.4% Target (2027): 5%</p> <p>2.2 Poverty rate Baseline (2021): 71.2% Target (2027): 62%</p>	<p>Source: Bank of Central African States Frequency: annual Responsibility: Resident Coordinator's office</p>	<p>Output 2.1: The 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement and other intergovernmentally-agreed frameworks integrated into national and local development plans; measures to accelerate progress put in place; and budgets and progress assessed using data-driven solutions (SP output 1.1)</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>2.1.1 To what extent the country's development plans and budgets integrate intergovernmentally-agreed frameworks across the whole-of-government (SP indicator 1.1.1)</p> <p>Baseline (2022):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: 2 (Integration in progress) • Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action: 2 (Integration in progress) <p>Target (2027):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: 4 (Integrated) • Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action: 4 (Integrated) <p>Source: Reports line ministries</p>	<p>Line ministries European Union MINUSCA United Nations agencies</p>	<p>Regular: \$9,662,000</p> <p>Other: \$51,000,000</p>

		<p>Frequency: annual</p> <p>2.1.2 To what extent the country has studies, innovation results and relevant data and data management systems in place to guide the formulation and monitor the implementation of national development policies and programmes Baseline (2021): 2 (Work in progress) Target (2027): 4 (Work completed) Source: Reports line ministries Frequency: annual</p> <p>2.1.3 To what extent the country has an effective national development financing framework (INFF) Baseline (2021): 1 (Work started) Target (2027): 3 (Work almost complete) Source: Reports line ministries Frequency: annual</p>		
		<p>Output 2.2: Access to basic services and financial and non-financial assets and services <u>improved</u> to support productive capacities for sustainable livelihoods and jobs (SP 1.3)</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>2.2.1 Number of people, including women, youth, IDPs, ethnic minorities, accessing basic services Baseline (2021): 32,000 (47% women) Target (2027): 57,000 (50% women) Source: Reports of Key Ministries Frequency: annual</p> <p>2.2.2 Number of people, including women, youth, IDPs, ethnic minorities, accessing financial services Baseline (2021): 6,200 (49% women) Target (2027): 10,200 (50% women) Source: Reports of Key Ministries Frequency: annual</p> <p>2.2.3 Number of Agriculture and mineral value chains for trade developed Baseline (2021): 0 Target (2027): 3 Source: Reports of key ministries</p>	<p>Line ministries European Union MINUSCA OCHA UNHCR</p>	

		<p>Frequency: annual</p> <p>2.2.4 Number of people, including women, youth, IDPs, ethnic minorities benefiting from jobs and improved livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings (SP indicator 3.3.1) Baseline (2022): 22,000 Target (2027): 42000 (40% women) Source: Reports of Key Ministries Frequency: annual</p>		
		<p>Output 2.3: Equitable, resilient and sustainable systems for health and pandemic preparedness <u>strengthened</u> to address communicable and non-communicable diseases (SP1.4).</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>2.3.1 Number of health structures equipped with cold chains powered by solar energy Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 20 Source: Reports Ministry in charge of health Frequency: annual</p>	Line ministries MINUSCA United Nations agencies	
		<p>Output 2.4: Social protection systems strengthened across public administrations, private and informal sectors and non-governmental institutions</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>2.4.1 Existence of an inclusive and gender-sensitive national social protection policy document Baseline (2022): No Target (2027): Yes Source: Reports from Ministry in charge of labour and social protection Frequency: annual</p> <p>2.4.2 Number of participants covered by social protection services (SP indicator 1.2.2.1) Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 1500 (40% women) Source: Reports from Ministry in charge of labour and social protection Frequency: annual</p>	Line ministries United Nations agencies	

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: RCPCA Pillar 1: Restoring peace, security and social cohesion National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan				
UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP# 3: By 2027, people in Central African Republic live in an environment where peacebuilding, national reconciliation and governance mechanisms are inclusive, accountable and effective				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk				
<p>1.1. % of the population who perceive a decrease in sociocultural tensions in the last 12 months Baseline (2020):88% Target (2027): 95%</p>	<p>Source: Peace, justice and security polls Frequency: annual Responsibility: Resident Coordinator's Office</p>	<p>Output 3.1: Decentralization, local development and governance are effective, risk-informed to enable socio-economic development, inclusive delivery of basic services, community security, disaster and conflict prevention.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>3.1.1 Number of subnational administrations with a conflict and gender-sensitive local development plan Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 15 Source: Reports from Ministry in charge of territorial administration Frequency: annual</p> <p>3.1.2 Number of subnational administrations that implement their development plan Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 10 Source: Reports from Ministry in charge of territorial administration Frequency: annual</p> <p>3.1.3 Number of key actors implementing actions to prevent and respond to violent extremism Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 30 Source: Reports on the National Strategy for Prevention of Radicalization and Extreme Violence Frequency: annual</p> <p>3.1.4 Number of national and subnational administration with multi-hazards contingency plans and/or disaster risk prevention plans Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): national:4 (humanitarian action, agriculture, health, housing); subnational :10 Source: Reports from Ministry in charge of territorial administration Frequency: annual</p>	<p>Line ministries European Union MINUSCA OCHA UNHCR FAO WFP</p>	<p>Regular: \$8,875,000</p> <p>Other: \$39,400,000</p>
<p>1.1.2 % of the population who indicate that the Central</p>	<p>Source: Peace, justice and security polls</p>	<p>Output 3.2. Advancing gender equality, women's leadership and participation, including in crisis contexts, through the</p>	<p>Line ministries CSOs</p>	

<p>African Republic lives in peace Baseline (2020):16% Target (2027):30%</p>	<p>Frequency: annual Responsibility: Resident Coordinator's Office</p> <p>Office</p>	<p>implementation of affirmative measures, strengthening institutions and civil society, and addressing structural barriers.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>3.2.1 Number of partnerships with institutions and civil society to advance women's leadership and participation and gender equality Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 10 Source: Ministry in charge of gender Frequency: annual</p> <p>3.2.2 Number of women in decision-making bodies within institutions of the republic Baseline (2022): 194 Target (2027): 230 Source: Ministry in charge of gender Frequency: annual</p>	<p>United Nations agencies</p>	
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: RCPCA Pillar 3: Promote economic recovery and the revival of productive sectors</p>				
<p>UNSDCF CPD OUTCOME 4: By 2027, the resilience of the State and populations is strengthened through the sustainable governance of natural resources and the environment</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions</p>				
<p>4.1. Area of deforested and degraded land that has been developed / restored (UNSDCF) Baseline (2018): 591,000 ha Target (2027): 750,000 ha</p> <p>4.2 Area of agricultural land developed and/or developed (UNSDCF) Baseline (2020): 375,000 ha Target (2027): 750,000 ha</p>	<p>Source: FAO Frequency: annual Responsibility: Resident Coordinator's Office</p>	<p>Output 4.1: Natural resources <u>protected</u> and <u>managed</u> equitably and in a participatory and inclusive manner to enhance adaptation, climate-informed sustainable productivity, livelihoods and reduce sources of conflict</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>4.1.1 Number of communities with strengthened capacities to manage protected area Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 3 Source: Reports Ministry in charge of the environment Frequency: annual</p> <p>4.1.2 Number of communities with strengthened capacities to promote eco-tourism Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 3 Source: Reports Ministry in charge of the environment Frequency: annual</p>	<p>Line ministries CSOs United Nations agencies</p>	<p>Regular: \$5,937,000</p> <p>Other: \$26,100,000</p>

		<p>4.1.3 Protected areas created or under improved management practices (hectares) (SP indicator 4.1.2) Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 1500 hectares Source: Reports Ministry of environment Frequency: annual</p>		
	<p>Source: FAO Frequency: annual Responsibility: Resident Coordinator's Office</p>	<p>Output 4.2: Public and private climate finance <u>mobilized</u> supporting enterprise and job creation through sustainable use of water, forests and soils, promoting biodiversity, climate solutions and the implementation of the Central African Republic NDC within long-term sustainable risk-informed development pathways.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>4.2.1 Number of people directly benefiting from mechanisms for biodiversity, water, forest, and climate solutions funded by public resources (SP 4.2.1): Baselines (2022): 0 Targets (2027): 1,000 Source: Reports in charge of the environment Frequency: annual</p>	<p>Line ministries CSOs United Nations agencies</p>	
<p>4.3 Proportion of prefectures that have adopted and implemented disaster risk reduction strategies in their local development plan Baseline (2022): 0% Target (2027): 50%</p>	<p>Source: Ministry in charge of territorial administration Frequency: annual Responsibility: Resident Coordinator's Office</p>	<p>Output 4.3: Transition to renewable energy <u>accelerated</u> capitalizing on technological gains, clean energy innovations and new financing mechanisms to support green recovery (SP 5.2)</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>4.3.1 Number of functional micro hydroelectric or solar power station installed Baseline (2022): Small Hydroelectric: 0 Small Solar Power: 0 Target (2027): Small Hydroelectric: 4 Small Solar Power: 5 Source: Reports of the Ministry in charge of energy Frequency: annual</p> <p>4.3.2 Increase (in megawatt) in installed renewable energy capacity per technology (SP indicator 5.2.1) Baseline (2022): Hydroelectric: 0 Solar Power: 0 Target (2027): Hydroelectric: 4 MW Solar Power: 5 MW Source: Reports of the Ministry in charge of energy Frequency: annual</p>	<p>Line ministries CSOs United Nations agencies</p>	

		4.3.3 Number of independent green and vertical funds Baseline (2022): 0 Target (2027): 1 Source: Reports of the Ministry in charge of the environment Frequency: annual		
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