Social Stabilisation and Prevention of Radicalisation and Violent Extremism in Central African Republic
FACTSHEET

JSB2020 MARCH 2020-MARCH 2021
BUDGET: US$500,000
KEY PARTNERS: Coordination committee of National Strategy on Violent Extremism, Minister of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation and Minister of Planning and Economy

Objectives

The project uses sustainable income generation approach, which aims at the reinforcement of income generating activities without providing any material/financial assistance to beneficiaries.

As a result of the project, beneficiaries would have had access to livelihoods opportunities and sustainable employment and the coordination committee would have obtained necessary information and mapping of mechanisms and institutions for the establishment of the Early Warning system on the threat of conflict, radicalisation and violent extremism.

Project Outputs

Output 1: Vulnerable populations including returning refugees, displaced persons, ex-combatants, women and youth have access to livelihoods opportunities and sustainable employment

Contribution to SDGs

The project will contribute to SDGs 1, 5, 8, 10, 16.
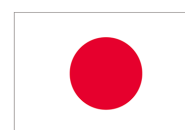
1 NO POVERTY   **5** GENDER EQUALITY   **8** DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH   **10** REDUCED INEQUALITIES   **16** PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

From the People of Japan

Development Challenges

On 6th February 2019, the CAR government signed a peace agreement with fourteen armed groups which control large parts of the country, committing to a more inclusive government and integrating armed groups representatives and some soldiers into new army units. Whilst an agreement was finally reached and a new government is in place, serious challenges in terms of the implementation of the agreement remain and the security situation is still volatile. The agreement has been violated on several occasions and civilians have been the target of violence.

Despite the instability of the situation, an operation of voluntary repatriation has begun in areas near the borders and 4,000 Central African refugees will return to the Prefecture of Lobaye from DRC. The returning refugees, mainly Muslims, will face the challenge of peaceful reintegration and potential inter-communal conflict remains a critical issue. Urgent support is therefore required for returning refugees and host communities to create sustainable livelihoods and reinforce community resilience to prevent the propagation of violent extremism.