

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



ACHIEVING SDG 16

Analysis by Oumayma RAIMI-RODÉ

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*Analysis by **Oumayma RAIMI-RODÉ**, UNV Associate Programme Officer at UNDP
Morocco
oumayma.raimi@gmail.com*

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Case analysis of the Central African Peace Agreement of February 2019, accelerators, bottlenecks and South-South Cooperation opportunities with the Kingdom of Morocco fostered by UNDP Morocco and UN-DPO



Introduction

Thinking outside the box: context & objectives of this analysis

The UNV programme is committed to promoting competency development and learning for UN Volunteers as a critical element of its organizational strategy: the UNVs are entitled to 10 working days of Learning and Training Leave and a \$ 500 USD allowance. While many UNVs choose to dedicate their learning time and allowance to learning a new language or following an online class I wanted **SOMETHING DIFFERENT** to help me develop the **SOFT SKILLS** that I needed to be a better UN civil servant.

The three areas of improvement for me to contribute more actively to the work of the Democratic Governance unit of UNDP Morocco were: (i) Improve skills in **political analysis, monitoring and resource mobilization**; (ii) Gain more exposure to **Government counterparts' and United Nations negotiations** ; (iii) Gain better understanding of the **political processes to accompany fair institutions in democratic governance mechanisms applied to foster South-South cooperation** in line with Morocco's strategic vision on Africa.

Therefore, I decided to focus my 2019 learning plan on **Sustainable GOAL 16: PROMOTE JUST, PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES** and look for institutions that would accept hosting me to shadow a decision makers during two weeks in order to develop my skills.

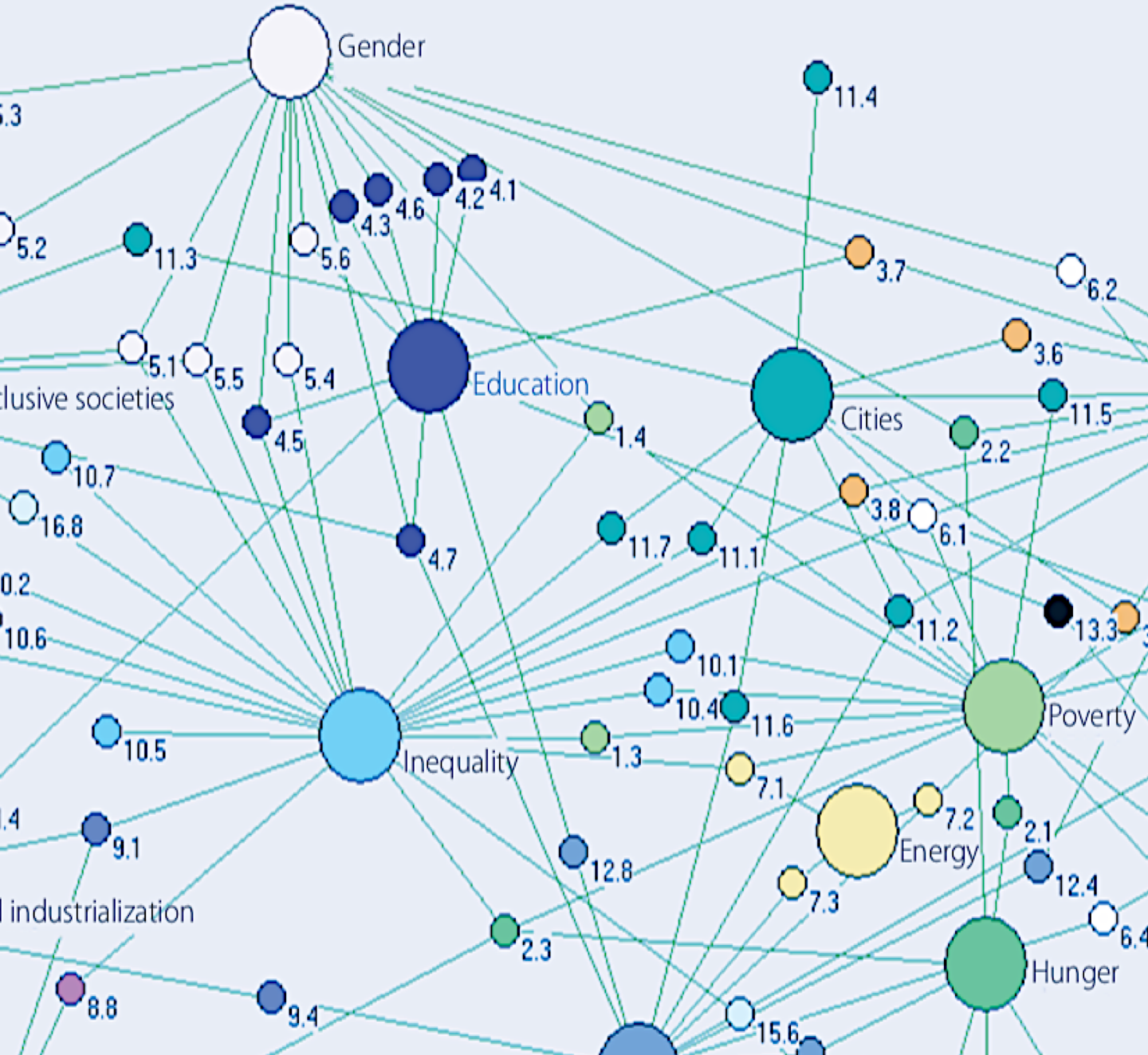
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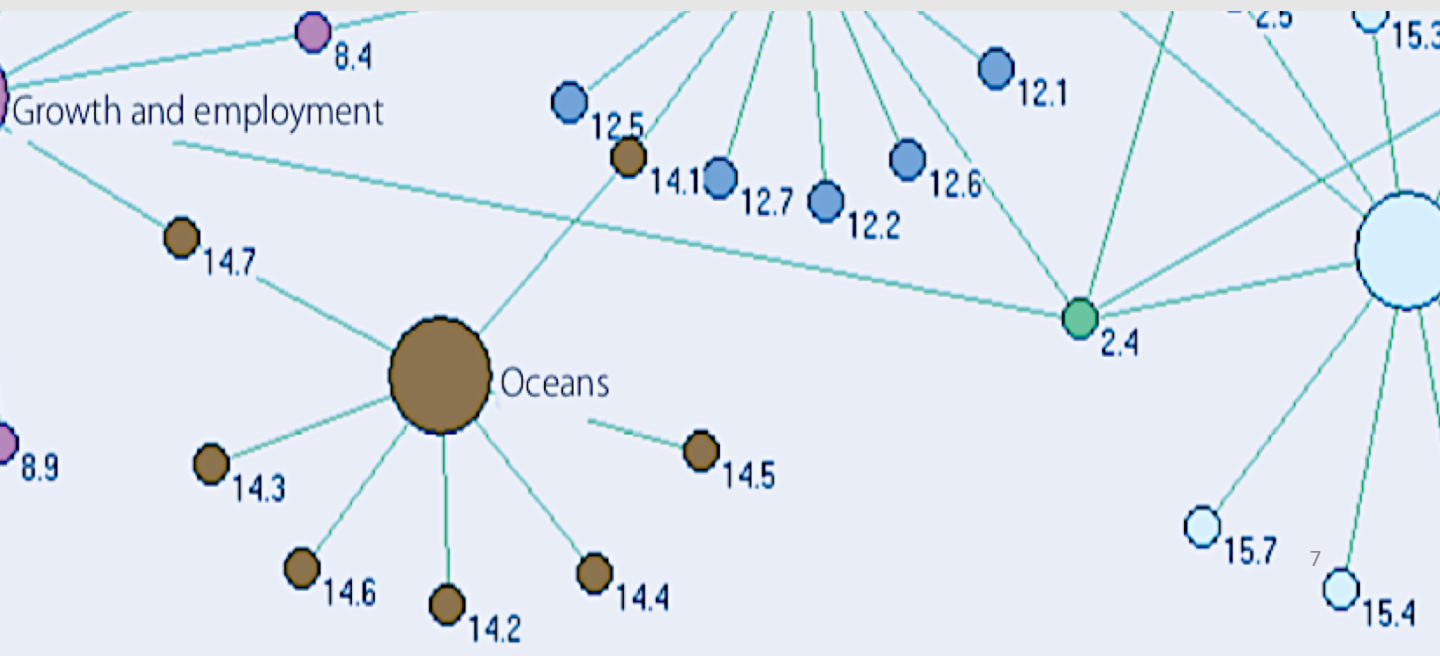
→ For more information read Oumayma's learning plan

SDG 16 Targets and indicators

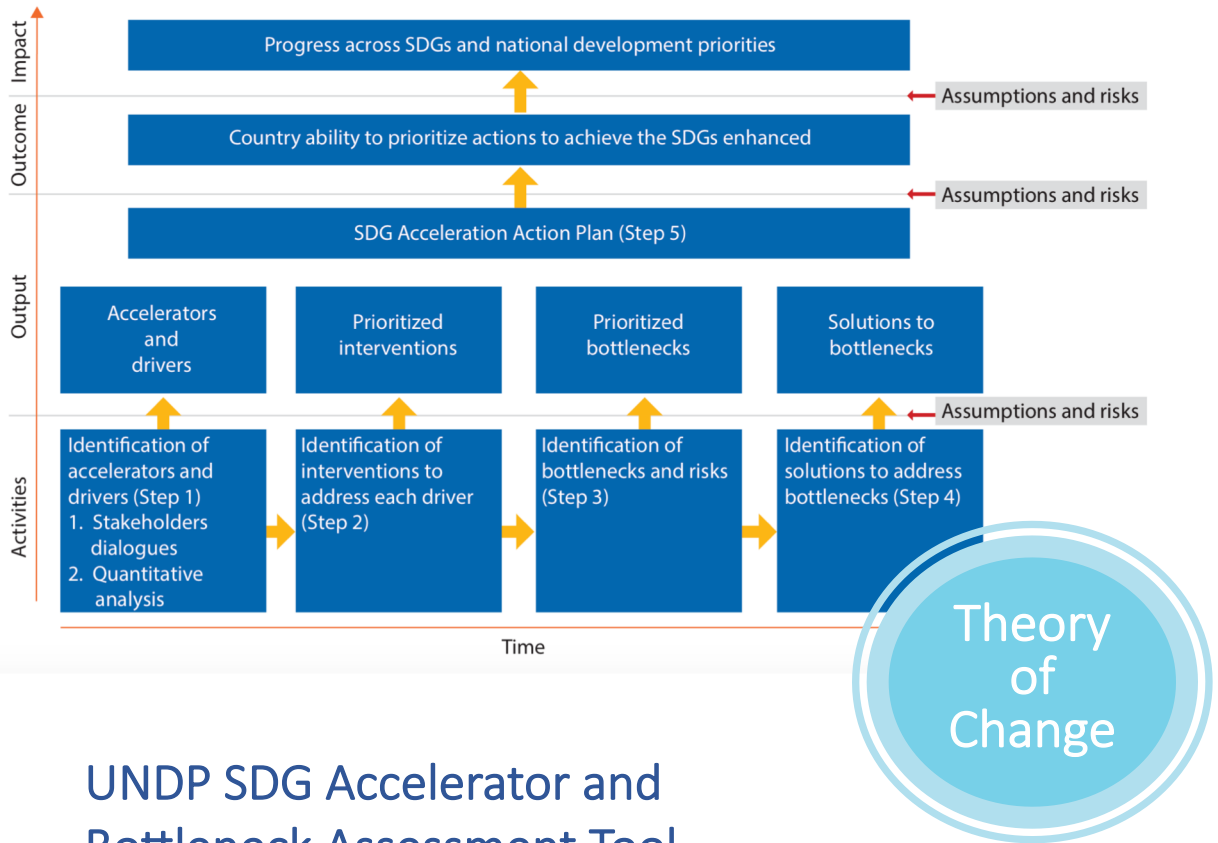
Target		Indicator	
16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
		16.1.2	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
		16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
		16.1.4	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
16.2	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1	Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
		16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
		16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
16.3	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1	Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
		16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
16.4	By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1	Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)
		16.4.2	Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments
16.5	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
		16.5.2	Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months
16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
		16.6.2	Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services
16.7	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1	Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions
		16.7.2	Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
16.8	Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
16.9	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
16.10	Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1	Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months
		16.10.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information
16.A	Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.A.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles
16.B	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.B.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law



The main idea : Interlinkages and Integrated Nature of the SDGs

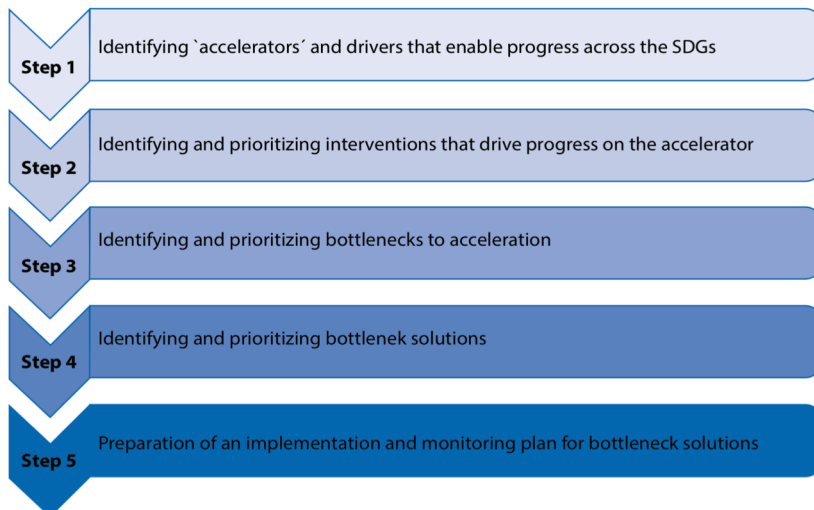


Methodology



UNDP SDG Accelerator and Bottleneck Assessment Tool

The ABA provides a systematic process that consists of five steps:




















My approach






In this part, I have translated the integrality of the Central African Republic Peace Agreement (CAR PA) between the Government of CAR and 14 armed groups signed on February 2019 in order to assess its implications on the achievement of Sustainable Goal 16 (SDG 16), in terms of indicators and targets, but also to identify the other SDG connected to the CAR PA that can be used as accelerator of SDG 16 achievement, whereas others can be seen as bottlenecks that will undermine the sustainability of SDG 16 achievements for peace and stability in the region. To this regards, some examples of South-South Cooperation(SSC) in specific areas are also identified in the table as recommendations for potential SSC partners.














Analysis of CAR Peace Agreement through the SDG 16







Peace Agreement	Content	SDG 16 target	SDG 16 indicator	SDG accelerator	South South cooperation opportunity (SSC)
Preamble	<i>The main objective of the "Feuille de route de Libreville 17 juillet 2017" is to promote dialogue between the Government on one hand and the armed groups on the other hand with the goal to obtain a consensual and permanent exit from crisis</i>	16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.A.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	UN-AU framework for dialogue
Preamble	<i>African initiative - Panel of harmonization of the armed groups recommendations, 28-30 august 2018 in Bouar and the facilitation of a direct dialogue</i>	16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.A.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	AU and ECCAS capacity to facilitate dialogue and harmonize claims
Preamble	<i>Multiform partners mobilization in Brussels to finance the growth of the country through the "Plan National de relevement et la consolidation de la Paix en Centrafrique" (RCPCA) and the mutual engagement framework "Cadre d'engagement mutuel" (CEM signed in Brussels on 17 Novemebr 2016</i>	16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.A.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	International partners in Brussels capacity to mobilize support and funding
Preamble	<i>Eliminating definitely the profound causes of the current crisis and promoting tea real national reconciliation founded on a social contract between the sons and the daughters of CAR</i>	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	 SDG 5 Gender equality	Civil society engagement in gender equality and reconciliation
Preamble	<i>Referring to the CAR Constitution of 30 Mars 2016 and National Bangui Forum of 4-11 May 2015, the Khartoum dialogue, the UN Security Council relevant Resolutions as well as the AU decisions the ECCAS decisions and the International conference on the Great lakes region (CIRGL) ones</i>	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	International community
Preamble	<i>Recognizing the suffuring of the central african people and that they all have to act in order to build the common good beyond legitimate political divergence and that all the sons and daughter of CAR must show a patriotic sens to overcome their differences and to end this suffuring</i>	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	 SDG 5 Gender equality	Resilience building, Civil society and civism education
Preamble	<i>Recognizing that the crisis created unspeakable suffering, deaths and displacement and refugees with humanitarian consequences and dramatic economical losses, it borke the social cohesion and fostered identity isolationism therefore destabilizing the country and the region.</i>	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	 SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth	Dramatic economic and social cohesion can be offset by an integrated strategy to provide decent jobs as peace dividends to the population, vocational/job training can be an angle of SSC







Preamble	<i>Recognizing that impunity fueled the vicious circle of violence, weakened the justice system, led to massive violations of Human rights, of the international humanitarian right, and has maintained the mistrust of the population towards the State</i>	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	 Direct application of SDG16	Justice system reform, training of magistrate
Preamble	<i>Recognizing that the majority of the population is composed by children and women profoundly affected by the armed conflict, and that the whole protection of their rights and the end of the exaction and hostilities are the common objectives of all the parties; and convinced of the fundamental role that CAR women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts as well as in the construction of a sustainable peace, and underlining the importance of their contribution to all the efforts made to find a permanent solution to CAR crisis</i>	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	 SDG 5 Gender equality	Women empowerment and participation to political process
Preamble	<i>Recognizing that this crisis has exacerbated the structural weaknesses of the State, which suffered from a bad governance during decades depriving CAR men and women from every prefecture, of a proper management and fair redistribution of national wealth</i>	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	 SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth	Prefecture decentralized management and creation of economic growth
Preamble	<i>Convinced that CAR peace cannot be achieved without a common vision including all the communities in mutual respect integrating forgiveness, national reconciliation as well as a unified objective of the neighbouring States</i>	16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.A.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	AU and ECCAS capacity to facilitate dialogue and foster a common vision for the region
Preamble	<i>Aware that political instrumentalizing of religious and ethnical belonging is a threat to social cohesion and national unity and that the current status quo is not sustainable as it threatens the very existence of the CAR nation affected in its core.</i>	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	Social cohesion - civil society
Preamble	<i>Convinced by the necessity to promote inclusive public policies and national programmes to prevent and fight against exclusion and work for a fair society as the founding principal of the new central african social contract</i>	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	Lessons learned from other African countries transitioning to a new social contract
Preamble	<i>Convinced of the necessity to restore security immediately in CAR, to promote peace and stability and to actively push for national reconciliation, the reconstruction of CAR and the recommendations of the Bangui Forum</i>	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	Lessons learned from other African countries transitioning to a new social contract
Preamble	<i>Recognizing the strong willingness expressed by CAR President, his excellency Professor Faustin Archange Touadéra, who asked upon his peers to find a sustainable solution to exit the CAR crisis</i>	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	Democratic Governance and leadership







Preamble	<p>Recognizing that after this call, the african and international solidarity has shown itseft once again through the mobilization that led to the adoption of the african initiative pour the peace and reconciliation in CAR under the aegis of AU, ECCAS, CIRGL with the support of Angola, Cameroon, congo, Gabon, DRC, Soudan and Chad sin the AU Summit of 30-31 January 2017, as well as th UN summit follwing resolution 2448 (2018) of the SC</p>	16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.A.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	AU and ECCAS capacity to facilitate dialogue and foster a common vision for the region
Part 1 - Principles for a sustainable solution to the conflict ARTICLE 1	<p>The parties reiterate their commitment to the following principles:</p> <p>a. Respect of National unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of CAR as well as its republican form and secular nature;</p> <p>b. Promotion of inclusion, affirmative action, and temporary special measures to correct inequalities affecting the communities and the regions injured by the past and insure their full participation to the nation's political economic and social life;</p> <p>c. Recognizing the cultural and religious diversity and valorizing the contribution of all the componants of the people of CAR, by promoting the particular inclusion of minorities, women and youth to the State governance and the national reconstruction;</p> <p>d. Population take charge of their own affairs through an inclusive governance system taking into account their aspirations and their specific needs</p> <p>e. Promotion of a fair and balanced</p>	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	 SDG 10 Reduced inequalities	Lessons learned from other African countries transitioning to a new social contract
Part 1 - Principles for a sustainable solution to the conflict ARTICLE 2	The parties commit to implement fully and in good faith the dispositions of the Agreement by recognizing their responsibility to this regard	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	Lessons learned from other African countries transitioning to a new social contract
Part 1 - Principles for a sustainable solution to the conflict ARTICLE 3	The CAR State institutions will take dispositions required to adopt the regulation, legal and even constitutional measures neededto implement the current Agreement, in close consultation with the parties and with the support of the support monitoring mechanism planned in this Agreement	16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.A.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	Monitoring mechanism best practices
Part 2 - Government's Commitment ARTICLE 4	The Government commits to : a. Take, in concertation with the National Assembly and the Monitoring mechanism of the present Agreement, appropriate dispositions aiming at eradicating the deep causes of the political and security crisis in CAR and to reinforce, there, good governance, inclusivity and the affirmative action at all levels of the State;	16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.A.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	Affirmative action best practices






Part 2 - Government's Commitment ARTICLE 4	<i>b. Adopt without delay the new law on decentralization (law on collective territoriality and administrative circumscriptions) and to implement it through the effective transfer of capacity and resources required at the prefectural and local level. The repartition of the missions and responsibilities between the State and the territorial collectivities must take into account the needs of the citizens and the communities at its core;</i>	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	 SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth	Regionalization approaches best practices (law on collective territoriality and administrative circumscriptions)
Part 2 - Government's Commitment ARTICLE 4	<i>c. Implement, with the support of partners, appropriate mechanism to recruit public servants from every part of the CAR nation in the respect of the principles of fairness and representativity. To this regard, the Government will put in place professional training programmes open to every central-african male or female and elaborated in a collegial way by the institutions of the Republic and the vivid strenghts of the Nation;</i>	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	 SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth	Appropriate mechanism to recruit public servants and train them
Part 2 - Government's Commitment ARTICLE 4	<i>d. Insure that all CAR citizen, including the armed groups members respecting this Agreement, will be able to do so without constraints, in conformity with the laws in place in CAR. Insure that, at every level of the State, the Republican insitutions guarantee the representation of the strong diversity of CAR, by giving a special attention to the minorities and the categories less represented like women and youth;</i>	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	 SDG 10 Reduced inequalities	Best practices in promoting women and youth representation
Part 2 - Government's Commitment ARTICLE 4	<i>e. Ask from the National Assembly to revise the ordonance N 05.007 of 02 Juin 2005, relative to the political parties and the status of the CAR opposition so that the partis and the political regroupment become more active actors in the field of promotion of republican values such as peace promotion, tolerance, democracy, as well as the respect of diversity and the CAR citizenship;</i>	16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.A.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	 Direct application of SDG16	Political parties and opposition status
Part 2 - Government's Commitment ARTICLE 4	<i>f. Ask from the National Assembly to adopt a law on the Status of former Chiefs of State so that they can benefit from a decent life inside the society</i>	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services	 SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth	Status of former chiefs of state
Part 2 - Government's Commitment ARTICLE 4	<i>g. Continue the security sector reform and guarantee the republican and professional nature of the army and the homeland security forces. To this regard, insure that the future recruitment in the national army and the homeland security forces will be done on fair grounds, inclusive, transparent, and insuring the representation of all the social components of the country, in agreement with the DDR and repatriation National Programme (PNDDRR)</i>	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	UN-AU framework for dialogue







Part 2 - Government's Commitment ARTICLE 4	<i>i. Establish a mixe commission composed of Government members and Armed groups, in charge of analysing, case by case, the cases of reintegration of leaders and members of armed groups who used to be CAR public servants or military members. Such an assessment will have to occure in the strict framework of PNDDRR and in concertation with international partners</i>	16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.A.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	UN-AU framework for dialogue
Part 2 - Government Commitment ARTICLE 4	<i>j. Establish a programme to support revenue creating activities to support the socio-economic reinsertion of former members of the armed groups and the lifting of the basic communities</i>	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	 SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth	Reinsertion and support to revenue creating activities best practices
Part 2 - Government's Commitment ARTICLE 4	<i>k. Create the necessary conditions for voluntary come back, reintegration and reinsertion of the all the refugees and displaced persons with dignity , including through the adoption of a legislation on the land protection and other assets belonging to these vulnerable populations, in close collaboration with all the humanitaria actors and other countries in the region, in conformity with the internatinal instruments in place</i>	16.B. Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.B.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	 SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth	Promotion of reintegration and enforcement of non-discriminatory laws
Part 2 - Government's Commitment ARTICLE 4	<i>l. Create the conditions so that the explotation of natural resources and its generated revenu benefit in a fair manner the whole CAR population</i>	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	 SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth	Kimberly process
Part 2 - Government's Commitment ARTICLE 4	<i>m. On top of the efficient mobilisation of National resources, mobilizing international partners in the implementation of national programmes on reconstruction and development, in the framework of the national plan for Recovery and Consolidation of CAR Peace (RCPCA), emphasizing on the social and economic basic infrastructures and social protection as a priority and a proof of peace dividends for the most affected communities. A programme of major infrastructure work with high intensity of manpower will be launched with the help of partners. This programme will be oriented towards the former members of the armed groups, the youth and the local communities for the construction and rehabilitation of priorities infrastructures (roads, bridges, schools, health facilities, etc.) on the whole national territory and will be implemented by the legitimate authorities at both national and local level</i>	16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.A.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	 SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth	Best practices in social and economic basic infrastructures as proof of peace dividends for the most affected communities







Part 2 - Government's Commitment ARTICLE 4	<i>n. Establish a regular and fair tax system for the transfer of resources by the State to local collectivities for the extraction and the management by the Government and the agreed upon private sector companies of natural and mineral resources to foster the prefectures development, reduce the disparities between them and reinforce their autonomie in a unified State, in conformity with the principles established in the new law on decentralization and the principles of national solidarity and good governance of the balanced and fair repartition of natural resources.</i>	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	 SDG 10 Reduced inequalities	Kimberly process
Part 2 - Government's Commitment ARTICLE 4	<i>o. Implement programmes for the local recovery and development on the whole national territory, in an ethical manner, with technical and financial support of partners</i>	16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.A.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	Ethical local recovery programmes
Part 2 - Government's Commitment ARTICLE 4	<i>p. Promote social justice and basic social services access for the whole population and proceed to the judiciary power consolidation in a way that reinforces the rule of law on the whole national territory</i>	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services	 SDG 10 Reduced inequalities	Social justice and social services - National consultations best practices
Part 2 - Government's Commitment ARTICLE 4	<i>q. Initiate, through dialogue, local committees for traditional peace and justice, a wide campaign on national reconciliation and social cohesion aiming at promoting "living together" and the reinforcement of the social contract as the base for CAR nation</i>	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	Social cohesion best practices
Part 2 - Government's Commitment ARTICLE 4	<i>r. Fight against all kind of incitement to hatred and protect all the minorities through out the implementation of an effective National Plan for the prevention of incitement to hatred and violence. Improve the legal framework to insure that the insitutional laws of the country are cleaned from any disposition potentially discriminatory.</i>	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	 SDG 10 Reduced inequalities	Programmes against hate speech
Part 2 - Government's Commitment ARTICLE 4	<i>s. Accelerate the implementation process of the Commission Vérité, Justice, Réparation et Réconciliation (CVJRR) with the launch of national consultations rapidly and the adoption of of a Law on that Commission, work with the international partners and the relevant associations to create a support and recovery programme to benefit the victims; develop and implement an action plan of traditional mechanisms of reconciliation, in close collaboration with tradiionnal chiefdoms</i>	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	Reconciliation Commission best practices from Côte d'Ivoire







Part 2 - Government's Commitment ARTICLE 4	<i>t. Take the necessary measures to re-build the civil registry and fight against identitarian closure as well as all forms of instrumentalisation of ethnic, regional, or religious differences, potentially threatening national unity and destabilizing the country</i>	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	 SDG 10 Reduced inequalities	Identify for all, civil registry mechanisms
Part 2 - Government's Commitment ARTICLE 4	<i>u. Implement an action plan, detailed in appendix 2, aiming at supporting, in a concrete and efficient manner, the previously mentioned commitments by adopting appropriated laws if needed by the National Assembly</i>	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	 Direct application of SDG16	National Action Plan and regionalization
Part 3 - Armed Groups' Commitment ARTICLE 5	<i>The armed groups on their end commit to :</i> <i>a. Respect the legitimacy of the democratic institutions of the country, the insitutional orderm the territorial integrity and the unity of CAR state</i>	16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	 Direct application of SDG16	Territorial integrity best practices
Part 3 - Armed Groups' Commitment ARTICLE 5	<i>b. Renounce to weapons and violence as a mean to convey any type of claims, political, social or economic and therefore end immediatly, completely and permanently all forms of violence and hostility between them, against state agents, defenses security forces, UN personnel and all the humanitarian actors as well as the exactions against the civilians, the herders and farmers on the whole national territory. To this regard, they commit to implement and carefully respect the temporary security arrangements planned in the specific questions and in the appendix 1.</i>	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	 SDG 10 Reduced inequalities	Non violent political claims and democratization of the political process
Part 3 - Armed Groups' Commitment ARTICLE 5	<i>c. Abstain from all action of destruction or illegal occupation of public buildings and sites such as hospitals, schools, places of worship, displaced people sites, as well as all looting or violation actions against the population of civilians, including sexual violence or sexism, notably against woemn and girls</i>	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	 SDG 5 Gender equality	16 days campaign against violence against women
Part 3 - Armed Groups' Commitment ARTICLE 5	<i>d.Proceed, based on a mutual agreemenet between the parties and the partners, to the complete dissolution of armed groups on the whole national territory, and in this perspective, continue to fully perform the control of their repsective forces and commit to make them respect immediatly the security arrangement planned by this Agreement. Therefore, any individual or armed unity violating these arrangements would be sanctioned in conformity with the legal dispostion and rules in place</i>	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.2 Unsenteded detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	Rule of law and state building best practices




Part 3 - Armed Groups' Commitment ARTICLE 5	<i>e. Do not undermine the provision of public services for the CAR population and facilitate the restoration of the State authority on the whole national territory</i>	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	 SDG 10 Reduced inequalities	Fight against all forms of corruption and illegal taxation
Part 3 - Armed Groups' Commitment ARTICLE 5	<i>f. Put an immediate and permanent end to every obstruction to redeployment of the civilian and military public authorities, notably the public servants and the defence and security forces, and abstain from any impediment or threat to them</i>	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	Military and Police training
Part 3 - Armed Groups' Commitment ARTICLE 5	<i>g. Fully participate to DDDR and commit in good faith to this programme for the reintegration of the armed groups members into the uniform bodies or in the income-generating activities. Submit the lists of armed groups members eligible to the national programme on DDDR in the next 60 days following the signature of this agreement and start the demobilization and disarmament according to the PNDDR calendar</i>	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	 SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth	Mixt units and DRR financing and training
Part 3 - Armed Groups' Commitment ARTICLE 5	<i>h. Put an immediate end to all forms of recruitment in the armed groups, including of children and foreigners. Communicate every claim through using peaceful means, including by creating political organizations if needed. Renounce to the illegal exploitation of resources and traffic of illegal weapons and ammunition. Abstain from obstructing the free circulation of people and goods and abstain from impeding the transportation of humanitarian help by agencies and humanitarian organizations on the whole national territory</i>	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	Transhumance
Part 3 - Armed Groups' Commitment ARTICLE 5	<i>i. Render with no delay every occupied building and every good that they had corned to the legitimate owners or, by default, to the State, with no condition nor compensation for themselves, and commit as well to respect the property of communities, including when they are on the move</i>	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	Rule of law and state building best practices
Part 3 - Armed Groups' Commitment ARTICLE 5	<i>j. Guarantee to national and international NGOs the respect of humanitarian principals, the protection of their operational basis and of their personnel, the non agression of the humanitarian convoys, the non extortion of funds from humanitarian workers and the free and sage access to humanitarian assistance and necessary activities to the rescuing of human lives in all the vulnerable communities, wherever they are and whatever their ethnicity or religion might be</i>	16.a. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	Respect of humanitarian principals







<p>Part 4 - Specific questions - DDDR ARTICLE 6</p>	<p>Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration and Repatriation DDDR) <i>The parties underline the major importance of the National DDDR programme (PNDDRR) and the synergy of its implementation in the stabilization process of CAR and they insist on the necessity to insure a rigorous and transparent management of this programme through regular and public communication on its implementation. The parties agree on the following:</i></p> <p><i>a. The implication of the armed groups in the Strategic Committee, the Technical Committee, and the DDDR/RSS/RN Coordination</i></p> <p><i>b. The funding of the Consultative and Monitoring Committee on the funds given by DDDR partners and the State budget as well as on the complementary resource mobilization to reinforce the functioning of the Consultative Committee</i></p> <p><i>c. The former members of armed groups participating to the PNDDRR, volunteering to the integration in the uniform bodies of the State but who do not meet the required</i></p>	<p>16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</p>	<p>16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments</p>	 <p>SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth</p>	<p>Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration and Repatriation DDDR)</p>
<p>Part 4 - Specific questions - Justice and National reconciliation ARTICLE 7</p>	<p>Justice and national reconciliation <i>While they reject any idea of impunity and they recognize the principal of presumption of innocence, the parties recognize the painful consequences and the stigma of the serious crimes committed against all the citizens and communities of CAR</i></p>	<p>16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</p>	<p>16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles</p>	 <p>SDG 10 Reduced inequalities</p>	<p>Justice and national reconciliation</p>
<p>Part 4 - Specific questions - Justice and National reconciliation ARTICLE 8</p>	<p><i>They abstain from repeating these serious crimes or any attitude or action that may lead to these crimes</i></p>	<p>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p>	<p>16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months</p>	 <p>SDG 17 Partnership for the goals</p>	<p>Justice and national reconciliation</p>
<p>Part 4 - Specific questions - Justice and National reconciliation ARTICLE 9</p>	<p><i>They agree to accelerate the implementation of the "Commission Vérité Justice Réparation et Réconciliation" (CVJRR), in order to promote the truth, justice, reparation, national reconciliation and pardon</i></p>	<p>16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</p>	<p>16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles</p>	 <p>SDG 17 Partnership for the goals</p>	<p>Justice and national reconciliation</p>
<p>Part 4 - Specific questions - Justice and National reconciliation ARTICLE 10</p>	<p><i>The CVJRR must start its work before completing 90 days after the signature of this Agreement</i></p>	<p>16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</p>	<p>16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles</p>	 <p>SDG 17 Partnership for the goals</p>	<p>Justice and national reconciliation</p>


<p>Part 4 - Specific questions - Justice and National reconciliation ARTICLE 11</p>	<p><i>As soon as this Agreement is signed and meanwhile the CVJRR is being settled, an inclusive Commission is immediately created by decree, composed of the parties and in charge of examining every aspect linked to the tragic events of the CAR conflict, as well as to qualify and propose any action potentially taken in terms of justice</i></p> <p><i>This commission will submit its report to the CVJRR as soon as it is put in place. The mandate of this inclusive commission will then come to an end</i></p>	<p>16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</p>	<p>16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles</p>	 <p>SDG 17 Partnership for the goals</p>	<p>Justice and national reconciliation</p>
<p>Part 4 - Specific questions - Justice and National reconciliation ARTICLE 12</p>	<p><i>The parties agree to take appropriate measures including the implementation of a fiduciary fund (trust fund) to guarantee the rehabilitation and the reparation due to the victims</i></p>	<p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p>	<p>16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)</p>	 <p>SDG 17 Partnership for the goals</p>	<p>Peacebuilding Fund</p>
<p>Part 4 - Specific questions - Justice and National reconciliation ARTICLE 13</p>	<p><i>The CAR Président, in order to support the dynamic of reconciliation, can use his discretionary right to pardon inside the conditions planned by the law</i></p>	<p>16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</p>	<p>16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles</p>	 <p>SDG 10 Reduced inequalities</p>	<p>Political parties, opposition status and dispositions of the law for Presidential pardon</p>
<p>Part 4 - Specific questions - Transhumance ARTICLE 14</p>	<p><i>The parties agree on the implementation of a efficient and fair management system of the transhumance in order to turn it into a safe and peaceful activity, essential to the harmonious economic development of herders and farmers, based on a national directing plan and local ones that would be developed in concertation with the concerned communities</i></p>	<p>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p>	<p>16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months</p>	 <p>SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth</p>	<p>transhumance</p>
<p>Part 4 - Specific questions - Transhumance ARTICLE 15</p>	<p><i>The parties also agree on encouraging the Government in the reactivation of the bilateral mixt commissions with the States of the Region, which must deal with the transnational preoccupations, including the good management of thte transhumance in order to turn it into a safe and peaceful activity</i></p>	<p>16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</p>	<p>16.A.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles</p>	 <p>SDG 17 Partnership for the goals</p>	<p>Transhumance</p>
<p>Part 4 - Specific questions - transitional Security Arrangements ARTICLE 16</p>	<p><i>As soon as this Agreement is signed, the parties commit to put in place security special mixt units for an initial transitional period of 24 months, placed under the supervision of the Military staff of the defence forces and will be able to request technical support from MINUSCA.</i></p> <p><i>They are made of the members of the defence and national security forces and in the vast majority by the members of armed groups who have fully agreed with the principals of this current Agreement and undertook a two-month training programme</i></p>	<p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p>	<p>16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)</p>	 <p>SDG 17 Partnership for the goals</p>	<p>Mixt units and DRR financing and training</p>

<p>Part 4 - Specific questions - transitional Security Arrangements ARTICLE 17</p>	<p><i>These units will start working in their full right 60 days after the signature of the present Agreement and will contribute to the protection and security of the civilians, will reinforce the public order, will secure the transhumance corridors and will undertake all the missions assigned to them by the Security Technical Committee planned in Appendix 1 relatively to the implementation of the end of hostilities and the temporary security arrangements</i></p> <p><i>They will complete their mission in the respect of republican principles notably impartiality and neutrality, in conformity with the laws and regulations in place</i></p>	<p>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p>	<p>16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)</p>	 <p>SDG 17 Partnership for the goals</p>	<p>Mixt units and DRR financing and training</p>
<p>Part 4 - Specific questions - democratic anchoring ARTICLE 18</p>	<p><i>The parties agree on the strict respect of the Consitution, the laws and the regulations in place in CAR</i></p>	<p>16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p>	<p>16.3.2 Unsensented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population</p>	 <p>SDG 17 Partnership for the goals</p>	<p>Rule of law and state building best practices</p>
<p>Part 4 - Specific questions - democratic anchoring ARTICLE 19</p>	<p><i>The parties agree to ban all attempts to access or to conserve power using force, in conformity with the relevant dispositions of CAR Consitution and the Constituent Act of the African Union</i></p>	<p>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p>	<p>16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause</p>	 <p>SDG 17 Partnership for the goals</p>	<p>Political parties, opposition status</p>
<p>Part 4 - Specific questions - democratic anchoring ARTICLE 20</p>	<p><i>The parties also agree that the organization of free, fair, inclusive, transparent and credible elections is the unique path to insure the political alternation and to contribute to the consolidation of Democracy in CAR. They therefore commit to support the organization of an electoral calendar at the presidential, legislative, regional and municipal level in a peaceful manner</i></p>	<p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p>	<p>16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions</p>	 <p>SDG 17 Partnership for the goals</p>	<p>Elections and representativity best practices in the region</p>
<p>Part 4 - Specific questions - democratic anchoring ARTICLE 21</p>	<p><i>CAR President, Chief of State, commits to put in place, immediately after the signing of this agreement, an inclusive Government</i></p>	<p>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p>	<p>16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions</p>	 <p>SDG 17 Partnership for the goals</p>	<p>Inclusive Government nomination and monitoring best practices</p>
<p>Part 5 - Engagement of the Region and the international community ARTICLE 22</p>	<p><i>The States and the international organizations forming the "Panel de Facilitation de l'Initiative africaine pour la paix et la réconciliation en République centrafricaine" are the responsible bodies or facilitators of the peace and reconciliation process in CAR. In this capacity they commit to the following.</i></p>	<p>16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</p>	<p>16.A.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles</p>	 <p>SDG 17 Partnership for the goals</p>	<p>AU and ECCAS capacity to facilitate dialogue and foster a common vision for the region</p>

<p>Part 5 - Engagement of the Region and the international community ARTICLE 23</p>	<p><i>Accompany the parties in the effective implementation of the agreement, notably through a political, security, technical and financial support</i></p>	<p>16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</p>	<p>16.A.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles</p>	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	<p>AU and ECCAS capacity to facilitate dialogue and foster a common vision for the region</p>
<p>Part 5 - Engagement of the Region and the international community ARTICLE 24</p>	<p><i>Monitor the effective implementation by the different parties of their respective or common commitments taken through this Agreement</i></p>	<p>16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</p>	<p>16.A.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles</p>	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	<p>Monitoring mechanism best practices</p>
<p>Part 5 - Engagement of the Region and the international community ARTICLE 25</p>	<p><i>Advocate towards the countries of the region and the international partners in order to mobilize political, security, financial and technical support necessary to effective implementation of the Agreement</i></p>	<p>16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</p>	<p>16.A.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles</p>	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	<p>Resource and technical support mobilization</p>
<p>Part 5 - Engagement of the Region and the international community ARTICLE 26</p>	<p><i>Take any other necessary measure to encourage the parties to respect their respective commitments taken through this Agreement as well as to contribute to CAR stabilization</i></p>	<p>16.B. Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</p>	<p>16.B.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</p>	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	<p>Monitoring mechanism best practices</p>
<p>Part 6 - Implementation and Monitoring mechanism ARTICLE 27</p>	<p><i>The parties recognize that the effective complete and sustainable implementation of this Agreement depends on the strength and the sincerity of their commitment and their determination to act in good faith and without delay in order to accelerate the process of peace and reconciliation in CAR. To this regard, the parties agree to the following</i></p>	<p>16.B. Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</p>	<p>16.B.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</p>	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	<p>Sustainable implementation of political agreements</p>
<p>Part 6 - Implementation and Monitoring mechanism ARTICLE 28</p>	<p><i>Advocate to the political class, religious leaders, civil society, media, traditional authorities as well as neighbouring States, international partners reunited in the "Groupe International de Soutien à la RCA" (GIS-RCA), regional and international organizations, in order to solicit collective and unanimous support to the realization of the objectives of this Agreement</i></p>	<p>16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</p>	<p>16.A.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles</p>	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	<p>AU and ECCAS capacity to facilitate dialogue and harmonize claims</p>

Part 6 - Implementatio n and Monitoring mechanism ARTICLE 29	<i>Put in place a mechanism of implementation and monitoring "Mise en oeuvre et suivi" (MOS) to insure the monitoring and evaluation of the progress in the execution of the present Agreement. The MOS is consulted by executive bodies and consultative ones, which role and functions are detailed below</i>	16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.A.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	Monitoring mechanism best practices
Part 6 - Implementatio n and Monitoring mechanism ARTICLE 30	<i>Put in place an executive Committee for monitoring "Comité exécutif de suivi" (CES), co chaired by the Government and the African Union, and composed of the parties of the present agreement, the responsible bodies, the facilitators and the living forces of CAR. They meet at least once a month and they are qualified to:</i> <i>a. Determine the strategic orientations of the implementation of the Agreement;</i> <i>b. Approve a chronogramme and make sure it is respected;</i> <i>c. Direct and monitor the functioning of the "Unité d'Exécution du Programme National de DDR" in conformity with the relevant dispositions of the Agreement and the principles of disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation (DDRR) and integration in the uniformed bodies of the CAR State of 10 May 2015;</i> <i>d. Evaluate the implementation of the Agreement's commitments;</i> <i>e. Verify the monitoring of the implementation of its orientation and decisions.</i>	16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.A.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	Monitoring mechanism best practices
Part 6 - Implementatio n and Monitoring mechanism ARTICLE 31	<i>An implementation committee "Comité de Mise en Oeuvre National" (CMON), composed of the different ministerial departments (interministériel) and the different republican institutions (interinstitutionnel) and the armed groups, will meet depending on the needs under the presidency of the designated individual to this end by CAR President. the CMON, which will be able to create under-committees 'interministérielle' or 'interinstitutionnel' to help it in its missions and which will be qualified to implement the Agreement at the National level. Its missions will notably be:</i> <i>a. Propose a chronogramme of implementation of the Agreement;</i> <i>b. Elaborate the legislative projects needed by the implementation of the Agreement;</i> <i>c. Adopt the necessary programmes and rules frameworks;</i> <i>d. Define and steer the awareness and outreach actions of the Agreement towards the living forces of the Nation, the population, the armed groups and the media;</i> <i>e. Adopt, engage and order to pay the</i>	16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.A.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	Monitoring mechanism best practices

Part 6 - Implementati on and Monitoring mechanism ARTICLE 32	<i>CMOP will be established at the prefecture level and will have the composition, the qualifications and the procedures explained in appendix 1</i>	16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.A.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	Monitoring mechanism best practices
Part 6 - Implementati on and Monitoring mechanism ARTICLE 33	<i>In conformity with the agreement on the principles of PNDDRR and the integration in the uniform bodies of CAR State of 10 May 2015, the Execution unity of the PNDDRR will following its implementation mission of the PNDDRR in a transparent and inclusive manner by integrating the commitments taken at the end of the present Agreement in terms of DDDR</i>	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	Disarmament, Demobilisation, Reintegration and Repatriation DDDR)
Part 9 - Conflict resolution and potential sanctions ARTICLE 34	<i>Starting from the signature of this Agreement, the parties agree to renounce to any usage of force in potential conflict resolutions. In case of disagreement between the parties in the implementation of the Agreement's dispositions, the parties commit to address with no delay the responsible bodies and the facilitators of the Agreement, in their initiative of the initiative of the most diligent party, to achieve appropriate conciliation action or by default, arbitration</i>	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	Political parties and opposition status
Part 9 - Conflict resolution and potential sanctions ARTICLE 35	<i>The parties recognize that the violation of the agreement exposes the responsible ones to repressive measures planned by the responsible bodies and the facilitators. The parties are aware that any violation is potentially exposing its authors to international sanctions, notably in the framework of the relevant dispositions of the "Conseil de Paix et Sécurité" of the African Union and the resolutions of the UN Security Council, and in the framework of their respective sanction regimen</i>	16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.A.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	UN - AU- ICC - Repression mechanisms
Part 10 - Financing ARTICLE 36	<i>The financing mechanism of the Agreement's implementation will be jointly defined by the CAR Government and the partners of CAR, reunited in the framework of the GIS-RCA</i>	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	Peacebuilding Fund
Part 10 - Financing ARTICLE 37	<i>The parties agree to solicit, through the Government, the framework of mutual agreement "Cadre d'Engagement Mutuel" (CEM-RCA) for the diligent implementation of supporting measures with the acceleration of priority projects realizations registered in the "Plan National pour le Relèvement et la consolidation de la Paix en Centrefrique" RCPCA, in order to reinforce the appeasement and the confidence in the peace and reconciliation process</i>	16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.A.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	Monitoring mechanism best practices

Part 11 - Final dispositions ARTICLE 38	<i>The dispositions of the present Agreement and its appendix cannot be modified without the consent of all the signatory parties of the Agreement and after consultation with the Monitoring mechanism and the responsible parties</i>	16.A. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.A.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	 SDG 17 Partnership for the goals	Monitoring mechanism best practices
Part 11 - Final dispositions ARTICLE 39	<i>The appendix 1 and 2 are integrated parts of the Agreement and therefore they have the same legal value of the other dispositions of the body of the text including the preamble</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	<i>The present Agreement will be effective as soon as it is signed by the parties.</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



Step 1 : Identifying 'accelerators' and drivers that enable progress for SDG 16 based on CAR PA

Goal 17 is an accelerator of the peace agreement as it seeks to strengthen **national, regional, cross-borders and international partnerships** to support and achieve the targets of SDG 16 in CAR. By bringing together national governments, the international community, civil society, the private sector and other actors, the dialogue should be ongoing for all stakeholders **to refocus and intensify their efforts on areas where progress has been slow in the past: capacity building, mixt units training and sustainability, transhumance safety and monitoring mechanisms**. The flexibility of partners and tools like the Peace building Fund can help show peace dividends quicker and more sustainably to the population in cross-border activities and securing transhumance routes for example.

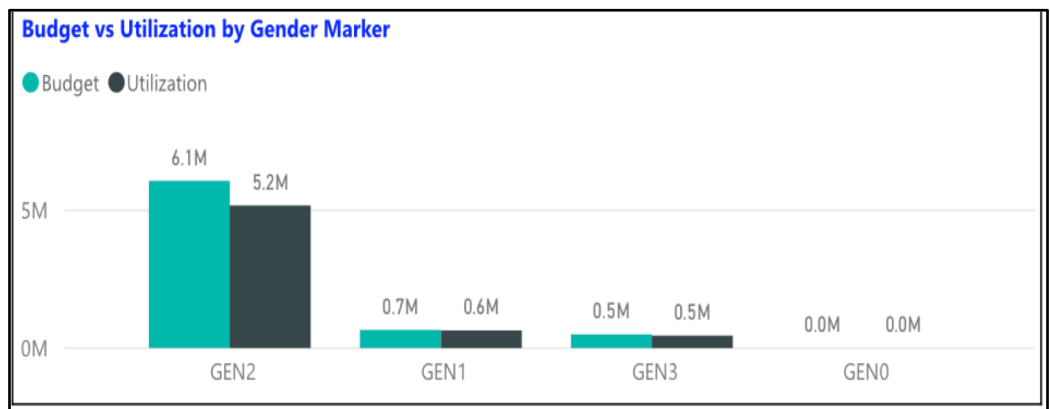
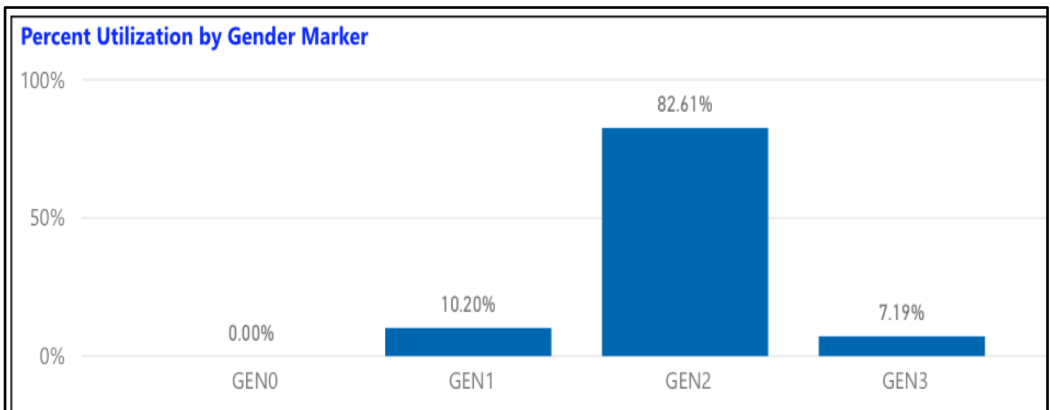
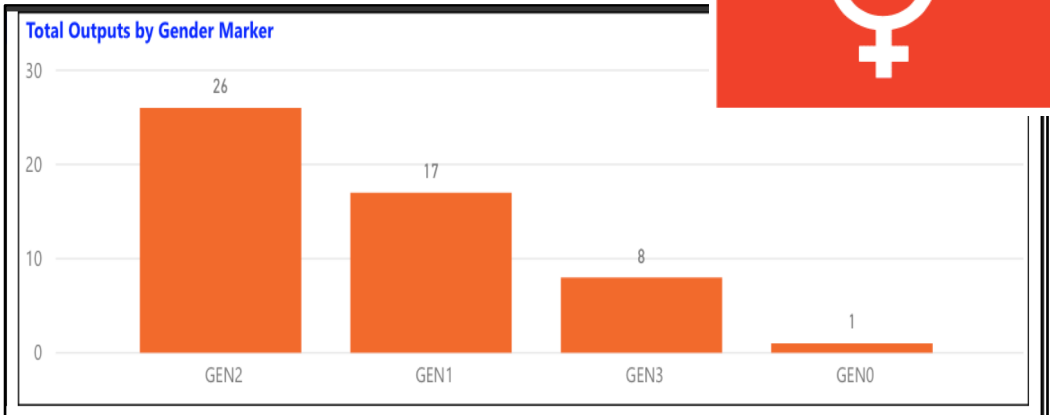
Goal 5 is also an accelerator as it is a key area that is lagging but **it has been recognize in the vocabulary used in the Peace Agreement that women and girls have a key role to play in building and sustaining peace**. Indeed, investments that promote gender equality and women's empowerment **result in faster, more sustainable and more inclusive growth**. Empowering women and girls through education and employment has a multiplier effect on the entire communities and is often translated in to economic growth, which can qualify as a peace dividend if properly channeled and sustained by strong institutions and financial tools.



Goal 8 is identified as an accelerators based on **consideration of the needs of those who have been traditionally marginalized**. Indeed the Peace Agreement mentions youth, women, farmers, herders and former combatants as different groups who need access to economic opportunities. Not only the public service sector is not structured to higher and train public workers but the private sector is composed of a majority of small businesses with very few perspectives and support in terms of regulation or financial disposition. **In CAR, part of the peace dividends is to accelerate access to sustainable economic resources and build capacity for the benefit of these particular groups in order to build resilience to conflict and avoid the escalation of violence.**



A focus on Gender equality to build resilience



This data from UNDP platform PowerBi in Central Africa shows that the majority, 26 out of 52 projects, of the projects implemented in CAR by UNDP are Gender marked 2 (on a scale from 0 to 3), which means that “**Gender equality is a significant objective**” of the project. My recommendation for the projects related to the Peace Agreement would be to invest in projects labelled Gender marker 3: “**Gender equality is a principal objective of these projects**” as they currently only represent 7% of the overall budget.



Step 2 : Identifying and Prioritizing Interventions that Drive

Progress on the Accelerators of SDG 16 based on CAR PA

Methodology: In order to identify and prioritize interventions that address the key drivers of the accelerators identified in Step 1, Step 2 allows us : 1) identify a comprehensive list of interventions critical to addressing each driver of the accelerator; 2) evaluate the interventions based on their impact on the drivers and the enabling environment; and 3) prioritize the interventions based on the criteria applied. Here are some examples of UNDP charts to think about drivers

Outputs in the next slide

- List of interventions to address the key drivers of the accelerators
- Profile of impact and enabling environment for each intervention
- List of prioritized interventions



Figure F

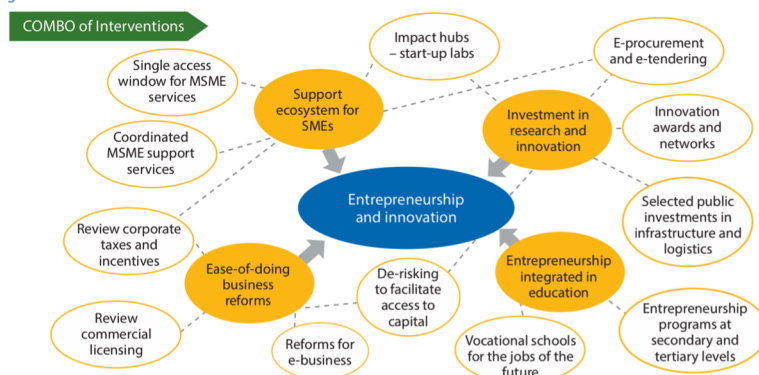





Figure G: Intervention evaluation criteria for Impact (Illustrative)*

Criteria	Description			
Positive impact on the driver/s	Aids progress on the driver/s of the accelerator	Substantial positive impact	Fair positive impact	Limited or no positive impact across
Inclusiveness of impact	Target population includes vulnerable/ marginalized groups	Substantial impact on vulnerable/ marginalized groups	Fair impact on vulnerable/ marginalized groups	Little or no impact on vulnerable/ marginalized groups
Evidence of impact	Implementation history in the country and/or in other contexts	Intervention implemented successfully in many countries and/or piloted with success in the country	Intervention implemented with mixed success or has not been implemented previously	Intervention implemented with no success in other countries

*Criteria to be discussed by expert working group and adjusted at the country level

Key driver of the accelerators

	Key drivers interventions	Profile of impact	Enabling environment	Priority (1 to 5)	Potential Partners
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	17- Securing Transhumance routes	Substantially positive impact for the perception of peace dividends and fairly inclusive of marginalized groups	Rule of law and Cross borders agreements	5	Peacebuilding Fund, AU-ECCAS
	17- Training of Mixt Units	Strong evidence impact that DDR and reintegration in national forces should be preceded by careful training and monitoring and substantially inclusive impact	Embedment of military staff with the new mixt units to avoid conflict	5	European Union/ France
	17- Including World Bank advisor in MINUSCA	Fairly positive impact of including financial analysis in the support to mediation and political processes and evidence impact of lessons learned from Yemen	Flexibility of UN/World Bank procedures	2	World Bank
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	8- Securing fair and just tax system specially outside Bangui	Positive impact of increasing taxes on forestry and diamond exports on the state budget as well as substantial inclusive impact of improving tax collection and implementing the delayed tax reforms	Public agents on the field to implement the change	4	Kimberly and World Bank
	8- Review of commercial licensing	Substantially positive for the perception of peace dividends and substantially inclusive of marginalized group if entrepreneurship opportunities are transparent	Flexible banking system to accompany the population with small loans	3	Kimberly Council for diamond mines licenses
	8- Implementing innovative DDR plan for young former combatants	Strong evidence impact that DDR should be accompanied with social work and monitoring and substantially inclusive impact of marginalized groups	Reconciliation mechanisms and social cohesion initiatives	5	Peacebuilding Fund
5 GENDER EQUALITY 	5- Insuring the participation of women in the political process	Substantially positive impact for the perception of peace dividends and substantially inclusive of marginalized groups as women have a multiplier effect on their communities	New political parties structures and promotion of gender equality	5	Peacebuilding Fund
	5- Empowering women and girls to get and education and training	Substantially positive impact for the perception of peace dividends and substantially inclusive of marginalized groups	Inclusive education system, electricity in schools and clean water	4	GIZ
	5- Facilitating the collection of gender sensitive data	Substantially positive impact to predict potential impacts of the projects design on gender relations and gender equality and substantially inclusive of marginalized groups	Primary data methodology with focus groups, and surveys.	4	UN Women

Step 3: Identifying and Prioritizing Bottlenecks to Acceleration

Methodology: According to UNDP, the purpose of Step 3 is to provide a method for policymakers to identify factors that might impede or obstruct an intervention, and thus an accelerator, from speeding up progress towards sustainable development. Such impediments are referred to as bottlenecks, defined as proximate and removable constraints that obstruct the optimal performance of interventions. Step 3 also aims at prioritizing bottlenecks based on the potential impact and feasibility of removing them.








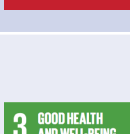

Output: A list of prioritized bottlenecks against interventions, based on the impact that removing them can have on the intervention, and the availability of solution.



From my case study of CAR PA (slide 10 to 23), we can note that **SDG 10** is in the column of potential accelerators of the Peace Agreement. Nonetheless, I have chosen not to include it in the list of accelerator but to see it as a potential bottleneck solution. Indeed, **SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities** is symptomatic of the major bottleneck to progress in CAR: strong inequalities geographically, socially and economically that are politicized, manipulated and merged with religious and ethnic differences to fuel violence and conflict. Not only the access to resources is uneven but the distribution of social welfare is quasi-inexistent.

If we go deeper in the analysis we can see that other impediments to the accelerators that I have identified are education and health. Indeed, on top of safety and security, CAR population won't be able to fully benefit from the efforts made in partnership building (SDG17), economic growth (SDG8) or gender equality (SDG5) unless they are given proper education and basic health and well being services. One can argue that the main bottleneck is the financial support to all these activities but I chose to focus on **SDG 4** and **SDG 3** as entry points to support the development of accelerators

Step 3: Identifying and Prioritizing Bottlenecks to Acceleration

Key driver intervention	Bottleneck	Positive impact of removing bottleneck intervention	Related SDG
17- Securing Transhumance routes	The population feels the weight of strong inequalities specially outside Bangui in terms of safety and security.	A coordinated action to show the population that it is safe now to engage in transhumance activities would have substantial benefit in restoring trust in the Government capacity to insure safety and security without inequalities	
17- Training of Mixt Units	Long term funding to cover cost yet to be determined but the health and well being of the newly formed troops is crucial. They have to learn to live together. Receiving proper training is one thing but they also need medical and psychological support to engage in a positive dialogue and stop using force as a mean to convey their claims.	Positive impact of insuring medical and psychological support to the mixt units alongside the training is going to help sustain the accelerator effect of the training and therefore allow the parties to get closer to achieving SDG 16	
17- Including World Bank advisor in MINUSCA	Financial and administrative constraints do not represent per say a bottleneck	There is nonetheless positive impact in smoothing the procedures for the partnership to be run optimally	
8- Securing fair and just tax system specially outside Bangui	Due to the existing inequalities between the capital and the most remote areas of CAR there is a need to design a strong regionalization plan and implement fair and transparent fiscal strategies in every prefecture	Removing this bottleneck with strong fiscal action piloted in remote areas followed by thorough monitoring and a national sanctions system should lead to more trust from the rural population doing business outside Bangui	
8- Review of commercial licensing	The ownership of natural resources and mines has been a source of conflict in CAR for decades, a bottleneck to achieving decent jobs and economic growth is therefore the deeply rooted inequalities between social groups and the perception of these inequalities associated with impunity	The positive impact of communicating on the transparent and fair new system of commercial licensing will reduce the bottleneck of inequalities and allow for a full deployment of the accelerator SDG8 to achieve SDG 16	
8- Implementing innovative DDR plan for young former combatants	The main components of decent jobs and economic growth are training and access to opportunities related to this training. Therefore, the lack of education can be a bottleneck preventing the young former combatant from accessing appropriate training and related opportunities	A successful DDR programme depends highly on the ability of the United Nations system to plan, manage and implement a coherent and effective DDR strategy, which needs to take into account the lack of education and training of the former combatants	
5- Insuring the participation of women in the political process	To achieve this accelerator key driver one must remove all barriers that discriminate against the participation of women. The lack of education and appropriate dialogue structures prevent women from accessing opportunities and the skills they need to exercise their political rights, participate in decision-making, and exercise leadership.	Enhancing the gender mainstreaming approach in education in CAR can help improve women's skills to exercise their political rights, participate in decision-making, and contribute to development processes.	
5- Empowering women and girls to get education and training	Health is the primary bottleneck factor preventing women and girls from getting an education or training: for example most of time girls who are pregnant will be excluded from school. Many do not return after giving birth due to rules, stigma, fees, lack of childcare and the unavailability of flexible school programmes. Many girls - particularly adolescents who are menstruating - don't go to school because of a lack of privacy, unavailability of sanitary disposal facilities and water shortages. Also, girls with disabilities face discrimination both because of their gender and their disability, making them among the most marginalized groups.	Therefore reducing the negative effects of the lack of access to health facilities or sanitation will have measurable positive effect on the accelerator SDG 5 as it will lower the drop out rate and empower women and girls to at least stay in school and hopefully receive the education and training they need to be independent and grow	
5- Facilitating the collection of gender sensitive data	The Government lacks sufficient staff to conduct the studies and monitor the implementation of gender sensitive data collection and analysis	The positive impact of having the Government staff trained on gender mainstreaming with the help of the international community would avoid additional costs of hiring experts and pave the way for a generation of public servant educated to gender based data collection	

Step 4: identifying and prioritizing bottleneck solutions;

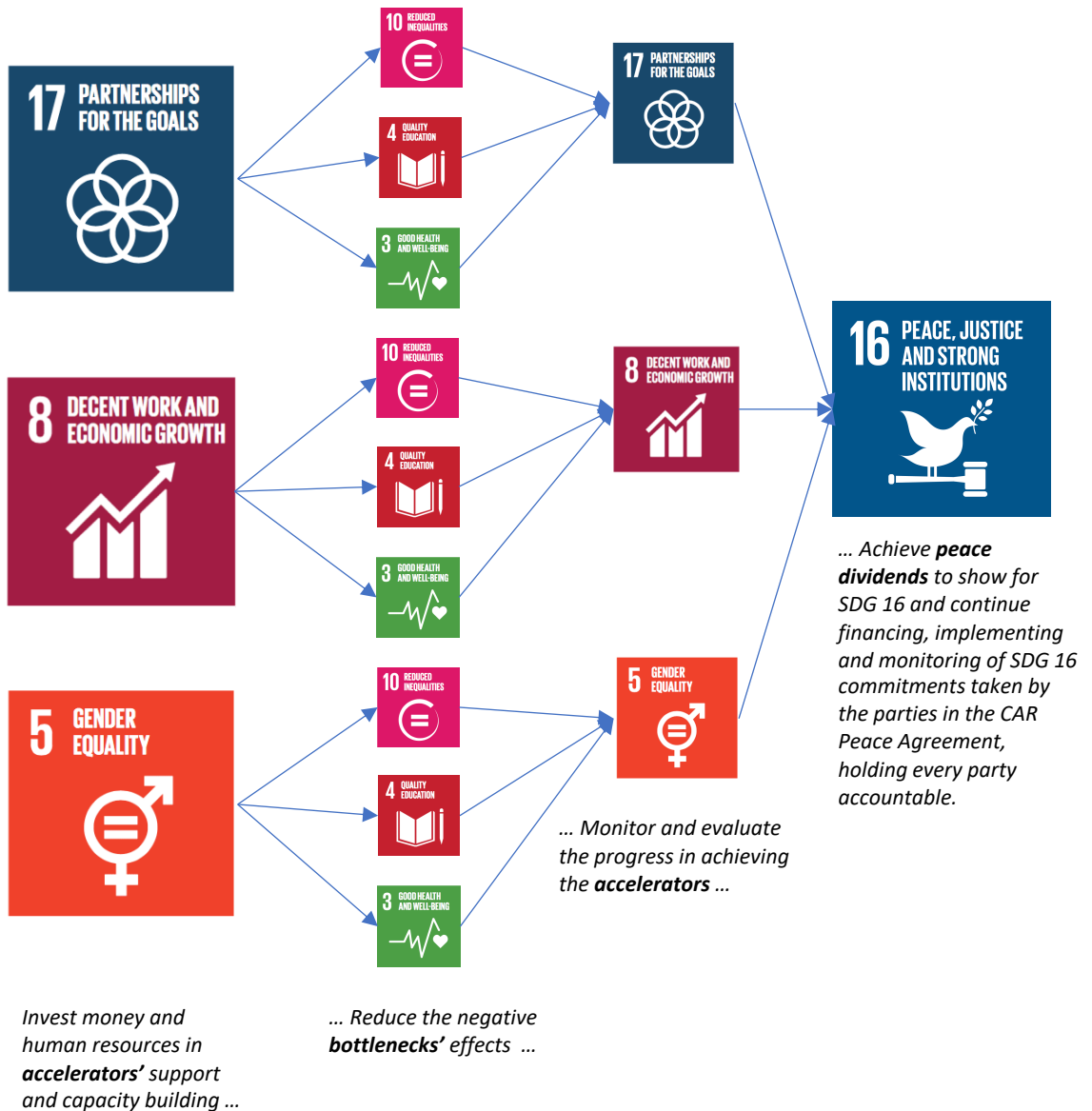
Key driver intervention	SDG	Bottleneck	Bottleneck solution	Impact *	Feasible **	Priority ***
SDG 17- Securing Transhumance routes	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	SDG 10 - The population feels the weight of strong inequalities, specially outside Bangui in terms of safety and security.	Training of military personal in charge of securing the transhumance routes to understand existing inequalities and avoid by all means fueling them. Then sharing success story with strong outreach activities to change perceptions of inequalities	4	5	9
SDG 17- Training of Mixt Units	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	SDG 3- Health and well being of the newly formed troops is crucial. They have to learn to live together. They need medical and psychological support to engage in a positive dialogue and stop using force as a mean to convey their claims.	On top of the military training, having external international military and medical staff embedded with the mixt unit to support them and monitor their behavior can avoid escalation of violence among them	5	3	8
SDG 17- Including World Bank advisor in MINUSCA	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	Financial and administrative constraints do not represent per say a bottleneck	The UN and the World bank can put in place the necessary financial and procedural agreements to facilitate this intervention (lessons learned from Yemen)	3	4	7
SDG 8- Securing fair and just tax system specially outside Bangui	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	SDG 10 - Due to the existing inequalities between the capital and the most remote areas of CAR there is a need to design a strong regionalization plan and implement fair and transparent fiscal strategies in every prefecture	By designing a relevant regionalization plan before implementing a tax reform , the Government will be able to assess the prefectures inequalities and adapt the tax system to the local resources and needs: the tax brackets should take into account existing inequalities.	5	3	8
SDG 8- Review of commercial licensing	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	SDG 10 - The ownership of natural resources and mines has been a source of conflict in CAR for decades, a bottleneck to achieving decent jobs and economic growth is therefore the deeply rooted inequalities between social groups and the perception of these inequalities associated with impunity	In the fight against corruption, the fair access to resources is very difficult to achieve but it is crucial to avoid fueling existing inequalities when reforming commercial licensing system by implementing an evaluation grid of criteria to be eligible for a license and monitoring compliance.	4	3	7
SDG 8- Implementing innovative DDR plan for young former combatants	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	SDG 4 – The lack of education can be a bottleneck preventing the young former combatant from accessing appropriate training and related opportunities	Evaluating the skills needed in CAR job market and including educational and training modules into the DDR plan to meet these skills and to sustain the positive impact of the reintegration.	5	4	9
SDG 5- Insuring the participation of women in the political process	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	SDG 4- The lack of education and appropriate dialogue structures prevent women from accessing opportunities and the skills they need to exercise their political rights, participate in decision-making, exercise leadership, and contribute to development processes.	Through the different commissions in place following the peace agreement , the Government should include specific structures or groups to enable women to convey their claims and needs in a safe manner	4	5	9
SDG 5- Empowering women and girls to get an education and training	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	SDG 3- Health is the primary bottleneck factor preventing women and girls from getting an education or training (disability, pregnancy, menstruation, stigma, fees, childcare, flexible school programmes, privacy, sanitary disposal facilities and water shortages).	The solution lies in insuring that women and girls' health needs are met, the schools should have disability access, private and clean water rooms and sanitary disposal facilities. The rules regarding pregnancy and flexible programmes should be revised.	5	4	9
SDG 5- Facilitating the collection of gender sensitive data	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	SDG4 -The Government lacks sufficient staff to conduct the studies and monitor the implementation of gender sensitive data collection and analysis	Training Government staff to collect and analyze gender sensitive data is a good solution to reduce the bottleneck effect of lack of education to address gender inequalities but it needs resources and time to be impactful	3	3	6

* Impact scale from 1 to 5 : 1= insufficient impact and 5= substantial impact;

** Feasibility scale from 1 to 5 : 1 = difficult to implement ; 5 = easy to implement (in terms of human, financial and technical resources)

*** Priority scale from 1 to 10 : it is the sum of the impact and feasibility scores

Accelerators and bottlenecks' chain of impact to achieve SDG 16





Economic Factors

Financial snapshot on CAR from the World Bank 1/5



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The World Bank describes the Central African Republic (CAR) as a landlocked country embarking on a long path to recovery. In 2013, a security crisis unraveled its social fabric. Elections in 2016 brought hope for a gradual end to transition and turmoil for **the 4.6 million (2016) population.**

Internal displacement in the CAR rose in 2017, the UN reports: by early 2018, about **688,000 Central Africans were internally displaced** and **546,000 were refugees in neighboring countries.** Clashes in December 2017 displaced about 78,000 people from Ouham-Pendé Prefecture's Paoua town. At least 2.5 million people needed assistance in 2018, more than half the country's population. The government and Country Team launched a \$515.6 million (CFAF 275.7 billion) Humanitarian Response Plan in 2018.

➔ **My recommendation:** *Given the high number of refugees, it is important to consider their participation to the social and economic life of the country from the inside and the outside. The current humanitarian assistance model is not sustainable, therefore the legal status of the refugee population and their ability to work inside and outside the country can be linked to the new ECCAS free trade agreement, currently being negotiated, pending a free circulation of people - as part of the free movement of persons and the four economic freedoms: free movement of goods, services, labor and capital.*

According to the latest data from the World Bank, the economic recovery in CAR continued in 2017 with **4.3% real GDP growth rate**, slightly slower than 2016 (4.5%), but better than the forecast made at the beginning of the second half of 2017 (3.8%). **Private consumption contributed the most**, along with a slight contribution from government. **Export growth decelerated** to 5.2% in 2017, after picking up at 8.2% of GDP in 2016 on the back of key exports, such as **timber, gold, coffee, and cotton.** **Imports, including food, increased as security along the Bangui–Garoua Boulai corridor improved.**

➔ **My recommendation:** *It is important to note that the private consumption is the main source of GDP growth and so in spite of the low income of the population. The impact of the recent peace agreement on the security of the transhumance corridor is therefore expected to increase imports and economic activities in general and actively participate to the regeneration of the economic health of the country. Special measure should be taken to insure that not only security but also the perception of security increase among the population to positively impact economic growth*

Financial snapshot on CAR from the World Bank 2/5



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On the supply side, industrial sector growth rose from 2% in 2016 to 7.2% in 2017 (led by construction, agri-industry, and green diamonds), while the service sector struggled amid volatile security. The primary sector dropped from almost 6% in 2016 to about 3% in 2017.

→ Comment: *Part of the Central African Republic's (CAR) diamonds are currently banned from export by the certification scheme of the Kimberly Process (KP). According to online research, the KP monitoring team for the Central African Republic had agreed in June 2018 on **one-week clearance deadline** for the supervised export of rough diamonds, the deadline was originally two weeks. As illicit diamond sales abundantly contribute to the CAR unrest, in 2013, the KP banned all diamond sales from the country. Later the KP has allowed for **monitored sales from government-controlled areas** to help **progress in the stability** of the country and include the **interest of the local population**, whose lives depend on diamond sales. Therefore, in 2016, the KP allowed monitored exports from the diamond mining areas of Berbérati, the sub-prefectures of Boda, Carnot, and Nola, which were classified as compliant zones. **In total, in 2019, five areas are deemed to be "green zones" by the KP.** The KP monitoring team can block shipments not meeting the KP established monitoring guidelines and paper work, in order to guarantee the traceability of the diamond supply chain. **The role of the CAR Minister of Mines and Geology is critical during this process, specially to insure proper coordination and implantation.** In 2018, **nine more zones have been proposed by the Minister to extend the scope of the KP compliant areas in CAR.** **The peace agreement can be a new stage for reform of its diamond industry.** There is still a strong fragmentation between the West (deemed compliant) and the East (illegally exporting diamonds). (cf. Read out Informal meeting on Kimberley Process & CAR at the Belgian Mission CAIOT – 28 February 2019)*

Financial snapshot on CAR from the World Bank 3/5

Inflation fell from 4.6% in 2016 to 4.1% in 2017. The current account deficit reached 8.5% in 2017, down from 9.0% in 2016, reflecting a **deceleration in food aid and slightly stronger forestry, diamonds, and gold exports**. Public debt, 56.2% of GDP in 2016, is projected to fall to 51.8% of GDP in 2017, **driven by the clearance of domestic arrears**. However, **the CAR remains at high risk of debt distress**. The government continued its fiscal consolidation and took action to meet its revenue target for the end of 2017. **The domestic primary fiscal balance improved**—from a deficit of 3.0% of GDP in 2015 to 1.1% in 2016—which led to an overall fiscal surplus (including grants) of 1.6% of GDP. The balance is estimated to be 1.9% of GDP in 2017, translating to a budget surplus of 0.5% of GDP.

➔ **My recommendation:** *The debt distress has been stressed by MINUSCA SRSR Parfait during his exit visit to New York, his recommendation was to work with the government on the planification of debt reduction following the recent peace agreement. We can add that the fiscal situation is expected to improve as the armed groups would stop collecting taxes, which will in turn, increase the fiscal activity balance of the Government to be redistributed to the population as peace dividend. Expansion of the administration and representation of the new government beyond Bangui is a necessary condition for fiscal stabilization.*

Poverty remains pervasive and elevated: the last household survey was in 2008, making it difficult to monitor recent trends. But projections based on GDP per capita indicate that in 2017 about 75% of the population lived below the international poverty line (US\$1.90 per day, 2011 PPP)—up from 66% in 2008. And, as per the 2016 Human Development Index, **CAR had the world's lowest level of human development**, ranking 188th out of 188 countries.

Protracted insecurity has left its mark. An escalation of conflict in 2017 triggered new waves of forced displacement not seen since 2014. Livelihoods of the poorest part of the population are mostly in agriculture, and **instability prevents farmers from tending their fields, undermines food security, and hinders the recovery of the agricultural sector**.

➔ **Recommendation:** *An assessment should be done, to evaluate the impact of the peace agreement on the agriculture sector and food security as well as the drawbacks on the lives of the people depending on this sector. Food security could be a visible and long term peace dividend presented to the population.*



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Financial snapshot on CAR from the World Bank 4/5

The **CAR's positive macroeconomic and poverty outlook** strongly hinges on stability, as well as on investment and export growth. A worsening security situation will impact growth, due to stabilize at about 4.0% over the medium-term—**contingent on the implementation of the government's investment plan. Poverty is expected to drop to 73% by 2019.** Exports of diamond and wood could pick up, while cotton production and cotton exports may increase because the sector cleared its arrears in 2017. Imports of equipment are due to stay high as public and private investment resumes.

Fiscal consolidation will continue over the medium-term, with an average fiscal surplus of 0.7% for 2018–2020. While total expenditure will quicken as the **CAR administration deploys beyond Bangui**, total revenue is expected to return to its pre-crisis level of 9% of GDP.

Inflation is expected to fall to 3.6% in 2018, **reaching the Central African Economic and Monetary Community convergence level of 3% by 2020.** Strengthening debt management will reduce the debt burden, with **total government debt declining to 39.6% of GDP in 2020.** The current account balance is forecast to improve from a 8.4% deficit in 2018 to 6.7% in 2020.

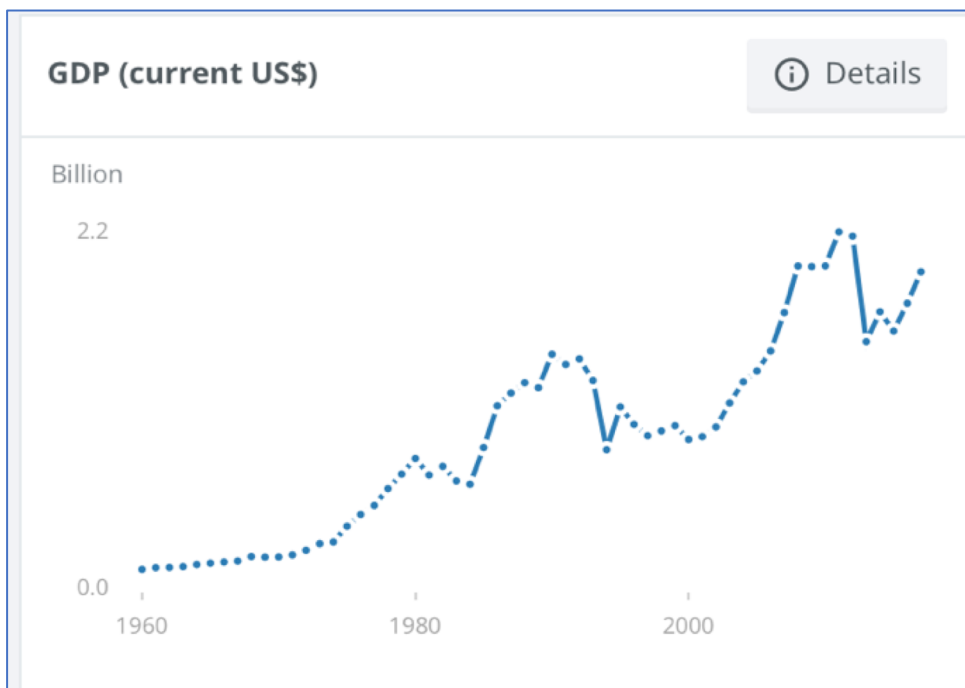
In 2015, the World Bank provided \$10 million for FY16–17 additional financing to the Emergency Public Services Response project, \$12 million to the Health Sector Support project, and \$20 million to the countrywide, labor-intensive public works “Londo” project. A series of policy notes have since informed a \$250 million Turn-Around program of short-term stabilization efforts and long-term development activities.

These include: (i) Financial reform project; development objectives and associated Technical Assistance; and a project to consolidate state capacity and improve resource allocation; (ii) Support for the reintegration of former combatants and for displaced populations; and (iii) Financing to improve service delivery in the water, energy, and social sectors, and in ICT. Support to the agricultural, mining, and forestry sectors, and for access to major basins of production, will create much-needed jobs.

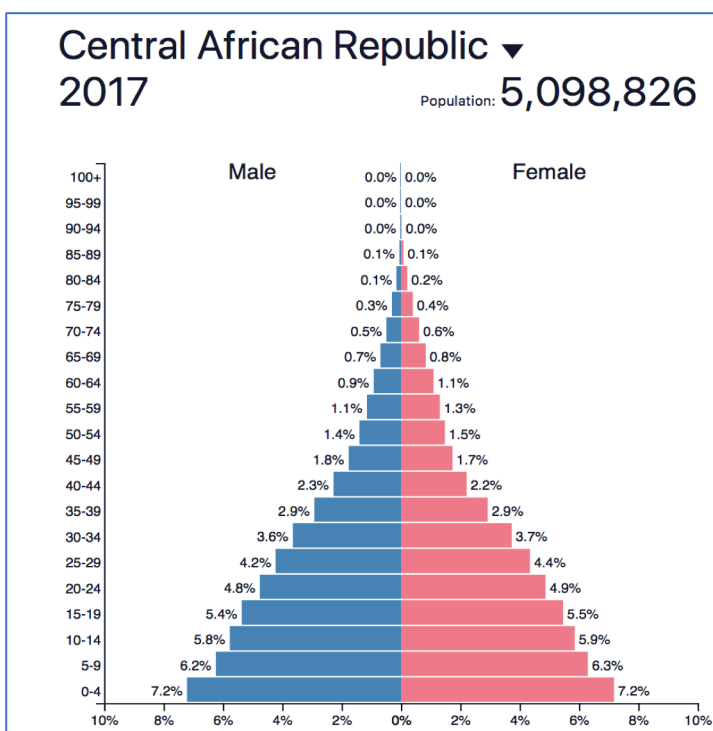
The World Bank co-led a Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment and played a key role in an international donor conference for CAR in November 2016 that resulted in a \$2.2 billion pledge, including \$2 billion for reconstruction and \$0.2 billion for humanitarian assistance. This exceeded the \$1.6 billion expected for the next 3 years, with the bulk of financing coming from IFIs such as the WB, AfDB, Arab funds, IMF, and the European Union (EU)—both EDF and European countries, among which France stood out. In a climate of instability, one where significant security risks remain, the World Bank Group is working closely with the United Nations peacekeeping mission MINUSCA (the UN's Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission), African Union, EU, France, and the United States. Collaboration has entailed assessments with the UN, United Kingdom's DFID, and France's Agence française de développement, in consultation with the CAR. The preparation of projects is coordinated with development partners.

➔ Recommendation: *The capacity of the country to survive economically should be at the core of the preoccupations of the international community. In the case of Yemen, in January 2014, in recognition of the same centrality of economic issues as in CAR, due to the country's transition for peace, the senior leadership of the UN and the World Bank (WB) in the field requested the UN-World Bank Trust Fund to finance the deployment of a WB Adviser to support the Special Adviser (later the Special Envoy) of the UN Secretary-General on Yemen. Similar action is recommended in the case of MINUSCA (cf. The UN-World Bank Partnership in Yemen: Lessons Learned from the Deployment of a UN-World Bank Adviser in the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General - Case applied to CAR-IOT)*

Financial snapshot on CAR from the World Bank 5/5



➔ **Comment:** *These charts show the importance of including youth development in GDP growth as 67.8% of the population is aged below 34 years old and have very limited prospects in the country, which leads to a weak purchasing power and consequently the incapacity of the country to outgrow the economic crisis. It is important to implement and foster work opportunities for this young population and provide a credible alternative to the war economy.*





Financial snapshot on CAR from the IMF

The recovery continues at a modest pace.

Growth in 2017 is estimated at 4.3 percent, supported by robust activity in forestry, mining, construction, and trade. Insecurity, however, affected agricultural production. Inflation stood at 4.1 percent, driven by rising food prices.



The fiscal deficit has been contained despite revenue underperformance. Domestic revenue mobilization stalled in 2017 due to weak tax controls, low collection of tax arrears, limited yields from the retroactive control of import valuations, and falling tax revenues from the forestry sector. However, revenue performance in Q1 2018 was stronger with nominal revenues increasing by 23 percent compared to 2017. The end-March indicative target was met, suggesting that some reforms started bearing fruit. On the expenditure side, the wage bill declined to 5.1 percent of GDP. The government, supported by a bilateral donor, retired about 800 soldiers that have reached retirement age. Other current spending remained broadly unchanged compared to 2016. Overall, the domestic primary deficit stood at 2.2 percent of GDP. Public investment picked up, largely due to externally-financed capital spending. Public debt declined to 53 percent of GDP, supported by debt relief from China.



External developments were broadly as expected. The current account deficit remained unchanged compared to 2016 at 8 1/2 percent of GDP. Rising wood and diamond exports were balanced by higher oil and public investment-related imports. The overall balance of payments was in surplus, contributing to a larger than expected accumulation of net foreign assets.



Credit growth was weak. Credit to the economy grew by 1.4 percent in 2017, restrained by one specific loan reaching maturity in the telecommunications sector. Financial soundness indicators suggest that banks remain resilient in a challenging business environment while NPL's have declined slightly from a high level



The medium-term outlook has improved. Staff expects broadly unchanged growth of 4.3 percent in 2018 and an increase to 5 percent in the medium-term driven by forestry, construction and accelerated project implementation under the NRPP. Plans for a major solar power plant have firmed up with construction scheduled to begin 2019. The doubling of power supply would address a major bottleneck to growth.



Downside risks dominate with the possibility of escalating violence. A further surge of tensions and fighting would severely impact trade, agricultural production, and construction as well as derail the government's development strategy. This in turn would intensify the humanitarian crisis, depress confidence, increase inflation, and lower government revenues. Further increasing international oil prices would weaken the fiscal position and require additional policy measures to safeguard stability. Other risks include the government's limited capacity to implement the development strategy and delayed external support which could lower public investment and complicate treasury management. On the upside, a stronger rebound is possible if security improves and long-standing governance weaknesses are addressed.

Fiscal snapshot on CAR from The Economist




The public finances will remain in deficit as ongoing instability continues to constrain fiscal performance. In 2018 parliament failed to approve increases in taxes on forestry and diamond exports, and the implementation of other 2018 tax measures have been delayed. As we expect the authorities to intensify their efforts to improve tax collection and implement the delayed tax reforms, government revenue will increase in 2019-20 under the aegis of the IMF programme.

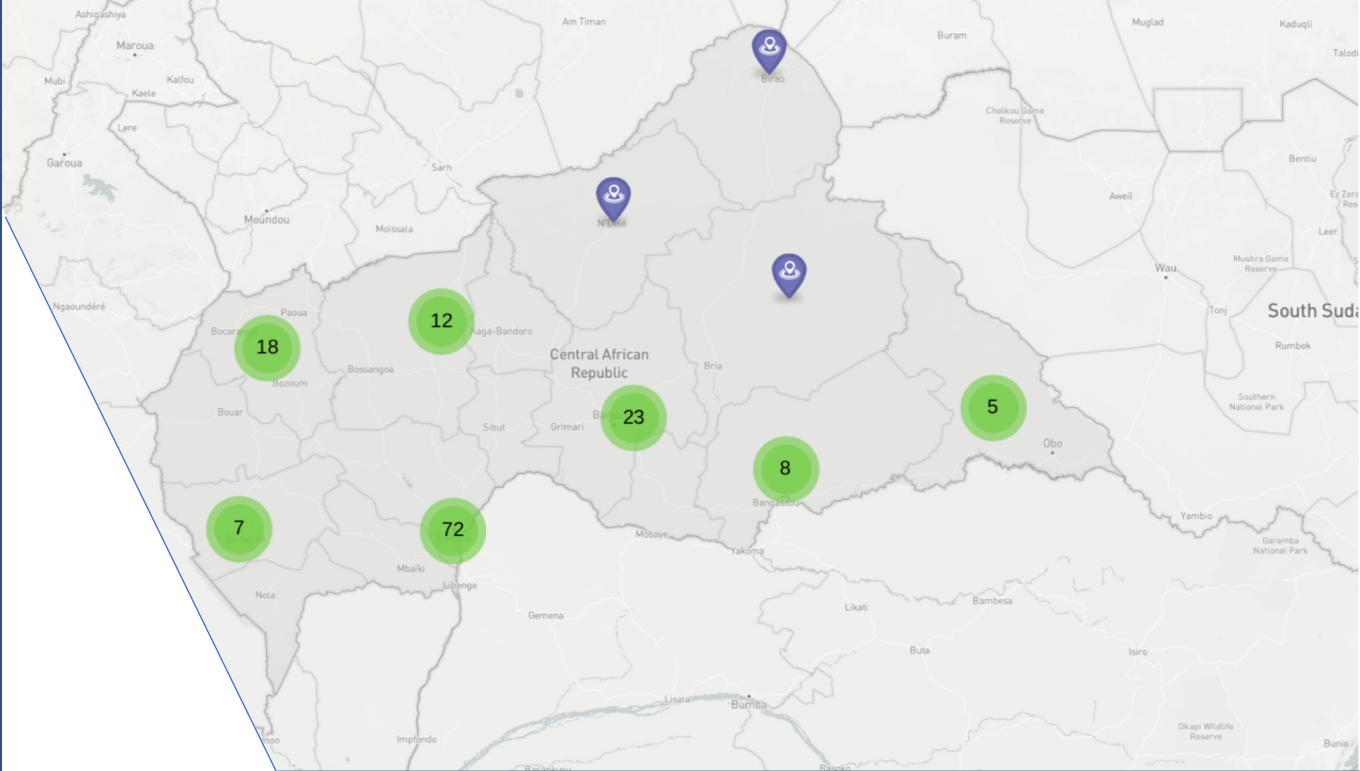
Steps will also be taken to streamline information-sharing between the customs authorities and the Ministry of Finance and to maximize revenue from growing trade flows. There will also be efforts to limit tax exemptions and reduce tax evasion. That said, the revenue base (excluding grants) will remain relatively narrow, and poor security conditions, as well as bureaucratic inefficiency, will continue to hinder collection. The government will therefore remain heavily reliant on donor income, although actual aid disbursements are likely to be limited until the government can demonstrate real improvements in fiscal management, as well as progress on implementing the country's five-year National Plan for Recovery and Peacebuilding (2017-21), which was drafted jointly with these donors.

Meanwhile, efforts to rebuild state institutions, re-equip the security forces and improve security conditions mean that we expect spending to increase throughout our forecast period. Investment will pick up too (mainly to rehabilitate two key roads), but only gradually over the forecast period as the authorities seek to contain the fiscal deficit and as weak security conditions hinder project execution. The government has also started to repay arrears to small and medium-sized enterprises and has reduced domestic arrears to pension funds. Arrears on external debt service had built up by end-2017, but these are under negotiation and may be partly cancelled. Overall, we expect the fiscal deficit to narrow from an estimated 2.1% of GDP in 2018 to 1.7% of GDP in 2020, as revenue-enhancing measures are gradually implemented.







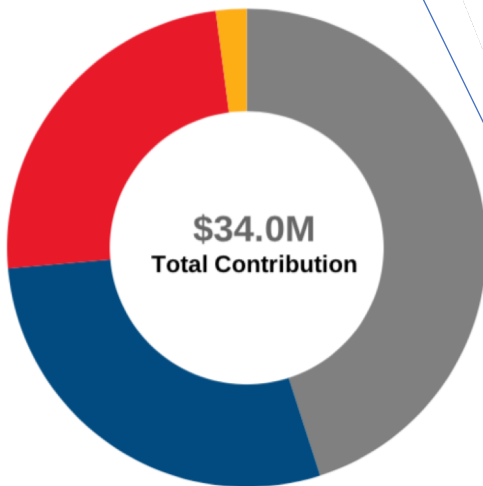


Examples of mapping SDG achievements with UNDP tools



SDGs (% of Budget)

	Others	45%
	Peace, justice, and strong institutions	28.6%
	No poverty	24.3%
	Affordable and clean energy	2.1%



Several innovative tools at UNDP allow for a display of the SDGs on maps and charts, which makes it easier to visualize the geographic inequalities, among others, and take appropriate actions.



Sustainable Development Goals 2019 Summary Report

Data as of:
28 February 2019

Recipient Country /
Region:

**Central African
Republic**

Overall budget \$34.0M	Overall expense \$881.0K	Projects 26
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16 **Peace, justice, and strong institutions**



28.6%
of the total budget allotted to this SDG

Budget \$9.7M	Expense \$157.7K	projects 16
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1 **No poverty**



24.3%
of the total budget allotted to this SDG

Budget \$8.3M	Expense \$57.2K	projects 7
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7 **Affordable and clean energy**



2.1%
of the total budget allotted to this SDG

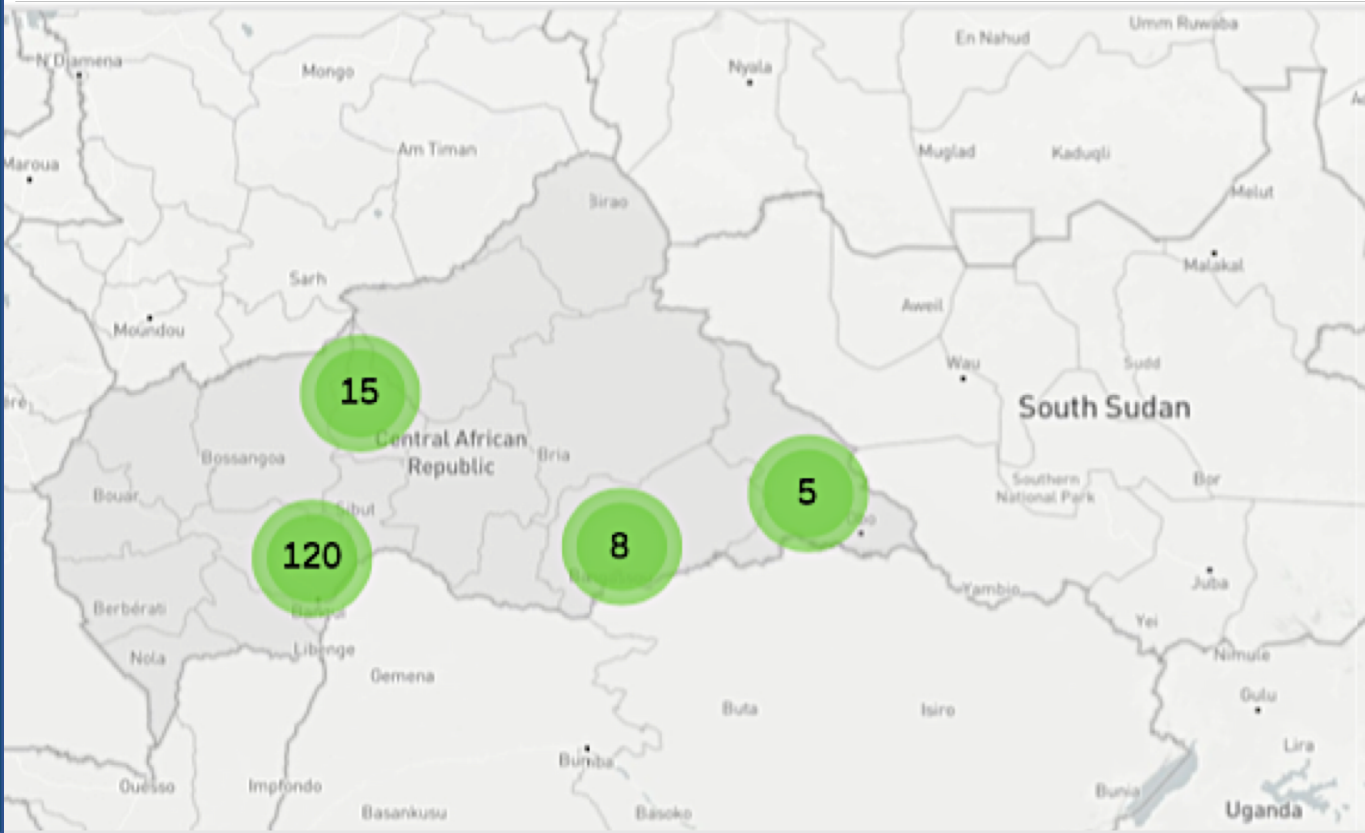
Budget \$705.0K	Expense \$4.0	projects 3
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Others



45%
of the total budget allotted to this SDG

Budget \$15.3M	Expense \$666.0K	projects 6
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South-South
Cooperation (SSC)
with Morocco

Morocco's existing development participation in CAR



Morocco invested in the the National University Hospital Center of Bangui (CNHUB) located in the 1st district of Bangui. It is the first hospital institution in the country and the Moroccan investment contributes to improve the quality of care and reception received by the population



Moroccan banks are well know by the CAR population such as Banque Populaire Maroc Centrafricaine (BPMC) which is a major bank in the Central African Republic. It is affiliated with La Banque Centrale Populaire in Morocco. In addition, Attijariwafa bank is a leading banking and financial Group in North Africa, WAEMU (West African Economic and Monetary Union) and EMCCA (Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa).



The Moroccan embassy is one of 34 foreign representations in the Central African Republic, and one of 33 foreign representations in Bangui. **It's a symbol of political will to maintain good relationship between the two countries** as the embassy is one of the rare ones which did not close its doors in times of violence at the peak of the political and armed conflict in CAR



In the transition from BINUCA to MINUSCA **Morocco was the first country to contribute troops** with around 800 personnel working today with MINUSCA to achieve its mandate



Morocco's permanent representative to the United Nations, Ambassador Omar Hilale, was re-elected for the fifth year as **Chair of the Central African Republic Configuration of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)**, a subsidiary body of both the Security Council and the General Assembly.

Potential for SDG 16 SSC between **Morocco and CAR**

Based on the previous slide and the case analysis of the CAR PA, it seems that potential areas for South South cooperation between Morocco and CAR can revolve around:

1. Building capacity for public servants:

- Administration public servants trained on democratic governance mechanisms;
- Judicial system staff, clerks and magistrates trained with the national courts of audit;
- Medical staff, technicians and nurses trained in Moroccans hospitals and medical facilities.

2. Banking and financial system reform:

As the country needs innovative financial mechanisms, Morocco can lead the change to a more flexible and sustainable financial system in CAR.

UNDP and DPO can be the catalysts of such South South exchange and capacity building.





UNDP for SDG 16

Quick look around the world: best practices in SDG 16 implementations with UNDP

Geographic Area	SDG 16 Application	Project Name	Interest for Morocco and CAR	Link
Europe, Norway	Democratic Governance	Oslo Governance Center	Capacity building for public servants	http://www.undp.org/content/oslo-governance-centre/en/home/our-focus/sdg-16.html
Asia, Azerbaijan	Democratic Governance	Asan Xidmat	South South Cooperation: buses traveling the country as one stop shop for public service in remote areas	https://www.asan.gov.az/en
Asia, South Korea	Holistic approach and partnerships	Seoul Policy Centre for Global development partnership	Harmonization of public policies	http://www.undp.org/content/seoul-policy-center/en/home.htm
Latin America, Brazil	Strong institutions for Sustainable development	World Centre for Sustainable Development (RIO+ Centre)	Policies on natural resources	World Centre for Sustainable Development (RIO+ Centre)
Eurasia Turkey	Holistic approach and partnerships	Istanbul international center for private sector in development (IICPSD)	Connecting Business initiative (CBI)	http://www.iicpsd.undp.org
Asia, Lao PDR	Public service quality and transparency	Lao PDR transparency and anti-corruption drive	Fight against corruption	http://www.la.undp.org/content/lao_pdr/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-16-peace-justice-and-strong-institutions.htm
Africa, Kenya	Strong institutions for Sustainable development	Global Policy Centre on Resilient Ecosystems and Desertification (GC-RED)	Advancing global thinking and knowledge sharing on inclusive and sustainable development in drylands and other fragile ecosystems	http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/global-policy-centres/sustainable-landmanagement.html
Asia, Singapore	Public service quality and transparency	Global Centre for Public Service Excellence	Catalyst for new thinking, strategy and action on building effective, accountable and transparent public institutions	http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/global-policy-centres/public-service-excellence.html

Detailed case studies on UNDP Governance initiative

→ If this is of interest to the reader I can also share one-page description tables on UNDP Governance initiative

Centre	Description	Fonctionnement / Organigramme	Financement	Services
Le Centre de Politique Mondiale sur les Économies Résilientes et la Désinfectation (GC-RED)	<p>Le Centre de politique mondiale sur les économies résilientes et la désinfectation (GC-RED), basé à Nairobi, est l'un des six centres de politique mondiale du PNUD. S'appuyant sur le travail de l'ancien Centre de développement des zones arides (DZA), le GC-RED est chargé de faire progresser la résilience mondiale et le partage des connaissances sur le développement résilient et durable dans les zones arides et autres écosystèmes fragiles. Il travaille à explorer des solutions dans six domaines prioritaires :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Gestion durable de l'eau naturelle renouvelable pour un soutien optimal des moyens de subsistance et la création d'emplois, en accordant une attention particulière aux communautés les plus vulnérables et les plus vulnérables; o Résilience sociale et écologique dans les zones arides et autres écosystèmes fragiles; o Le combine l'analyse politique critique et le renforcement des capacités institutionnelles avec des interventions programmatiques concrètes sur le terrain. 	<p>En 2017, le Centre a dû apporter des ajustements importants à sa structure de direction en personnel en réponse à des changements de financement de base (voir l'organigramme ci-joint), le contrat de travailler des efforts particuliers pour mobiliser les ressources nécessaires à la poursuite de l'appui technique du Centre. Une stratégie opérationnelle de mobilisation des ressources a été élaborée en 2016, mise à jour en 2017 et sera mise en œuvre à cet effet (voir lien)</p> <p>Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedro Gonçalves, Chief of Professions / Directeur Politique Stratégique; • Nils Solberg, Chief of Profession – Directeur Développement Durable; • Anne Jørgensen, Directrice GC-RED. 	BES-Net (voir lien)	<p>Le GC-RED travaille sur l'interface politique-pratique en :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entreprendre des recherches et des analyses appliquées dans les domaines du capital humain renouvelable et de la résilience et compiler des preuves pertinentes et bonnes pratiques éprouvées accumulées dans l'ensemble du PNUD; • Fournir des conseils politiques et techniques pour la revitalisation économique, la création d'emplois et des moyens de subsistance résilients et durables; l'investissement, en particulier dans les pays sahariens d'ouest; • Fournir un soutien au développement et à la mise en œuvre de programmes et développer un certain nombre de produits clés pertinents pour le programme; • Promouvoir les échanges intellectuels entre de multiples parties prenantes et dans tous les domaines disciplinaires, faciliter la diffusion mondiale des politiques optimales et des bonnes pratiques, et stimuler les pratiques pour leur intégration dans les processus politiques nationaux et régionaux; et • Développer des outils et des méthodologies pour renforcer la mise en œuvre et le suivi du renforcement de la résilience et de la gestion durable du capital humain.

Centre	Description	Fonctionnement / Organigramme	Financement	Services
Centre International d'Études pour le Secteur Privé dans le Développement (IICPSD)	<p>Le Centre International d'Études pour le Secteur Privé dans le Développement soutient le secteur privé en les fournissant avec des données des paramètres transformationnels du développement par la recherche, le plaidoyer pour des entreprises inclusives, la facilitation du dialogue public-privé et les partenariats de courtage.</p> <p>Le IICPSD, créé en 2011 en partenariat avec le gouvernement turc, dirige le travail mondial du PNUD sur le secteur privé et les fondations et soutient les bureaux du PNUD dans le monde entier.</p> <p>Il appuie, le secteur privé représente 60% du PIB, 80% des flux de capitaux et 90% des emplois dans les pays en développement. En adoptant des pratiques durables, les entreprises peuvent également acquiescer un avantage concurrentiel, accroître leur part de marché et renforcer la valeur pour les parties prenantes tout en accélérant les progrès vers la réalisation des objectifs de développement durable.</p> <p>Le secteur privé et les fondations sont des partenaires stratégiques importants pour le PNUD dans sa vision d'aider les pays à atteindre la pauvreté et à réduire les inégalités et l'exclusion;</p>	<p>Le Centre soutient le développement de marchés inclusifs et compétitifs et de modèles d'affaires inclusifs qui engagent les populations les plus vulnérables dans les chaînes de valeur et il connecte les entreprises et les acteurs de soutien pour partager et améliorer les pratiques et les partenariats établis, à l'appui d'un programme de développement – c.à. la réalisation des ODD.</p> <p>Le Centre se concentre sur quatre domaines thématiques : 1. Entreprise inclusive; 2. Engagement des investisseurs; 3. Investissement d'impact; 4. Résilience et réponse aux crises. Le Centre accueille également quatre initiatives mondiales appelées à l'action, à savoir : le programme SDG, le plan-forme Global Impact Finance et Impact Investing et Connecting Business Initiative;</p> <p>Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melissa Newby, Directrice; • Galina Salazar, Directrice Adjointe; • Sabha Sobhani, Conseiller Programme Global, Secteur Privé; • Karolina Myk Callias, Conseiller en Philanthropie; • Paula Dajana, Program Manager, Business Call to Action; 	Partenariat avec son hôte; le Gouvernement Turc et le PNUD ont financé le Centre International d'Études pour le Développement du Secteur Privé;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soutien du développement de marchés inclusifs et de modèles économiques inclusifs qui engagent les populations les plus vulnérables dans les chaînes de valeur en tant que producteurs, employés, consommateurs et entrepreneurs, dans le but ultime de réduire la pauvreté; • Création d'un ensemble d'outils et de lignes directrices pour renforcer la mise en œuvre du secteur privé dans le développement, sur des marchés clés qui seront utilisés comme lignes directrices pour les meilleurs pratiques; • Positionnement comme plaque programmatique du secteur privé pour la mise en œuvre des ODD à travers le PNUD, en concertation, établissant et contrôlant des partenariats public-privé et des partenariats innovants qui créent des résultats pour le développement; • Établissement de l'IICPSD en tant que Centre d'excellence mondiale en ce qui concerne le dialogue sur le développement du secteur privé en convoquant les experts en et soutenant les acteurs. Cela pourrait notamment mener l'action sur le dialogue Sud-Sud; • Offre d'une formation et d'une assistance technique aux parties prenantes potentielles afin de développer leurs capacités;

Centre	Description	Fonctionnement / Organigramme	Financement	Services
Centre Mondial pour l'Efficacité des Services Publics (CMESP)	<p>Le Centre vise à améliorer les capacités de service public requises pour atteindre les objectifs de développement durable (ODD) en fournissant des conseils et des services de conseil et de conseil. En aidant les gouvernements à améliorer leur efficacité administrative, à améliorer leur efficacité opérationnelle et à améliorer leur efficacité financière, le CMESP contribue à la réalisation des ODD. Le Centre est un partenaire clé de la coopération Sud-Sud. Dans une optique de excellence des services publics, nous offrons des perspectives qui peuvent aider à renforcer la substance des politiques et des solutions politiquement viables.</p>	<p>Le Centre dirige des partenariats avec d'autres centres d'excellence, des universités, des groupes de réflexion et des organisations de la société civile. Il rend également la main à travers l'ONU, pour créer des partenariats basés sur des preuves avec des centres mondiaux du PNUD, centres de services régionaux et centres de recherche et d'apprentissage des Nations Unies.</p> <p>Depuis 2013, le Centre gère conjointement le Secrétariat de la Plateforme des ODD, la plateforme de partenariat de plus de 60 pays et organisations membres de la plateforme multilatérale et bilatérale, et des outils de planification et de réflexion qui aide les pays à renforcer leurs institutions de service public par des initiatives telles que l'apprentissage par les pairs.</p> <p>Organisation</p> <p>Le Centre fonctionne sous la direction conjointe du PNUD et du gouvernement de Singapour. Un comité directeur composé de représentants du PNUD, du gouvernement de Singapour et d'un expert indépendant supervise le travail du Centre.</p>	Partenariat avec son hôte;	<p>Créer et ses activités de renforcement des preuves, le centre identifie les tendances, les innovations et les solutions publiques. Il réunit des responsables, des dirigeants, des décideurs et des experts pour débattre et collaborer afin de relever les défis publics de l'ère. Les approches comprennent :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valorisation des Initiatives du Futur (EIF) pour appliquer des méthodologies innovantes et des idées innovantes dans le service public pour résoudre les défis publics les plus résilients et inclusifs. EIF soutient l'adoption de la méthode d'analyse des tendances à long terme, de la planification adaptative et du développement de stratégies; • Nouvelle passion publique pour professionnaliser les partenariats et encourager une plus grande attention à la motivation et à l'engagement des fonctionnaires, grâce à une administration saine, à des politiques fondées sur la confiance et à une culture du lieu de travail qui favorise l'intégrité et l'innovation; • Alliances d'apprentissage de pair à pair nous cherchons à favoriser le leadership transformationnel dans les institutions du secteur public. L'apprentissage par les pairs permet aux leaders de la réforme de trouver des solutions plus efficaces élargies par l'économie politique et l'expérience pratique;

Centre	Description	Fonctionnement / Organigramme	Financement	Services
Centre Mondial pour le Développement Durable (RIO+ Centre)	<p>Le Centre mondial pour le développement durable (RIO+ Centre) a été créé le 24 juin 2013 en tant que partenariat entre le PNUD et le gouvernement du Brésil, l'un des principaux résultats de la Conférence Rio + 20.</p> <p>La Conférence Rio + 20 a réuni des dirigeants mondiaux et des milliers de représentants de la société civile, du secteur privé et des gouvernements, qui ont adopté le Document final sur l'avenir que nous voulons, réaffirmant le lien inextricable entre les politiques sociales, économiques et environnementales pour atteindre le développement durable et le bien-être humain et en</p> <p>Il est un héritage de la Conférence Rio + 20. Le Centre RIO + 20 est créé pour matérialiser l'engagement en faveur du développement durable en servant de plateforme de dialogue et d'action sur les voies alternatives de développement qui mènent à la justice sociale, à la protection de l'environnement et à la croissance économique.</p> <p>À ce titre, RIO + 20 travaille avec des individus et des institutions pour informer les politiques et les pratiques qui mènent à des améliorations concrètes du bien-être humain.</p>	<p>Conseil d'Administration, 2 Co-Présidents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gouvernement du Brésil, Ministre des affaires étrangères, Sous-Secrétaire général à l'environnement, à l'énergie, à la science et à la technologie; • PNUD, Bureau de l'appui aux politiques et aux programmes (BPPS), Directeur; <p>Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministère de l'Environnement, Vice-Ministre; • Ministère du Développement Social et Agricole, Secrétaire de l'évaluation et de la Gestion de l'Information; • Ministère des Finances, Secrétaire des Affaires Institutionnelles; • Coordonnateur Résident des Nations Unies et Représentant Résident du PNUD au Brésil; 	Partenariat avec son hôte	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le Centre RIO + 20 constitue un centre de dialogue et d'action sur les voies alternatives de développement. Nous favorisons : o Produire et diffuser des données probantes sur les politiques et pratiques qui mènent avec succès à la croissance sociale, économique et environnementale du développement durable; o Déclenchement d'un large dialogue autour des actions liées au développement, la mise en œuvre et le suivi du développement humain durable; o Création de coalitions et mise en réseau pour une participation accrue des institutions, pays et communautés non-représentés à l'adoption d'un développement équitable aux niveaux national et mondial; o RIO + 20 développe cinq thèmes prioritaires dans ses activités annuelles et ses recherches. Elles sont : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Changement climatique; o Éradication de la pauvreté, Villes durables; o Financement de la durabilité; o Objectifs de développement durable

Centre	Description	Fonctionnement / Organigramme	Financement	Services
Centre de Gouvernance PROLED	<p>Le Centre de Gouvernance PROLED est un centre de programme des Nations Unies. Il fait partie du Groupe de la gouvernance et de la consolidation de la paix du PNUD au sein du Bureau de l'appui aux politiques et aux programmes (BPPS).</p> <p>Il appuie sur l'expertise du PNUD en matière de développement humain, de gouvernance démocratique et de prévention des conflits pour soutenir l'établissement de politiques et la recherche appliquée dans la confiance dans les contextes de crise, de conflit et de transition;</p> <p>Son travail est axé dans la gouvernance pour soutenir la mise en œuvre de l'objectif de développement durable 16 (ODD 16). Il travaille notamment avec des entités norvégienes et norvégiennes en tant que centre pour la recherche appliquée et le dialogue pour soutenir la politique de développement;</p> <p>C'est ainsi qu'il bénéficie du soutien du PNUD et de l'appui aux politiques du BPPS et qu'il concerte la gouvernance démocratique et la consolidation de la paix en période de crise, de conflit et dans des contextes de transition;</p>	<p>Le réseau rassemble divers experts et parties prenantes, dont des représentants du développement, des institutions, des agences des Nations Unies et des organisations de la société civile pour explorer les indicateurs existants et les instruments institutionnels reconnus pour mesurer l'objectif 16;</p> <p>Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sarah Lyster - Directrice (Mars 2015); • Reana Desai, Senior Fellow; • Ebadat Siddiqui, Conseiller Senior en matière de Gouvernance et de Politique; • Aleksandra Wilde, Conseillère Senior en Recherche et en Politique; • Julia Kercher, Experte Senior; • Aseem Andrews, Spécialiste - Knowledge Management; • Tomi Iren Johansen, Assistant Administratif; 	Partenariat avec son hôte, la Norvège, avec des ressources partagées et des engagements de gouvernance partagés;	<p>Mise en valeur les nouvelles connaissances et de la recherche de pointe, à travers des produits et publications ainsi que le biais de vidéos sur sa chaîne YouTube;</p> <p>Utilisation de plusieurs méthodes d'apprentissage et de communication ainsi que d'outils de gestion des connaissances (réseaux sociaux et autres plateformes) pour accélérer des webinaires et promouvoir l'apprentissage et l'échange;</p> <p>Organisation régulière d'événements qui rassemblent chercheurs, décideurs, représentants des gouvernements, société civile et autres partenaires (il engage également d'autres acteurs sociaux et politiques tels que le Prix City Group on Governance Satisfaction);</p> <p>Offre d'informations sur les retours de connaissances du PNUD et des autres demandes directes d'assistance technique en matière de méthode et d'outils intégrés pour la mesure de la pauvreté et de la gouvernance;</p>

Centre	Description	Fonctionnement / Organigramme	Financement	Services
Centre de Soud de Politiques pour les Partenariats au Développement Mondial	<p>Le Centre de Politiques pour les Partenariats au Développement Mondial du PNUD à Soud a commencé ses travaux en janvier 2011, chargé de représenter le PNUD en Corée, de travailler avec la Corée sur des questions institutionnelles, et de partager les expériences de développement de la Corée avec d'autres pays;</p> <p>Il vise à améliorer la qualité et à renforcer l'impact de la coopération au développement et veille à ce que tous les acteurs du développement travaillent ensemble de manière transparente et responsable;</p> <p>C'est un des un des pôles de connaissances pour la recherche de pointe en matière de développement, le dialogue politique, les publications et le partage des connaissances, en particulier à travers la coopération Sud-Sud et la coopération triangulaire;</p> <p>Il a été constitué des pays entre la Corée, les nouveaux partenaires de développement et les pays en développement sur les questions clés du développement et contribue au renforcement de leurs capacités;</p> <p>L'une des principales raisons de la création du Centre de politique du PNUD à Soud (CSP) est de faciliter l'accès aux connaissances et l'expertise sur le développement contenu de la rétro à nos réseaux plus large du PNUD;</p>	<p>Le centre travaille en partenariat avec l'équipe d'appui conjointe OCED-PNUD et le gouvernement Coréen pour soutenir l'action de la mise en œuvre du PNUD au niveau des pays organisés des relations politiques et régionales pour faire le point.</p> <p>Le centre collabore avec l'Agence Coopération de Développement International (ACDI) pour former des fonctionnaires de haut niveau en développement sur les principes de coopération au développement efficace et les modalités de mise en œuvre du développement durable (ACDI/Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation);</p> <p>Le travail du Centre est organisé sous quatre thèmes : 1. Problèmes de développement mondial; 2. Partenariats de développement durable; 3. Analyse de politiques; 4. Communications et sensibilisation;</p> <p>Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balázs Horváth, Directeur (2016) 	Partenariat avec son hôte	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • En Corée, le Centre travaille à l'établissement de réseaux de connaissances avec : le gouvernement; des Universités; des institutions de recherche et politiques; le secteur privé; la Société civile et la jeunesse; et les médias. Ils développent de la Corée, le Centre emploie un nombre de partenariats pour le développement avec des dirigeants et des praticiens du développement dans les pays étrangers et en développement, des institutions de recherche et de politiques, le PNUD et le système des Nations Unies. • Par le biais des Débat de Séoul, le centre réunit des rapports, des représentants du gouvernement et des praticiens ainsi que la société civile pour discuter certains problèmes de développement dans le cadre du travail sur les partenariats de solutions de développement et l'analyse des politiques; • Une autre partie importante du travail du centre est l'établissement de présentations et de conférences sur des questions de développement international et le travail du PNUD dans les écoles supérieures, conférences modèles des Nations Unies et dans des conférences internationales en Corée;



Closing remarks

Recommendations

After having translated the integrality of the Central African Republic Peace Agreement (CAR PA) between the Government of CAR and 14 armed groups signed on February 2019. I have assessed its implications on the achievement of SDG 16 (indicators and targets) and identified the other SDG that can be used as accelerator or affect it as bottlenecks for peace and stability in the region. I have also highlighted elements of the economic context, South-South Cooperation and UN tools that can help achieve a sustainable peace in CAR, faster and leaving no one behind. Here is a summary of the recommendations I have made through this study based on my understanding of CAR needs, resources and opportunities :

1- Utilizing the connection between the SDG to accelerate progress and avoid bottlenecks

In this study I have found that **SDG 17, SDG 8 and SDG 5 can be used as accelerators** to refocus and intensify efforts to achieve SDG 16. I have suggested **key driver interventions to accelerate change** in capacity building, mixt units training and sustainability or transhumance safety and monitoring mechanisms for SDG 17 for example. I have noticed, in the vocabulary used in CAR PA, that women and girls have a key role to play in building & sustaining peace. Indeed, investments in SDG 5, promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, might result in faster and more sustainable growth. Eventually, part of the **peace dividends** is to accelerate access to sustainable economic resources with SDG 8 based reforms on fiscal and legal access to resources and build capacity and resilience to conflict to avoid the escalation of violence. I also recommended for the **budget invested** in projects related to the Peace Agreement to be labelled UNDP Gender marker 3: "Gender equality is a principal objective of these projects" as they currently only represent 7% of the overall budget. Later, I have identified **SDG 10 of Reduced Inequalities as the major bottleneck to progress in CAR**, since strong inequalities geographically, socially and economically are politicized, manipulated and merged with religious and ethnic differences to fuel the conflict. By going deeper in the analysis I underlined that other **impediments to the accelerators are SDG 4, education and SDG 3, health and well being.**

Amongst the solutions to bottleneck effect I suggested to:

(i) **Training military personal in charge of securing the transhumance routes to understand existing inequalities and avoid by all means fueling them.** Then sharing success story with strong outreach activities to change perceptions of inequalities ;

(ii) On top of the military training, **having external international military and medical staff embedded with the mixt unit to support them and monitor their behavior** can avoid escalation of violence among them;

(iii) The UN and the World bank can put in place the **necessary financial and procedural agreements to facilitate this intervention** (lessons learned from Yemen) ;

(iv) By **designing a relevant regionalization plan before implementing a tax reform**, the Government will be able to assess the prefectures inequalities and adapt the tax system to the local resources and needs: the tax brackets should take into account existing inequalities;

(v) In the fight against corruption, the fair access to resources is very difficult to achieve but it is crucial to avoid fueling existing inequalities when reforming commercial licensing system **by implementing an evaluation grid of criteria to be eligible for a license and monitoring compliance;**

(vi) **Evaluating the skills needed in CAR job market and include educational and training modules into the DDR plan** to meet these skills and to sustain the positive impact of the reintegration;

(vii) Through the different commissions in place following the peace agreement, the Government should **include specific structures or groups to enable women to convey their claims** and needs in a safe manner;

(viii) **The solution lies in insuring that women and girls' health needs are met**, the schools should have disability access, private and clean water rooms and sanitary disposal facilities. The rules regarding pregnancy and flexible programmes should be revised;

(ix) **Training Government staff to collect and analyze gender sensitive data** is a good solution to reduce the bottleneck effect of lack of education to address gender inequalities but it needs resources and time to be impactful.

Recommendations

2- Understanding the economic context evolution and reacting accordingly

In the economic factors part of this study I have formulated recommendations based on comments and lessons learned from my conversation with colleagues from the UN DPO, DPPA, CAR country team, CARIOT, MINUSCA and PBF.

*(i) The current humanitarian assistance model is not sustainable, the legal status of the refugee population and their ability to work inside and outside the country should be **linked to the new ECCAS free trade agreement, currently being negotiated, pending a free circulation of people** - as part of the four economic freedoms: free movement of goods, services, labor and capital.*

*(ii) **Private consumption is the main source of GDP growth** and so in spite of the low income of the population. The impact of the recent peace agreement on the security of the transhumance corridor is therefore expected to increase imports and economic activities in general and actively participate to the regeneration of the economic health of the country. **Special measure should be taken to insure that not only security but also the perception of security increase** among the population to positively impact economic growth*

*(iii) Part of the Central African Republic's (CAR) diamonds are currently banned from export by the certification scheme of the Kimberly Process (KP). In total, in 2019, five areas are deemed to be compliant "green zones" by the KP. **The role of the CAR Minister of Mines and Geology is critical during this process, specially to insure proper coordination and implantation.** In 2018, nine more zones have been proposed by the Minister to extend the scope of the KP compliant areas in CAR. **The peace agreement can be a new stage for reform of its diamond industry.***

*(iv) The debt distress has been stressed by MINUSCA SRSG Parfait during his exit visit to New York, his recommendation was **to work with the government on the planification of debt reduction following the recent peace agreement.** We can add that the fiscal situation is expected to improve as the armed groups would stop collecting taxes, which will in turn, increase the fiscal activity balance of the Government to be redistributed to the population as peace dividend. **Expansion of the administration and representation of the new government beyond Bangui is a necessary condition for fiscal stabilization.***

*(v) **An assessment should be done, to evaluate the impact of CAR PA on the agriculture sector and food security** as well as the drawbacks on the lives of the people depending on this sector. Food security could be a visible and long term peace dividend*

*(vi) **The capacity of the country to survive economically should be at the core of the preoccupations of the international community.** Based on the case of Yemen, in recognition of the same centrality of economic issue, the senior leadership of the UN and the World Bank (WB) in the field should **request the UN-World Bank Trust Fund to finance the deployment of a WB Adviser to support MINUSCA.***

*(vii) Our study shows the **importance of including youth development in GDP growth** as 67.8% of the population is aged below 34 years old and have very limited prospects in the country, leading to a weak purchasing power and incapacity to outgrow the economic crisis. It is important to implement and **foster work opportunities for this young population and provide a credible alternative to the war economy.***

3- Reinforce South-South partnerships with Morocco

I also underlined the potential areas for South-South cooperation between Morocco and CAR :

*(i) **Building capacity** for public servants trained on democratic governance mechanisms; Judicial system staff, clerks and magistrates trained with the national courts of audit; medical staff, technicians and nurses trained in Moroccans hospitals and medical facilities; but also*

*(ii) **Banking & financial system reform:** as the country needs innovative financial mechanisms, Morocco can lead the change to a more flexible and sustainable financial system in CAR while UNDP and DPO can be the catalysts of such South South exchange and capacity building.*

4- Use the potential of UN tools to tailor democratic governance solution for CAR

I have used UNDP methodology for accelerators and bottlenecks effects, but also different UNDP tools like PowerBI, community of practice, SDG mapping, Gender markers etc. that are very useful to assess results. I further recommend to partner with UNDP to achieve the implementation of CAR PA in capacity building for democratic governance with UNDP centers around the world (Oslo, Rio, Istanbul etc.).

My take on SDG 16

After conducting this study around the requirements and solutions to achieve SDG 16, I have learned that this goal in particular is at the center of Agenda 2030 for it is the guarantee that the other goals could be implemented by a Government that is fair, transparent, solid and inclusive. SDG 16 is not only military efforts for peace, as much as we can say that there is no 100% military solution for CAR.

Choosing CAR as a case study was very interesting to see how before being able to implement any change for achieving peace, a country must first set the grounds for a solid and recognized State with territorial integrity, inclusiveness and fair distribution of power. I have also learned the necessity to have monitoring mechanisms and the role of the international community, specifically the region, in achieving SDG 16 while constantly monitoring that peace dividends are being shown to the population.

In terms of South-South Cooperation, I have learned that it can take many shapes but capacity building is the one that fit the most to SDG 16 targets and indicators. Training and mentoring are key drivers for change. Triangular exchanges via UNDP democratic governance centers can therefore help sustain the effects of SDG 16 achievement in capacity building to give the people of CAR the tools to build their own solutions.

Economic opportunity for youth should be the priority as well as achieving gender equality and women's participation to the peace process. The lack of education and health support can undermine development initiatives in CAR and should be addressed in parallel to the accelerator SDGs to avoid bottleneck. To conclude this study, I can say that SDG 16 is the basis of a democratic government able to guarantee peace and security to the population and set the grounds for economic opportunity and reduction of inequalities.

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Abbreviations

- *CAR: Central African Republic;*
- *CAR PA: Central African Republic Peace Agreement;*
- *SDG: Sustainable Development Goal;*
- *UN: United Nations;;*
- *DPO: Department of Peace Operations;*
- *DPPA: Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs;*
- *CARIOT: Central Africa Integrated Operational Team;*
- *MINUSCA: United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic;*
- *PBF: Peace Building Fund;*
- *WB: World Bank;*
- *SRSB: Special Representative of the Secretary General;*
- *SSC: South South Cooperation.*



Analysis by **Oumayma RAIMI-RODÉ**, UNV Associate Programme Officer at UNDP Morocco
oumayma.raimi@gmail.com

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