Central African Republic

Multi-year Strategy 2024 – 2027

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1.1 Executive Summary

The socio-economic and political situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) has led to a long-term humanitarian and protection crisis characterized by widespread forced displacement, a fragile economy, and limited access to basic services. Gender inequalities and discrimination against specific groups continue. With a population of approximately 6.1 million, the CAR ranked 188th out of 191 countries in the 2022 Human Development Index.

Currently, 455,533 people are internally displaced, and approximately 676,000 remain refugees in neighboring countries. A 2020 national census estimated that 1.1 million CAR nationals are at risk of statelessness, underscoring the immense scale of the crisis and the pressing need for solutions.

Since the 2019 signing of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation (APPR), local authorities have increased nationwide, which involved the government and 14 non-state armed groups. However, many non-state armed groups have resumed fighting, leading to persistent conflict, insecurity, and a power vacuum in some localities. The situation worsened after the 2020 presidential election when most of the non-state armed groups united under the " Coalition des Patriotes pour le Changement" (CPC) and attempted a coup. Though the attempt failed, there were clashes between non-state armed groups and government forces persisted. Displaced people cautiously return to their areas of origin, though instability remains.

UNHCR' s strategy aims to:

1. Reaffirm its mandate for protection and solutions within the complex context of the CAR, focusing on the long-term and supporting the CAR government in maintaining a protective environment for refugees, the interagency humanitarian response, and finding solutions for internal displacement.
2. Transitioning from individual assistance to a community-based approach is crucial to enhancing social cohesion and integrating forcibly displaced populations and host communities while promoting community participation. The support will be delivered through a scaled up multipurpose cash assistance to give beneficiaries greater dignity and choice. CBI is expected to double by 2025, to increase protection outcomes, facilitate inclusion and solutions, and improve efficiency and effectiveness in programme delivery.

3. Strengthen durable solutions by supporting the voluntary return of refugees from neighboring countries in areas identified as stable and safe, and reinforcing reintegration efforts, implementing the recommendations of Yaoundé Declaration adopted in April 2022, and the regional solutions support platform launched in October 2023 and assisting the government in mitigating the risks of statelessness.

1.2 Situation Analysis

CAR' s situation remains complex and volatile, marked by internal fragility and regional crises. The country' s demographic growth is 2.5% annually, with 56% of the population in rural areas and 73% under 35. Despite some progress toward restoring governance and peace, security, protection, and basic services remain significantly challenging. In 2024, OCHA estimates that 2.6 million people, including displaced persons, will need humanitarian aid.

In addition, CAR' s transhumance tradition complicates population movements, contributing to resource tensions. Some communities have been displaced for over a decade, and while returns are increasing, other areas remain insecure. Since 2021, improvised explosive devices (IEDs) have caused injuries and deaths. In 2023, UNHCR recorded over 32,800 protection incidents. Gender-based violence (GBV) remains pervasive, with women and girls disproportionately affected.

Gender inequalities persist, with women and girls bearing a disproportionate burden and facing violence and early marriages. Poor education and health services mostly affect women, girls, and children.

The most vulnerable groups in CAR, including forcibly displaced people, rely on humanitarian assistance. The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) plays a crucial role in protecting civilians but faces challenges due to relentless armed conflicts.

CAR remains a signatory to vital international conventions on human rights and refugees, including the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1969 Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Refugee Convention. However, challenges persist in implementing these legal frameworks.

The 2007 national asylum law (No. 07.019) incorporates the broad OAU refugee definition and essential protection elements, such as a non-refoulement provision, and outlines the Refugee Status Determination (RSD) procedure. The law grants refugees various rights under the same conditions as nationals, notably access to work,

education, justice, accessible documentation, the right to naturalization, the possibility of using their refugee identity card as a residence permit and freedom of movement. However, challenges must be solved in implementing these commitments into practical measures.

In 2010, the Central African Republic (CAR) ratified the African Union (AU) Kampala Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). This convention gives legal value to the non-binding 1998 UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, specifying state obligations to prevent, protect, and assist IDPs. However, the Convention has yet to be incorporated into national legislation, and efforts to do so are ongoing and will remain a priority for 2025. In the meantime, the national legislation in CAR allows ratified Conventions to have a direct domestic effect even without a domestication procedure.

In 2010, CAR became the first African state to ratify the ILO Convention on the Rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. Despite this legal framework, Central Africans face significant obstacles to enjoying the rights set out in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Patterns of Displacements

CAR' s crisis continues to be characterized by mass displacement, human rights violations, and disrupted services. Over 455,000 people are internally displaced, while some 704,000 Central African refugees are in asylum in neighboring countries, including Cameroon, Chad, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)— the Republic of Congo (RoC), Sudan and South Sudan.

The war, which started in Sudan in 2023, has led to the arrival of more than 29,000 Sudanese refugees and the return of 6,158 CAR nationals, mainly in the Vakaga prefecture, one of the poorest areas of the country. A safer settlement away from the border was identified in Birao, Korsi, to accommodate Sudanese refugees, who can register and receive assistance under UNHCR coordination. Some 14,478 Sudanese live in Birao, Korsi and the remaining ones are also spread in other prefectures (Mbomou, Ouaka, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou and Bamingi-Bangoran). Several Sudanese were in CAR for business or transhumance when the war broke out and were unable to go back to Sudan.

Additionally, some 16,141 people fled intercommunal violence from Chad to CAR, including 9,906 Chadians and 6,235 returnees. The CAR government has identified a site in Betoko where Chadian nationals fleeing conflicts in Chad can register and receive protection and multi-sectoral assistance. On June 20, 2024, the Central African government granted Prima Facie refugee status to the 3,194 Chadians in Betoko. Along the border, civilians continue to encounter protection risks due to the presence of

non-state armed groups in the area. They escaped internal clashes that started in the Logone Oriental Region.

Since starting the voluntary repatriation program in 2017, 49,117 refugees, primarily from Cameroon, have returned to CAR, with 12,426 returning between January and September 2024. In addition, 3,378 people returned from Cameroon, Chad, and Sudan spontaneously or under adverse circumstances.

Finally, some 6,440 Congolese refugees in protracted displacement are hosted in very remote and insecure villages along the border between CAR and the DRC. Living conditions are deplorable, and due to access challenges, assistance is limited. The dominant displacement pattern has been from the axes around major cities to the safer towns or villages or by crossing into border areas of neighboring countries, at times moving back and forth in a pendular manner.

Attaining Favorable Protection Environment

The protection environment in CAR is increasingly constrained. Recurrent crises have weakened the capacity of authorities and communities to protect vulnerable populations, including children and people with specific needs. Access to protection and services is further hampered by funding shortfalls and logistical challenges.

Limited funding and fragmented development initiatives have exacerbated the situation, exposing affected populations to heightened risks. Addressing these challenges requires a coordinated effort encompassing humanitarian, resilient, and development actions.

Logistics provision is hampered by poor road conditions, limited access during the rainy season, security constraints, and insufficient logistics infrastructure. In addition to the already difficult humanitarian situation and financial constraints, UNHCR faced new crises in 2023 due to the impact of the war in Sudan in the northeast and insecurity on the border with Chad in the northwest of the country.

In 2023, UNHCR's protection monitoring recorded 32,876 protection incidents, including 8,354 cases of GBV, a 44% increase from 2022. GBV is particularly prevalent in Haut-Mbomou, Nana-Gribizi, and other regions. Due to their vulnerable circumstances, women and girls face heightened risks of exploitation and abuse. As part of GBV case management through the GBVIMS, 6,462 incidents were documented, and survivors received assistance.

Ensuring the civilian and humanitarian nature of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) sites and settlements remains a priority due to the presence of non-state armed groups. UNHCR and partners continue to work with the government to ensure

the civilian character of asylum despite the challenges. Seasonal transhumance contributes to violence, particularly in areas where the rule of law is weak.

Despite the challenges, this context also provides significant opportunities for UNHCR to reaffirm its fundamental protection role, deploy its expertise in upholding the right to seek asylum and support States in providing protection and solutions for refugees and internally displaced people.

The Central African Republic is a party to the many international and regional legal instruments relating to human rights and the protection of refugees amongst which are (the 1951 Geneva Convention, the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, and the 1969 OAU Convention governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa).
CAR enacted a refugee law on 28 December 2007 and issued a Decree on 6 January 2009 on the organization and functioning of the bodies responsible for implementing the national policy on refugees. This policy allows asylum seekers of all nationalities to remain on its territory until all appeals have been exhausted. Prima facie recognition has also been granted to Sudanese and Chadian refugees who fled their country because of the conflict. Internal legal provisions have been adopted to issue refugee identity cards and travel documents.

Realizing rights in safe environments

UNHCR will continue to promote an inclusive approach that ensures the meaningful participation of affected populations in decision-making processes. By fostering resilience and accountability, UNHCR aims to ensure that refugees, internally displaced people, returnees, and those at risk of statelessness are at the heart of its programming efforts.
1. Access to Rights and Services: Refugees in CAR are entitled to legal residence, primary healthcare, and education, but challenges in achieving their rights remain. Access to specialized medical care, vocational training, and documentation is limited. Free healthcare is available, but indicators such as morbidity and mortality rates remain alarming.
2. Sexual and Gender-Based Violence: GBV continues to be a significant issue, exacerbated by cultural norms and the vulnerability of women and girls. Some incidents occur when they leave camps for essential activities such as fetching firewood. Most incidents of GBV occur in the households of the survivors or perpetrators.
3. Documentation and Statelessness: Challenges in obtaining civil documentation increase the risk of statelessness, hinder access to services, and limit freedom of movement.
4. Livelihoods, Social Protection, and Inclusivity: According to the 2023 CAR poverty assessment report published, virtually all displaced people living in

camps are vulnerable to both general poverty and food poverty. They face more shocks and react with negative coping strategies. They have lower human capital and more limited means of subsistence than the rest of the population. UNHCR aims to improve refugee autonomy and livelihoods through inclusive, community-based approaches, focusing on children, women, and youth, mainstreaming the Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) approach while prioritizing the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

UNHCR and its partners in CAR will pursue a rights and area-based approach.

In its interventions, UNHCR and partners will remain accountable to forcibly displaced people by putting people first and drawing on the wide range of experiences, capacities, and aspirations of refugee, displaced, and stateless women, men, girls, and boys. This will be done through meaningful participation in all stages of programming, from planning to implementation and evaluation processes, ensuring the forcibly displaced populations are fully involved in decision-making. UNHCR will also foster a robust risk management culture.

Securing Solutions

The Central African Republic (CAR) faces a recurring humanitarian, political, and security crisis. The primary challenges include significant funding shortfalls and difficulty maintaining donor interest in prolonged situations. Since the start of the repatriation of Central African refugees in March 2017, CAR has signed three Tripartite Agreements with key countries of asylum: the Republic of Congo (RoC), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and Cameroon. There remains an intense desire among CAR' s refugee populations in neighboring countries to return home. From 2017 to August 2024, more than 48,500 refugee returns were facilitated. In 2023, UNHCR assisted 4,031 refugees with their voluntary repatriation. As of August 2024, UNHCR helped 12,426 Central African refugees return safely and with dignity to their communities. Additionally, approximately 12,393 Central Africans (including 6,158 from Sudan and 6,235 from Chad) returned to the CAR amid the crises in the two countries. Efforts are ongoing to enable CAR refugees to make well-informed decisions about their return, ensuring safety and dignity.

Considering the global strategic priorities of the High Commissioner, UNHCR will focus on consolidating the achievements of 2022 and 2023 between 2024 and 2027. UNHCR will continue realizing tripartite agreements signed with the DRC, the Republic of Congo, and Cameroon, prioritizing returns from asylum neighboring countries. Given the calm and relatively safe conditions in certain localities, alongside the willingness of many Central African refugees to return home, facilitating their voluntary repatriation from the DRC, the Republic of Congo and Cameroon will be prioritized in 2024-2027, provided conditions remain conducive. The tripartite agreement between CAR and Chad has been finalized and is pending endorsement.

In line with the Global Compact on Refugees, the Yaoundé Declaration and the CAR Support Platform will play a crucial advocacy role in advancing solutions for forcibly displaced persons due to the CAR crisis, with the government leading the process. The CAR Support Platform, led by the African Development Bank, aims to mobilize political, technical, and financial support from all relevant local, regional, and global stakeholders. A strengthened collective response will create enabling conditions for durable solutions while addressing displaced communities' humanitarian, development, and peace-related needs within and outside CAR.

At its core, this initiative is a political process led by the signatory states of the Yaoundé declaration with support from UNHCR and the European Union Directorate-General for International Partnerships (INTPA) as the regional entity providing financial backing. The operational focus of this initiative supports a government-led whole-of-society approach to implementing political commitments, with active participation from UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and displacement-affected communities.

Overall, UNHCR will strengthen coordination forums on solutions at the field level by building the capacity of staff and local authorities. The agency will collaborate closely with partners, including UN agencies and donors in CAR, to establish a commonly agreed-upon approach for measuring self-reliance and durable solutions. In this endeavor, UNHCR and its partners will build upon relevant indicators from the Global Compact on Refugees.

Key Figures as of August 2024

- Total CAR population in 2021: 6,091,099
- 455,533 people are still internally displaced in CAR
- Some 676,204 CAR refugees in neighboring countries
- Approximately 1.1 million people in CAR are at risk of statelessness
- 8,354 incidents of gender-based violence were recorded, a 44% increase from 2022
- 174 incidents of child-related violence were recorded, representing a 40% increase from 2022
- 49,117 refugee returns were facilitated from March 2017 to September 2024
- 29,261 Sudanese refugees registered
- 9,906 refugees and asylum seekers from Chad
- 6,440 protracted refugees from DRC
- 12,393 CAR spontaneous returnees.

Priorities

- Promoting a conducive protection environment, including the reduction of gender-based violence and addressing the risk of human rights violations.
- Promoting durable solutions for refugees, returnees, and internally displaced persons
- Contributing to improved access to basic services, including education and healthcare.
- Enhancing coordination and strengthening existing and new partnerships.

Challenges

- Volatile security environment and insecurity due to escalating sub-national violence and ethnic and religious tensions.
- Limited institutional capacity
- Limited humanitarian access due to insecurity, roads, and climate conditions (prolonged rainy season).
- Limited funding. In CAR, the financing trajectory leans heavily towards humanitarian programming, and there is a lack of funding for development-oriented initiatives, including investment in strengthening national institutions, sustainable livelihoods, and adequate socio-economic infrastructure.

Geopolitical constraints exacerbate this dynamic, the government's limited fiscal space to invest in its development, and its limited capacity to collect domestic revenues. In 2024 the CAR's state budget will be approximately USD 487,309,000 (XAF 291.84 billion). For comparison, the Humanitarian Response Plan is set at USD 367.7 million.

1.3 Vision and Strategic Orientation

UNHCR envisions the Central African Republic (CAR) as a place where refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons, returnees, stateless individuals, and host communities coexist in peace and security, enjoying their rights without discrimination. All groups will actively participate in their protection and have equal access to essential services and income, regardless of their diversity, age, or gender, enabling them to lead dignified lives with a path to durable solutions.

Considering declining funding and increasing needs due to the refugee influx from Sudan since April 2023, UNHCR is committed to fostering stronger partnerships and collaboration through the "Delivering as One" approach while actively participating in relevant coordination forums.

UNHCR is dedicated to bridging the humanitarian-development-peace nexus and aims to include all beneficiaries in national systems, such as health, education, and social protection. By leveraging the Centrality of Protection Strategy, UNHCR will ensure a system-wide commitment to safety as a shared responsibility among all Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) members, operationalised through the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). The primary focus of UNHCR is to expand partnerships and create a more extensive protection environment for those we serve, strengthening interventions in protecting, assisting, empowering, and advocating for urgent humanitarian needs while promoting long-term self-reliance.

In collaboration with the Government of the Central African Republic and relevant technical institutions, over the next four years, UNHCR will:

1. Empower the Government through the National Commission for Refugees (CNR) to establish a protective environment for refugees and asylum seekers and promote solutions, including integration through naturalization. More specifically:

- The inclusion of refugees into national systems will be further strengthened, mainly through a more robust use of social protection (safety nets) for the most vulnerable.
- Continued advocacy will ensure financial institutions fully recognize refugees' documentation.
- Support protection initiatives for forcibly displaced persons and groups at heightened risk.
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- Monitor the protection situation in the country, mainly where refugees and internally displaced persons will return, and concerted humanitarian actions are required.
- Develop a transition plan to guide the progressive transfer of responsibilities (registration and Refugee Status Determination -RSD) to the CNR. This includes capacitating the CNR to forge partnerships with development partners and ensure the inclusion of refugees and other forcibly displaced persons in national development plans and government programmes.

2. Support the operationalization of the CAR Solutions Support Platform launched in October 2023 following the signature of the Yaoundé declaration by the governments of CAR and its neighboring countries. As the Platform represents a unique opportunity for a strategic shift to find solutions for forced displacement affecting over one-fifth of the population, UNHCR will ensure that its Secretariat operates effectively and supports the leading ministry (Ministry in Charge of Humanitarian Action) in implementing its action plan.

This involves

1. facilitating the voluntary return of Central African refugees to stable and secure regions within the country while continually monitoring protection conditions and

2. mobilizing partners to invest in education, health, shelter, livelihoods, and civil registration, particularly in the return areas of Lobaye, Ombella M' Poko, Nana Mambéré, and Mambéré Kadei. As such, UNHCR will lead the durable solutions agenda in the CAR by assisting the Government in mobilizing resources, ideas, and partnerships to enable refugees returning from neighboring countries (as well as IDPs returning to their areas of origin) to lead healthy and productive lives with the Global Compact for Refugees. Address the risks of statelessness following the commitments made during the 2019 High-Level Segment on Statelessness.

3. Strengthen a community-based approach that empowers the communities directly affected by the crisis to actively participate in establishing a protective environment and solutions for their peers. Empower local actors, particularly women-led organizations, in gender-based violence (GBV) response, prevention, and risk mitigation.

4. Maintain a pivotal role in the international humanitarian community by continuing to coordinate the Protection and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) / Non-food Items (NFI) / Shelter clusters. For the refugee situation, particularly regarding those from Sudan, UNHCR will continue to coordinate within the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM) framework at the national level while strengthening the CNR and local authorities' capacity to respond to refugees' needs at the regional level.

5. Strengthen partnerships with other humanitarian and development actors while exploring new and innovative partnership opportunities.

6. Invest in the capacity development of the Ministry of Humanitarian Action, Solidarity and National Reconciliation (for the implementation of refugee repatriation project- PARET) and other government counterparts to advance localization and national ownership, recognizing the primary national responsibility for internally displaced persons and refugees. This will include providing strategic and technical support at the policy and legislative levels to enable protection and durable solutions. UNHCR will support the domestication of the Kampala Convention, assist the government' s durable solutions effort through the CAR Solutions Support Platform, and invest in enhancing national coordination and response capacity.

UNHCR will undertake specific actions, including:
1. Identifying opportunities and assets in key return areas.
2. Mapping ongoing or planned interventions.
3. Strengthen data collection and analysis and use them to inform humanitarian and development agendas and UNHCR's evidence-based programming.

Strategic Objective 1: Support the Government in Strengthening the Legal and Policy Framework for the Protection of Refugees, Returnees, IDPs, and Stateless Persons.

UNHCR will support the Government of the Central African Republic in developing and implementing policies and legal frameworks that enhance protection space, access to asylum, and the protection of all displaced populations. This includes domestication of the Kampala Convention and acceding to both Statelessness Conventions.

Strategic Objective 2: Respond to Immediate Needs While Transitioning to Longer-Term Solutions

UNHCR will focus on addressing immediate needs in emergencies, such as the one arising from the Sudan crisis. This includes risk management, early integration of solutions, and rigorous application of the do-no-harm principle. From the onset of an emergency, UNHCR will explore options such as providing cash assistance and mobilizing actors with the capacity to implement livelihood programs (e.g., as in the case of the Sudanese emergency, where the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has agreed to support agriculture activities. Documentation is crucial, and UNHCR will advocate for development actors, including UNDP, to help establishing or strengthening civil status registries, for example.

Short-term assistance will be coupled with long-term measures, including advocacy to incorporate affected individuals into existing sustainable and community-based protection programs.

UNHCR will encourage local authorities or prefectures affected by the crisis to establish local durable solutions working groups— if they do not already exist— as the main framework in CAR for all actors to contribute to quickly shifting from emergencies to long-term programming.

UNHCR will continue to strengthen crisis-affected communities' ability to proactively participate in protecting the population. They will engage in relevant local-level meetings alongside other partners and remain actively involved in seeking solutions to their situation, including efforts toward peaceful coexistence and reconciliation.

UNHCR will emphasize sustainable programming and strengthen its partnership with the CNR. This includes enabling the institution to manage registration and civil documentation to ensure a smooth transition and transfer of these responsibilities to the government. Working with the Ministry of Humanitarian Action, Solidarity, and National Reconciliation on the PARET project will be reinforced to coordinate and facilitate refugee repatriation and the return of internally displaced persons.

Partnerships will also be strengthened, particularly with development actors, to support the rehabilitation of areas of return, the provision of social services and reintegration programmes. UNHCR will prioritize interventions in the regions that have experienced a

significant influx of refugees, such as Birao, as well as in areas such as Bouar and Berbérati, where the humanitarian and development nexus will be essential in facilitating the reintegration of refugees and returnees. Additionally, UNHCR will forge partnerships with other relevant line ministries, including the Ministry of Justice and the justice system, to address the situation of statelessness in CAR, where over 1.1 million are at risk.

Partnering with the Ministry of Territorial Administration, the prefectures, the municipal authorities, and community leaders will be critical in establishing development hubs as part of the solutions agenda for reintegrating returnees in the southwestern region of CAR.

UNHCR will sign a convention with the Ministry of Public Works for the provision of basic infrastructure services (schools, markets, boreholes) in the departments of Lobaye, Ombella M'poko, Ouham and part of Ouham-Pende constituting some of the significant return areas in CAR. Funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB), this is part of the Central African Republic - Pointe-Noire-Brazzaville (RoC)-Bangui (CAR)-N'djamena (Chad)Multimodal Transport Corridor Development Project, which will, in turn, contribute to the reintegration of returnees in these areas.

In this project's first phase, UNHCR will build on this experience to ensure a sustained partnership and engagement with the line ministry and AfDB in the project's second phase. Regarding the collection of data, registration, and profiling of IDPs and IDP returnees that will enhance protection, inclusion and inform solutions programming and support, UNHCR will foster partnership with ICASEES - Institut centrafricain des statistiques et des études économiques et sociales.

Strategic Objective 3: Strengthen Self-Reliance and Improve Access to Inclusive Socio-Economic Opportunities

UNHCR and its partners will empower forcibly displaced people and host communities through the Livelihoods Graduation Approach, focusing on increasing access to finance, knowledge, market support services, and vocational skills training. Advocacy for inclusion in social protection mechanisms and expansion of relevant programs will also be emphasized, particularly with partners such as the World Bank-funded safety net (implemented by the Ministry of Humanitarian Action). UNHCR will bring in its expertise in cash assistance and targeting. UNHCR will strengthen the existing CBI program.

Its interventions will be expanded to other areas in addition to refugees to meet the protection and solution needs of IDPs, returning IDPs/refugees, and host communities.

UNCHR' s CBI efforts will benefit from the experience of other agencies (WFP, IOM, and NGOs) assisting the affected population through CBIs. Market assessments will be conducted in potential areas of intervention (hosting refugees and IDPs) that will inform

UNHCR' s CBI strategy and response plan. UNHCR will actively engage in the CBI working group and provide CBI training to field staff, partners, and government counterparts at the local level. Scaling up will support access to basic needs and protection services, including GBV prevention, mitigation, response, and essential items.

The National Development Plan (NDP), which will be launched by the end of 2024, includes refugees, returnees, internally displaced people, and people at risk of statelessness. The NDP is the primary document that will guide all actors' actions and programs, so the inclusion of the people we serve is a key achievement UNHCR will follow up on accordingly.

1.4 Fair Access and Representation

2.4 - UNHCR will continue to implement an Age, Gender, and Diversity approach in its operations, emphasizing gender equality to prevent or mitigate cultural practices, violence, and abuse within families and communities. This approach aims to enhance the capacity of relevant institutions, leading to improved social development for all groups in society.

Protection monitoring remains a vital tool for gathering information on the experiences and perceptions of various population groups. It will increasingly serve both humanitarian and development communities. UNHCR will strengthen community-based protection structures and identify those with the most significant potential for growth, investing in them to progressively assume the role of local partners.

UNHCR will consistently utilize and promote participatory methodologies across all its activities, ensuring that women, girls, and young people become agents of change within their families and communities.
All data collected by UNHCR will be disaggregated by age, gender, and other diversity considerations.

UNHCR's protection monitoring has revealed the vulnerability and widespread discrimination faced by persons with disabilities, which ongoing waves of displacement have exacerbated. Efforts to strengthen data collection on persons with disabilities will be prioritized to improve access to services and advocate for more inclusive support.

The region's child protection systems and services remain extremely limited and primarily depend on humanitarian actors. UNHCR will continue collaborating with partner agencies, applying best-interest processes, and strengthening institutional capacity wherever possible.

Adolescent girls and women of reproductive age will receive targeted support, including mobilizing resources from other agencies, including UNWOMEN and UNFPA, to ensure access to adequate hygiene kits. UNHCR will implement inclusive, respectful, and empowering initiatives to respond to gender-based violence (GBV), with services provided by local partners and institutions whenever possible. Specific needs of GBV survivors, women, and girls will be addressed through the service package at the Safe Space and the "Ma Mbi Si" approach hotline.

" Ma Mbi Si" is a community-led initiative that provides support and services to survivors of gender-based violence (GBV). In several Central African languages, the name "Ma Mbi Si" translates to "Listen to Me," reflecting its focus on listening to and empowering survivors.

This initiative is part of UNHCR's broader efforts to address GBV and promote the rights and well-being of women and girls, especially in humanitarian contexts. Ma Mbi Si seeks to create a sustainable and supportive environment for violence survivors by focusing on local solutions and community involvement.

In contexts where societal barriers and discrimination persist, UNHCR will support the government in providing fair and effective asylum and Refugee Status Determination (RSD) systems for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) persons.

UNHCR is committed to ensuring accountability to internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and returnees through established feedback mechanisms and transparent communication. These principles will be central to UNHCR's planning processes. UNHCR will leverage social protection systems to ensure the inclusion of refugees, IDPs, and returnees and will pursue joint planning of social protection interventions whenever feasible.

2.4 - Age, Gender and Diversity
UNHCR will continue to apply an 'age, gender, and diversity' approach to its work, promoting gender equality to prevent or mitigate cultural practices, violence, and abuse in families and communities, and to enhance the capacity of relevant institutions. This will translate into better social development for all groups in society. Protection monitoring, a key tool for gathering information on the experiences and perceptions of different population groups, will remain an important activity that increasingly serves the humanitarian and development community. Community-based protection structures will be strengthened, and those with greater potential will be identified and invested in so that they can progressively assume the role of local partners. UNHCR will continue to use and promote participatory methodologies in all its activities to ensure that women, girls, and young people become agents of change within their families and communities. All data collected by UNHCR will be disaggregated by age, gender, and other diversity

considerations. UNHCR's protection monitoring has highlighted the vulnerability and widespread discrimination faced by persons with disabilities, exacerbated by the ongoing waves of displacement. Data collection on persons with disabilities will be strengthened to improve access to services and advocate for more inclusive services. Child protection systems and services are extremely limited and largely rely on humanitarian actors. UNHCR will continue to work with agencies, using the best interest processes, and strengthening institutional capacity where possible.Adolescent girls and women of reproductive age will be supported, and support from other agencies will be mobilized to ensure access to adequate hygiene kits. Inclusive, respectful, and empowering initiatives to respond to gender-based violence (GBV) will continue, and where possible, services will be provided by local partners and local institutions. UNHCR will continue to address the specific needs of GBV survivors, women, and girls through the service package at the listening centers and/or through the "Ma Mbi Si Approach" hotline. Accountability to internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and returnees will be ensured through feedback mechanisms and transparent communication, which will always be at the center of UNHCR's planning. UNHCR will make use of social protection systems and ensure the inclusion of refugees, IDPs, and returnees, and where possible, joint planning of social protection interventions will be pursued. Where societal barriers and discrimination persist, UNHCR will support the government to ensure that LGBTI persons have access to fair and effective asylum and Refugee Status Determinations (RSD) systems. Accountability to internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and returnees will be ensured through feedback mechanisms and transparent communication, which will always be at the center of UNHCR's planning. UNHCR will make use of social protection systems and ensure the inclusion of refugees, IDPs, and returnees, and where possible, joint planning of social protection interventions will be pursued.Where societal barriers and discrimination persist, UNHCR will support the government to ensure that LGBTI persons have access to fair and effective asylum and Refugee Status Determinations (RSD) systems.

2. Impact Statements

Impact statement

By 2027, Forcibly Displaced Persons and Persons at risk of Statelessness including host communities enjoy their rights in line with national, regional and international legal instruments

Impact area: Attaining favourable protection environments
Outcome statements

By 2027, forcibly displaced and host communities will have access to a more favorable protection environment

Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation
By 2027, forcibly displaced and host community children will have access to effective protection services

Outcome area: Child protection
Impact statement

By 2027, Forcibly Displaced Persons, Persons at risk of Statelessness and Host Communities safely realize their basic rights, they live in dignity and improve their wellbeing

Impact area: Realizing rights in safe environments
Outcome statements
By 2027, forcibly displaced and the stateless will have access to social and basic services

Outcome area: Well-being and basic needs
Logistics, supply and resource mobilization services are service and protection oriented

Outcome area: Operational support and supply chain
Impact statement

By 2027, Forcibly Displaced and Stateless persons are empowered they live in safe environments free from violence and exploitation and achieve their full potential

Impact area: Empowering communities and achieving gender equality
Outcome statements
By 2027, forcibly displaced people and their host communities will effectively address gender-based violence and other types of exploitation

Outcome area: Gender-based violence
By 2027, forcibly displaced people and host communities will achieve self-reliance through strengthened livelihood support and economic inclusion

Outcome area: Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods
By 2027, forcibly displaced and host communities will respond to their own protection and assistance problems

Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment
Impact statement

By 2027, Forcibly Displaced, Persons at risk of Statelessness and Host Communities achieve durable solutions, and become self-reliant in an environment free from the risk of statelessness

Impact area: Securing solutions
Outcome statements
By 2027, returnees and IDPs will enjoy a voluntary, safe and dignified return and reintegration into their communities of origin

Outcome area: Voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration
By 2027, refugees will have optimal access to third country and complementary solutions

Outcome area: Resettlement and complementary pathways
By 2027, refugees will achieve successful integration into CAR communities

Outcome area: Local integration and other local solutions
The risk of statelessness reduces in the CAR

Outcome area: Protection policy and law

3. Central African Republic 2025 Indicators and Targets

Country	Results Level	Result Area	Indicator	Population Type	Baseline	Target 2025
Central African Republic	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	87%	Not applicable
Central African Republic	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	84%	Not applicable
Central African Republic	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	17%	Not applicable
Central African Republic	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-	53%	Not applicable

				seekers		
Central African Republic	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Central African Republic	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	36%	Not applicable
Central African Republic	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21%	Not applicable
Central African Republic	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	IDPs	63%	Not applicable
Central African Republic	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	70%	Not applicable
Central African Republic	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Returnees	76%	Not applicable
Central African Republic	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4,012	Not applicable
Central African Republic	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	Not applicable
Central African Republic	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	Not applicable
Central African Republic	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed	Stateless Persons	0	Not applicable
Central African Republic	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	Not applicable

Central African Republic	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	38%	100%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85%	100%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	38%	To be confirmed
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	180	90
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0%	100%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	To be confirmed
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol	None	Broadly aligned: ≥90 points	Broadly aligned: ≥90 points
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness	None	Not yet aligned: ≤69 points	Broadly aligned: ≥90 points
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	IDPs	50%	60%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	75%	80%
Central African	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against	IDPs	85%	100%

Republic			women			
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90%	100%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	Returnees	90%	100%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	IDPs	35%	100%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40%	100%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	Returnees	35%	100%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5%	100%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0%	100%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0%	100%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.	IDPs	Extensive: ≥70 points	Extensive: ≥70 points
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Extensive: ≥70 points	Extensive: ≥70 points
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.	Returnees	Extensive: ≥70 points	Extensive: ≥70 points

Central African Republic	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	IDPs	21%	32%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	53%	60%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	IDPs	16%	30%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21%	35%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Returnees	25%	35%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	IDPs	32%	To be confirmed
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	35%	55%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Returnees	30%	To be confirmed
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0%	10%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	IDPs	16%	18%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11%	30%
Central African	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	Refugees and	0%	30%

Republic				Asylum-seekers		
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA10: Health	10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85%	100%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA10: Health	10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	65%	100%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	16%	22%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	36%	100%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	33%	50%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	33%	40%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7%	10%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0%	15%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80%	92%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA14: Return	14.1 Proportion of returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Returnees	5%	30%
Central	Outcome	OA15:	15.1 Number of refugees	Refugees	0	To be

African Republic		Resettle	submitted by UNHCR for resettlement	and Asylum-seekers		confirmed
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land	Returnees	100%	100%
Central African Republic	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	35%	40%