

Annual Results Report

2025

Central African Republic

Acknowledgements

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Note:

The baseline values presented in this document reflect previous year's progress when available. If such data is not available, strategy baseline values are used instead.

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- 4.1 - Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

Throughout 2025, the Central African Republic (CAR) underwent political developments that shaped the operational environment. In line with the National Development Plan, the Government convened a Round Table in Casablanca in September 2025 to present its development vision and seek public and private financing for its implementation. This event signaled a commitment to long-term stabilization and economic recovery.

In December 2025, the CAR held presidential, legislative, regional and municipal elections. Despite logistical challenges and isolated security incidents, the elections were largely peaceful, marking a significant benchmark in the country's political trajectory. The incumbent president was re-elected for a third term.

Security conditions improved in parts of the west and centre, contributing to a 6 per cent reduction in the number of internally displaced people and an increase in voluntary returns, with 21,455 Central African refugees repatriated to areas with improved conditions. However, recurrent floods and the presence of armed groups in the Vakaga and Haut-Mboumou prefectures in the northeast and southeast respectively displaced thousands and restricted humanitarian access. MINUSCA Force has begun its downsizing, resulting in the closure of several permanent and temporary bases and creating security gaps that national forces are currently unable to fill due to limited logistics. More than 45,000 new preventive displacements were recorded due to localized violence. Arrivals from Sudan continued, while statelessness risks remained high, affecting over 1.1 million people—underscoring the need for strengthened documentation and legal safeguards.

UNHCR adjusted its posture by expanding emergency registration and protection for new arrivals, reinforcing gender-based violence and child protection systems, strengthening civil documentation access, and area-based reintegration where feasible. Access constraints and funding reductions pushed the operation toward leaner delivery models, including greater reliance on mobile teams, stronger local partnerships and enhanced engagement with development actors to preserve critical protection gains.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

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

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	93.03%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.21%	100.00%

Access to asylum procedures stood at 84 per cent against a 100 per cent baseline, primarily linked to asylum-seekers residing in hard-to-reach and insecure areas where physical access remains constrained. With UNHCR support, the National Commission for Refugees (CNR) strengthened registration and documentation systems, facilitating freedom of movement for asylum-seekers and refugees. In the Korsi settlement, Sudanese refugees were granted prima facie status, enabling them to obtain protection. In other localities, CNR improved its registration and documentation capacities, contributing to more inclusive access to asylum procedures. However, the application of the prima facie decree remained uneven and continued to apply only to Sudanese refugees in Korsi.

Freedom of movement was reported at 84 per cent. Although refugees legally enjoyed freedom of movement, insecurity and poor road conditions significantly impeded mobility in practice. In some areas, authorities were reluctant to recognize refugee documents, leading to cases of arbitrary arrest and detention. Where documentation could not be issued due to access limitations, individuals faced heightened risks when moving within the country. Through UNHCR's technical and operational support, CNR issued documentation facilitating internal movement and cross border travel for medical or commercial purposes, mitigating protection risks associated with irregular movement.

No cases of refoulement were reported, in line with the Government's continued open-door policy toward Sudanese refugees. Sustained advocacy and technical engagement also led to the Government's signature authorizing the issuance of refugee travel documents, following more than five years without delivery due to the lack of biometric passports compliant with international standards. The first travel documents are expected to be issued in 2026, marking an important step toward strengthening refugees' rights and access to durable solutions.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

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

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	61.00%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	73.00%	60.00%

The Central African Republic continues to face structurally high levels of poverty. According to the National Development Plan (NDP 2024), around 70 per cent of the population lives below the national poverty line, consistent with the international extreme poverty threshold of \$2.15 per person per day. Poverty is more severe in rural areas comprising 74 per cent and reaches critical levels in displacement sites and camps, estimated at 99 per cent. Based on these trends, approximately 85 per cent of refugees and asylum-seekers are estimated to be living below the poverty line in the CAR.

In 2025, poverty levels among refugees increased, largely due to the continued arrival of Sudanese refugees who fled the conflict in Sudan with no assets. Newly-arrived households had extremely limited resources and depended almost entirely on humanitarian assistance during the initial settlement period. The growing concentration of refugees in camps, combined with their full reliance on humanitarian support, contributed to a rise in both the absolute number and overall proportion of refugees living in poverty in 2025.

Humanitarian and development actors also faced budgetary shortfalls, affecting the implementation and expansion of income-generating activities (IGA) and livelihoods programmes. Budget constraints resulted in the prioritization of lifesaving interventions, including:

- A reduction in the number of beneficiaries receiving economic support.
- A slowdown in vocational training initiatives and access to startup capital.
- Limited capacity to support new arrivals toward economic self-reliance.

These constraints continue to prolong the dependence of a significant portion of the refugee population on humanitarian assistance.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

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

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	37.00%	48.94%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11.00%	69.96%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark		
IDPs	100.00%	88.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30.00%	71.00%
Returnees	96.84%	89.00%

In 2025, refugees and asylum-seekers were legally entitled to work, yet effective access to decent employment remained limited due to weak labour markets, sociocultural barriers and discrimination. Most forcibly displaced people, particularly refugees, continued to rely on small scale farming and ad hoc daily labour, especially in urban areas. UNHCR worked with local authorities to facilitate land access for Sudanese refugees in Vakaga, enabling joint agropastoral activities with host communities and strengthening food security, self-reliance, and social cohesion. Women's economic empowerment was also supported through income-generating activities, vocational training, small business initiatives and savings groups, enhancing financial autonomy and resilience.

UNHCR supported refugee inclusion in the national education system and promoted gender equality. Girls'

enrolment increased at both primary and secondary levels, raising overall girls' participation from 26 per cent in 2024 to 34 per cent in 2025. Primary enrolment rose 10 per cent, reaching 4,899 children and a 42 per cent gross enrolment rate. Secondary enrolment also increased significantly, reaching a 31 per cent gross enrolment rate. Key enablers included French language classes for Sudanese refugees, financial aid for 3,591 children, 2,186 school kits, teacher training on gender-based violence and inclusive education, and more than 70 awareness sessions.

More refugees reported feeling safe walking alone at night within refugee sites, due to stronger deployment of Defence and Security Forces, increased State presence, functioning community watch groups and community-based conflict management mechanisms supported by UNHCR and partners. However, perceptions should be interpreted cautiously: refugees continue to limit movements outside sites, nighttime mobility remains confined to familiar areas, and safety perceptions differ significantly between men and women.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

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

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2	21,455
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0
4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0
4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed		
Stateless Persons	0	0
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0

In 2025, durable solutions advanced significantly, with a sharp increase in voluntary returns. 21,455 Central African refugees returned home, marking meaningful progress toward ending cycles of displacement. Between 2020 and 2025, returns increased by more than 300 per cent.

This rise reflects improving conditions, including greater political stability, the progressive restoration of State authority and strengthened engagement by national institutions. Enhanced coordination between humanitarian actors and national authorities also contributed to more predictable and organized return movements.

The scale of returns indicated a shift toward more solutions-oriented dynamics after years of protracted displacement. However, the sustainability of these returns will depend on continued stabilization, improved access to basic services and strengthened livelihood opportunities in areas of origin.

Despite progress in voluntary repatriation, significant challenges remain in expanding other durable solutions. There were no resettlement or complementary pathways departures, and no refugees obtained residency status or nationality during the year. Structural constraints limited legal avenues and reduced global resettlement quotas, restricting opportunities for solutions.

UNHCR strengthened advocacy and engagement with national authorities to advance prospects for local integration, particularly for refugees with strong community ties and those in protracted displacement

situations. Efforts focused on promoting dialogue on legal residency options, progressive inclusion in national systems and the establishment of economic hubs.

UNHCR also explored opportunities outside the country, including access to scholarships and education pathways, as potential complementary solutions for refugee youth. Advocacy for increased resettlement quotas also remained a priority to ensure that the most vulnerable refugees have access to international protection and durable solutions.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Progress in 2025 was affected by a combination of structural, operational and financial constraints. The continued influx of Sudanese refugees placed additional pressure on already overstretched services and limited resources, particularly in remote areas. The high number of new arrivals increased humanitarian needs and deepened dependency on assistance, slowing progress toward self-reliance and economic inclusion.

Funding cuts significantly affected the scale and continuity of livelihoods, protection and community-based interventions. This required prioritization of lifesaving assistance over longer term resilience and inclusion programming, limiting the expansion of income generating activities, vocational training and protection outreach. Weak infrastructure, limited State presence in certain areas and persistent logistical challenges constrained service delivery and monitoring.

Socioeconomic fragility at the national level, including widespread poverty, unemployment and a predominantly informal labour market, hindered refugees' effective access to decent work, despite a generally favourable legal framework. Social cohesion between refugees and host communities also remained challenging in areas where access to basic services was already limited.

Despite these constraints, prospects for progress remain. Strengthened collaboration with national and local authorities, increased engagement in area-based development approaches, and sustained advocacy for the inclusion of refugees in national systems provide a foundation for longer term impact. Expanding partnerships with development and peace actors, financial institutions and the private sector—alongside targeted resource mobilization—will be critical to gradually shift from emergency response toward resilience, economic inclusion and community stability in 2026 and beyond, while maintaining the capacity to respond to emergencies, meet basic humanitarian needs and uphold protection for displaced populations.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

In line with the localization agenda, UNHCR initiated a consortium-based partnership approach that brought together international and national NGOs for project implementation. This modality reflects UNHCR's commitment to strengthening national capacities and promoting greater leadership of local actors in the delivery of protection and solutions.

Through this approach, seven projects were implemented by four consortiums composed of international NGOs paired with one to three national NGOs, consortiums led by two national NGOs, and government entities engaged in specific project components. In total, ten national NGOs—eight of which operated within consortium structures—alongside four international NGOs and two governmental partners contributed to the implementation of protection and solutions programmes.

Collaboration with government counterparts was further reinforced. Formal partnership agreements were signed with all local authorities involved in project implementation, strengthening their leadership and oversight roles within the response.

UNHCR allocated small grants of up to \$5,000 to three community and refugee-led organizations to implement prevention and response activities related to violence against women and girls in Birao (Vakaga Prefecture) and Bouar (Nana Mambéré Prefecture). Engagement with community and refugee-led organizations will continue to be strengthened to enhance localized protection delivery.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

By 2026, forcibly displaced and host communities will have access to a more favorable protection environment

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.21%	100.00%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21.10%	100.00%	84.00%
Returnees	34.49%	100.00%	26.01%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.21%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator	
	Actual (2025)	
01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	63,768	
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	63,768	
Returnees	4,250	

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, significant progress was made in access to territory, registration and documentation, contributing to an improved protection environment for refugees and asylum-seekers. The proportion of refugees and asylum-seekers individually registered reached 84 per cent, demonstrating the continued functioning and accessibility of the registration system despite population movements and logistical constraints. 63,768 individuals were registered with disaggregated data, enhancing data quality and supporting more effective individual case management. In addition, 10,536 refugees and asylum-seekers received individual or civil documentation, strengthening their legal protection and administrative inclusion. Both new arrivals and longstanding refugees received updated documentation, reinforcing their legal status and access to services. The number of applicants whose refugee status was determined reached 10,020, reflecting strengthened national capacity in asylum processing.

Access to protection services was reinforced through documentation and targeted outreach. Refugees

were connected to community-based protection mechanisms, awareness-raising activities, Child Friendly Spaces and safe spaces responding to violence against women and girls, thereby improving identification, referral, and response for individuals with specific needs. UNHCR provided technical support to the Government to strengthen the civil registration system, facilitate birth registration, and reduce risks of statelessness. Ongoing capacity-building and awareness efforts targeted local authorities and community leaders to promote timely registration and encourage the carrying of identity documents, helping prevent detention and other protection incidents. Extensive engagement with local security forces further improved recognition of refugee identity cards and legal status, reducing risks of harassment and restrictions on freedom of movement.

Coverage gaps remained, primarily due to access challenges in hard-to-reach and insecure areas. Nevertheless, the 2025 results demonstrated sustained progress in strengthening registration, documentation and access to protection services—key foundations for ensuring rights, inclusion and pathways to solutions.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

By 2026, forcibly displaced and host communities will have access to a more favorable protection environment

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.50	25.00	6.00
2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	93.03%	100.00%	100.00%
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	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
02.1.1 UNHCR has provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

During the year, 8,054 asylum-seekers were granted refugee status, primarily through the prima facie procedure in response to largescale arrivals. At the same time, the examination of individual asylum applications continued through the National Commission for Refugees (CNR) and its specialized bodies. The Eligibility Sub Commission convened two sessions, with UNHCR participating as an observer, while the Appeals Commission met once, ensuring procedural safeguards and oversight.

Although the Central African Republic has an established legal framework governing asylum, gaps persisted between national practice and international standards in the implementation of Refugee Status Determination (RSD) procedures. To address this, and despite limited financial resources, strong political

commitment enabled progress toward structural reform. With UNHCR's support, draft Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for RSD in the CAR and SOPs for the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum were developed to clarify institutional roles, standardize procedures and strengthen due process guarantees.

Overall, these developments reflect the gradual professionalization and institutional strengthening of the refugee protection system in the Central African Republic, reinforcing national ownership and upholding the integrity of asylum procedures.

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

By 2026, forcibly displaced and host communities will have access to a more favorable protection environment

The risk of statelessness reduces in the CAR

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol			
None	Progressing toward alignment	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned
3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness			
None	Progressing toward alignment	Broadly aligned	Not yet aligned

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
03.1.1 UNHCR has engaged in legislative and judicial processes to strengthen laws and policies for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless people and/or the reduction and prevention of statelessness	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

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Overall, these developments reflect the gradual professionalization and institutional strengthening of the

refugee protection system in the Central African Republic, reinforcing national ownership and upholding the integrity of asylum procedures.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

By 2026, forcibly displaced people and their host communities will effectively address gender-based violence and other types of exploitation

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services			
IDPs	70.00%	60.00%	45.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.00%	80.00%	62.00%
Returnees	90.00%	100.00%	55.00%
4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women			
IDPs	90.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.00%	100.00%	44.00%
Returnees	90.00%	100.00%	0.00%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services			
IDPs	80.00%	100.00%	80.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.00%	100.00%	80.00%
Returnees	65.00%	100.00%	0.00%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	
IDPs	5,434
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5,000
Returnees	800

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Progress toward improved knowledge of, and access to services for prevention and response to violence against women and girls, was driven by strengthened community-based response mechanisms across refugee and IDP hosting areas. Thirteen safe spaces were established, significantly increasing service visibility and providing confidential access points for survivors. Protection committees, including women's committees, were reinforced to support community level prevention and referral systems.

UNHCR mobilized community focal points in refugee, returnee, and IDP locations to conduct awareness raising activities and facilitate survivor referrals. Prevention efforts—including community outreach, mass awareness campaigns, focus group discussions and debates—reached both displaced and host

populations, helping to normalize discussions on violence against women and girls and increase understanding of available support services. Six additional training courses were delivered to community structures to strengthen prevention, referral and response capacities at the local level. UNHCR and its partners conducted activities related to Engaging Men through Accountable Practice in refugee hosting areas in Birao and Paoua, promoting positive masculinities and strengthening community accountability in the prevention of violence against women and girls.

UNHCR played a central role by supporting the establishment and operationalization of safe spaces, strengthening referral pathways, ensuring regular protection monitoring, and leading capacity building efforts for authorities, defense and security forces, community leaders and partners. 308 local authorities received training on international protection, violence against women and girls and child protection. An additional 127 humanitarian staff and partner personnel were trained on violence against women and girls and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, reinforcing quality and survivor-centred service provision.

National partners, local authorities, security forces, religious leaders, and community structures actively contributed to awareness raising, referral, and community engagement initiatives. These combined interventions strengthened service visibility, improved coordination and increased knowledge of where and how to access services for prevention and response to violence against women and girls across population groups, particularly in areas with expanded outreach.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

By 2026, forcibly displaced and host community children will have access to effective protection services

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	100.00%	95.65%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	48.49%	100.00%	22.00%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	54.29%	100.00%	0.00%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services	
IDPs	3,219
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9,139

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Progress toward ensuring that forcibly displaced and host community children have access to effective protection services was driven by expanded community awareness, strengthened capacities of key actors, and the creation of safe, supportive environments for children.

Awareness raising activities were conducted across refugee and Internally Displaced People hosting areas

to improve understanding of child rights, risks of violence, abuse and exploitation, and the services available for children. Community dialogues and sensitization sessions targeted parents, caregivers, and community leaders, promoting positive parenting practices and reinforcing referral pathways for children at risk.

Child-Friendly Spaces played a central role in providing structured recreational and psychosocial activities. These safe environments supported children’s well-being and resilience, while also helping to identify children with specific protection needs and facilitating their referral to appropriate services.

Capacity building efforts significantly strengthened national and community protection systems. 11 training courses were delivered to 318 local authorities and leaders in Boda, Bambari, Batangafo, Bria, Birao, Obo, Paoua, and Rafai. These sessions covered child protection, violence against women and girls, and the Best Interests Procedure (BIP), enhancing the ability of authorities, defence, and security forces to prevent and respond to child protection risks.

UNHCR also strengthened partners' capacities, with 59 CIAUD staff (UNHR partner) improving their skills in BIP and broader child protection principles, while six additional staff from a local partner organization were also trained.

At the community level, six capacity-building initiatives reached 125 members of community structures, focusing on child protection principles, violence prevention, and positive parenting. Together, these efforts contributed to stronger community-based prevention and response mechanisms, improved knowledge among key stakeholders, and more effective referral systems for children at risk.

6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

By 2026, forced displaced communities' lives in Safety and access to justice area due to their protection monitoring and response

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	191
Returnees	4,250

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Displaced communities in the Central African Republic continued to live in a fragile protection environment shaped by insecurity, weak state presence, and chronic underfunding. Despite these challenges, protection monitoring and targeted interventions contributed to tangible progress in safety and access to justice for forcibly displaced populations.

Safety was sustained largely through community-based mechanisms, including local protection committees, traditional leaders, women’s groups, and humanitarian-supported safe spaces. In high-risk prefectures such as Vakaga, Mbomou, and Haut-Mbomou, communities also relied on mobile clinics, safe spaces for violence against women and girls, shelter and water, sanitation and hygiene interventions supported by UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF, and IOM. These services reduced exposure to violence, exploitation, and health risks while strengthening community resilience.

Access to justice, however, remains severely limited. Many prefectures lacked functioning courts or police, creating an institutional vacuum in which armed groups impose informal systems of control and rudimentary justice. In more stable towns, displaced people could access legal aid, civil documentation services, violence against women and girls case management, and referral pathways facilitated by UNHCR and its partners. For most, justice continued to be sought through informal mechanisms—chiefs, religious leaders, or mediation committees—which, while accessible, often reinforced discrimination and gender bias.

Civil documentation remained a cornerstone of justice and protection. Yet more than 1.1 million people remained at risk of statelessness, restricting their ability to report crimes, reclaim property, or exercise their

rights. Humanitarian actors therefore prioritize birth registration, identity documentation, and legal assistance as essential components of protection response.

Protection monitoring and regular field presence also significantly improve safety. However, shrinking humanitarian access and declining funding threaten these gains. With an estimated 2.3 to 2.4 million people in need, displaced communities continue to rely on humanitarian actors to maintain basic conditions of safety and dignity while formal justice systems remain largely inaccessible.

7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

By 2026, forcibly displaced and host communities will respond to their own protection and assistance problems

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.			
IDPs	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Returnees	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms			
IDPs	25.00%	100.00%	3.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.00%	100.00%	52.00%
Returnees	80.00%	100.00%	40.00%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures			
IDPs	15.00%	30.00%	20.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10.00%	35.00%	45.00%
Returnees	15.00%	35.00%	35.01%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator	
	Actual (2025)	
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments		
IDPs	366	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	690	
Returnees	77	
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback		
IDPs	1,500	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6,000	
Returnees	7,419	
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services		
IDPs	68,795	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	63,768	
Returnees	9,069	

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Annual participatory assessments enabled refugees, returnees and IDPs to identify needs, risks and service gaps, informing programme planning and adjustments. Information and Feedback Centres in Korsi and Betoko provided safe channels to access information and submit complaints, complemented by mobile feedback collection during monitoring missions. In areas without UNHCR-managed systems, coordination through the Accountability to Affected Populations Working Group ensured access to partner-led mechanisms, strengthening coverage and consistency. Community-based complaint committees further expanded access in underserved areas. Regular meetings with community leaders promoted transparency on activities, resources and constraints, strengthening trust and information-sharing. A protection-by-presence approach, with UNHCR and the National Commission for Refugees maintaining regular field presence, enabled direct engagement, timely identification of concerns and follow-up. Women's participation in leadership structures increased significantly across all population groups, demonstrating progress in gender inclusion. Leadership training strengthened community governance and representation for refugees, asylum-seekers and IDPs. Support for local women's associations enhanced women's engagement in protection, social cohesion and livelihoods.

Women's committees in camps provided platforms for participation and dialogue. The integration of Engaging Men through Accountable Practice training promoted male engagement in advancing gender equality and strengthened acceptance of women's leadership. Despite progress, representation remains uneven, requiring sustained investment.

Protection services reached large numbers of forcibly displaced people, reflecting the scale of needs. Interventions focused on prevention, awareness-raising and access to services, including violence against women and girls and child protection responses. For refugees, registration and documentation ensured access to legal identity and rights.

In return areas, UNHCR strengthened protection monitoring and incident reporting, enabling IDPs and returnees to access referral mechanisms and specialized services. These efforts improved case identification, referral and follow-up, contributing to more responsive protection systems.

Community-based protection remained central to strengthening resilience and peaceful coexistence. Peacebuilding and coexistence initiatives promote social cohesion between displaced and host communities in areas affected by tensions. Community-led activities, such as school cleaning, shared meals and water pump rehabilitation, reinforced solidarity and improved living conditions.

Local Peace and Reconciliation Committees, in collaboration with authorities, facilitated dialogue and conflict mitigation. Cultural and social events further promoted interaction, mutual understanding and peaceful coexistence between communities.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

By 2026, forcibly displaced and the stateless will have access to social and basic services

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items			
IDPs	72.20%	60.00%	30.64%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.78%	55.00%	56.79%
Returnees	72.55%	100.00%	100.00%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	10.00%	0.00%
Returnees	65.06%	35.00%	0.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance	
IDPs	0
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4,644
Returnees	21,455
08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items	
IDPs	6,755
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15,000
Returnees	21,455
08.3.1 Number of people supported with improved cooking options	
Host Community	120
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	520
Returnees	423

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR's operation in the Central African Republic provided essential items to forcibly displaced populations—including refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs and returnees—to support their immediate wellbeing and enhance living conditions.

A total of 16,501 households received kits of essential items, including 9,746 refugee households and 6,755 IDP households. These distributions, conducted primarily in Birao (Vakaga), Bouar (Nana-Mambéré), Bria (Haute-Kotto), Obo (Haut-Mbomou) and Paoua (Ouham-Pendé) played a vital role in safeguarding dignity and supporting basic daily needs.

Beyond the provision of in-kind and cash assistance, UNHCR and its partners ensured that distributions adhered to the “do no harm” principle and were aligned with the needs and priorities expressed by affected communities.

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

By 2026, Forcibly displaced people have access to adequate shelter, and appropriate living spaces

Forcibly displaced people have access to adequate shelter, and appropriate living spaces

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing			
IDPs	72.20%	18.00%	30.88%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.00%	30.00%	10.10%
Returnees	80.00%	80.00%	6.76%
9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting			

Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5.97%	30.00%	56.79%
Returnees	15.00%	30.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance	
IDPs	13,125
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	875
Returnees	0

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Access to housing was a major concern in the Central African Republic in 2025. Needs for shelter and basic household items were substantial among both host communities and forcibly displaced populations. Several partners within the shelter and non-food item sectors continue to provide support; however, available resources remained far below existing needs.

Despite limited funding in 2025, UNHCR provided durable shelter assistance to displaced populations in Birao, Bria and Paoua. A total of 200 durable shelters were constructed: 150 in the Korsi neighbourhood of Birao, 25 in Bria, and 25 in Paoua. In addition, emergency shelter solutions were delivered to address immediate protection and dignity needs.

Regarding essential household items, more than 155 refugee households received assistance, helping to improve their living conditions and enhance their overall wellbeing.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

By 2026, Forcibly displaced people have access to quality health, mental health, reproductive health/HIV and nutrition services

Forcibly displaced people have access to quality health, mental health, reproductive health/HIV and nutrition services

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	73.00%	100.00%	78.00%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	72.94%	100.00%	80.10%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	Population Type		Actual (2025)
10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services			
	Refugees and Asylum-seekers		58,259
10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services			
	Refugees and Asylum-seekers		308

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In refugee-hosting areas in the Central African Republic such as in Korsi, Betoko, and Obo, access to essential health services has improved, particularly at the primary healthcare level, through services supported by UNHCR and its humanitarian partners. Key indicators showed progress: the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel among refugees increased from 78 per cent to 80 per cent. In Birao, where Sudanese refugees are located, measles vaccination coverage reached 95 per cent or higher, alongside similarly high rates of skilled birth attendance. These results reflect the effective utilization of reproductive and preventive health services.

With the gradual integration of refugees into the local health system, a significant proportion now live in areas with accessible essential services, with approximately 65 per cent having access to basic healthcare. This demonstrates increased inclusion in national and community-based health systems, moving beyond reliance on parallel humanitarian services.

UNHCR works closely with the Ministry of Health of the Central African Republic to strengthen healthcare provision, particularly in refugee-hosting areas. This collaboration supports the transition toward integrated, sustainable service delivery within national health structures, which is critical for long-term inclusion.

Through coordinated action with other stakeholders, refugees and host communities have also benefited from comprehensive health responses implemented by partners such as WHO, UNICEF, and IMC. UNHCR's advocacy has contributed to the inclusion of refugees in national health strategies, including non-communicable diseases, mental health and psychosocial support, and HIV services.

11. Outcome Area: Education

By 2026, Forcibly displaced people have access to existing educational systems that is strengthened to provide quality and sustainable education assistance

Existing educational systems are strengthened to provide quality and sustainable education assistance.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2.70%	22.00%	1.88%
11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	27.00%	100.00%	38.32%
Returnees	59.99%	100.00%	0.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6,202
Returnees	1,275

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR strengthened the inclusion of refugees in the national education system, with improvements in enrolment at both primary and secondary levels. 6,988 refugee children and adolescents were enrolled in the national system, including 3,296 girls. Out of 18,238 refugee children of primary and secondary school age, this represents an overall enrolment rate of 38 per cent. This marks a recovery compared to 2024, when the enrolment rate declined to 27 per cent following a sharp increase in refugee arrivals from Sudan. The trajectory over three years (41 per cent in 2023, 27 per cent in 2024, and 38 per cent in 2025) reflects the impact of large-scale displacement on system capacity, followed by improved absorption and stabilization in 2025. While the current rate remains 2 per centage points below pre-influx levels, the reversal of the downward trend demonstrates strengthened inclusion mechanisms and expanded access.

At the primary level, 4,899 refugee children were enrolled, including 2,304 girls, while 2,089 adolescents were enrolled at the secondary level, including 992 girls. Girls represented 47 per cent of enrolment at both levels, indicating sustained progress towards gender parity despite heightened protection risks affecting adolescent girls in displacement settings.

Qualitative monitoring indicated improved integration into the national system, as coordination with education authorities strengthened and targeted academic support addressed structural barriers. French language bridging support for Sudanese refugees transitioning from Arabic-based curricula facilitated integration at the secondary level. In contrast, examination preparation support at the primary level contributed to improved retention and transition prospects.

At the tertiary level, 177 refugees were enrolled in higher education, a 51 per cent increase from 2024, when 117 were enrolled. Enrolment of women increased by 35 per cent, from 54 refugee women in 2024 to 73 in 2025. A key milestone was the launch of the first DAFI scholarships in the Central African Republic, benefiting 30 Sudanese refugees, including nine women.

However, when measured against the 9,426 refugees aged 18–30, the tertiary enrolment rate was 1.9 per cent, down from 2.3 per cent in 2024. This proportional decline occurred despite increased scholarships, due to the growing refugee youth population.

Targeted academic support addressing language transition barriers, combined with strengthened risk mitigation measures to violence against women and girls in schools, contributed to improved retention and safer learning environments.

The 2025 results indicate that, following the 2024 refugee influx, the national education system has demonstrated increased capacity to absorb refugee learners. The recovery in enrolment rates reflects strengthened coordination, targeted academic support, and expanded opportunities for higher education, although overall coverage remains below pre-influx levels.

12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

By 2026, Forcibly displaced people have access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	100.00%	75.00%
Returnees	60.00%	100.00%	70.00%
12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.00%	100.00%	2.04%
Returnees	52.00%	100.00%	0.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		Actual (2025)
Population Type		
12.1.1 Number of people supported with access to water and/or sanitation services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		47,758
Returnees		16,200

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Several actors, including NGOs, UN agencies and government entities, contributed to water, sanitation and hygiene interventions that supported UNHCR's efforts to maintain average national water access coverage. In 2025, UNHCR's WASH activities recorded significant improvements, particularly in access to water, hygiene and sanitation, through the reinforcement of water infrastructure.

UNHCR and its partners: replaced two borehole pumps with high performance models delivering 20 m³/h; Replaced a pump on an existing but non-operational borehole with a unit delivering 8 m³/h; Rehabilitation of three solar-powered boreholes equipped with distribution systems in Birao, Vakaga Prefecture.

These interventions enabled the distribution of 135,825.572 m³ of water to 26,919 refugees living in the Korsi neighbourhood. As a result, the daily per capita water ratio increased from 7.5 litres to 12.2 litres, although this remained less than the emergency standards. Rehabilitation work was also carried out in Betoko- the Chadian refugee hosting area in the Ouham-Pendé Prefecture - where three additional boreholes were restored.

Sanitation conditions improved through the construction of 285 family latrines, including in Betoko (110), Bria (25) and Birao (150), contributing to better hygiene practices and reducing public health risks. Hygiene promotion efforts reached 278,073 people throughout the year through awareness-raising campaigns. Strong community engagement also led to the construction of 20 refuse pits, with participants receiving second-hand clothing as an incentive for their involvement.

13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

By 2026, forcibly displaced people and host communities will achieve self-reliance through strengthened livelihood support and economic inclusion

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
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	0.00%	100.00%	60.00%
13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	100.00%	10.00%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator	
	Actual (2025)	
13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,400	
Returnees	643	

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, progress towards empowering refugees and supporting forcibly displaced and host communities in the Central African Republic to achieve self-reliance was driven by strong collaboration between UNHCR and partners, including national government institutions, UN agencies, NGOs, international financial institutions, regional platforms, and local communities.

This multi-sectoral approach enabled tangible progress in livelihoods, economic inclusion, and the pursuit of sustainable solutions, despite persistent financial constraints and structural challenges.

In close coordination with local partners in Birao (Vakaga)—the main Sudanese refugee-hosting area—and in other rural locations, UNHCR implemented livelihood support initiatives. These included the allocation of land and the provision of agricultural tools to both refugee and host community households, enabling them to engage in farming and market gardening activities.

Community outreach encouraged new beneficiaries to participate in market gardening projects, further expanding access to livelihood opportunities. In addition, UNHCR provided targeted cash assistance to support refugees' immediate self-reliance needs, including in the context of voluntary repatriation.

Looking ahead, strengthening sustainable financing and partnerships remains critical. This includes mobilizing more multi-year funding and promoting a balanced mix of public, private, and innovative financing mechanisms to ensure program continuity. There is also a need to further develop joint initiatives with the private sector, particularly in agricultural value chains, artisanal production, and local processing, to foster a more inclusive economy that is less dependent on humanitarian aid.

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

By 2026, returnees and IDPs will enjoy a voluntary, safe and dignified return and reintegration into their communities of origin

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
14.1 Proportion of returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
Returnees	100.00%	100.00%	10.00%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20,618

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, voluntary repatriation of Central African refugees continued at a sustained pace, alongside support for internal return movements. 21,455 Central African refugees, primarily from Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of the Congo, Chad, and Sudan, returned to the Central African Republic. All returnees received counselling and information on voluntary repatriation, ensuring informed decisions in line with the principles of voluntariness, safety and dignity.

UNHCR gave financial assistance in the form of cash or vouchers to all 21,455 refugee returnees, to facilitate their return and initial reintegration. Among them, 19,751 refugee returnees also received complementary assistance, including transportation support, hot meals during transit, reception services, and temporary accommodation in transit centres prior to onward travel to their areas of origin.

In parallel, 36,177 Internally Displaced People returnees received non-cash assistance to support their return to areas of origin, contributing to community stabilization and reducing pressure on displacement sites.

Cross-border coordination remained active, with 89 meetings, mostly virtual, organized to harmonize return planning and information-sharing between countries of asylum and areas of return. These results reflect strengthened operational capacity to facilitate return movements and support the initial phase of reintegration.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

By 2026, refugees will have optimal access to third country and complementary solutions

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	30	0
15.3 Number of people admitted through complementary pathways from the host country			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	30	0

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	No

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Despite the absence of an active resettlement programme, important preparatory steps were achieved in 2025. The signature and ongoing operationalization of biometric refugee passports marked significant progress in strengthening access to recognized travel documentation, improving refugees' readiness for future resettlement or complementary pathway opportunities. In addition, the first DAFI scholarship in the Central African Republic was awarded, representing a milestone in expanding access to higher education as a complementary pathway.

UNHCR contributed through sustained advocacy with national authorities on refugee access to civil documentation, coordinated efforts to advance the biometric passport process, and identified and supported eligible DAFI candidates. National authorities supported progress on travel documentation, while education partners facilitated access to academic opportunities. Although departures did not occur, these developments strengthened preparedness and laid the groundwork for future durable solutions.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

By 2026, refugees will achieve successful integration into CAR communities

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land			
Returnees	0.00%	100.00%	5.00%
16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems			
IDPs	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Returnees	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people	
IDPs	Fully
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Partially
Returnees	Fully
16.2.1 Number of people supported by UNHCR to acquire nationality, permanent residency status or to access naturalization procedures	

Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0
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Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The national legal framework provides refugees with access to public services in principle, creating an enabling foundation for local integration.

UNHCR prioritized an inclusive, systems-strengthening approach and supported the rehabilitation and refurbishment of public infrastructure, including health centres and schools, to improve service capacity in refugee-hosting areas and ensure benefits for both displaced populations and host communities.

In addition, UNHCR invested in capacity-building for local service providers, supporting training, equipment, and technical assistance to enhance the quality and reach of public services. UNHCR also supported the deployment of State authorities and technical staff in certain areas to reinforce institutional presence and service continuity.

Beyond infrastructure support, UNHCR directly reinforced public systems by covering operational costs, providing essential supplies, and supporting service delivery mechanisms. This approach aimed to strengthen national structures rather than substitute them with short-term humanitarian assistance. At the policy level, UNHCR continued to advocate for the development and formalization of a national local integration plan, in line with the existing solutions strategy, to provide a clearer strategic framework for inclusion, rights realization and long-term socio-economic integration of refugees.

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

In 2025, UNHCR strengthened inclusive programming by systematically disaggregating protection monitoring data by sex, age, population category, disability status, and location. This enhanced targeted assistance to people with specific needs, including older people, people , chronically ill individuals, and women at risk. Vulnerability assessments informed tailored support and facilitated access to healthcare services as appropriate. Active participation in Violence against Women and Girls and Child Protection working groups, clusters, and sub-clusters ensured AGD principles were mainstreamed across sectors. While specific data on SOGIESC[AC1] (Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression, and Sex Characteristics) remains limited due to contextual sensitivities, protection actors continued to promote non-discrimination and confidential case management for individuals at risk. Participatory assessments were conducted with women, men, girls, boys, youth, older people, and people with disabilities, ensuring diverse perspectives informed programming. 116 participatory assessments were conducted with 1,295 participants comprising refugees, IDPs and host communities,, including 826 women and girls in 10 localities. UNHCR supported women's and youth committees to strengthened community leadership and localized protection responses. Community-based feedback and complaints mechanisms were maintained and mobilized to reinforce accountability. However, financial constraints reduced outreach capacity, limiting coverage and sustained engagement, particularly in remote locations. UNHCR sustained its commitment to gender equality through the operationalization of safe spaces for women and girls, targeted violence against women and girls' prevention and response activities, and engagement of men through the "Engaging Men in Accountable Practices" training to promote accountability and positive masculinities. Capacity building for authorities, partners, and community actors reinforced survivor-centred approaches and gender-sensitive protection. Despite funding reductions affecting some services and empowerment activities, progress was made toward more equitable, inclusive, and responsive programming for displaced and vulnerable populations.

Section 3: Resources

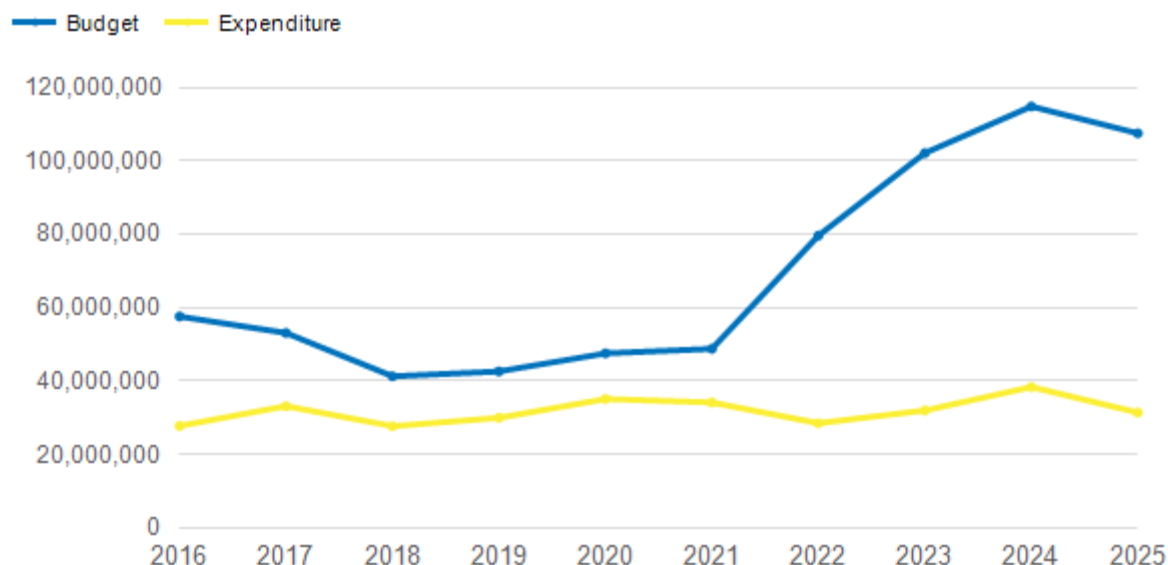
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

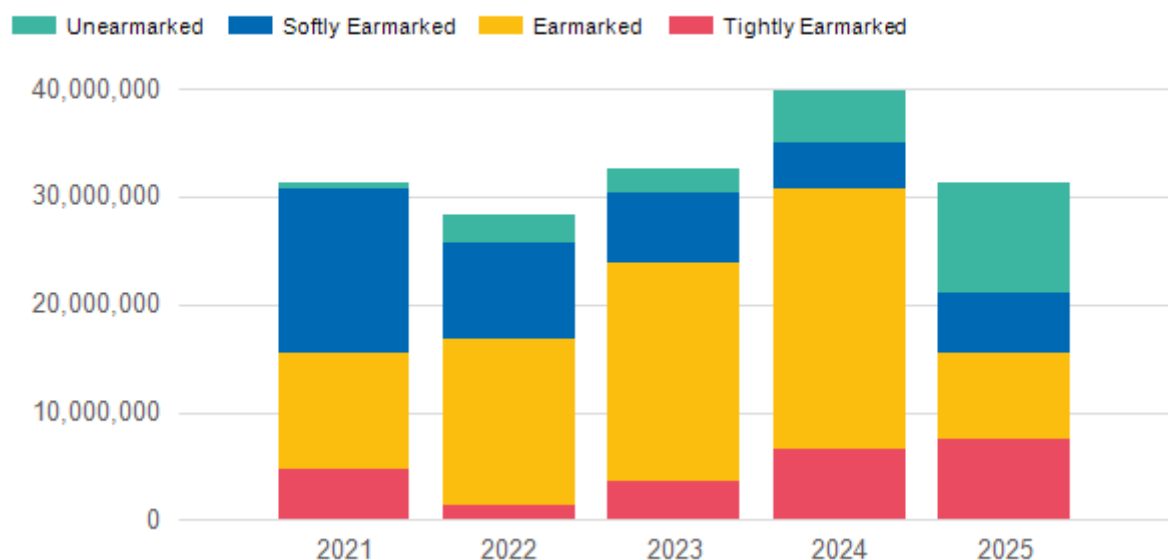
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	14,314,773	9,581,393	66.93%	9,581,393	100.00%
IA2: Respond	36,159,996	7,941,060	21.96%	7,840,966	98.74%
IA3: Empower	40,814,108	7,040,579	17.25%	6,563,878	93.23%
IA4: Solve	16,190,866	7,407,810	45.75%	7,407,810	100.00%
All Impact Areas		32,146			
Total	107,479,743	32,002,988	29.78%	31,394,047	98.10%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	7,184,892	6,566,049	91.39%	6,566,049	100.00%
OA2: Status	1,664,439	22,297	1.34%	22,297	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	3,515,343	337,939	9.61%	337,939	100.00%
OA4: GBV	4,991,653	673,600	13.49%	660,357	98.03%
OA5: Children	2,713,542	3,115,679	114.82%	3,088,209	99.12%
OA6: Justice	7,490,165	1,368,562	18.27%	1,352,357	98.82%
OA7: Community	1,855,037	661,837	35.68%	661,837	100.00%
OA8: Wellbeing	17,093,395	1,266,629	7.41%	1,183,790	93.46%
OA9: Housing	15,814,778	2,233,991	14.13%	2,233,991	100.00%
OA10: Health	5,387,154	535,980	9.95%	535,980	100.00%
OA11: Education	4,014,007	1,055,333	26.29%	619,344	58.69%
OA12: WASH	3,165,512	778,251	24.59%	778,251	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	4,905,391	963,218	19.64%	931,072	96.66%
OA14: Return	14,811,187	6,988,456	47.18%	6,988,456	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	794,904	82,035	10.32%	82,035	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	501,907	47,263	9.42%	47,263	100.00%
EA17: Systems	4,894,586	338	0.01%	338	100.00%
EA18: Support	6,671,291	5,280,173	79.15%	5,279,123	99.98%
EA20: External	10,559	25,358	240.16%	25,358	100.00%
Total	107,479,743	32,002,988	29.78%	31,394,047	98.10%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

UNHCR’s operation in the Central African Republic launched its 2025 protection and solutions programme with an initial available budget of USD 27,000,000, representing 25% of the total operational needs estimated at USD 107,479,743. This corresponded to a 75% funding gap at the outset of the year.

With this level of resources, the operation was unable to fully support the planned voluntary repatriation of 40,000 Central African refugees, nor cover the needs of newly arrived Sudanese refugees fleeing the

conflict and settling in Vakaga. Critical needs—such as emergency shelter, livelihoods and self-reliance activities, and support for basic public services including education, health and access to potable water—could not be adequately met.

To address the most urgent needs of forcibly displaced populations, 30% of available funds, equivalent to USD 8,100,000, were allocated to seven projects implemented through four consortiums. These consortiums comprised international NGOs working with one to three national NGOs, two national NGOs partnering jointly, and two government entities. In total, ten national NGOs—including eight engaged through consortium arrangements—along with four international NGOs and two governmental partners contributed to the delivery of protection and solutions activities.

In April 2025, following the suspension of the United States' contribution to the operation, the initial budget was revised downward by 42%, reducing available resources to USD 15,750,000. In response, the operation conducted a comprehensive budget review, prioritizing the full implementation of earmarked contributions and reallocating the remaining flexible funds toward uncovered priority needs.

Budget allocations to partner-implemented projects were reduced by 35%, while the remaining flexible funds were directed primarily toward logistics and refugee status determination activities not supported by earmarked funding.

Amid this financial crisis, the operation intensified its resource-mobilization efforts, strengthening advocacy and diversifying funding sources.

With support from the Regional Bureau, the operation secured an additional USD 12,484,965, bringing the total available budget to USD 28,234,965 as of 31 December 2025.

A substantial share of the newly mobilized funds was allocated to partner-implemented activities, raising the proportion of the budget channeled through partners to 32% at the end of 2025.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

In the context of ongoing UN system reform, the operation adopted an innovative approach to its annual review by convening a one-day multistakeholder dialogue with donors, private-sector representatives, UN agencies and NGOs. The discussion was structured as a panel exchange focusing on what UNHCR should continue doing, what needed improvement, and what its priorities should be for 2026–2027.

This was followed by a one-day Strategic Moment of Reflection bringing together partners involved in the design and implementation of the 2024–2026 multi-year, multi-partner protection and solutions strategy for forcibly displaced populations.

Discussions highlighted the need to further strengthen engagement with national and local authorities in the design and delivery of protection interventions. Participants also reaffirmed the importance of the development-hub approach to support sustainable return and reintegration of Central African refugees from neighbouring countries, requiring continued collaboration between humanitarian, development and private-sector actors. In this context, priorities include facilitating voluntary returns, strengthening protection including documentation and peaceful coexistence, ensuring access to land and housing for vulnerable households, and building resilience through livelihoods support.

The exchanges also underscored the importance of joint programme design and coordinated resource mobilization to enhance impact and sustainability, as well as stronger data collection and analysis systems to inform decision-making, improve planning and support fundraising efforts.



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