



NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

OF THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

2024-2028

***“From recovery to inclusive and sustainable
development of the Central African Republic”***

Legal Notice

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National Development Plan

of the Central African Republic
2024-2028

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACDA	Central African Agency for Agricultural Development
ACFPE	Central African Agency for Vocational Training and Employment
ACFPE	Central African Agency for the Financing and Promotion of Enterprises.
ADB	African Development Bank
ACFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
ANE	National Electoral Authority
ANIF	National Financial Investigation Agency
APPR-CAR	Political Peace and Reconciliation Agreement in the Central African Republic
AU	African Union
BEAC	Bank of Central African States
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa
CAAF	Central African Armed Forces
CAFI	Central Africa Forest Initiative
CAPMEA	Center for Supporting the Promotion of Micro-Enterprises and Artisans.
CAR	Central African Republic
CAT	Transformation Support Center
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCIAM	Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Agriculture, and Mines
CCSG	Committee for Coordination and Strategic Guidance
CEMAC	Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa
CHRRF	National Commission for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
CLPR	Committee for Peace and Reconciliation
CMCA	Central African Mutual Credit
CMCAA	Chamber of Crafts, Commerce, Handicrafts, and Agriculture.
CNDHLF	National Commission on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms
CNDP	National Committee for Public Debt Management
COMNAT-ALPC	National Commission for the Fight Against the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons
CPC	Coalition of Patriots for Change
CPD	Country Programme Document
CSSA	Civil Servants and State Agents
CSSMEC	Chamber of Support for Small and Medium Enterprises and Crafts
CVJRR	Truth, Justice, Reparations, and Reconciliation Commission
DDRR	Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration, and Repatriation
DGPED	General Directorate of Economic Forecasting and Development

DPC	Data Processing Center
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECF	Extended Credit Facility
EE	Energy Efficiency
EHCVM	Survey on Disabilities, Blindness, and Urban Roads
ENECAR	Central African Energy
ESEC	Economic, Social, and Environmental Council
EU	European Union
EUTM	European Union Military Training Mission in the Central African Republic
FACA	Central African Armed Forces
FONACAR	National Fund for the Fight Against Climate Change in the Central African Republic
FOSA	Health Facilities
FSD	Defense and Security Forces
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFP	Public Finance Management
GIGS	General Inspectorate of Judicial Services
GNI	Gross National Income
GPL	Liquified Petroleum Gas
GUFE	Group of Units for the Formalization of Enterprises.
HABG	High Authority for Good Governance
HCC	High Council for Communication
HCJ	High Court of Justice
HSHLC	Harmonized Survey on Household Living Conditions
ICASEES	Central African Institute for Statistics and Economic and Social Studies
ICGLR	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
ICRA	Central African Institute of Agricultural Research
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IDA	International Development Association
IDH	Human Development Index
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IGA	Income-Generating Activities
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INRAP	National Institute for Pedagogical Research and Animation
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
ISF	Internal Security Forces
ITIE	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative

JSC	Joint Steering Committee
LPRC	Local Peace and Reconciliation Committees
MAHSEN	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, National Security, and Reconciliation
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
MISP	Ministry of the Interior and Public Security
MPGPFFE	Ministry of Planning, Population Management, and Civil Servant Training
MPWRE	Ministry of Public Works and Rural Equipment
NA	National Assembly
NCSRTI	National Council for Scientific Research and Technological Innovation
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDFP	National Defense Plan
NDP	National Development Plan
NDP	National Development Plan
NDPS	National Health Development Plan
NDRR	National Disaster Risk Reduction
NEA	National Electoral Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPS	National Prospective Study
NSDS	National Sustainable Energy Development
NSDS	National Sustainable Development Strategy
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OHADA	Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa
ONASEM	National Seed Office
ONMAP	National Office for Agricultural Mechanisms and Production
ORCCPA	Office for the Regulation, Conditioning, and Control of Agricultural Products
ORSEC	Civil Security Response Organization
OSC	Civil Society Organization
PADECAS	Agricultural Value Chain Development Support Project in the Savannahs
PAPEUR	Support Program for Promoting Entrepreneurship in Urban and Rural Areas
PAPR	Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation
PAPR	Political Agreement for Peace and National Reconciliation
PBF	Peacebuilding Fund
PER-CEMAC	Regional Economic Program of CEMAC
PISE	Integrated Electoral Security Plan

PNAEPA	National Drinking Water and Sanitation Supply Program / National Water Policy 2021-2030
PNDDT	National Policy on Decentralization and Territorial Development
PNEFP	ACFPE
PNGEF	National Border Management Policy
PNLCP	National Plan for the Fight Against Poverty
PNRA	National Plan for Administrative Reform
PNS	National Health Policy
PNUT	National Land Use Plan
PPBSE	Prospective, Planning, Budgeting, and Monitoring-Evaluation
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PRADAC	Agricultural Recovery and Agrobusiness Development Support Project in Central Africa
PRSD	Poverty Reduction Strategy Document
PSO-CC	Strategic Operational Plan for Climate Change
RBM	Results-Based Management
RCPCA	Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan for the Central African Republic
RDC	Regional Development Committee
RESA	National Strategy for the Restoration of State Authority
RGPH	General Population and Housing Census
RSIT	National Scientific Research and Technological Innovation Policy
RSS	Security Sector Reform
SCC	Special Criminal Court
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SDSR	Rural Sector Development Strategy
SEO	State Employees and Officials
SMIG	Guaranteed Interprofessional Minimum Wage
SNSF	National Forest Surveillance System
SNU	United Nations System
SODECA	Central African Water Distribution Company
ST/NDP	Short Term National Development Plan
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats
TEVT	Technical Education and Vocational Training
TFPs	Technical and Financial Partners
THIMO	Labor-Intensive Works
TJRRC	Truth, Justice, Reconciliation, and Reparations Commission
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UMIRR	Rapid Intervention and Repression Unit for Sexual Violence Against Women and Children
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural

UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USMS	Special Mixed Unit and Security
VAT	Value-Added Tax
VPA-FLEGT	Voluntary Partnership Agreement – Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade

PREFACE

The African continent, due to its geostrategic position on the global stage, its vast natural resources, and its human potential, is undeniably a continent of the future in a world marked by major shifts in geopolitical balances and geostrategic relations that shape the future of all of humanity. Despite numerous global and regional challenges (climate change, political and security instability, the fragility of the global economy, etc.), Africa remains the second most dynamic region, with projected economic growth rates of 3.7 per cent in 2024 and 4.3 per cent in 2025, according to the African Development Bank (AfDB). In response to these challenges, the African continent must make strategic choices and structural changes, including organizing itself to ensure a substantial increase in agricultural productivity, a significant and tangible improvement in infrastructure, a decisive move toward the digitalization of public services, and mobilizing its private sector to boost its economic and social prospects. The countries of the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC) region have fully embraced this dynamic, with an expected economic growth rate of 3.6 per cent in 2024.

The Central African Republic, which I have had the honour of leading since 2016, is one of the African countries with immense economic potential that remains largely unexplored and untapped, including abundant rainfall, 15 million hectares of fertile land, ten per cent of the Congo Basin forest, and several hundred species of minerals, including strategic minerals. In terms of human capital, the country has a predominantly young population, with a largely underemployed workforce. In the fight against global warming, the Central African Republic benefits from enormous potential in renewable energies and biodiversity resources that are yet to be harnessed.

Aware of the legitimate aspirations of our population for a prosperous Central African Republic, fully committed to the path of participatory and sustainable development, the government, after consulting with technical and financial partners, decided on March 19, 2023, to develop the National Development Plan of the Central African Republic (NDP-CAR) for the 2024-2028 period. Building on the tangible achievements of recent years, particularly



in restoring peace and stability, the gradual recovery of economic life, and the improvement of the social conditions of the population, the new NDP-CAR aims to gradually shift from “humanitarian aid” to sustainable development through the acceleration of economic growth, the creation of large-scale employment and income opportunities, and the development of high-quality basic public services. On the one hand, it aims to initiate a true dynamic of development and structural transformation in the country, economically, socially, and environmentally; on the other hand, it seeks to reduce poverty and improve the well-being of our population. In doing so, the NDP, the product of ongoing dialogue with the population at the grassroots level and excellent cooperation with our technical and financial partners, will also accelerate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030 and the African Union’s Agenda 2063.

Through this new paradigm, with the support of national and international stakeholders – both public and private – the Central African government is determined to make the Central African Republic “a prosperous country with quality human capital, resilient and sustainable infrastructure, based on the rule of law and principles of good governance,” driven by digitalization and focused on developing intelligent productive sectors in response to climate change. The opportunities presented by the implementation of the NDP are vast, and they urge us to resolutely move forward with an inclusive, participatory, and dynamic approach to invest in and contribute to the rebirth of our beloved country.

As we prepare to launch the implementation of the programs and projects outlined in this new social pact for sustainable development, stability, and prosperity in our vast country, I would like to share with you

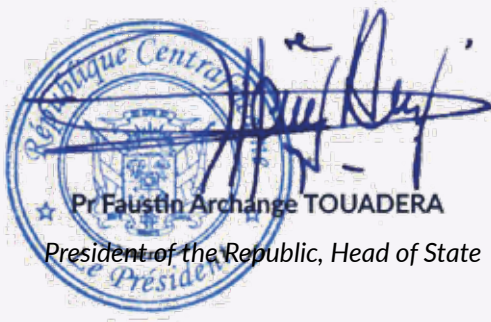


Presentation of the credentials of His Excellency Mr. Diego Escalona Paturel, Ambassador of the European Union to the Central African Republic, to His Excellency Faustin-Archange Touadéra, President of the Central African Republic.

Photo credit: ©Presse Présidentielle

once again my dream: to see this country build itself with the commitment of all Central Africans, without distinction, hand in hand, transcending our divisions and differences, in true peace. Has the time not finally come to silence the deadly weapons forever, to prioritize constructive and productive dialogue in all circumstances, and to work together for security, development, and peace for all?

Confident in the future and convinced of the relevance of this working tool (*instrumentum laboris*) that we have just adopted, which faithfully reflects our public policy choices for the next five years, I would like to thank the population at the grassroots level, all administrations, the private sector, civil society, technical and financial partners, all national and international institutions, and all resource persons who have contributed, in one way or another, to its development.



Pr Faustin-Archange TOUADERA
President of the Republic, Head of State

FOREWORD

The National Development Plan (NDP) for the period 2024-2028, which succeeds the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan (RCPCA), is the result of a lengthy process of consultation and collaboration between the Government, Technical and Financial Partners (PTFs), the Private Sector, Civil Society, including grassroots populations. These consultations revealed that the people of the Central African Republic need more justice, accessible social services for all, and shared prosperity. It is with this spirit that the NDP-CAR 2024-2028 has been developed and will be implemented.

The NDP 2024-2028 takes into account the lessons learned from the implementation of the RCPCA, the strategic directions adopted in sectoral policies, and the results of the National Prospective Study (ENP). Its aim is to guide our country toward inclusive and sustainable growth by focusing on the development of quality human capital, the revitalization and diversification of the national economy, good governance, and environmental sustainability.

The implementation of the NDP comes at a decisive turning point in the history of the Central African Republic (CAR), marked by a return to constitutional order, political stability, and security, thanks to the efforts made since **Professor Faustin Archange TOUADERA's accession to the highest office of the State in March 2016**.

Furthermore, in light of the current challenges and issues, the NDP is organized around five main strategic pillars, namely:

- Strengthening security, promoting good governance, and the rule of law to ensure stability, security, and justice for all citizens, as these are the essential conditions for development.
- Developing quality human capital and ensuring equitable access to basic social services, notably through investments in education, healthcare, water and sanitation, and social protection



to improve the quality of life for all Central Africans, reduce social inequalities, and combat gender-based violence (GBV).

- Developing resilient and sustainable infrastructure to support the economy, through energy, road construction/rehabilitation, housing, and promoting the digital economy.
- Accelerating production and value chains in productive sectors for inclusive and sustainable growth, aiming to diversify productive sectors to promote robust and inclusive economic growth, and significantly improve the population's income through agriculture, livestock, trade, forest resources, mining, and services.
- Environmental sustainability and resilience to crises and the effects of climate change, particularly through promoting rational natural resource management and transitioning to a green and circular economy with resilient production systems.

These five strategic pillars will be supported by reforms, programs, and projects designed to address the specific needs of the CAR and contribute to achieving the strategic objectives of the NDP for the period 2024-2028.

This Plan constitutes our roadmap for the next five years. It is based on a shared vision of our future and a collective commitment to working together to achieve our goals. We are convinced that with the effective and rigorous implementation of this Plan, the Central African Republic will be able to realize its full potential and provide a better future for its citizens.

We would like to thank all those who have contributed to the development of this Plan and invite all Central Africans to join the Government in this national effort for the development and prosperity of our country.



Pr. Richard FILAKOTA

Minister of Economy, Planning, and International Cooperation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The implementation of the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan (RCPA) has resulted in significant progress, particularly in the areas of stabilization and national reconciliation. With strong support from the international community, key state institutions, including territorial administration, defence and security forces, and the justice system, have been restored and redeployed across the country, leading to a noticeable improvement in security and public services for the population.

However, responding to the needs of the population, one of the key recommendations arising from peace forums and dialogues in the CAR, as well as a priority identified in the survey on the aspirations of the population within the framework of the national prospective study “CAR Vision 2050”, remains a major challenge.

Economically, while activity rebounded between 2016 and 2018 with an average annual growth rate of over four per cent in real terms, mainly due to catch-up effects, it has remained well below pre-crisis levels. Moreover, starting in 2020, it was heavily impacted by the effects of the multiple crises of recent years (COVID-19 pandemic, war in Ukraine, recurrent fuel shortages, etc.). As a result, real GDP growth was limited to one per cent between 2020 and 2021, 0.5 per cent in 2022, and 0.7 per cent in 2023. The Central African economy remains one of the weakest and least diversified in the sub-region, with a per capita GDP of \$539 in 2023, compared to an average of \$751 for low-income countries and \$1700 for sub-Saharan Africa.

Socially, the situation remains particularly concerning, with 68.8 per cent of the population – 4.1 million people – living below the poverty line, according to the latest household living conditions surveys (2021). There is also limited access to quality basic services. In the health sector, the context is marked, among other things, by an infant and child mortality rate estimated at 99 deaths per 1,000 live births, and a maternal mortality ratio estimated at 835 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2023. The leading causes of infant and child mortality remain malaria (28 per cent), malnutrition (23.5 per cent), and acute respiratory infections (13 per cent). In education, despite improvements in school enrolment, 30 per

cent of children still do not complete the primary cycle, while the secondary school completion rate was only 21 per cent between 2019 and 2021. According to available data, only 6 out of 10 households (58.9 per cent) have access to drinking water from improved sources.

Finally, gender inequalities and harmful practices toward women and girls remain major concerns. The illiteracy rate is 68 per cent among women, compared to 42 per cent among men. The low enrolment of girls is exacerbated by socio-cultural factors such as early marriages and teenage pregnancies. In 2022, 23,644 cases of gender-based violence (GBV) were reported, a 104 per cent increase compared to 2021. These include sexual assaults, psychological violence, denial of resources, and early marriages. Female poverty reaches 81 per cent in rural areas, limiting economic opportunities and reinforcing dependence on men.

As a result, the CAR ranks 191st out of 193 countries in the 2023-2024 Human Development Report published by the UNDP, with a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.387 in 2022.

Despite the country's vast natural potential, economic and social development, along with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the CAR, face significant constraints and challenges. In addition to the security situation, the country's development context is marked by: (i) severe infrastructure shortages, particularly in energy and roads (only eight per cent of households had access to electricity in 2022, while much of the country is practically inaccessible during the rainy season); (ii) the collapse of productive sectors, particularly agriculture and livestock, due to armed conflicts and lack of investments in these areas; (iii) the low development of the industrial sector; (iv) weak institutional and financial capacities of the State to promote and sustain development; (v) deficiencies in the business environment that hinder investment mobilization and necessary expertise for the country's structural transformation; and (vi) challenges related to the rational and rigorous management of national resources. According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD),

foreign direct investment (FDI) represented only one per cent of GDP in 2022.

To overcome these constraints and challenges, the Government has decided to develop and implement a National Development Plan (NDP) for the period 2024-2028. The NDP is rooted in the political vision of the Head of State, the Government's general policy declaration, and sectoral planning documents aimed at addressing the population's aspirations for well-being and definitively breaking the cycle of poverty, insecurity, and instability.

Building on the achievements of the RCPCA, the NDP aims to open a new phase in the process of reconstruction and development of the CAR. While the focus until now has been on humanitarian response and stabilization, the challenge now is to shift paradigms and lay the foundations for endogenous, sustained, and sustainable development that will deeply transform the economy.

This NDP is guided by the Government's vision of building a "prosperous country with quality human capital and resilient, sustainable infrastructure, founded on a more inclusive rule of law, respectful of law and the principles of good governance." It will mark the first step in operationalizing the CAR Vision 2050 Prospective Study and serve as a lever for accelerating the implementation of recommendations from various forums in the CAR, the SDGs in the CAR, and aspirations from the African Union's Agenda 2063.

To this end, the NDP aims to: (i) achieve an average annual real GDP growth rate of 4.2 per cent between 2024 and 2028; (ii) reduce poverty incidence from 68.8 per cent in 2021 to 62 per cent in 2028; (iii) reduce the infant and child mortality rate from 99 per 1,000 in 2023 to 45 per 1,000 in 2028; (iv) increase access to electricity for the population from 14 per cent in 2023 to 30 per cent in 2028.

In this context, particular emphasis will be placed on modernizing and raising productivity levels in the agricultural sector and developing the secondary sector through industrialization and the eradication of poverty within the population, a crucial factor for ensuring peace and stability. Similarly, promoting structural transformation of the economy, particularly through infrastructure development, modernizing production systems, local product valorisation, and resilient food systems, will be among the priorities.

Moreover, the NDP's realization will be supported by an ambitious overhaul of public policies, backed

by substantial investments, structured around five main strategic pillars:

- I. Strengthening security, promoting good governance, and upholding the rule of law. Efforts will prioritize the continued reconstruction and capacity-building of Defence and Security Forces (DSF), development of operational capacities of the Republic's institutions, consolidation of democratic achievements through free, transparent, and inclusive elections, enhancing access to independent and quality justice, effective implementation of decentralization policy and territorial development, local governance, and the promotion of human rights and equal opportunities for all citizens.
- II. Developing quality human capital and ensuring equitable access to better basic social services (health, nutrition, education, water, sanitation, social protection, etc.), particularly through the development and equipping of basic infrastructure, strengthening human resources in the concerned sectors in terms of both quantity and quality, and improving governance. Priority will be given to vulnerable populations in the most disadvantaged areas but also across the country.
- III. Developing resilient and sustainable infrastructure, notably in energy, transport, and telecommunications. Particular emphasis will be placed on structural infrastructure with high potential for transforming the economy (energy, roads), with incentives for internal connectivity, regional integration, expanding partnerships to mobilize necessary financing, and strengthening the capacities of government institutions responsible for planning and managing infrastructure.
- IV. Substantially improving production and developing value chains in productive sectors to ensure food sovereignty and robust, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth. In synergy with other strategic areas, especially infrastructure, efforts will primarily focus on supporting the development of productive sectors (agriculture, livestock, forests, mining, etc.) for accelerated transformation, structuring and strengthening the capacity of professionals in various sectors, improving public finance management, developing financial services,

improving the business environment, developing the private sector, and promoting the consumption of local products.

- V. Environmental sustainability and resilience to crises and the effects of climate change, particularly through improving environmental governance and preventing and mitigating the impact of production systems on the environment.
- VI. The NDP was developed through a participatory and inclusive process. Its implementation will be led by the Government, in adherence to the principles of “leaving no one behind,” accountability, equity, and gender, as well as international partnership and solidarity. The NDP will adopt a pragmatic approach, a results-oriented management philosophy (ROM), an intersectoral approach, and a Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus.

The NDP is a programmatic document outlining the major public policy interventions for the next five years, which will serve as a framework for cooperation and dialogue between the Government, development partners, and social actors to drive the country’s structural transformation while building on the successful projects from the RCPCA and Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation in CAR (APPR-CAR).

The financing needs for the implementation of the NDP-CAR 2024-2028, estimated through the matrix of priority action programs (PAP), are evaluated at 7,040 billion CFA Francs, or approximately 12.8 billion USD. To meet these needs, sustained efforts will be required both domestically and internationally.

Domestically, the focus will be on mobilizing fiscal and non-fiscal revenues, capital revenues, innovative financing from financial authorities and other administrations through service revenues, and a relentless fight against corruption and resource plundering. Internationally, resource mobilization will target bilateral and multilateral partners, both traditional and non-traditional, as well as emerging countries, with an emphasis on increasing grants for social sectors. Loans will be directed primarily toward productive sectors and infrastructure, which have a significant spillover effect on other sectors.

To enhance external resource mobilization, two mechanisms will be used: (i) organizing donor roundtables and (ii) hosting an investors’ forum to mobilize private financing for bankable economic projects. A structured Public-Private Partnership (PPP) will be a preferred tool for financing development.

The institutional framework for NDP implementation includes Nationally Determined Contributions policy (NDC) and strategic Steering Committees (COPIL) guidance bodies, technical and operational bodies (ST/NDP-CAR, CCGS, CRD, and RDC). For better monitoring of results, a robust and operational results framework has been established to periodically report indicators based on a survey program conducted by the Central African Institute of Statistics, Economic, and Social Studies (ICASEES).

Finally, the NDP places significant emphasis on women, youth, and national champions as levers for endogenous transformation. In its implementation, it will give priority to reducing inequalities and combating vulnerability.

xix

1. Support for peace, security, and reconciliation;
2. Renewal of the social contract between the State and the population;
3. Economic recovery and revival of productive sectors.

National reconciliation and social cohesion have also been strengthened through the inclusion of victims of past events in government policies and programs, the mobilization of civil society actors, and community and religious leaders. This has led to

¹ The RCPCA was developed based on discussions with all institutional stakeholders (government, political actors, and public administrations) and grassroots consultations, including surveys conducted among 1,790 households from all regions and prefectures of the country.

² CAR – Mapping of FAE, December 2021. Ministry of Public Service and Administrative Reforms.

a 31 per cent³ reduction in the number of internally displaced persons between 2017 and 2021. Furthermore, the organization of mobile hearings and criminal sessions, as well as the operationalization of the Special Criminal Court (SCC), have contributed to peacebuilding and social cohesion.

In the social sector, with support from technical and financial partners (TFPs), basic social services, particularly education and healthcare, have been restored and strengthened through the redeployment of teachers and healthcare workers, as well as the availability of medicines and other specialized inputs in health facilities.

Economically, the average annual GDP growth rate reached nearly four per cent between 2015 and 2019, before falling to one per cent between 2020 and 2023, mainly due to pre- and post-electoral crises in 2020, poor state revenue collection, the ongoing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the temporary suspension of budgetary support by some partners, and recurring disruptions in petroleum product supply due to the Russo-Ukrainian war.

In terms of the environment, the government has taken significant measures to build its climate and environmental portfolio, including adopting the Paris Agreement, developing a preliminary national adaptation plan, and revising its NDC presented at COP 26. To further resource mobilization efforts, the government initiated the creation of the National Fund for the Fight Against Climate Change in the Central African Republic (FONACAR) in 2022, leading to the fund's establishment by decree N°24 240 on September 20, 2024.

Despite the efforts made, significant challenges remain in stabilizing the country, consolidating peace, and advancing socio-economic development. The degradation of living conditions and the persistence of the humanitarian crisis are still major concerns, with 68.8 per cent of the population living below the poverty line in 2021 and 2.8 million people requiring humanitarian assistance in 2024⁴.

Given the persistence of these challenges, the government, in consultation with all its partners, decided during the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) retreat of the RCPCA on March 19, 2023, in Mboko to

enter a new phase of the country's stabilization and reconstruction process. Pending the finalization of the national long-term prospective study, Vision CAR 2050, the development of the NDP-CAR 2024-2028 was initiated. This plan aims to strengthen security and governance, drive sustainable socio-economic development, and structurally transform the country in all sectors and at all levels. Its implementation will build on the successes of the RCPCA, accelerate the Humanitarian-Peace-Development Nexus (HPD)⁵, and enhance the country's economic and social resilience.

The NDP 2024-2028 is based on recommendations from the 2015 Bangui Forum, priorities from the government's 2021 political program, findings from five retrospective studies, and the aspirations and perceptions of the population gathered during consultations in 2023 as part of the Vision CAR 2050 formulation process. Its vision is to make the CAR "a prosperous country with quality human capital, resilient and sustainable infrastructure, based on an inclusive rule of law, respect for the law, and the principles of good governance."

The plan is organized into five major strategic areas:

1. Strengthening security, national reconciliation, promoting good governance, and the rule of law;
2. Developing quality human capital and facilitating equitable access to the best basic social services for the population;
3. Developing resilient and sustainable infrastructure;
4. Accelerating production and developing value chains in productive sectors for strong, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth;
5. Environmental sustainability and resilience to crises and the effects of climate change.

These strategic pillars are fully aligned with the priorities of the international development agendas to which the Central African Republic has committed, particularly the 2030 Agenda for the Sustainable



³ OCHA (2021). Humanitarian Situation Report

⁴ Central African Republic: 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan (January 2024). ReliefWeb

⁵ The Humanitarian-Peace-Development Nexus is an approach that integrates these three concepts to formulate and coordinate a sustainable response to crises. See Box 4.

Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union's Agenda 2063.

The formulation process of the NDP 2024-2028 began with the establishment of a legal and institutional framework, followed by the adoption of a roadmap. Over the course of 11 months, technical work, meetings, strategic ministerial commissions, and various consultation and validation workshops were conducted. The plan's formulation benefited from a wide compilation of reports and data collected from ICASEES, sectoral ministries, technical and financial partners, and national and international experts. This inclusive

and participatory process involved the government, technical ministries, republican institutions, the University of Bangui, research centres, the private sector, civil society, decentralized actors, women's and youth associations, religious leaders, and development partners.

The National Development Plan is structured into four parts: (i) socio-economic and environmental diagnosis; (ii) foundations, guiding principles, vision, and strategic areas of the NDP-CAR; (iii) budgetary and macroeconomic framework of the NDP-CAR; (iv) institutional framework for coordination, implementation, and monitoring-evaluation.



1

Table 1: Monthly Dashboard of Displacement Situations (April 2024)

Category	IDPs	Old Returnees	Returnees from Abroad	Refugees	Total
Affected Persons	518,075	2,196,858	528,521	785,722	4,029,176
per cent	13 per cent	55 per cent	13 per cent	20 per cent	100 per cent

Source: IOM, May 2024

Key Critical Points

- Rapid population growth creating a mismatch between demand and supply of essential services
- Uneven population distribution across the territory with high urbanization and low rural density, requiring balanced regional development
- Increase in internal displacements related to conflicts worsening socio-economic challenges
- Failure to respect certain rights of children and adolescents with limited state responses for their protection
- Weak institutional and governance capacities leading to inefficiency in resource management, public service delivery, and lack of transparency, diminishing public trust
- Insufficient urban infrastructure to cope with city growth, limiting economic opportunities and living conditions improvement

68.8 per cent of the Central African population lived below the national poverty threshold of 263,485 CFA francs per person per year, reflecting widespread monetary poverty. This situation is exacerbated by significant regional disparities: in rural areas, the poverty rate is 74.4 per cent, compared to 61.1 per cent in urban areas. In Bangui, this rate is relatively lower at 40.1 per cent, but it rises to 84.7 per cent in regions like Haut-Oubangui, revealing deep disparities between rural and urban areas. The underlying causes include low employability, insufficient income, high inflation, low artisanal agricultural productivity, and inadequate socio-economic infrastructure, particularly in rural areas. Due to measures, such as the increase in fuel prices in 2023, these persistent disparities prove that poverty in CAR results from several factors that need to be addressed.

Food Poverty

Food insecurity is a major challenge affecting 54.9 per cent of the Central African population, who are unable to meet their basic food needs, even if their income were entirely devoted to food. This situation is particularly severe in rural areas, where access to basic necessities is limited due to failing infrastructure and armed conflicts. Displaced populations are among the most vulnerable, with 94.6 per cent of them facing food poverty.

Vulnerability to Poverty

Vulnerability to poverty is widespread, with 88.6 per cent of the population at risk of falling below the poverty threshold within the next two years. This shows the precarious living conditions of most Central Africans. In rural areas, this vulnerability is even more pronounced, reaching 96.1 per cent. Internally displaced persons, often victims of economic and security shocks, are even more

1.1.2. Evolution of Poverty Incidence since the Crisis

Situation Overview

The Central African Republic is undergoing a deep poverty crisis that affects nearly 70 per cent of its population. This situation, marked by significant regional disparities, reflects a multidimensional poverty affecting both the monetary and non-monetary aspects of life for Central Africans.

Monetary Poverty

Monetary poverty is defined as the inability of individuals or households to access sufficient financial resources to meet their basic needs, such as food, housing, education, and healthcare. In 2021,

affected by this vulnerability, with 98.3 per cent of them exposed to poverty.

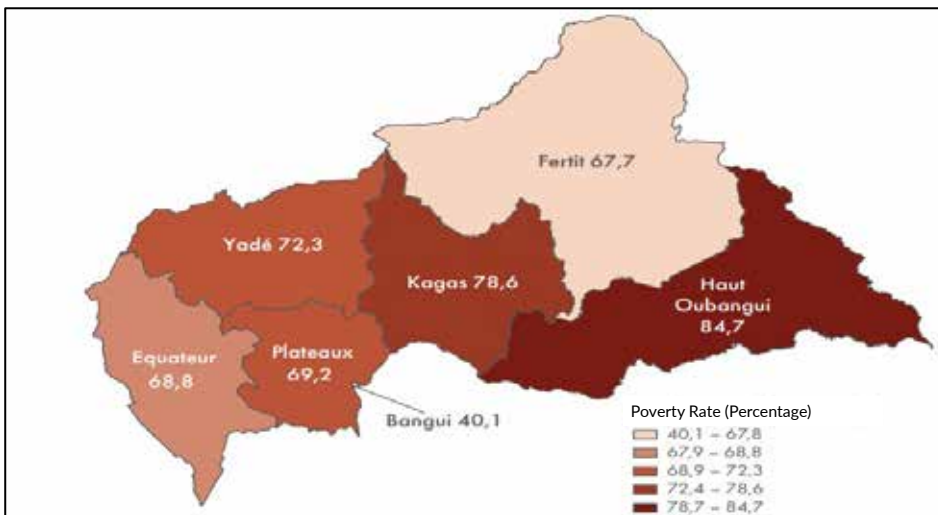
Non-Monetary Poverty

Non-monetary poverty concerns limited access to essential services such as education, healthcare, drinking water, or electricity. For example, about 69.9 per cent of Central African households lack adequate sanitation facilities, while 87.7 per cent live without electricity. These deprivations worsen poverty and reduce economic development prospects and access to the digital economy, especially for young people.

Inequalities and Social Protection

Poverty in CAR is worsened by significant income inequalities and an insufficient or non-existent social protection system in some sectors. Only 15 per cent of the population is neither poor nor vulnerable, and social safety nets are limited, reaching only a small proportion of the most disadvantaged. This situation highlights the urgent need for strengthening the social protection system and adopting an integrated approach to combat poverty in all its forms and reduce inequalities.

Map 1: Monetary Poverty Rate by Region of the Country in 2023



Source: HSHLC, 2021

Key Critical Points

- Widespread poverty
- Acute food insecurity
- Very low household income levels
- Difficulty accessing basic social services
- Weak social protection system
- High income inequality within the population

1.2. Security, National Reconciliation, Rule of Law, and Governance

Weakened by more than three decades of political, security, social, and economic crises, CAR continues

to face significant governance challenges. The diagnosis here is structured around four themes: (i) security, reconciliation, and social cohesion; (ii) the construction of a rule of law; (iii) respect for human rights; and (iv) economic and financial governance.

1.2.1. Security, National Reconciliation, and Social Cohesion

Situation Overview

The country has gone through and continues to experience a complex period marked by major challenges in security, reconciliation, and governance. The Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation (APPR-CAR), signed in 2019, and the Luanda Roadmap, adopted in 2021, were intended to be the appropriate frameworks for the country's stabilization and reconstruction (see Box

1). Unfortunately, their implementation still faces significant obstacles that threaten lasting peace and development.

Persistent Threats of Insecurity

From 2016 to 2019, violence increased, reaching a peak of 1,200 violent incidents recorded in 2018. The adoption of the APPR-CAR led to a relative reduction in violence, but the presidential elections of December 2020 triggered a new wave of conflicts. In 2022, a decrease in violent incidents to around 900 was observed, reflecting progress in the implementation of the APPR-CAR and stabilization dynamics, particularly through programs such as the Internal Security Forces Redeployment Support Program, the State Authority Restoration Program, and the Internal Security Forces Renewal Support Program. However, this trend remains fragile, and the situation remains volatile. Elements of non-conventional armed groups continue to operate primarily in the prefectures of Ouham, Ouham-Pendé, Nana-Mambéré, Basse-Kotto, and Bamingui-Bangoran, where they engage in criminal activities (murders, robberies, looting, illegal taxation, sexual violence, etc.), thereby exacerbating the humanitarian crisis. Despite efforts in DDRR, these armed groups maintain significant disruptive capabilities, particularly in strategic areas and mining sites.

Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration, and Repatriation Program

The DDRR process, initiated in 2017 by the Government with the support of partners, aims to pacify the country in the long-term following

the 2013 politico-military crisis. The various DDRR components were launched based on a multi-stakeholder approach to achieve peace and national reconciliation. Significant results have been achieved. Over 4,884 ex-combatants have been disarmed, including 1,000 integrated into the defence and security forces, and 2,819 trained and socioeconomically reintegrated into their communities. Furthermore, 1,500 individuals received community-based socio-economic reintegration as part of the PBF implemented by UN system agencies (including about 750 ex-combatants and affiliates from non-eligible armed groups and 750 at-risk youth and community members). Additionally, 140 ex-combatants from the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and their families have been repatriated, 1,500 dissidents from the Coalition of Patriots for Change (CPC) have been disarmed, and nine armed groups have self-dissolved. However, since the second half of 2022, there has been a slowdown in DDRR activities due to insufficient financial resources.

Combating the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons

Established in 2017, the National Commission for the Fight Against the Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (COMNAT-ALPC), supported by the government and several international partners, including MINUSCA, has been highly mobilized. To date, approximately 4,000 weapons have been collected from armed groups, and awareness campaigns are ongoing to encourage civilians to surrender illicitly held weapons. However, the number of weapons in circulation and the use of improvised explosive devices by non-conventional

BOX 1: APPR and the Luanda Roadmap: An Integrated Framework for Peace and Development in the CAR

The APPR-CAR, signed in February 2019, and the Luanda Roadmap, adopted in September 2021, together form a crucial strategic framework for establishing peace and stability in the CAR. The APPR has led to significant advances, including a nationwide ceasefire, an effective DDR process, and the political inclusion of armed groups. The Luanda Roadmap has further strengthened these efforts by proposing additional measures, such as enhancing governance, strengthening DDR, and promoting national reconciliation through an inclusive dialogue. By fostering regional cooperation to address cross-border threats, these joint initiatives lay the foundation for sustainable and inclusive development, thereby consolidating progress toward lasting peace in the CAR.

armed groups in the northwest of the country remains very high⁷. There has been a noticeable slowdown in weapons collection activities due to several factors, including the financial constraints of COMNAT-ALPC, resistance from armed groups due to illicit enrichment, the population's need for protection, and access to illicit income through robbery operations.

National Defence

Since 2017, the CAR has made significant efforts to transform its projection army into a garrison army through the establishment of a reinforced military presence across the country to stabilize and secure the territory. The size of the Central African Armed Forces (FACA) has increased from 7,000 in 2007 to approximately 20,000 personnel in 2023, and the number of battalions has nearly tripled, from 7 to about 20. The creation of six defence zones has facilitated a better distribution of forces across the territory and a more rapid response to territorial threats. Additionally, the strengthening of equipment with the support of friendly countries has improved the operational capacity of the FACA, while the command chain has been reinforced for better coordination of military operations. Internal communication and troop training have been optimized with support from the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), the European Union Training Mission (EUTM), and several bilateral partners. Furthermore, the FACA now benefits from training in various foreign countries as part of military cooperation. However, the expansion of the FACA faces challenges in mobilizing the necessary material and financial resources to realize the vision of a garrison army.

Internal Security

The implementation of the 2022-2027 National Security Policy and the reform of the security sector have improved the efficiency of the police and gendarmerie. From 2017 to 2023, the number of agents was reinforced, increasing from 2,600 to 10,000 for the police and from 2,800 to 8,000 for the gendarmerie. These agents have also been trained in police ethics to strengthen their integrity

From 2017 to 2023, the number of agents was reinforced, increasing from 2,600 to 10,000 for the police and from 2,800 to 8,000 for the gendarmerie



and sense of responsibility. To enable these improvements, the budget of the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security (MISP) increased by 43 per cent between 2017 and 2023. At the same time, the establishment of community policing in 2019 has strengthened the ties between security forces and local communities, improving conflict prevention and resolution. Specific training has prepared police officers for their new missions, bringing them closer to the population to better serve them. Despite the revision of legislation, illegal barriers, cases of abuse of authority, diversion of protection objectives, and service to citizens, as well as financial constraints, persist.

Border Management

In this area, the government now has a sectoral policy document with the National Border Management Policy (PNGEF). Adopted in 2023, the PNGEF aims to strengthen border monitoring and security to combat illicit activities, the movement of armed groups, and unregulated cattle transhumance. It takes into account the recommendations of the African Union and CEMAC to improve border governance. Various measures related to the PNGEF have been taken to strengthen border surveillance and control, including establishing partnerships with neighbouring countries to improve cross-border cooperation and security coordination; creating six mixed commissions for border management; strengthening or renovating border posts (six operational currently); and training border security forces. However, significant problems remain, such as the gradual disappearance of border markers due to aging, camouflage, displacement, or erosion, which make border lines uncertain and create

⁷ The latest report from the Small Arms Survey (2018) estimated that between 97,000 and 120,000 small arms and light weapons were in circulation in the country in 2018.

territorial disputes with neighbouring countries; cross-border movement and exactions by armed and criminal groups; deteriorating border posts lacking adequate equipment; and a lack of financial and material resources to support the strengthening of border surveillance and control.

Civil Protection

The population remains vulnerable to natural disasters (floods, fires, landslides, and drought) across the country. Since 2017, the operational capacity of civil protection has been strengthened with the recruitment of 150 fire fighters, including 40 women. Civil protection services, like the internal security forces, are currently limited to Bangui.

National Reconciliation and Social Cohesion Promotion

Since the adoption of the APPR-CAR in 2019, considerable efforts have been made to promote national reconciliation and strengthen social cohesion. The establishment of the Truth, Justice, Reparations, and Reconciliation Commission (CVJRR) has been a significant step toward recognizing past suffering and building lasting peace. Subsequently, the creation of local peace and reconciliation committees has facilitated inter-community dialogue and peaceful conflict resolution; 61 Local Peace and Reconciliation Committees (CLPR) have been created (out of 105 planned). Awareness campaigns on peace, conducted in various regions, have reached about 2.5 million people. However, significant challenges remain. Ongoing political and security crises have undermined trust between communities, exacerbating ethnic and religious divisions. Indeed, the scars of past conflicts remain deep and difficult to heal. The persistence of armed violence, forced displacement⁸, and looting continues to undermine social cohesion and peaceful coexistence. Additionally, insufficient financial resources hinder national reconciliation and social cohesion initiatives, weaken the functioning of the CLPR, and slow the consolidation of peace.

Key Critical Points

- Volatility of security exacerbated by armed groups operating in strategic areas, leading to a persistent humanitarian crisis.
- Continued proliferation of small arms and improvised explosive devices, fuelling criminal activities and undermining stabilization and peace efforts.
- Recurring political and security tensions hindering sustainable reconciliation and social cohesion.

1.2.2. Building a Rule of Law in Response to Endogenous and Exogenous Shocks

1.2.2.1. Elections

Situation Overview

Electoral Process

A major achievement in this area has been the creation of a computerized and secure national voter file aimed at facilitating more transparent and efficient management of electoral data. This has led to the registration of 1,858,236 voters, of whom 46.7 per cent are women, with their photos included to enhance the authenticity and reliability of the voter file. The digitization of the electoral process has not only improved transparency, integrity, and voter participation but also helped regularize the issuance of civil documents for many Central Africans.

Participation and Inclusivity

Civic education and awareness initiatives, supported by the production of educational materials and communication tools, have been implemented to inform citizens about the basic principles of democracy, their electoral rights and duties, and voting procedures. In collaboration with civil society organizations (CSOs) and women's leadership networks, and in accordance with the gender parity law, the government has also supported the political participation of women and youth through their appointments to decision-making bodies.

Institutional Capacities

Through targeted training, the officials and members of the ANE have strengthened their competencies, allowing for more effective management of electoral operations. The equipment and operationalization of the DPC with modern computing tools have enhanced the centralized and secure management of electoral data, as well as facilitated logistical operations and the organization of elections.

Local Elections

The preparation process for the local elections in the CAR, scheduled for 2025, has made significant progress. The government is working closely with the MINUSCA to ensure a secure electoral environment through the Integrated Electoral Security Plan (PISE). Meanwhile, the ANE is revising the voter file to include new voters, especially youth and internally displaced persons, and remove the names of deceased or missing individuals. These efforts are taking into account security challenges, which is why the deployment of the Central African Armed Forces (FACA) across the country is expected to improve the preparation for these local elections.

Key Critical Points

- The security of voters and candidates could be threatened by potential violence during the electoral period.
- The possibility of manipulation of the computerized electoral data could undermine the integrity of the electoral process.
- The impartiality of the ANE may be questioned due to various forms of interference.
- There is a need to strengthen and renew awareness-raising actions to maintain the engagement of the population, especially women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups.
- Regular updates to the skills of the ANE's officials and members are necessary to adapt to new electoral technologies and methodologies.

1.2.2.2. Institutions of the Republic

Situation Overview

National Assembly (NA)

The NA is characterized by low technical and operational capacity. Regarding human resources, around 60 per cent of administrative and technical positions are vacant or occupied by unqualified staff, and nearly 75 per cent of elected officials have not received any training in legislative procedures or government oversight. This insufficiency is reflected in the weakness of the legislative function, as less than 15 per cent of proposed laws are initiated by the deputies. The administrative organization is poorly structured, with obsolete internal procedures, thereby reducing the effectiveness of parliamentary functions. This situation has led to the National Assembly being relegated to a more symbolic role than an operational one, compromising political governance stability and effectiveness in the CAR.

Economic, Social, and Environmental Council (ESEC)

Established by the March 30, 2016, Constitution, the ESEC analysed 25 bills between 2017 and 2021. The effectiveness of the ESEC is hampered by limited financial resources, insufficient logistical capacity, and a lack of a genuine willingness to consider its pertinent proposals.

High Authority for Good Governance (HABG)

Established by the March 30, 2016, Constitution, the HABG produced a National Strategy for Good Governance for the 2019-2024 period. Training on various topics (conflict analysis, child soldiers, principles of Good Governance, anti-corruption efforts, etc.) has been provided. However, in addition to capacity deficiencies, the HABG faces a lack of autonomy, particularly due to its inability to take legal action, severely limiting its role in promoting good governance.

High Council for Communication (HCC)

Created by the March 30, 2016, Constitution, the HCC has achieved notable results in informing and raising awareness about the electoral process, providing the public with a better understanding of electoral issues and ensuring more precise and impartial media coverage. It has also supported training for Central African media professionals, contributing to the professionalization of the sector and the improved quality of information broadcast. However, the HCC faces several constraints: limited resources and variable effectiveness of awareness campaigns. Moreover, media regulation remains a major challenge, particularly with the proliferation of disinformation.

Key Critical Points

- The National Assembly has weak technical and operational capacities.
- Weak government oversight by the National Assembly.
- A shortage of qualified human resources.
- Limited financial and logistical resources for all state institutions.
- Lack of autonomy and limited capabilities of the HABG.
- Limited resources and variable effectiveness of HCC campaigns.
- Ineffective media regulation.

1.2.2.3. Justice

Situation Overview

Independence of the Judiciary

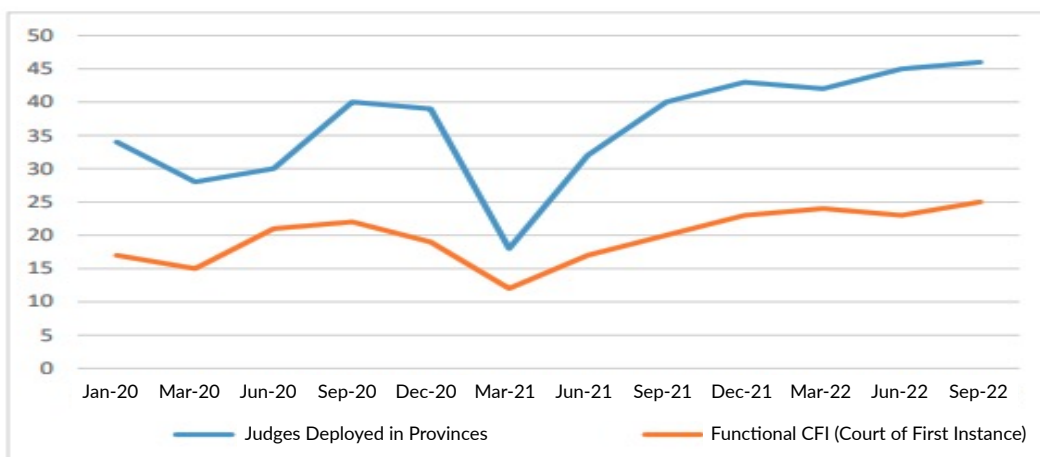
The judiciary is characterized by several weaknesses, including corruption, impunity, laxity, lack of discipline, and especially administrative slowness

in handling cases. The number of disciplinary actions taken by disciplinary boards has remained low, with only two magistrates suspended by the Superior Council of the Judiciary and no disciplinary decisions from the State Council's Consultative Commission or the Conference of Presidents and the Attorney General of the Court of Auditors. This low level of disciplinary activity reflects a lack of firmness in regulating the behaviour of magistrates. Furthermore, the regulatory framework for the General Inspectorate of Judicial Services (GIJS) is still pending adoption, which hinders the effectiveness of judicial supervision. In terms of budget, the IGSJ received an average of only 6.5 million CFA francs annually between 2019 and 2022, making the institution reliant on partners for its operations. Additionally, a lack of rigor in prosecuting judicial professionals by their peers leads to a perceptible laxity in the system. Most disciplinary decisions are not enforced, and wrongdoers are reinstated without justifying any significant change in their behaviour.

The Justice Offer

It remains insufficient in relation to the needs of the citizens. In 2021, 60 trainee judges and 40 clerks were trained, while 300 prison officers and 25 clerks await their integration into the Public Service. In 2022, the judicial staff numbered 484 individuals, of whom 26 per cent were women, showing a slight increase compared to previous years. However, the effective deployment of judges in the provinces remains a major challenge. Outside of Bangui, only 56 judicial staff members are actually in post, which represents a small proportion of the total staff. Only 33 of the 67 judges assigned to the provinces are actually serving, highlighting the difficulties in maintaining a presence on the ground. This situation is exacerbated by the absence of a structured training plan and poor coordination of continuous training, resulting in absences and disorganized relocations that negatively affect the functioning of the courts.

Graph 1: Evolution of the Deployment of Courts and Judges from January 2020 to September 2022



Source: Ministry of Justice, Mid-Term Evaluation Report of the 2020-2022 Sectoral Policy

The Demand for Justice and Effective Access for All

A law on the organization of legal aid was adopted in 2020. However, the legal aid fund, as provided for by this law, is not yet operational since the implementing texts are still in the process of adoption. In the absence of this fund, the Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) have supported some indigent litigants. Another advancement is that 21 out of a total of 24 high courts are now operational. However, challenges persist, notably the integration of trained agents into the Public Service, as well as the low deployment rate in the provinces, as mentioned earlier.

Criminal Justice Chain

A coordination committee for actors in the criminal justice chain has been established in certain jurisdictions, but the impact of this initiative remains to be evaluated due to the lack of reports submitted by the heads of the concerned jurisdictions. In terms of progress, the frequency of criminal sessions has increased thanks to the support of the TFPs. In 2022, the Bangui Court of Appeal held three criminal sessions, meeting the target of two criminal sessions per year. In contrast, the Bouar Court of Appeal held two sessions, and no sessions were held for the Bambari Court of Appeal due to insecurity. The

rate of detainees awaiting trial remains very high, with 88.2 per cent of the prison population awaiting judgment, including two per cent minors. Specifically, the Central African prison system consists of 61 per cent indicted individuals, 24 per cent defendants, and only 14 per cent convicted persons. These figures highlight the overburdened penal system. Efforts to improve coordination and control of detention facilities also reveal shortcomings, with a lack of precise data on regular inspection visits by the public prosecutors and the chamber of indictment, despite a circular from the Minister of Justice mandating such visits at least once a month. These findings reveal an urgent need to optimize file management and ensure rigorous monitoring of procedures to reduce detention delays and improve the overall effectiveness of the criminal justice chain.

Penitentiary System

Currently, 13 prisons are operational, including three (03) facilities with sections for minors (in Bangui, Bambari, and Bouar) and one women's prison (in Bimbo). Despite these infrastructures, overcrowding remains a major issue, with a majority of detainees awaiting trial. Efforts to rehabilitate and construct prisons are limited by insufficient financial resources, primarily provided by the TFPs.



Since the beginning of its activities, the Special Criminal Court (SCC) has prosecuted

45 individuals,
with 39 indictments,
3 convictions

and 2 provisional releases

Transitional Justice

Since the beginning of its activities, the Special Criminal Court (SCC) has prosecuted 45 individuals, with 39 indictments, 3 convictions, and 2 provisional releases. The first trial began in December 2021, marking an important milestone for the SCC. Currently, more than a dozen cases are before the investigating judges, and about twenty others are in the preliminary investigation stage. This court shows promise for future hearings and demonstrates a concrete commitment to fighting impunity. However, insufficient resources and the need for increased logistical support remain major obstacles to the court's effectiveness.

Meanwhile, the Truth, Justice, Reparations, and Reconciliation Commission (CVJRR), established by a 2020 law to address severe human rights violations from March 1959 to December 2019, has also faced organizational and funding challenges. Despite the appointment of eleven commissioners between 2020 and 2022 and state funding, it took two years for the CVJRR to secure a functional office, and it has only carried out a few significant awareness-raising actions, reaching about 74,000 people. The lack of financial and logistical resources delayed the start of public hearings for victims and alleged perpetrators. On May 8, 2024, the dissolution of the CVJRR's office by presidential decree sparked strong reactions and intense debate in the Central African Republic. Victims and human rights activists expressed frustration with the lack of tangible results from the commission, despite its initial efforts to promote reconciliation and transitional justice. The dissolution occurred just as the commission was preparing to hold its first public hearings, raising concerns about its impact on the ongoing reconciliation process. This situation highlights the importance and urgency of providing the CVJRR with the necessary resources and strong institutional support to fully accomplish its mission and effectively contribute to national reconciliation.

Key Critical Points

- Limited territorial coverage of the justice service offer.
- Slow processing of justice cases.
- Unequal application of laws.
- Inadequate satisfaction of the demand for justice.
- Leniency and weak application of disciplinary sanctions.
- Excessive pretrial detention.
- Insufficient application of anti-corruption measures.
- Lack of financial mechanisms to support judicial aid.
- Lack of operationalization of the CVJRR.
- Persistent discrimination despite constitutional guarantees.

1.2.3. Respect for Human Rights

Situation Overview

Constitutional Guarantees of Human Rights

The last four Constitutions of the Central African Republic, namely those of January 14, 1995, December 27, 2004, March 30, 2016, and August 30, 2023, all guarantee the respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms. These legal texts, despite their different contexts, share the common aim of placing human rights at the heart of national legislation, thus demonstrating the country's consistent commitment to the protection of its citizens' rights and freedoms. Each constitutional revision sought to strengthen the mechanisms for the protection of human rights in response to the challenges and sociopolitical developments in the country, reflecting a continuous effort to align national laws with international human rights standards.

Violations of Human Rights and Humanitarian Crisis

Repeated crises in the Central African Republic have been marked by serious human rights violations, including summary executions, rapes, looting, and the forced recruitment of child soldiers. In

2022, over 300 homicide cases committed by armed groups were reported. The destruction of villages and entire neighborhoods led to forced displacement of populations, exacerbated by the multiplication of armed groups and the proliferation of weapons. In 2021, it was estimated that over 700,000 people were internally displaced, and nearly 600,000 were refugees in neighboring countries. The exploitation of ethnic and religious divides led to violent intercommunal clashes, weakening not only the authority of the state but also the social fabric, with thousands injured or killed, and immeasurable material losses. In 2023, the National Commission on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (CNDHFF) processed over 200 human

rights complaints with concrete recommendations to improve public policies and institutional practices. Despite challenges such as limited resources and security constraints, the commission has strived to promote a culture of respect for human rights and social justice in the Central African Republic.

Efforts toward Peace

With the return to constitutional order and the implementation of the RCPCA, the Central African government organized several dialogues and concluded agreements with armed groups, such as the APPR-CAR and the Luanda Roadmap mentioned earlier. These initiatives, supported by

BOX 2: Illustration of the Situation Regarding Several Essential Collective Rights

- **Right to Peace and Security:** The peace agreement signed in 2019 between the government and 14 armed groups led to a 25 per cent reduction in violent incidents in 2022 compared to 2018. However, conflicts persist, particularly in the north and east, affecting 30 per cent of the population.
- **Right to Development:** This right has been supported by initiatives such as the National Plan for Recovery and Peacebuilding (RCPCA), but recent growth rates are below the demographic growth rate, and poverty remains very high (70 per cent of the population).
- **Right to the Environment:** There has been progress with a 15 per cent increase in protected forest areas since 2015, but challenges remain, with 40 per cent of forests threatened by illegal exploitation.
- **Women's Rights:** In addition to better representation in institutions, women have seen progress in their rights with the adoption of laws against GBV. However, GBV remains a serious issue, with 35 per cent of women reporting domestic violence.
- **Children's Rights:** Progress has been made in several areas (vaccinations, access to education, etc.), but access to education and health remains constrained. Furthermore, child labour still affects 20 per cent of children aged five to 14.
- **Rights of People Living with HIV/AIDS:** People living with HIV/AIDS have benefited from a 20 per cent increase in access to antiretroviral treatments. However, social stigma persists.
- **Rights of People with Disabilities:** While there has been increased inclusion of disabled individuals in educational programs, only ten per cent of public buildings are accessible to them. Additionally, certain disabilities, such as mental disabilities, are not a primary focus.
- **Rights of the Elderly, Indigenous Populations, and Minorities:** These rights have been recognized by specific laws, but implementation remains weak, with 50 per cent of indigenous populations reporting discrimination in 2022.
- **Rights of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons:** Despite reintegration efforts and support for these individuals, their rights remain a major concern, with 600,000 internally displaced persons recorded in 2023.

the international community, have made significant strides toward achieving lasting peace by helping reduce violence and stabilize the country's security situation.

Gender-Based Violence and Respect for Mandela Principles

Despite considerable efforts by the state, development partners, and human rights organizations, gender-based violence (GBV) remains a pressing issue. GBV cases continue to rise, with 79 complaints recorded by the UMIRR in 2023, of which 56 cases were forwarded to the prosecutor's office, and 26 arrests were made. On another front, prison overcrowding and deteriorating living conditions remain major challenges to improving respect for human rights within the penal system.

Key Critical Points

- Insufficient implementation of constitutional guarantees, despite strong texts.
- Persistent summary executions, rapes, and forced recruitment of child soldiers, fueling a severe humanitarian crisis.
- Fragility of peace agreements and the persistence of armed conflicts, jeopardizing stabilization efforts.

1.2.4. Communication and Media

Situation Overview

Media and Technological Infrastructure

The sector is confronted with inadequate infrastructure and communication equipment, hindering the development of an environment conducive to professionalizing and diversifying the media offering. At the level of public media (State-owned), the media infrastructure is rudimentary, with obsolete equipment and administrative buildings in advanced stages of disrepair, negatively affecting the production and dissemination of information.

Access to Information

Access to information in the CAR remains highly unequal, with patchy national coverage of Radio and

TV broadcasts. The media landscape includes one public television channel, three private television channels owned by foreign groups, one public radio station, twenty-six private radios, fifty-one print media outlets (only a few of which are regularly published in the capital), one public online press, three private online newspapers, and thirty community radio stations. FM radio coverage is limited to certain major cities such as Bangui, Bossangoa, Bouar, Berberati, Obo, Bambari, Bangassou, Mbaïki, Mongoumba, and Carnot.

Press Freedom and Journalist Safety

Press freedom has improved with the adoption of the communication freedom law in December 2020, allowing journalists more freedom and responsibility in their work. The global press freedom ranking by Reporters without Borders has reflected this progress, with CAR improving from 113th place in 2016 with a score of 36.12 to 98th place in 2023 with a score of 57.56. However, journalist safety remains a significant concern, with ongoing political pressure and persistent violence against journalists.

Training and Professionalism of the Media

Strengthening the skills of media professionals is crucial for improving the quality of information in CAR. Initiatives such as the "Excellence in Journalism" award and training on key issues like peace and national reconciliation aim to promote ethical and responsible journalism. These programs contribute to improving journalists' technical, ethical, and professional competencies, enhancing the reliability and credibility of the media.

Role of the Media in Society

The media play an influential role in the socio-political life of the country, informing and educating the population on critical issues such as health, human rights, and governance. Despite the challenges, the media serve as a platform for dialogue and expression of opinions, facilitating active citizen participation. Institutional communication is also improving with the establishment of the Institutional Communication Network (RCI), aimed at enhancing governmental communication and the flow of information between institutions.

Key Critical Points

- High pressure on the media sector due to outdated communication infrastructure and equipment.
- Significant disparity in access to information across the country, with fragmented national Radio-TV coverage.
- Despite legislative advancements, political pressures and violence against journalists persist.
- Urgent need to strengthen the capacities of media professionals.
- Difficulties for the media to fully play their role in information, education, and as a platform for dialogue.

1.2.5. Administrative Governance and Decentralization

1.2.5.1. Administrative Governance

Situation Overview

Improvement of Public Services

Access to public services in CAR remains severely limited, especially in rural areas, where more than 70 per cent of the population lacks direct access to these services. Residents in these regions often have to travel over 50 kilometres to reach the nearest administrative office. In urban areas, about 30 per cent of the population has easier access to basic administrative services, thanks to modernization efforts that have computerized 20 per cent of administrative offices, improving efficiency and transparency. However, corruption remains a significant issue, with nearly 40 per cent of users reporting that they had to pay bribes to obtain administrative services. Political instability and armed conflicts also disrupt the functioning of public services, with only 15 per cent of administrative offices operating regularly and without interruption. Furthermore, inadequate infrastructure and a lack of qualified personnel severely affect the quality of services, worsening access inequalities between urban and rural areas.

Administrative Reforms

The diagnosis carried out by the National Plan for Administrative Reform (PNRA) highlights numerous persistent challenges in achieving the set objectives, including excessive centralization of competencies and resources in Bangui, where nearly 70 per cent of civil servants are concentrated, leaving regions with an administrative vacuum. This centralization undermines the effectiveness of decentralized services, which lack financing and human resources, exacerbating the difficulties faced by local populations. Additionally, around 35 per cent of civil servants in the regions work⁹ without adequate administrative buildings, and the lack of socio-economic and socio-educational infrastructure for their families is a hindering factor in decentralization. The career management system, still based on seniority rather than performance, fails to motivate or promote the efficiency of public agents. Furthermore, the lack of coordination between various reform programs and fragmented management of ministerial structures increases decision-making processes in a context of declining state resources, making the public service less attractive in terms of salaries and career prospects. Finally, the delay in digitizing administrative processes, especially in remote regions, hinders modernization efforts necessary for efficient management and the delivery of quality public services.

Digitization of Administration

Preliminary actions have been taken in the digitalization of public services as part of the digital governance project, aimed at improving the efficiency and accessibility of public services. A master plan for public service IT was produced and validated in October 2022. This plan aims to modernize human resource management by introducing an integrated system for managing administrative tasks and salaries of civil servants. Additionally, a unique identification system was implemented following a physical verification process from June 2022 to July 2023. However, the lack of technological infrastructure, including the non-deployment of fibre optics and limited human capacities, significantly limits the impact of digitization. The projects listed in the master plan still require significant investments, and the implementation processes are often slow, as seen in the low completion rate of the Public Sector

⁹ ICASEES, Diagnostic Study Report on the Living and Working Conditions of CSSA in the provinces, July 2023.

Digital Governance project (only eight per cent by the end of July 2024).

Performance Management in the Public Service

The introduction of performance contracts and the establishment of an interministerial directory of professions demonstrate a strong commitment to improving the performance of the public service. The physical verification of state agents yielded positive results, with 88 per cent of agents successfully verified. This process allowed for the identification of active agents, the retirement of those no longer in service, and the removal of those deemed fictitious, contributing to a more transparent and efficient human resource management system.

However, the current performance management policy has only been implemented at the level of the Ministry of Public Service (with the signing of performance contracts between the Prime Minister and the Minister of Public Service), and it has not been widely disseminated across the entire administration. As a result, there has been limited ability to evaluate and improve performance. The reorganization of the salary processing chain and the establishment of rigorous evaluation systems still require further efforts to become fully operational. The decree No. 02/MFPRA/DIR-CAB of October 10, 2022, which re-establishes the Higher Council of the Public Service, is a significant step forward in this area.

Key Critical Points

- Ongoing political crises and recurrent conflicts hinder the progress of administrative reforms.
- Inadequate infrastructure in rural regions limits the effectiveness of decentralized or deconcentrated public services.
- The privatization of public services is being introduced.
- Continued centralization of services in Bangui.
- Low level of digitization in public services.
- Slow implementation of fibre optic and digitalization projects.
- Lack of coherence and consistency in performance management policies.

1.2.4.2. Decentralization and Deconcentration

Overview of the Situation

Legislative and Regulatory Framework

The adoption of laws No. 20-008 of September 17, 2020, and No. 21-001 of January 21, 2021, represents a major step toward effective decentralization. These laws clarify the competencies and responsibilities of local governments and administrative districts, aiming to create a more coherent and decentralized administrative structure that facilitates better local governance. However, full implementation is still constrained by insufficient capacities and limited financial resources, while structural and security challenges complicate the achievement of set objectives.



National Policy on Decentralization and Territorial Development (PNDDT)

Adopted in 2022, the PNDDT guides the decentralization process and local development. It aims to strengthen local institutional capacities, promote citizen participation, and improve the management of local resources. Key initiatives supporting municipalities in formulating and implementing local development plans, as well as promoting community participation, represent significant progress. To date, 22 local development plans have been completed, enabling a better understanding of the specific needs of different regions. These plans include initiatives to develop infrastructure, improve local public services, and strengthen local governance. Harmonizing revenues from mobile telecommunications, forestry, and mining companies to financially support communes is an important step towards improving local resources.

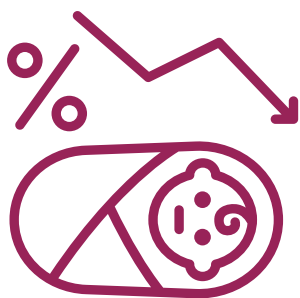
Deconcentration of Ministerial Services

The redeployment of nearly 4,500 civil servants out of the 6,500 planned is a positive indicator of improved administrative presence in the regions. Joint presence monitoring teams from the Ministry of Public Service and the General Inspectorate of Finance are scheduled every six months to verify the actual presence of agents and enhance administrative transparency. However, the level of deconcentration of ministerial services remains low, limiting local administrative efficiency and access to public services. Structural barriers and lack of resources continue to impede deconcentration efforts, necessitating additional investments and structural reforms.

Civil Status

Since the 2010s, the CAR has been modernizing its civil status system with support from various international partners (UNICEF, UNFPA, EU). This has led to the establishment of civil status centres in all municipal capitals. Another major development was the introduction of free birth certificate services for children born during the conflict. However, access to civil status records remains limited, which violates fundamental human rights, especially for children, and affects other rights like access to education, citizenship, and social protection. Between 2010 and 2019, the birth registration rate dropped from 61 per cent to 45 per cent for children under five years old and from 51 per cent to 41 per cent for children under one year old. This low registration rate can be attributed to inappropriate behaviour by the population, who do not consistently report civil status events, as well as the inadequate coverage and dysfunction of civil status services.

*the birth registration
rate dropped from*
61% to 45%
*for children under five
years old and from*
51% to 41%
*for children under
one year old*



Key Critical Points

- Insufficient institutional capacities for implementing decentralization laws.
- Ongoing structural and security challenges complicating decentralization objectives.
- Limited financial resources to support the implementation of NDPDT and local development plans.
- Insufficient strengthening of citizen participation and local institutional capacities.
- Low level of deconcentration of ministerial services.
- Low birth registration rates despite civil status system modernization efforts.

1.2.6 Development Management and Financial Governance

1.2.6.1 Development Planning and Steering

Situation Overview

Strategic Long-Term Planning

The government has committed to the realization of a national prospective study, CAR Vision -2050. So far, five retrospective studies and a survey on public perceptions and aspirations have been completed. The remaining phases (prospective analysis, scenario construction, vision selection, and operationalization) are underway.

Sectoral Policies

Each ministry has developed specific sectoral policies to achieve the objectives of Pillar three of the CEMAC Economic and Financial Reform Program (PREF-CEMAC), which focuses on structural reforms. This coordinated and targeted approach has resulted in key reference documents for public sector planning and action programming.

Programming, Monitoring, and Evaluation

Development management is integrated within a progressively deployed chain: Prospective-Planning-Programming-Budgeting-Monitoring-Evaluation. A significant step will be taken with the introduction of program budgets in some ministries starting in January 2025. Additionally, initiatives are ongoing

to strengthen multi-year public investment programming. Given the essential role of monitoring and evaluation in guiding public decision-making, projects are underway to improve the institutional and management framework for these processes.

Statistical Production

The National Statistical System (NSS) is based on ICASEES, which coordinates data production activities. A National Statistics Development Strategy for 2021-2025 is in place, with key surveys conducted, such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) in 2020 and the Harmonized Household Living Conditions Survey (EHCVM) in 2021. A fourth General Population and Housing Census (RGPH4) is also in preparation. On the economic front, definitive national accounts were presented in 2023 with a new base year (2019), and consumption price monitoring results will be published monthly.

Partnership with NGOs

The government is strengthening its partnership with NGOs, establishing mechanisms for periodic evaluations of their interventions. These evaluations, conducted transparently during the renewal of NGO accreditations, are based on the involvement of five ministries¹⁰.

Key Critical Points

- Delays in producing the National Prospective Study and insufficient engagement from stakeholders in long-term planning processes.
- Weak capacities in the development and implementation of sectoral policies.
- Deficient coordination between ministries in sectoral policy management.
- Weak institutional and technical frameworks for preparing, validating, executing, and monitoring programs and projects.
- Weak national statistical system, reliant on external financing.

1.2.6.2 Financial Governance

Situation Overview

Governance in public financial management has been heavily impacted by recurring crises, making it challenging to establish robust systems and procedures in a context of limited institutional and human capacities. Building on community-level reforms (CEMAC 2011 financial directives) and with support from technical and PTFs, significant reforms have been launched, focusing on two key fronts: (i) strengthening and securing domestic resources, and (ii) ensuring transparency, regularity, and effectiveness in budget management.

Revenue Mobilization and Securing Domestic Resources

The government has undertaken reforms to increase both tax and non-tax revenue. These include deploying new information systems and applications within the tax administration, customs, and treasury. This is accompanied by the digitalization of procedures (e-filing and e-payment) to secure revenue and combat fraud. A new tax policy has been introduced, aimed at broadening the tax base through identified niches (land, agriculture, telecommunications, and hydrocarbons). Other measures to boost domestic revenue include rationalizing tax exemptions and strengthening VAT collection and customs revenue.

Transparency, Regularity, and Budget Management Effectiveness

The reforms in this area are also numerous. One major initiative is to stabilize the public finance information system and adapt it to the management of a program-based budget, with an initial test in five pilot ministries starting in January 2025. The ambitious budgetary reform will require substantial capacity-building efforts. Another focus is on treasury and accounting management. Significant steps have been taken in 2023 to consolidate the Single Treasury Account (STA), extend its scope, adopt AMS/X software, and operationalize a new Treasury Committee. Regarding transparency, a transparency code was adopted in 2017 as part of the implementation of regional directives on public

¹⁰ Four evaluation missions have already been organized, and fifteen activity reports from NGOs seeking to renew their accreditation have been submitted to the relevant sectoral departments.

finances¹¹, with notable progress made in making financial information available (new MFB website; citizen budget). On the external control and anti-corruption front, a significant milestone was reached with the adoption of a new organic law in May 2023 aimed at preventing and combating corruption, which now needs to be operationalized. Similarly, efforts are underway to strengthen external control institutions, such as the review of the organic law governing the Court of Auditors or the institutional strengthening of the National Financial Investigation Agency (ANIF).

Public Debt Management

This segment of public expenditure represents a major challenge due to the significant financing needs and the issues surrounding the sustainability of the debt. Efforts are underway to strengthen this area with the operationalization of the new National Committee for Public Debt Management (CNDP) and the adoption of measures to enhance public debt statistics.

Improving the Business Climate

The improvement of the business climate has been central to recent reforms. The adoption of a new mining code, aligned with the recommendations of the FATF, represents a major step forward. Other reforms, including the anti-corruption law, contribute to improving the economic environment. Measures to address the country's hydrocarbon and electricity supply crises, which have greatly affected businesses, are also in progress.

Key Critical Points

- Insufficient human and technical resources to implement financial reforms.
- Delays and shortcomings in implementing reforms (limited budget transparency, non-application of program-based budget management, non-implementation of anti-corruption law).
- Operational challenges with interministerial coordination and consultation frameworks.
- Resistance to change from stakeholders (taxpayers, civil servants, etc.).

1.3. Analysis of Human Capital and Social Development in the CAR

The ongoing crises have exacerbated inequalities and led to widespread impoverishment, resulting in alarmingly high social indicators. In 2023, more than half of the population (3.4 million people) required humanitarian aid, with 2.4 million (or 71 per cent) in a state of extreme emergency. This situation stems from a shortage of essential goods, caused by the effects of the war in Ukraine, the conflict in Sudan, and the prolonged displacement of populations, mainly consisting of children and women engaged in the agro-pastoral sector.

1.3.1. Human Capital Level

Human Development Index (HDI)

The CAR's ranking according to the Human Development Index (HDI) is concerning. In 2022, the CAR ranked 191st out of 193 countries, with an HDI of 0.387, well below the global average. This low performance reflects significant challenges in health, education, and overall well-being. For example, life expectancy in the CAR is only 54.6 years, which is 18 years below the global average of 72.6 years.

Human Capital Index

In 2020, the CAR's Human Capital Index was 0.29, much lower than the average of fragile countries affected by conflict, which is 0.37. This means that a child born in 2020 in the CAR could only reach 29 per cent of their potential productivity due to various negative factors. Among these factors, malnutrition affects more than 40 per cent of children under the age of five, and less than 50 per cent of children receive vaccination coverage. Additionally, the literacy rate for women is 65 per cent, and 25 per cent of girls give birth before the age of 18, further increasing the vulnerability of younger generations.

¹¹ Law No. 17.023 of December 21, 2017, on the Code of Transparency in Public Financial Management

1.3.2. Education and Higher Education

1.3.2.1 National Education

Situation Overview

The national education sector is characterized by a low enrollment and completion rate across all levels of education. To uphold the commitment made through the provisions of the new Constitution of August 30, 2023, the Government relies on two essential instruments: the 2020–2028 Education Sector Plan and the Declaration of the President of the Republic at the Global Summit on Transforming Education held in 2022 in New York. Thus, increasing the provision of quality education services and promoting inclusive access to education services are objectives pursued by the authorities for the transformation of the education system. Furthermore, the high social demand for education results from the significant proportion of school-age children within the population. According to ICASEES projections, children aged 5–14, who represented 26.7 per cent of the total population in 2003, continue to account for more than one-fifth of the population (24.0 per cent in 2023 and a projected 23.8 per cent in 2028), reflecting a strong social demand for schooling. As a result, there is a significant gap between the gross enrollment rate (GER) and the completion rate, as well as an overall issue regarding the quality of teaching at various levels of education (Primary, elementary, and Higher Education). Several factors explain this deplorable situation, including the persistence of the recruitment of community-appointed or volunteer teachers in certain localities, the rushed training of a category of teaching staff, poor management of teaching personnel, non-compliance with quality standards in education, the obsolescence of the regulations governing the system's operation, weak monitoring of teaching activities due to insufficient resources for the deployment of inspection bodies, poor governance of the education system in general, socio-cultural and political constraints, and the recurrence of conflicts since 2020.

Preschool Education

The preschool enrollment rate remains particularly low. However, it has improved, rising from three per cent in 2018–2019 to eight per cent 2021–2022, reflecting efforts to expand access to education from an early age.

Educational Provision and Access at the Primary Level

The educational provision, notably through the construction of new schools and the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure, has undergone significant expansion. Thus, the number of Primary schools increased from approximately 2,220 in 2015–2016 to 3,542 in 2021–2022 (83 per cent public, 12 per cent private, and five per cent run by CSOs). Regarding infrastructure, between 2018 and 2019, classrooms were considered to be in good condition, reflecting a relatively satisfactory state of school infrastructure. However, the quality of these infrastructures subsequently deteriorated significantly, dropping to 65 per cent in 2021–2022. This recent trend highlights the deterioration of material conditions in schools, underscoring the urgent need for renovation and improved maintenance of school facilities to ensure a conducive learning environment for students.

Enrollment Rate at Primary Level

The gross enrollment rate in Primary level has increased. It rose from 96 per cent in 2015–2016 to 124 per cent in 2021–2022, demonstrating an improvement in access to education for school-age children. This increase is partly due to government initiatives and international partnerships aimed at promoting schooling, especially in rural areas and for girls.

Student/Teacher Ratio in Primary Level

The student/teacher ratio remains one of the indicators of education quality. Despite efforts to recruit and train more qualified teachers, the ratio showed only a slight improvement, from an average of one teacher for 40 students in 2015–2016 to one teacher for 39 students in 2021–2022. It remains critical.

Completion Rate in Primary Level

This indicator has significantly increased, rising from 48 per cent in 2015–2016 to 61 per cent in 2021–2022. This progress is attributed to concerted efforts to improve access to education and learning conditions, particularly through the increase in the number of schools and teacher training.

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Literacy

Key Critical Points

- Insufficient quality school infrastructure and equipment near populations
- Isolation and precarious living and working conditions for teachers in a large part of the country
- Lack of teaching materials
- Low overall access to quality education
- Insufficient human resources in both quality and quantity across the country
- Outdated school mapping
- Precarious learning conditions for students

Technical and Vocational Institutions

In the 2021/2022 academic year, the total number of students enrolled in technical and vocational education and training (TVET) institutions was 8,972, down from 24,741 in 2018/2019, reflecting a 36.26 per cent decrease in enrolment. This situation highlights the urgent need to diversify training modes and fields. The number of TVET institutions decreased from 21 in 2018/2019 to 19 in 2021/2022, indicating fluctuations in the availability of educational infrastructures. The percentage of classrooms in good condition in public TVET institutions was 100 per cent, compared to 75.9 per cent in private institutions, demonstrating disparities in learning conditions between the public and private sectors. In 2021/2022, the total number of teachers in TVET institutions was 314, with 253 in public institutions and 61 in private ones. Additionally, a strategy for Technical Education and Vocational Training (TEVT) has been adopted to support the productive sector, with a governance platform for TEVT established with four strategic pillars: quality assurance, business relationships, financing, and monitoring/evaluation, jointly managed by the Ministry in charge of employment and Vocational Training and the Ministry of National Education.

Alignment of Professional Fields with Labour Market Needs

The analysis of TVET fields shows a strong concentration of students in industry and family economy sectors, with 28 per cent and 27 per cent of enrolees, respectively. The family economy sector, largely dominated by women (92 per cent), highlights interest in socially-oriented professions, while industrial and construction options (19 per cent) address the growing demand for technical skills in infrastructure development. Tertiary and craft sectors, though less attended (eight per cent for crafts and ten per cent for tertiary), play a crucial role in diversifying local skills. The overall female participation rate remains low, at only 39 per cent of girls¹², indicating the need to promote women's access to technical fields.

In 2021/2022, the total number of teachers in TVET institutions was



¹² Ministry of National Education – CAR, *Statistical Yearbook 2021-2022*, Volume 1

Geographical Distribution and Accessibility of Vocational Education

The accessibility of vocational education in the CAR shows a concentration of resources and infrastructures in the capital, with uneven distribution in the regions. Bangui alone hosts seven TVET institutions (four public and three private). The 12 regional institutions are located in the Central-East (one public institution), Central-South (one private secular institution), North (one public and six private institutions), and West (one public and two private institutions). It is crucial to establish more institutions in underserved areas and strengthen the capacity of existing ones.

Key Critical Points

- Significant decline in enrolment, with an urgent need to diversify training modes and fields.
- Reduction in the number of functional TVET institutions and disparities in infrastructure conditions between the public and private sectors.
- Geographical concentration of TVET institutions in Bangui, leaving regions underserved.
- Limited number of teachers, especially in the private sector, requiring increased recruitment and training.
- Partial mismatch between training fields and the evolving needs of the labour market, particularly in the tertiary and craft sectors.
- Low recognition of craft sectors, despite their importance for the local economy.
- Insufficient collaboration with the private sector and NGOs to increase resources and improve the quality of training.

1.3.2.3. Higher Education

Situation Overview

Student Enrolment

The enrolment rate in higher education remains very low, with only 3.5 per cent in 2018-2019. This is partly due to a low pass rate in the baccalaureate (36 per cent in 2023) with a ratio of 353 students per 100,000 inhabitants. In recent years, student numbers have increased by 15 per cent, from 10,000

in 2018-2019 to 11,500 in 2021-2022. However, this increase has exacerbated overcrowding in higher education institutions and the lack of adequate infrastructure to accommodate all students.

Infrastructure and Facility Quality

In 2021-2022, only 65 per cent of infrastructures were considered in good condition, highlighting the urgent need for renovation and additional investments.

Teaching Staff and Training

Efforts have been made to increase the number of qualified staff, which grew from 200 to 220 teachers (+ ten per cent) from 2018 to 2021, but this increase is lower than that of student enrolment.

Key Critical Points

- Very low enrolment rate in higher education.
- Extremely limited accommodation capacity for students.
- Training offerings for students that are inadequate and mismatched with labour market needs.
- Precarious living and study conditions for both students and teachers.
- Lack of relevant and quality training opportunities for students.
- Problems accessing specialized journals, libraries, databases, advanced scientific services, and distance learning.
- Concerning university governance.
- Low technological and technical modernization, especially regarding access to ICTs.
- Stark imbalance between teaching activities and research activities.
- Insufficient international visibility due to low participation in international scientific events or internal organization of scientific events.

1.3.3.1. Vocational Training

Training Infrastructure

Challenges in Professional Integration

Despite these initiatives, the professional integration rate remains low. The lack of strong partnerships with the private sector and the inefficiency of post-training follow-up mechanisms leave many young people without stable employment after their training, highlighting challenges in transitioning from training to employment.

- Uneven distribution of vocational training centres across the territory.
- Weak partnerships with the private sector and lack of post-training follow-up.
- Mismatch between training and current labour market needs, limiting the employability of trained youth.
- Insufficient financial and material resources for training centres.

Situation Overview

The informal sector dominates the labour market, absorbing a significant portion of young workers¹³ into precarious and poorly paid jobs. Low productivity, difficult living conditions for workers, and the lack of social protection and labour rights not only increase the vulnerability of workers in this sector but also reflect the absence of structures for stable employment. Women are particularly affected, often occupying lower-paying jobs.

The Central African Agency for Vocational Training and Employment (ACFPE) recorded a 28.7 per cent increase in job offers, from 1,694 in 2021 to 2,180 in 2022. The majority of these offers came from the “Human Health Activities and Social Action” sector (mainly NGOs), followed by those in the “Service, Support, and Office Activities” and “Arts, Sports, and Recreation Activities” sectors. The most sought-after profiles are graduates in social sciences, logisticians, nurses, community mobilizers, and drivers.

Unemployment remains a major issue, with an underemployment rate of 36 per cent. Youth, especially those in urban areas, are most affected (50 per cent of the unemployed are under 25 years old). Political and military crises have exacerbated this situation, raising the unemployment rate to

¹³ According to 2019 ACFPE data, 91 per cent of young people are in precarious and poorly paid jobs.

9.6 per cent in conflict zones. Although the poorest households have a high employment rate of 96.8 per cent, unemployment remains high among young people in wealthier households (13.7 per cent).

Labour Legislation

The country has undertaken reforms aimed at improving working conditions and formalizing employment relationships, including: (i) the implementation of the National Employment and Vocational Training Policy (PNEFP); (ii) the adoption of Decree No. 21.349 on the revaluation of the Guaranteed Interprofessional Minimum Wage (GIMW) and the Guaranteed Agricultural Minimum Wage (GAMW); (iii) efforts to replace informal hiring with formal employment contracts in accordance with the Labour Code; and (iv) the policy of nationalizing positions, which has shown results, with only 38 out of 1,500 controlled jobs occupied by expatriates (January–February 2023). However, the implementation of these reforms is often hindered by limited financial, human, and technical resources within ministries, as well as a lack of transparency.

Labour Market Monitoring

In this field, several actions have been undertaken, including: (i) a diagnostic study of the labour market information system, accompanied by a strategic development plan in 2017; (ii) the establishment and implementation of an annual employment survey since 2012, which is combined every two years with a survey on the informal sector. Other surveys have been conducted, providing essential labour market data to assess the impact of employment-related actions and develop relevant public policies. Additionally, a web-based application, Carte Employ, has been launched, and an Employment Dashboard is published and disseminated monthly.

Employment Population (POPEMP)

According to the Ministry of Labour, Employment, and Vocational Training, the employed population is estimated at 2,944,000 individuals, representing 97.1 per cent of the labour force. Although this population experienced a decline (in absolute terms) between 2016 and 2017, its share of the labour force has remained virtually constant until 2024¹⁴.

Job Creation Initiatives

The initiatives undertaken, particularly in the area of Labour-Intensive Works (LIW), have led to the effective integration of young people between 2017 and 2020. There were 3,548 in 2017, 2,250 in 2019, and 3,000 in 2020, primarily within the framework of the C2D project.

Private Sector

The private sector has remained the main driver of the labour market. Its dynamism primarily comes from sectors such as construction, manufacturing, and commerce. Job creation in the public sector has occurred through the regular organization of civil service recruitment exams.

Social Dialogue

To strengthen social dialogue in a fragile national context, the government adopted a National Pact for Social Stability and Economic Recovery in December 2019. Following this, a Tripartite Steering Committee was established in January 2020 with the following objectives: (i) to secure a three-year social truce to allow the government to restart the country's reconstruction; (ii) to seek appropriate solutions for social peace through the committee; (iii) to participate in consensual decision-making on economic and social policies; (iv) to launch the process of social elections and work towards the establishment of a National Council for Social Dialogue. These efforts have improved communication and cooperation between the government, employers, and unions, contributing to a more peaceful social climate and more harmonious labour relations. However, major challenges remain, particularly the lack of effective representative structures and the limited capacity of unions to defend workers' rights.

Key Critical Points

- Predominance of the informal sector in the labour market;
- High youth labour force participation in the informal sector;
- Constant increase in the number of job seekers;
- Lack of sustainability of employment creation initiatives;
- Precarious and poorly paid jobs;
- Poor living conditions for workers;
- Low social protection coverage;
- Absence of institutional mechanisms and organizational frameworks needed to support the creation and sustainability of stable jobs;
- Low level of labour contract enforcement;
- Lack of enforcement of labour legislation in the CAR.

1.3.3.3. Contributory Social Protection

Situation Overview

Organization and Legislation of Social Protection

Social security for the private sector is governed by Law No. 06.035 of December 28, 2006, which established the social security code and entrusted its implementation to the National Social Security Fund (NSSF). In 2020, the government adopted the Child Protection Code, further strengthening legislation to protect children from abuse, violence, and exploitation, including recruitment by armed groups. Social benefits, including health insurance, safety and hygiene measures, rehabilitation for work accidents and occupational diseases, and an unemployment insurance scheme, are virtually non-existent. In practice, the NSSF mainly covers medical and pharmaceutical expenses for victims of work accidents or occupational diseases

Coverage and Access to Social Protection

The coverage of the NSSF is mainly limited to workers in the formal sector, who make up barely 10 per cent of the active population. Workers in

the informal sector, who constitute the majority of the workforce, therefore have no access to NSSF benefits due to the lack of a system designed for them. Companies and NGOs often take care of their employees' health directly through health facilities or via self-organized and self-managed insurance mechanisms, or by outsourcing the risk to private insurance companies. This disparity in access to social protection creates a major inequality, leaving a large portion of the population without a safety net in case of illness, work accidents, or the need for rehabilitation.

Special Regime for the Public Sector

Public sector workers benefit from a special social security system, but this coverage is severely limited by the lack of structures with administrative and financial autonomy. In theory, civil servants should be exempt from paying for their healthcare and medication expenses, and their advance payments should be reimbursed. However, despite the decree setting healthcare service fees, which stipulates that 80 per cent of civil servants' healthcare costs should be covered by the state budget, the reality is different: civil servants regularly complain about having to pay these expenses themselves (only employees of the Ministry of Health benefit from full 100 per cent coverage). Due to cash flow problems, the medical evacuations of civil servants also pose serious issues, leading to many cases of death due to a lack of timely and appropriate care. The government plans to establish two funds: one for social welfare, including pensions for civil servants and state agents, and the other for health insurance.

Key Critical Points

- Limited social protection coverage.
- Weak legal and regulatory framework, as well as special regimes for the public sector.
- Absence of an unemployment insurance system and comprehensive social benefits.
- Poor management of medical evacuations.
- Lack of social protection for informal sector workers and those in rural areas.

1.3.4. Health and Nutrition

1.3.4.1. Population Health

Overview of the Situation

Health Policies

The Government has established strategic frameworks to improve public health through the National Health Policy (NHP) for the period 2019-2030 and the third National Health Development Plan (NHDP-III) covering 2022-2026. These plans align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 3), the African Union's 2063 Agenda, the Nairobi Declaration on Population and Development, and the Mexico Declaration on Universal Health. These strategic directions aim to strengthen the health system, promote health for all, and achieve ambitious long-term health goals through the ten presidential priority areas for the achievement of Universal Health Coverage (UHC)¹⁵.

Health Investments and Financing

Public investment in the healthcare sector has seen a notable increase over the years, reflecting a growing commitment to this essential area. The sector's investment rate rose from 8.8 per cent in 2018 to 13.5 per cent in 2019, reaching 14.5 per cent in 2020 before stabilizing at 13.9 per cent in 2021. These figures demonstrate the government's intention to adhere to the Abuja Declaration, which recommends allocating 15 per cent of the state budget to healthcare, marking a significant step towards improving healthcare infrastructure and services.

Health Status of the Population

Despite increased efforts and significant funding from the government and its technical and financial partners, the general health status of the Central African population remains concerning, characterized by very high rates of mortality and morbidity, with a predominance of communicable diseases and a rise in non-communicable diseases. Life expectancy at birth is estimated at 54.6 years in 2023 (compared to 52.8 years in 2018, MICS6), while the African region average is 64 years. Access to quality healthcare services remains very limited,

and the mortality rate remains high. In 2021, the crude death rate was estimated at 16.8 per 1,000, while the under-five mortality rate was 99 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2018-2019 (MICS 6 2018-2019). In terms of healthcare human resources, there is a density of 3.57 qualified health workers per 10,000 inhabitants in 2024 (compared to 5.5 in 2019), whereas the WHO standard is 23 health professionals per 10,000 inhabitants. According to data from the 2023 SARA/HeRAMS survey, the number of functional health facilities is 1,020. The availability of essential medicines remains low, around 27 per cent in healthcare facilities.

Maternal, Infant, and Child Mortality

According to data from the 2022 Health Information Report (HIR), the leading causes of mortality among children in the Central African Republic are malaria, malnutrition, acute respiratory infections, diarrhoea, injuries, and meningitis. In 2021, malaria accounted for 28 per cent of child deaths, followed by malnutrition (23.5 per cent), acute respiratory infections (13 per cent), and diarrhoea (8 per cent). Injuries and meningitis contributed 3.3 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively, to the deaths. This distribution highlights the importance of targeting these diseases in public health programs to reduce child mortality. Maternal mortality remains a significant public health issue, with an estimated rate of 829 deaths per 1,000 live births. The 2021 United Nations Observation System (UNOS) survey and the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019 revealed that the five leading causes of maternal deaths in CAR were dystocia/prolonged labour (31.6 per cent), followed by complications of abortion (29.4 per cent), postpartum infections (28.1 per cent), and antepartum and postpartum haemorrhages (12.4 per cent and 7.8 per cent, respectively).

Vaccination Coverage

According to the data from the national vaccination coverage survey (2023/2024) in the Central African Republic, the coverage rate for Penta 3 (tracer antigen) averages 36.1 per cent, ranging from 14.6 per cent in RS 6 to 79.1 per cent in RS 7 (Bangui). This low coverage is mainly due to the limited availability of vaccines and sociocultural prejudices



¹⁵ The ten Presidential priority areas for Universal Health Coverage (UHC) are the following: Road Safety, bringing healthcare services closer to the population, safe childbirth, and access to medicines, education for girls, vaccination and the fight against pandemics, nutrition, water, and sanitation, HIV/AIDS, the fight against malaria, and tuberculosis.

Critical Key Points

- Insufficient number of health facilities.
- Lack of a national system for the supply and distribution of medicines and health products.
- Insufficient and unevenly distributed qualified health personnel across the country.
- Proliferation of poor-quality or substandard medicines and other medical products

Situation Overview

Food Insecurity



5.5%

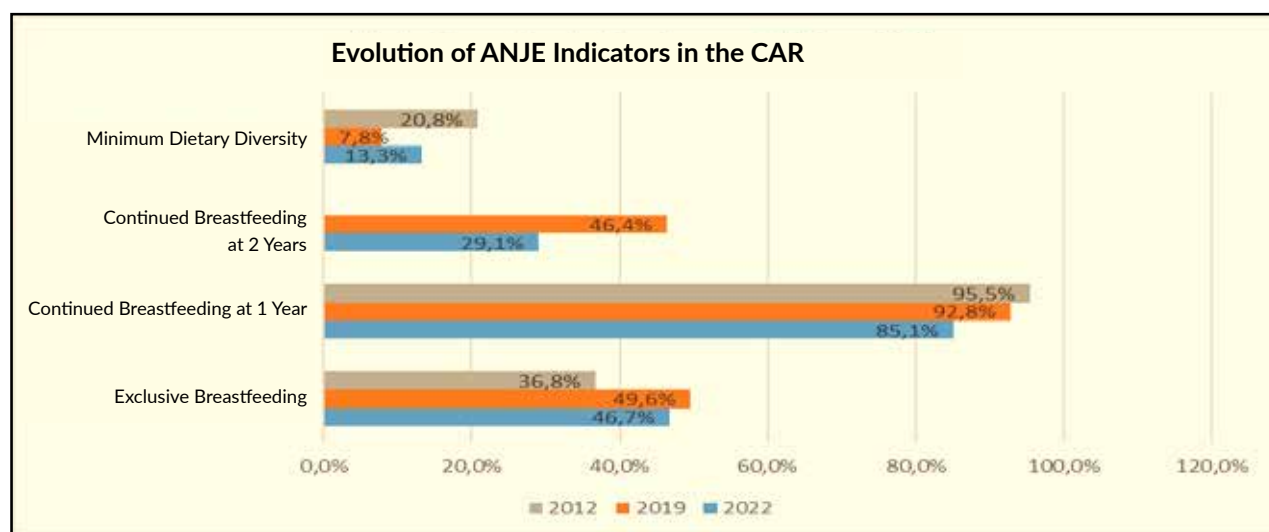
severely affecting children aged
6 to 23 months

the country, making access to sufficient and nutritious food extremely difficult for a large portion of the population.

Malnutrition

Under-nutrition remains a serious public health issue in CAR, with high rates of chronic malnutrition despite government efforts. Since 2012, national nutrition surveys have often shown rates exceeding the 30 per cent recommended by the WHO, reaching 37.5 per cent in 2022, with significant regional variations. The overall acute malnutrition rate is 5.5 per cent severely affecting children aged 6 to 23 months (7.4 per cent). Only 2.5 per cent of children under two years old have an adequate diet, and the exclusive breastfeeding rate is 46.7 per cent, reflecting a deterioration in nutrition indicators compared to 2012. Despite an exclusive breastfeeding rate above 80 per cent up to one-year, additional efforts are needed to improve critical indicators for child development.

Graph 2: Evolution of NAYE Indicators in the CAR (2012-2022)



Source: SMART Survey 2022

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populations over 2,000. Simultaneously, work on the rehabilitation and strengthening of SODECA's water production and distribution centres in both Bangui and seven secondary cities has been completed or is ongoing. Despite these actions, needs remain largely unmet.

Management and Financing of Water Services in Urban Areas

The Central African Water Distribution Company (SODECA) plays a crucial role in providing potable water to eight urban centres, with 23,100 connections in 2022, of which 20,220 were in Bangui. However, SODECA's infrastructure is outdated and suffers from vandalism, which affects the quality and reliability of services. In other cities not served by SODECA, potable water is supplied through boreholes, but rapid population growth intensifies pressure on existing infrastructure, and water supply services are limited by insufficient funding.

Key Critical Points

- A major gap between the high demand for essential services, fuelled by sustained population growth, and the capacity of supply;
- Inability of existing hydraulic infrastructure to meet the growing demand in both rural and urban areas;
- Insufficient funding and ineffective management of resources, limiting the capacity to improve and expand potable water services;
- Security issues and vandalism affecting SODECA infrastructure, reducing the quality and reliability of potable water services in urban centres;
- Lack of adapted and sustainable solutions for rural water supply, exacerbating access disparities between urban and rural areas.

1.3.5.2. Access to Sanitation

Sanitation Services

Despite efforts by the state and contributions from NGOs through interventions against COVID-19, and despite the promotion of the "Community-Led Total Sanitation" (CLTS) approach and the construction or rehabilitation of sanitation infrastructure, the national access rate to sanitation remains low: the national average is 14.1 per cent, with 25 per cent in urban areas and six per cent in rural areas¹⁷. Indeed, the country lacks adequate conventional sanitation systems, such as sewage networks, wastewater treatment plants (for both domestic and hospital wastewater), or waste management, which exacerbates health risks and limits quality of life. To improve access to sanitation, more than 1,000 public ventilated pit latrines with separate men/women sections have been constructed in schools, health facilities, bus stations, markets, and others. Overall, sanitation services are limited mainly by a lack of logistical resources, focusing mainly on excreta disposal and wastewater elimination in certain centres such as hotels and some hospitals. Additionally, whole neighbourhoods face stagnant wastewater, which serves as breeding grounds for mosquitoes and sustenance for rats, thus posing public health risks.

Waste Management in Urban Areas

In Bangui, only six per cent of household waste is collected and treated by the municipality, highlighting the inefficiency of the current system. In other cities, there are neither controlled landfills nor wastewater treatment systems for managing solid and liquid waste, which degrades living conditions and the environment. However, in September 2022, a "National Biomedical Waste Management Plan" was adopted to improve the management of these special wastes and reduce associated health risks, thus demonstrating the urgent need to strengthen infrastructure and the capacity to manage solid and liquid waste to protect public health and the environment.

¹⁷ JMP Report, 2022.

Inadequate Practices and Behaviour of the Population

Inadequate sanitation practices are common in the Central African Republic, especially in rural areas where most residents defecate in the open. This situation is due to the lack of appropriate sanitation facilities, as well as sociocultural pressures, exposing the population to serious public health risks, particularly diarrheal diseases and parasitic infections. Family latrines and other improved sanitation facilities are primarily constructed with the efforts of humanitarian actors, with little substantive intervention from the state. This dependency underscores the urgent need for more proactive and structured government action to improve sanitary conditions. Currently, it is important to develop the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach to end Open Defecation (OD), which has a national rate of 27 per cent (MICS survey).

Institutional Coordination

The institutional framework responsible for sanitation is marked by a multitude of stakeholders, resulting in overlapping responsibilities and overall inefficiency. Several ministries and agencies have overlapping mandates, creating ambiguities in the distribution of tasks and a lack of general coordination. This situation complicates the design and implementation of effective policies and programs related to sanitation. Without a clear and centralized coordination structure, efforts to improve sanitary conditions remain fragmented and insufficient. To overcome these challenges, it is essential to clarify roles and strengthen collaboration between the various entities involved while establishing a coherent and integrated national strategy for sanitation.

Key Critical Points

- Low level of sanitation facilities in both urban and rural areas;
- Insufficient conventional sanitation systems, such as sewage networks and wastewater treatment plants;
- Weak solid waste collection and treatment systems in the country's major cities;
- A multiplicity of actors and lack of coordination.

1.3.6. Equity, Gender Equality, and Gender-Based Violence

Situation Overview

Equity and equality are essential in a state governed by the rule of law. They help correct imbalances and promote equal opportunities through social inclusion, contributing to better social justice and the participation of all social strata in the harmonious and sustainable development of the country. Specifically, experience has shown that gender-based discrimination leads to slower economic growth, increased poverty, weaker governance, and a lower standard of living.

Central African Republic's Commitment to Gender Equality

For over a decade, the Central African Republic (CAR) has been actively committed to promoting gender equality and empowering women. This commitment is reflected in the adoption of various policies, legislative texts, and regulations favouring gender equality, aimed at creating a legislative and political environment conducive to women's empowerment and their full participation in society (see Box 3).

BOX 3: Strategic and Legal Frameworks Related to Gender

- National Policy for Promoting Gender Equality and Equity in CAR (2005; updated in 2019)
- National Strategy for Socio-Economic Empowerment of Women and Girls in CAR (2022)
- National Strategy for Combatting Gender-Based Violence and Other Harmful Practices Against Women and Girls (2019)
- National Action Plan for Implementing UN Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security (2019)
- Constitutions of 2016 and 2023
- Law on the Protection of Women Against Violence (2006)
- Law No. 16-004 Instituting Gender Parity in CAR (2016)
- Decree of February 23, 2024, Organizing and Regulating the National Observatory for Gender Parity in the CAR.

Persistent Inequalities

Despite the policies and strategies implemented by the government with support from partners, gender inequalities persist in CAR. Patriarchal socio-cultural norms continue to disadvantage women. The results from the 2003 General Population and Housing Census (GPHC) and the 2022 CAR Gender Profile reveal deep disparities between men and women in both public and private spheres.

Education and Literacy

These disparities are particularly evident in education. Girls are less likely to be enrolled in school than boys at all levels. In 2021, the gross enrolment rate for girls was 84 per cent compared to 108 per cent for boys, and the completion rate for Basic Education Level 1 was 40 per cent for girls, compared to 54 per cent for boys. The illiteracy rate was 68 per cent among women versus 42 per cent among men. The low school enrolment for girls is exacerbated by socio-cultural factors such as early marriage and adolescent pregnancies. This situation severely limits the opportunities for the personal development of women and girls.

Economic Empowerment of Women

The economic empowerment of women in CAR is constrained by discriminatory laws, limited access to justice, and insufficient access to economic resources. Women are primarily active in the informal sector, representing over 80 per cent of the rural economy and small-scale commerce. Only ten per cent of the bank accounts opened since 2017 belong to women over the age of 15, and only seven per cent of these are savings accounts. This situation is worsened by limited access to bank credit, which hampers their ability to develop sustainable economic activities and improve their living conditions.

Participation in Decision-Making

Women's participation in decision-making bodies remains low in CAR. Despite a legal quota that mandates at least 35 per cent representation for women in appointed and elected positions (both in the public and private sectors), women are still underrepresented, with only 12 per cent of parliamentary seats held by women, 17.5 per cent of government ministers being women, and 11 per cent of women serving as municipal executives. This low representation is attributed to factors such

as educational levels, cultural norms, and a lack of political will among certain actors.

Women's Role in Peacebuilding

Despite ratifying UN Resolution 1325, "Women, Peace, and Security," women's participation in peacebuilding efforts in CAR remains limited. Women are not sufficiently consulted in peace negotiations. However, they play a crucial role at the community level, particularly in advocacy, awareness-raising, and mediation for peace. Moreover, women are not involved in the early stages of policy implementation or in the monitoring and evaluation of public policies, which limits their impact on peacebuilding efforts.



Gender-Based Violence

The GBV remains a major issue in CAR. In 2022, 23,644 cases of GBV were reported, representing an increase of 104 per cent from the previous year. Types of violence include sexual assaults, psychological violence, denial of resources, and early marriages. These forms of violence are often trivialized and underreported due to stigma, which exacerbates the vulnerability of women and girls. Data shows that women and young girls are the primary victims of these forms of violence, perpetuating a cycle of discrimination and marginalization.

Barriers to Women's Empowerment

Barriers to women's empowerment include weak coordination of GBV interventions, limited access to information on their rights, and inadequate services for survivors. These issues also include female poverty, which affects 81 per cent of women in rural areas, limiting their economic opportunities and reinforcing their dependence on men. Socio-cultural pressures and unmanaged reproductive health exacerbate the situation, hindering women's opportunities for personal growth. Combined with high illiteracy rates and poor school performance among girls, these factors create an environment in which women are particularly vulnerable to poverty and marginalization.

Key Critical Points

- Persistence of gender inequalities, fuelled by patriarchal socio-cultural norms.
- Lower school enrolment of girls compared to boys.
- Women's concentration in the informal sector with very limited access to productive resources and financial services.
- Low participation of women in decision-making and peace negotiations.
- Continued prevalence of gender-based violence and socio-cultural pressures.
- Limited economic empowerment of women and girls.

1.3.7. Humanitarian Action and Non-Contributory Social Protection

1.3.7.1. Humanitarian Action

Situation Overview

The Central African Republic remains a fragile state with a population of 6.1 million, of which 3.4 million (more than 50 per cent) require humanitarian assistance. Decades of conflict have created enormous needs in terms of food security, social protection, and access to drinking water, sanitation, housing, and health services. Infrastructure is severely damaged, and resources are limited. The ongoing impact of conflicts complicates reconstruction and development efforts. Additionally, the country must continuously manage ethnic and political tensions that worsen the humanitarian situation and hinder sustainable development initiatives. The government's weak institutional capacity, coupled with reliance on international aid, makes it difficult to implement sustainable solutions.

Impact of International Conflicts

International conflicts have severely affected CAR, which was already highly fragile. The conflict in Ukraine disrupted global supply chains, increasing food and fuel prices and severely affecting the population. This has contributed to food insecurity and shortages of basic resources, further exacerbating the humanitarian situation. In May 2023, the conflict in Sudan worsened the situation,

increasing the number of IDPs from 474,822 to 485,825 within one month. Among these new IDPs, 10,368 were Sudanese asylum seekers, mostly women and children. The Sudanese crisis also led to the return of 3,397 Central Africans who had been exiled there. Finally, violence in Chad has caused population movements into the northwest of CAR, further aggravating food insecurity and resource shortages, making the humanitarian situation even more critical.

Humanitarian Crises and Population Displacement

Between 2021 and 2022, the north eastern sub-prefectures (Birao, Ouanda-Djallé, Ouadda, Yalinga, and Ndélé) were severely affected by humanitarian crises amplified by floods and the Sudanese crisis. The price increases, including a 40 per cent rise in rice prices, and fuel shortages have made basic necessities unaffordable. Restricted access to essential services (health, education, drinking water) and impassable road infrastructure have increased the vulnerability of these populations, isolating them and complicating the delivery of humanitarian aid. Approximately 1.6 million people needed protection interventions to ensure their safety, integrity, and fundamental rights against violence and abuse, including gender-based violence, which currently affects 1.2 million people. Urgent response is needed to prevent further deterioration of the living conditions of these populations.

Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees

The 2013 conflict displaced approximately 750,000 people to neighbouring countries, including Sudan, Congo Brazzaville, Chad, the DRC, and Cameroon. As of June 2023, CAR had 485,825 internally displaced persons (IDPs), with 27 per cent living in dedicated camps and 73 per cent with host families. This situation has placed significant pressure on local communities and exacerbated humanitarian needs, with 2.3 million people facing food insecurity and 1.1 million lacking access to drinking water. Health and education infrastructure is critically insufficient, necessitating urgent and coordinated interventions to improve living conditions and support the return of displaced persons.

Return and Reintegration Initiatives for Displaced Persons

Since 2017, 75,649 IDPs have returned home, with only five displacement sites remaining out of 150, representing 97 per cent of sites closed. The return plan for 2024-2027 foresees the voluntary repatriation of 300,000 people over four years, with 40,000 in 2024, 60,000 in 2025, 90,000 in 2026, and 110,000 in 2027. More than 150,000 spontaneous returns have been recorded due to improved security in certain areas.

Key Critical Points

- Persistence of food insecurity.
- Limited access to drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities.
- Lack of shelter and housing for IDPs.
- Low access to basic social services for populations affected by humanitarian crises.
- Weak local mediation and reconciliation capacities.
- Limited institutional capacity to meet the growing demand for public services.
- High pressure on local host communities in terms of infrastructure and basic social services.
- Insufficient response capacity for returnees and their reintegration.

1.3.7.2. Non-Contributory Social Protection

Situation Overview

Coverage and Targeting of Social Protection Programs

The coverage is clearly insufficient and ineffective, leaving the vast majority of the population vulnerable without appropriate assistance. In 2021, only one per cent of Central Africans benefited from cash transfers, and 14.3 per cent received food aid, while 68.8 per cent lived below the national poverty line, and 54.9 per cent were below the food poverty line. The lack of significant differentiation in the distribution of aid among different consumption deciles shows that the neediest are not prioritized, reflecting ineffective targeting of the programs.

Type and Adequacy of Social Assistance

This primarily includes cash transfers, food aid (whose coverage was just mentioned), and the distribution of mosquito nets. These forms of aid do not always match the urgent needs of the populations. For example, while the distribution of mosquito nets is important for disease prevention, it does not address the immediate food needs of households in precarious situations. This mismatch between the types of assistance provided and the actual needs of beneficiaries highlights the need to adjust aid programs to better respond to the urgent nutritional and food needs of vulnerable populations.

Operational Efficiency of Social Protection Programs

The fragmentation of social protection systems and the frequent displacement of the population complicate the establishment of unified social registers, making effective targeting of beneficiaries difficult. Furthermore, administrative processes are often cumbersome and lack transparency, which delays aid distribution and increases operational costs. The capacity to distribute aid efficiently is also limited by the low use of technologies (such as census data via mobile phones), due to the low mobile penetration rate, and by inadequate infrastructure, including poor roads and transportation, which particularly penalizes rural and isolated areas. Additionally, the lack of coordination among various actors, including the government, NGOs, and international agencies, leads to duplicated efforts and inefficient resource allocation.

Paid Temporary Jobs

Public works initiatives, such as the Londö program in the Central African Republic, have demonstrated a significant positive impact on the livelihoods of participants. This program offers paid temporary jobs, allowing beneficiaries to improve their daily living conditions while acquiring useful skills for the future. In addition to wages, participants receive tools and training that enhance their mobility and ability to generate long-term income. Another similar program, the Project to Support Communities Affected by Displacement (PSCAD), combines cash transfers with investments in local infrastructure, thereby providing temporary jobs while improving community living conditions. However, the impact of these programs remains limited for reasons

already discussed (ineffective targeting, insufficient coordination, and deficient logistical infrastructure).

Financing and Sustainability

Dependence on external donations makes the programs vulnerable to fluctuations in donor contributions, which threatens their long-term sustainability. Moreover, limited administrative and logistical infrastructure exacerbates these challenges by hindering the efficiency of aid distribution.

Key Critical Points

- Insufficient coverage and ineffective targeting of social protection programs
- Mismatch between the types of aid provided (cash transfers, food aid, mosquito net distribution) and the urgent needs of the population
- Fragmentation of social protection systems, cumbersome administrative processes, and lack of transparency
- Major logistical difficulties (poor roads, low internet coverage, lack of storage facilities)
- Weak coordination among different actors (government, NGOs, international agencies)
- High dependence of social protection programs on donor contributions

1.3.8. Child and Family Protection

Situation Overview

Legal Protection and Legal Framework

The Family Code, in effect for several decades, contains protective provisions such as requiring the consent of both spouses for the validity of marriage and prohibiting early marriages. However, this same code allows polygamy at the discretion of the husband and designates the husband as the head of the family with exclusive power to choose the marital home. Furthermore, despite the ratification of the International Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, child protection remains insufficient: about 50 per cent of children under the age of 5 are not registered at the civil registry, and about 30 per cent of children aged five to 17 are involved in labour.

Birth Registration

The low birth registration rate in the Central African Republic represents another significant barrier to child protection. Over 50 per cent of children under the age of five are not registered, which deprives them of their legal identity and access to essential services such as health care, education, and social protection. Without official registration, these children become “invisible” to the state, making them more vulnerable to exploitation, trafficking, and other forms of abuse.

Orphans

Recurrent crises have led to a significant increase in the number of orphans, estimated at over 400,000 in 2023. Armed groups expose these children, often deprived of family support and protection, to heightened risks of malnutrition, disease, and recruitment. Humanitarian responses, including those from religious denominations, have provided assistance to some of these children, but resources remain vastly insufficient to meet the scale of needs.

Violence and Discipline

Approximately 90 per cent of children aged one to 14 are exposed to forms of violent discipline, including corporal punishment and verbal abuse. Female genital mutilation affects 22 per cent of women aged 15 to 45, revealing the persistence of violent traditional practices. Moreover, 28.1 per cent of mothers and guardians of children aged one to 14 consider physical punishment an appropriate method to correct children, thereby perpetuating an intergenerational cycle of violence. This social acceptance of violence as a disciplinary method, combined with the absence of effective protection mechanisms, highlights the urgent need for awareness-raising, legislative reform, and community interventions to protect children and promote non-violent disciplinary practices.

Early Marriage

Early marriages are a major challenge to the protection of women and girls' rights. Over 60 per cent of women aged 20 to 24 were married before the age of 18, a practice that severely undermines their education, health, and prospects. Early marriages also expose young girls to increased risks of domestic violence and health complications related to early pregnancies.

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Protection Mechanisms and Community Solidarity

1.4. Analysis of Essential Infrastructure Supporting the Economy

1.4.1. Transportation Infrastructure and Services

In the CAR, transportation infrastructure and networks exhibit major weaknesses that hinder economic and social development by limiting mobility and imposing significant additional costs on economic operators and users.

The national road network¹⁸ totals approximately 25,600 km, divided into national roads (5,400 km), regional roads (4,000 km), and rural tracks (15,600 km). The insufficiency of road infrastructure and related services (bus stations, rest areas, etc.) is a major obstacle to trade and mobility, although it should be noted that significant efforts have been made, especially on national roads within the sub-regional road network¹⁹. Road maintenance remains underdeveloped, faced with serious constraints in planning, financing, human resources, and organizational capacities. Only three per cent of national roads (893 km out of 5,400 km) are paved and in good condition. As for rural tracks, their condition has worsened over the past decade, with only five per cent of rural tracks being in good condition in 2022, compared to 16 per cent in 2012. The deterioration of these roads, particularly due to the cessation of agricultural project activities, creates major accessibility issues during the rainy season, exacerbating the isolation of many rural areas.

- Low birth registration rates
- Weak orphan care mechanisms
- Persistence of violence against children
- Ongoing practice of early marriage of young girls
- Persistence of child labour
- Weak response to the social needs of families and local communities

¹⁹ In the context of the CEMAC integrative programs, Corridor 13 underwent paving, rehabilitation, and bridge works over approximately 500 km from 2017 to 2021.

Road Transport

This sector is characterized by a high level of fragmentation, with most operators owning fewer than three vehicles. Informal businesses make up over 30 per cent of the sector, and operating costs are high with uncompetitive tariffs. Between 2018 and 2021, freight transportation by road decreased significantly from 739,471 to 114,711 tons. Key limiting factors include the poor state of roads and fleets, concentration of the sector among a few operators, and high corruption among police, gendarmes, and customs officers, particularly along the road transport route between Cameroon and the CAR.

Urban Transport

Urban transport services are mainly dominated by motorcycle taxis, which often fail to meet the expectations of users. This is due to the ease of entering the profession, lack of technical training, and absence of quality standards for vehicles. As a result, there has been quantitative growth in this service, but no improvement in quality, largely due to the non-enforcement of regulations.

Maritime Transport

The CAR, being a landlocked country, relies heavily on the port infrastructures of neighbouring countries for its foreign trade. The associated logistical chain results in extremely high costs.

River Transport

River transport in the CAR relies on the Oubangui River, the main navigable route. It is mainly used for the export of timber and livestock, as well as the importation of petroleum products and essential goods during the favourable season. In 2022, freight by riverboat amounted to 452,383 tons, and passenger traffic reached 3,838 individuals. This sub-sector has suffered from prolonged disinvestment due to socio-political unrest. Limited human, logistical, and financial resources within the relevant authorities, combined with the dominance of the informal sector, further exacerbate inefficiency.

Air Transport

Air transport is mainly concentrated around the Bangui airport, which monopolizes most of the country's air traffic. Domestic air traffic remains limited, with only 120,000 passengers annually, due to both low-income levels and an underdeveloped tourism sector. Airfreight is also minimal, ranging from 3,104 tons in 2019 to 2,360 tons in 2022. A significant portion of freight traffic is handled by chartered flights organized by humanitarian organizations.

Rail Transport

The CAR lacks a railway network, which significantly hampers the country's ability to improve its connectivity. To address this, successive governments have expressed their intention to develop logistical corridors, including a railway line for transporting goods from Bangui to Birao, with an extension from Birao to the Nyala dry port in Sudan. This integrative project, aligned with the Agenda 2063 objectives, is currently a government priority, and they are seeking funding for its implementation.

Warehousing

One vulnerability in the transport sector is the limited storage capacity and logistics infrastructure in terms of space, security, and maintenance. In Bangui, basic logistics infrastructure exists (storage, transport, services, and energy). In regional areas, however, the lack of or poor condition of storage facilities, whether public or private, remains a major constraint to the development of productive sectors. To address this shortage of facilities, humanitarian actors have deployed large storage platforms and shared mobile storage units in the regions.

Key Critical Points

- Advanced degradation of the road network
- Road transport dominated by the informal sector, leading to high costs
- Insufficient supply and poor quality of urban and interurban transport
- Extremely high maritime logistics costs and complex customs and administrative procedures
- Inefficient river transport due to disinvestment
- Limited air traffic due to underdeveloped infrastructure
- Absence of a railway network hindering connectivity
- Lack of secure storage space in regional areas
- Persistent corruption practices in transport services, leading to high costs
- Limited capacity of the Port Autonome de Pointe-Noire

1.4.2. Energy Infrastructure and Services

Situation Overview

The energy sector as a whole has experienced little evolution since the implementation of the RCPCA, and access to reliable electricity across the country remains limited. The electricity access rate in the CAR is particularly low (eight per cent in 2022), with significant geographical disparities (35 per cent in Bangui but zero in rural areas). The national electrification rate progresses at an average of 0.6 per cent per year. The cost of electricity remains high for the Central African population in relation to their purchasing power. Furthermore, the energy sector is heavily dependent on international aid for infrastructure financing²⁰ and is characterized by monopolistic tendencies in its management.

Energy Potential

The CAR has a diversified energy potential, including 2,000 MW of hydroelectric potential spread over forty sites. The potential for oil and gas is promising but still largely unexplored, while solar and wind resources require further evaluation. Biomass, derived from agro-industry and the wood industry, represents a significant energy source, and a lignite deposit offers another option for energy production.

Electricity

In 2022, the CAR had a total installed capacity of 63 MW, including 31 MW of hydroelectricity (Boali), 15 MW of solar (Bangui), and 17 MW of thermal energy, operated by the public company ENECAR, which is responsible for the production, transmission, and distribution across the country. The number of subscribers has significantly increased in recent years, from 32,315 in 2017 to 52,000 in 2022 (including 8,000 prepaid). The overall losses have decreased, from 40 per cent in 2017 to 29 per cent in 2021. However, the electricity production capacity remains very low compared to the growing demand, estimated at around 200 MW for the city of Bangui alone. ENECAR's performance is limited, and it is estimated that in 2018, power outages accounted for about 17 per cent of annual sales losses for businesses using the network²¹.

Renewable Energy

Traditional biomass (firewood and charcoal) is the primary energy source for households in the CAR, representing 92 per cent of the total energy consumption²², but the modern use of biomass is extremely low. Solar energy exploitation is developing with several projects reflecting the government's commitment to renewable energy: the Sakai solar field with a capacity of 15 MWp, commissioned in 2023; the Danzi solar plant (25 MWp) still under construction; and mini-solar grids in five provincial cities (Nola, Bouar, Bossembele, Bangassou, and Birao), being implemented under the Electricity Sector Strengthening Access Project (PARSE).

²⁰ In 2020, only five per cent of project funding originated from internal sources.

²¹ Diagnostic Report – Update of the Energy Sector Strategy of the CAR, MEDWR, 2021, p. 107.

²² Energy Balance 2020

Petroleum Product Supply

The supply of petroleum products remains a major concern. In 2021, the Central African Republic's annual consumption of hydrocarbons was about 82,956 tons of oil equivalent (toe). The country imports all the petroleum products (super gasoline, diesel, kerosene, Jet A1, fuel, and LPG) it needs, which makes it vulnerable to fluctuations in international prices. 80 per cent of imports transit through the DRC (via river transport), and 20 per cent come from other countries like Cameroon and Chad (via road transport). The storage centres have a total capacity of 55,800 m³, with 52,300 m³ in Bangui (51,900 m³ in Kolongo and 400 m³ at Bangui Mpoko) and 3,500 m³ in Salo. The storage depots are limited and do not cover the major secondary cities, making it difficult and expensive to supply inland cities. The low capacity and aging hydrocarbon storage infrastructure limit availability and continuity of supply.

Key Critical Points

- Low electricity access rate with significant disparity between urban and rural areas.
- High electricity access costs for the population.
- Difficulty in mobilizing funding for energy infrastructure.
- Low energy production capacity.
- Underutilized energy resources (hydroelectric, oil, gas, solar, nuclear, wind, and biomass).
- Insufficient supply of petroleum services.
- Poor management of the subsector.

1.4.3. Urban Development, Housing, and Land Management

Situation Overview

Urban growth²³ has put pressure on housing as well as social services and collective infrastructure. The high demand for housing is now a central issue in terms of land planning, economic development, social cohesion, and improving living conditions. Rapid and uncontrolled urbanization has led to the growth of many informal and precarious housing areas in the country's main cities. Around 70 per cent of the urban population in Bangui and regional capitals live in precarious conditions²⁴. This situation is largely due to the generalized insecurity of the crisis years, which forced rural inhabitants to seek safety in urban areas.

Urban Development

It is characterized by rapid and unplanned growth. Bangui, in particular, has seen significant informal expansion, with 63 per cent of constructions being unplanned²⁵. Secondary cities like Berberati and Bambari also experienced rapid and informal urbanization, exacerbated by the lack of master plans and urban development schemes, which have contributed to problems like flooding, erosion, and poor sanitation.

Housing

In 2023, the housing sector in the CAR faced a deficit of over one million homes, according to the Ministry of Urbanism (MURHV). High construction material costs, the absence of state-subsidized housing programs, and low financial inclusion make it difficult to access decent housing. Self-construction and informal developers dominate the housing market, with insufficient land regulation, making it difficult for the majority of the population to access formal housing.



²³ The proportion of the urban population has doubled over six decades, rising from 22% in 1960 to 38 per cent in 2003 and then to 44 per cent in 2022 (ICASEES).

²⁴ Country Profile CAR – A Better Quality of Life for All in a Rapidly Urbanizing World, UN-Habitat, 2023.

²⁵ Central African Republic, Pulling Cities to Strengthen Resilience and Restore the Social Contract, World Bank, June 2022.

Land Management

Land management in the CAR is characterized by growing insecurity and the development of an unregulated land market. This situation stems from the lack of coherent land policies, the multiplicity of actors, and an inadequate legal and institutional framework. A national land reform process was initiated before the security crisis, with the drafting of laws on land and domain codes in 2011. However, these projects were withdrawn, as their adoption would have required revising several sectoral laws. Currently, the government is working to develop and revise the necessary laws (revision of the Land and Domain Code) to improve land governance, with the goal of aligning the legal framework with international best practices.

Key Critical Points

- High social demand due to rapid demographic growth.
- Housing deficit worsened by high construction costs and lack of public housing programs.
- Informal urban expansion caused by a lack of planning.
- Poor land governance.
- Inadequate urban infrastructure to meet growing needs.

1.4.4. Digital Infrastructure and Services and New Information and Communication Technologies

Overview of the Situation

Sector Policy

The Central African government aims to create optimal conditions for coverage across all regions with telecommunications networks to foster a digital economy and reduce the digital divide. To achieve this, the government has adopted the National Strategic Plan for Digital Central Africa 2028 and the Broadband Infrastructure Development Plan (PDILB).

Telecommunication Infrastructure

Broadband infrastructure, capable of providing high data transmission speeds, is progressing in the CAR but remains insufficient to fully meet the high-speed communication needs. By 2020, only 66 per cent of the population had 2G coverage and 26 per cent had 3G coverage, with about 3.8 million subscribers served by the three market operators: Telecel, Moov, and Orange. The Central Africa Backbone (CAB-CAR) project, launched in February 2023, installed 935 km of terrestrial and under-river fibre optics, connecting the CAR to the networks of Congo and Cameroon, and indirectly to international undersea cables. This reduced bandwidth costs and improved internet connection quality. However, existing infrastructure, primarily based on wireless connections, remains insufficient. The entry of new Internet service providers like Starlink, offering high-speed wireless solutions for remote areas, could greatly improve the technological ecosystem and boost growth. However, a strengthened regulatory framework is necessary to attract investments, stimulate competition, and regulate the management of the ecosystem. The creation of a public-private partnership manager is planned to ensure network maintenance and expansion, thereby improving access to high-quality internet services for the entire Central African population.

Digital Development

Digital development is progressing but remains limited. In 2023, there were 599,700 Internet users, resulting in a limited penetration rate (10.6 per cent), while the country had 1.79 million active mobile connections. Telecommunication infrastructure only partially covers the territory due to security and economic issues. The market is regulated by the Electronic Communications, Post, and Press Distribution Regulatory Authority (ARCEP). In 2019, the electronic communications services market was worth nearly 46 billion FCFA. Significant progress is observed in major ongoing infrastructure projects (national backbone, data centres) as well as in the legal framework²⁶. In terms of public administration, the IT infrastructure is outdated. Furthermore, the lack of sector-specific business applications and poor data management limits the country's ability to modernize public administration and

²⁶ The Digital Communications Law has been adopted, along with the Law on Electronic Transactions and Signatures. Revisions are underway to strengthen the existing legal framework for digital transformation, particularly in the areas of personal data protection, cyber security/cyber crime, electronic communications, civil status and digital identification, as well as electronic transactions.

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Due to severe dysfunctions within the National Office of Post and Savings and the evolution of new technologies, the government established the Central African Postal Service on April 19, 2022. The goal is to leverage the Backbone project to establish a pilot service for physical and digital transport and distribution along the fibre optic line. The law also allows the postal service to create its own bank to develop a local banking system across the country's 20 prefectures. However, the sector's legal framework remains inadequate to promote digital transformation.

Key Critical Points

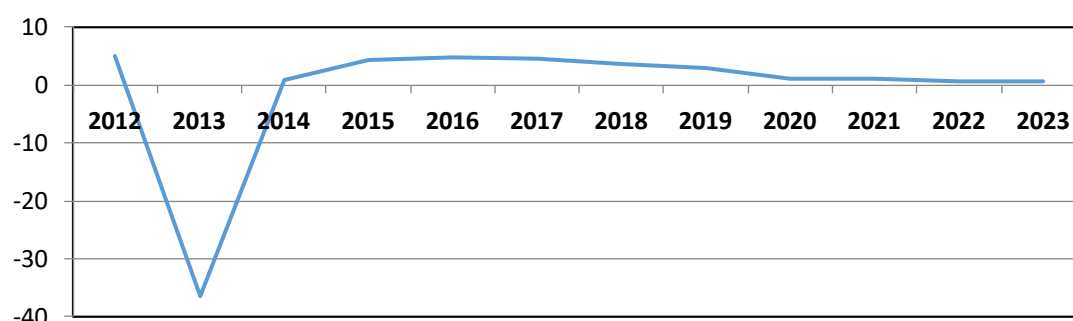
- Insufficient telecommunications infrastructure, particularly fibre optics, with limited network coverage.
- Inadequate regulatory and legal framework to attract investments in the sector.
- Outdated IT equipment in public administration and lack of specific business applications, limiting the effectiveness and modernization of administrative services.
- Low internet penetration due to high costs and limited accessibility.
- Dysfunctional postal services and an outdated legal framework hindering the necessary digital transformation.

As mentioned above, the Central African economy remains one of the weakest and least diversified in the sub-region, with a per capita GDP estimated at 539 USD in 2023, compared to an average of 751 USD for low-income countries and 1,700 USD for Sub-Saharan Africa as a whole. Due to the effects of political and military crises and other structural constraints discussed in the previous sections, the country has failed to mobilize the necessary investments to unlock its development potential and ensure the structural transformation of its economy.

1.5.1.1. A per capita GDP still below its pre-2013 level

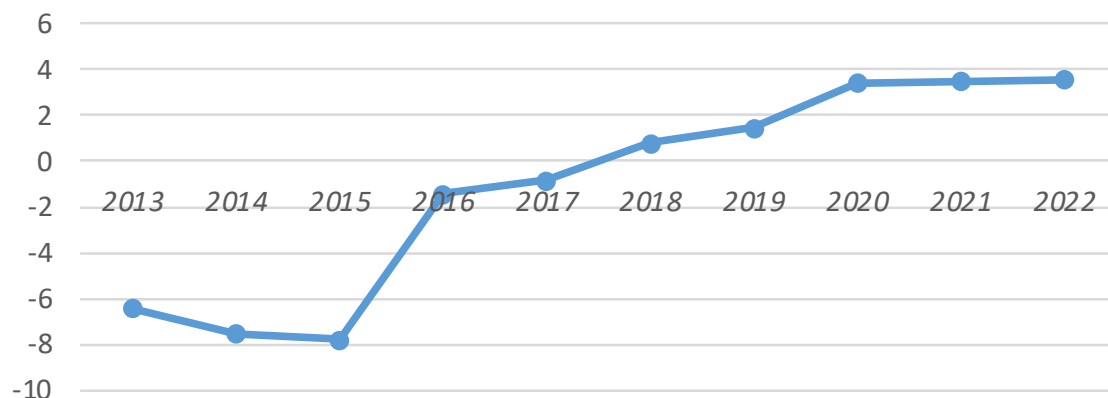
After the collapse of national production in 2013 (a 36.7 per cent²⁷ drop in GDP) and nearly zero growth in 2014, economic activity resumed with an average annual growth rate of over four per cent between 2016 and 2018 in real terms, largely driven by the primary sector, particularly forestry. However, this growth level, mostly attributed to a catch-up effect, did not allow for a quick return to the pre-

gap of approximately 18.8 percentage points to be bridged in order to return to the 2012 level.



With 15 million hectares of arable land, agriculture is practiced throughout the country. Subsistence crops (cassava, peanuts, maize, rice, etc.) dominate and are used to supply the domestic market. Cash crops, intended for export, mainly include cotton and coffee. Once very dynamic and among the main exports, these have significantly declined, with estimated productions of 1,454 tons of coffee (2019-2020)²⁹ and 23,235 tons of cotton seed (2022).

Graph 4: GDP Growth of the Agricultural Sector (2013-2022)



Source: DGPEd, 2023.

As part of the RCPCA and with the support of development partners, institutional reforms have been initiated (such as the creation of the National Seed Office), and several programs or projects have been implemented, notably the National Pact for Agriculture and Food, the Agricultural Recovery and Agrobusiness Development Support Project in Central Africa (PRADAC), the Agricultural Value Chain Development Support Project in the Savannahs (PADECAS), and the Support Program for Promoting Entrepreneurship in Urban and Rural Areas (PAPEUR). However, the overall results remain mixed due to poor project management. As a result, the real growth of the agricultural subsector, which was negative until 2018, stagnated below four per cent from 2020 to 2022. Agriculture continues to be characterized by low levels of mechanization and transformation, and consequently, limited yields. While it provides around 75 per cent of the food products consumed in the country and employs 70 per cent of the active population, it is still unable to serve as a driver for sustained growth.

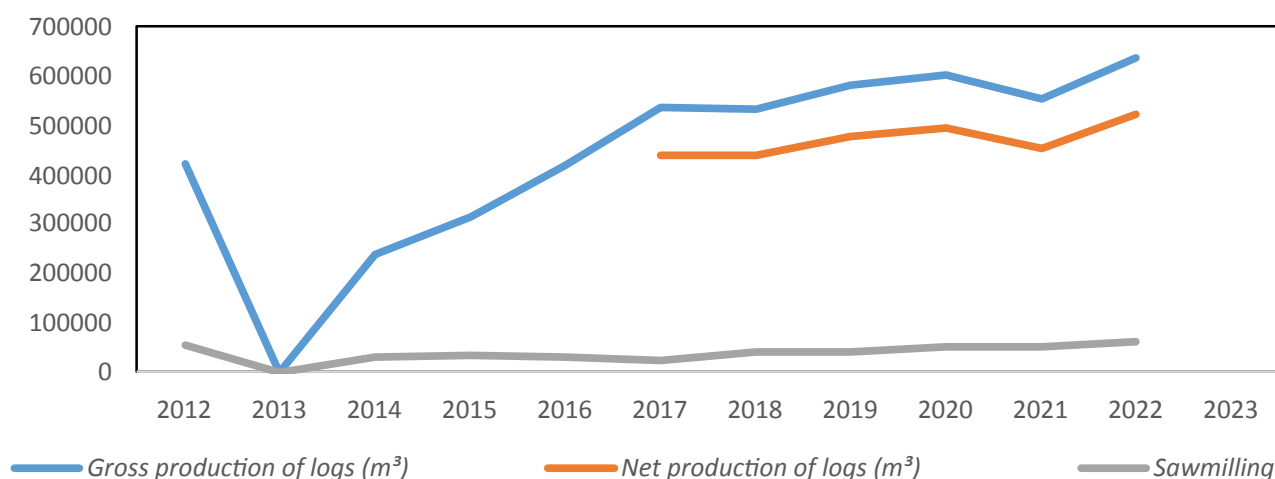
Livestock

After a significant rebound between 2016 and 2017, the growth of this subsector has steadily declined, from 3.4 per cent in 2018 to 0.24 per cent in 2022. This decline has been partly due to the worsening insecurity in livestock areas and, on the other hand, more structural factors such as low levels of support, limited development and transformation of livestock products, difficulties in transhumance, monopolization of supply sources, etc.

Timber Sector

The timber sector has shown good dynamics, with a rapid recovery in production levels compared to 2012. The rate of increase in the commercially marketable logs production rose from 8.5 per cent in 2019 to 9.7 per cent in 2022, and the volume of sawn timber and logs increased from 25,525 m³ in 2017 to 63,427 m³ in 2022, marking an increase of 148.5 per cent over five years. This dynamic has been particularly supported by the strengthening of the legal and institutional framework for governance, as well as the establishment of suitable structures and modern tools³⁰ following the signing of the Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA-FLEGT). The CAR has 13 forestry companies (as of 2022), and the sector's current weakness lies in the near absence of local timber processing. The country lags behind in applying community provisions requiring the processing of 60 per cent of logs before export.

Graph 5: Log and Sawmill Production (2012-2022)



Source: ICASEES/MEFCP 2023

Mining Sector

The extractive industry is dominated by gold and diamond mining. Gold exports have increased, rising from 31.3 per cent in 2018 to 79 per cent in 2022, boosted by the discovery of new deposits and the granting of new exploration permits. In contrast, diamond exports have grown at a slower pace, mainly due to the international diamond embargo imposed by the Kimberley Process, as well as the compliance with the monitoring and certification mechanisms for minerals promoted by the CIRGL initiatives³¹ and the OECD's Gold Supplement Implementation Programme.

Moreover, insecurity in some mining zones and the extent of fraud in mining areas have hindered the harmonious development of the extractive industry. This is compounded by the lack of national sovereignty over this strategic sector. The extraction of other mineral resources (such as rare earth elements) has not yet attracted significant attention from either the government or the private sector. Finally, the sector suffers from insufficient state investment in geological and mining research, which is necessary to understand the country's geological and mining potential and to negotiate mining contracts based on accurate and reliable information.

1.5.1.3. Secondary Sector

Situation Overview

This sector is based on a very underdeveloped industrial fabric compared to some neighbouring countries. Some industries developed in the 1970s have disappeared. There remains local production of beer and aluminium processing. The sector also includes several companies in the construction and public works (BTP) sector, as well as some public services related to drinking water, electricity production, and landline and mobile telecommunications.

1.5.1.4 Tertiary Sector

Situation Overview

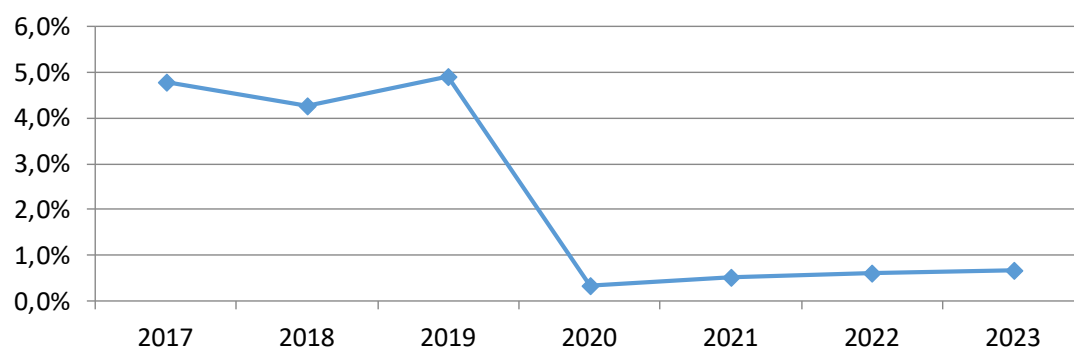
The tertiary sector is mainly based on trade, transport, communications, public administration, and other market and non-market services. It has become the main contributor to the country's GDP growth, surpassing the primary sector, following the severe crisis of 2013, driven by an average annual growth rate of three per cent between 2016 and 2023. Growth in the sector was boosted in the aftermath of the 2013 crisis with sustained rates (6.5 per cent in 2014 and 7.7 per cent in 2015 compared to 3.8 per cent in 2012), primarily fuelled by trade, transport, communications, and public administration. The sector's growth then stabilized at around four to five per cent per year before dropping to 0.3 per cent in

³¹ Certification Mechanism for Minerals of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region

2020 and remaining at a very low level with a peak of 0.7 per cent in 2023. The stagnation of tertiary sector growth since 2020 is largely attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic, which had negative effects on trade, transport, communications, and the reduction of market services. The limited level of investment,

particularly related to reduced modernization efforts in public administration, has prevented the tertiary sector from being revitalized. Nevertheless, it has remained the engine of the country's economic growth since 2014, ahead of the primary sector.

Graph 6: Growth of the Tertiary Sector GDP from 2017 to 2023



Source: DGPED, 2023

1.5.1.5. Private Sector and Business Environment

Situation Overview

The Central African private sector plays a crucial role in supporting economic recovery and national development and, by extension, contributing to stabilization and peace. While it is prepared to assume this role, it requires a supportive state—rather than one that, at times, appears to impose constraints.

This sector, though relatively small (with approximately 286 enterprises in 2022), has been the focus of numerous reforms by the authorities aimed at increasing its contribution to economic growth. These reforms include: (i) the adoption of the Commercial Code (2017); (ii) the revision of the Investment Charter (2018); (iii) the adoption of the SME Code (2020); (iv) the reduction of minimum capital requirements for business creation; (v) the adoption of the Public-Private Partnership Law (2019); and (vi) the adoption of the Tax Procedure Code (2024). However, the implementation of several key reforms has been hindered by the absence of necessary regulatory texts.

Despite these efforts, the national private sector remains severely impacted by socio-political crises and flooding. It faces significant constraints, including: (i) persistent insecurity; (ii) weak infrastructure; (iii) an unattractive business environment; (iv) predatory behaviour by tax authorities; (v) extremely limited access to financing, often under prohibitive conditions; (vi) a commercial justice system frequently unfavourable to the private sector; (vii) a low level of human capital and/or a shortage of qualified labour; (viii) weak government support structures for the private sector; (ix) the predominance of the informal sector; (x) a lack of trust between the private and public sectors; (xi) limited development of the digital economy; (xii) inadequate preparedness for climate change impacts and poor disaster management; and (xiii) insufficient transparency in public financial management.

As for FDI, inflows have shown only a modest recovery, increasing from 0.3 per cent of GDP in 2017 to 1.2 per cent in 2019 and then declining slightly to one per cent of GDP in 2022, due to uncertainties surrounding security conditions and the business climate³². The Central African Republic ranked 184th out of 190 countries in the 2020 edition of the World Bank's Doing Business report. The key

Source: OCDE.

³² Source: OCDE.

challenge remains improving security conditions and the overall business climate.

An analysis of the dynamics of the Central African economy over the past five years indicates that

to 39 per cent between 2013 and 2023, while the shares of the primary and secondary sectors declined from 39 per cent to 35 per cent and from 23 per cent to 20 per cent, respectively, over the same periods³³. Despite these changes, the economic structure has remained dominated by the primary and tertiary sectors, which accounted for an average of 32 per cent and 39 per cent of GDP, respectively, over the 2003–2023 period (see Graph).

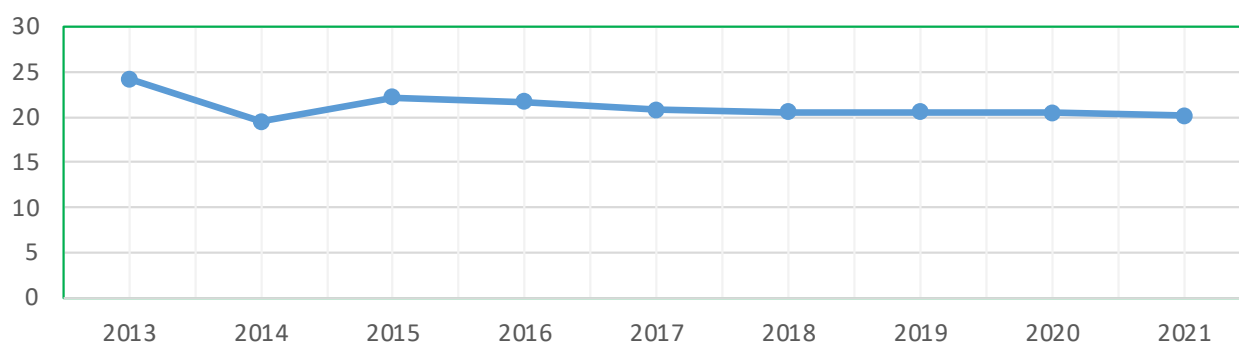
Rather than being the result of a policy aimed at the structural transformation of the economy, this shift in economic structure is largely attributable to multiple factors that have hindered the development of the agricultural sector. These include falling agricultural commodity prices, widespread insecurity, the mass displacement of populations, primarily rural communities, insufficient investment in productive infrastructure, and the total collapse of key cash crop industries, notably cotton and coffee. Additionally, the unregulated expansion of the informal sector in urban peripheries has further contributed to these structural changes.

Several factors have driven the growth of the services sector since the major crisis of 2013–2014.

These include the destruction and looting of formal enterprises, the expansion of the informal sector, the strong presence of international organizations (such as MINUSCA and humanitarian agencies) that are exempt from taxation, the rapid development of mobile telephony services, and the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 crisis and the war in Ukraine.

Conversely, and contrary to the desired trajectory for structural transformation aimed at fostering accelerated, sustainable, and resilient development, the industrial sector accounts for approximately 20 per cent of GDP, a share that has declined in recent years, as illustrated in the adjacent graph.

Graph 8: Industry's Share of GDP (2013–2021)



Source : World Development Indicators – WB, 2023

Key Critical Points

- Recurring political, security crises and their devastating, often long-lasting, effects on the country's development dynamics.
- Weak institutions and poor public governance.
- Low productivity in productive sectors.
- Insufficient basic and economic support infrastructure.
- Limited diversification and transformation of export products.
- Inadequate investment to initiate industrialization.
- Weak national and local entrepreneurship.
- Deterioration of the business climate, hindering the mobilization of investment and expertise needed to harness national potential.

1.5.3. Weakening of Public Finances Due to Insufficient Mobilization of Domestic Resources

Situation Overview

Public finances in the CAR are marked by low domestic resource mobilization, a low level of investment from domestic revenues, and a lack of budgetary transparency. Historically, CAR's budget has been heavily dependent on external financing due to low tax pressure—approximately eight per cent between 2016 and 2023, compared to a CEMAC sub-regional average of 17 per cent. For instance, in the 2022 Finance Law, out of an estimated budget revenue of 298 billion CFA francs, external resources accounted for 54 per cent (160 billion CFA francs), including 84 billion in grants.

An analysis of the causes of weak domestic resource mobilization reveals several contributing

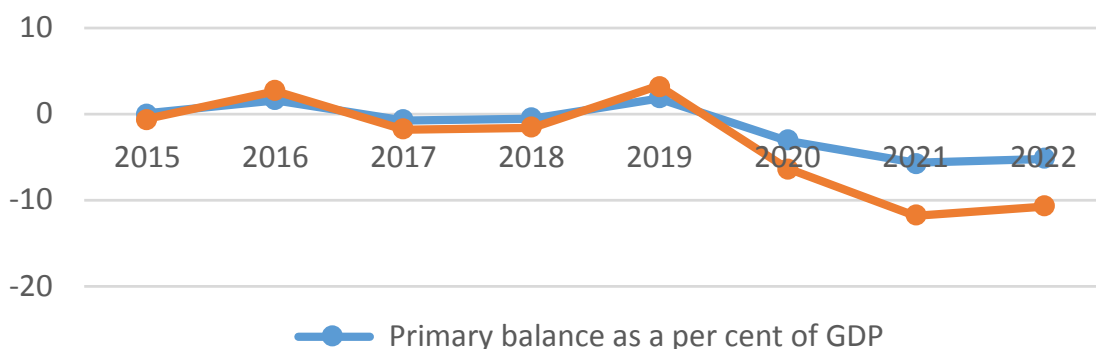
factors. Chief among them is the lack of a robust human resource management system, the failure of decentralized financial administration services in insecure areas, and the poor performance of the tax administration. Additionally, the absence of digitalized procedures for tax declaration and payment has facilitated corruption between taxpayers and tax officials, further hindering revenue collection.

To address this issue, the Ministry of Finance and Budget has, with the support of technical and financial partners, initiated the implementation of digital systems, including e-tax (digitalization of tax collection), e-VAT (digitalization of VAT collection), Sydonia World (digitalization of customs operations), and the digitalization of small-scale revenue collection. The expected outcomes of

these initiatives will help expand this method to all categories of revenue, including parafiscal revenues.

Other factors also contribute to weak domestic revenue mobilization. Political interference in public revenue collection processes has weakened the enforcement power of tax, customs, and treasury officials. Additionally, limited human capital, the absence of an internal control system within financial administrations, a lack of sanctions against public officials guilty of misconduct, and resistance to financial reforms in certain ministries, along with the failure to enforce existing regulations, have all exacerbated the issue. Finally, the concentration of tax collection and audits on a small number of formal enterprises has further weakened domestic revenue generation.

Graph 9: Trends in Primary and Overall Balances as a Percentage of GDP (2015–2022)

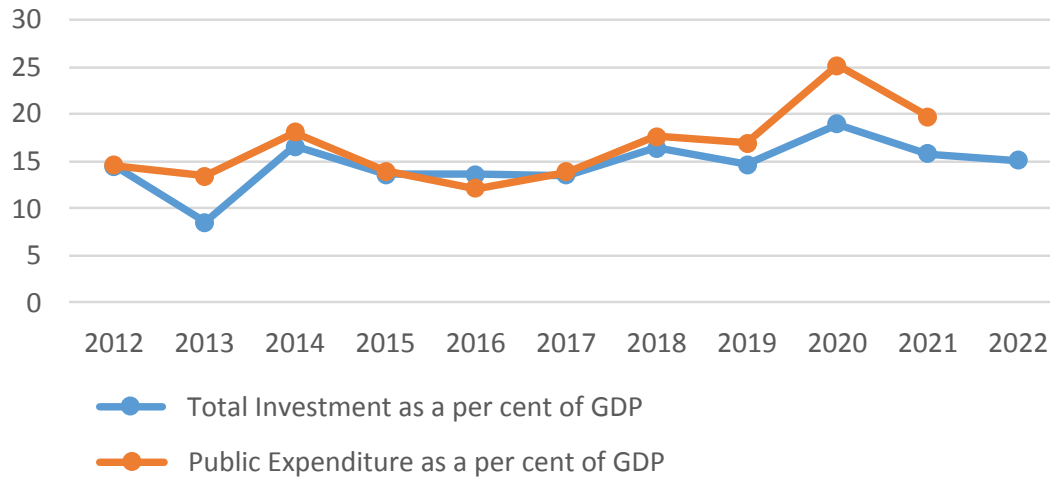


Source: Data from the Central African Administration and the IMF, 2023

The evolution of primary and overall balances as a percentage of GDP between 2015 and 2023 reveals structural deficits averaging 84 billion CFA francs over the same period. These deficits can be partly attributed to weak mechanisms for mobilizing domestic resources, failure to transfer collected revenues from certain ministries and agencies to the Treasury's single account, the lack of measures to recover tax arrears, and the effects of the international context, marked by the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine, including the oil crisis. Additionally, there has been a downward trend

in donor aid, particularly the suspension of budget support by some development partners.

Furthermore, investment levels remain extremely low (eight per cent of GDP on average between 2020 and 2022), compared to the growth in public spending, which stands at around 20 per cent of GDP. The functioning of the administration absorbs more than 80 per cent of budget revenues, exacerbating cash flow tensions and the country's heavy reliance on external support to maintain financial stability and meet the many needs of the population.

Graph 10: Trends in Investment and Public Expenditure as a Percentage of GDP

Source: Data from the Central African Administration and the IMF, 2023

Moreover, the country has embarked on a comprehensive public finance reform initiative focused on programming and budgeting, budget execution and oversight, accounting and treasury management, as well as internal and external auditing. Within this framework, sectoral department officials have been trained to implement program-based budgeting, and the Ministry of Finance and Budget plans to roll out the budgetary and accounting information system in about ten pilot ministries, thereby establishing the operational framework for the devolution of the authorizing function.

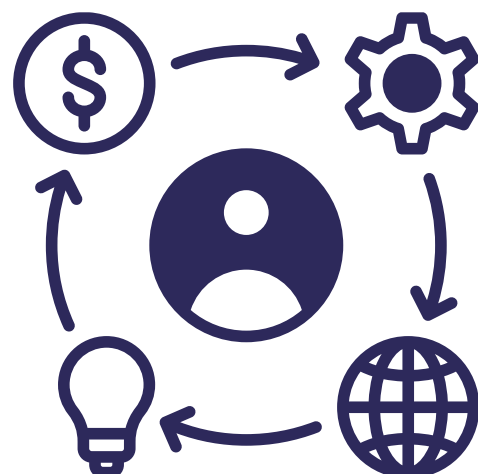
Alongside these reforms, which pursue the threefold objective of budgetary discipline, strategic resource allocation, and efficient service delivery, ensuring that public expenditure execution and government accounting comply with established procedures remains a major concern. In particular, the excessive use of exceptional procedures for expenditure payments continues to challenge the expenditure chain and budget execution, leading notably to the accumulation of outstanding payables. Another challenge is the heavy reliance on cash payments, despite the country's access to the BEAC Systac-Sigma system, which is currently limited to processing civil servant salaries via bank transfer, while cash payments remain the norm for other expenditures.

Regarding public procurement, the main issue is the widespread practice of awarding contracts through direct negotiation, which has resulted in a near-total absence of competitive bidding.

In terms of public accounting, the Ministry of Finance and Budget faces the challenge of reconstructing government accounts and upgrading the Sim Ba system to automate the production of state financial statements. To this end, the role of the Central Treasury Accounting Agency should be strengthened to ensure the preparation of management accounts, the general state account, and the annual budget settlement bill.

1.6. Environmental Sustainability and Resilience to Crises and Climate Change

The Central African Republic is a true biogeographic crossroads with vast natural resources. Since its independence, the country has based the social and economic well-being of its population on the characteristics of its savannah and forest ecosystems, integrating this heritage into a vast network of



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A comprehensive set of legal texts regulates interventions in each specific sector

Unfortunately, the existing frameworks have weaknesses and gaps that limit their ability to address environmental and climate challenges. The main identified shortcomings include:

i) The law governing territorial planning policy, which has never been implemented; ii) Land tenure regulations, which are outdated and inadequate, although new legal texts are currently being developed; iii) The Environmental Code, which still lacks clear standards for recognizing, mitigating, managing, and compensating environmental impacts and does not include modern concepts such as agroecology, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, the right to a healthy environment, the circular economy, carbon credits, and others; iv) The Forest Code, which still has gaps regarding artisanal logging, as it can only be carried out under small-scale domestic permits renewable annually; v) The Agricultural Law, which has never existed and is currently being drafted; vi) The Mining Code, which does incorporate environmental protection measures, particularly Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), as well as the rehabilitation of sites degraded by mining activities.



Key Critical Points

- Fragmented and complex legal and institutional frameworks, leading to overlapping regulations, conflicting standards, and duplication of responsibilities.
- Weaknesses and inconsistencies in environmental laws and regulations, often resulting in poor or ineffective implementation.
- Lack of cooperation and coordination among stakeholders, leading to fragmented and inefficient environmental management efforts.
- Low stakeholder engagement in environmental and climate governance.
- Limited public and community participation in environmental decision-making.
- Weak integration of environmental and climate considerations into sectoral policies.
- Insufficient technical, financial, and institutional capacities.
- Lack of transparency and accountability in climate governance, with monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems still in their infancy.
- Absence of a robust monitoring and evaluation mechanism.
- Inefficiency in disaster management mechanisms.

1.6.2. Environmental Knowledge Management

Situation Overview

Environmental Data Collection and Management

CAR collects and manages environmental data through multiple institutional and technical mechanisms. The country employs a MRV system to track greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Additionally, sectoral databases for forest and agricultural resource management are in place, supported by information systems such as the Energy Information System (EIS).

Environmental Assessment and Risk Analysis

Despite ongoing efforts, CAR faces major challenges in environmental assessment and risk analysis. A lack of intersectoral coordination and limited financial resources hinder comprehensive assessments. In 2021, the country faced an average climate finance gap of \$136.59 million per year, underscoring the need for increased private sector investment. Additionally, recurrent flooding in Bangui causes an estimated seven million US dollars in economic damages annually.

Environmental Modelling and Forecasting

CAR has implemented climate models to predict environmental changes and set targets for reducing GHG emissions from 10,040 Gg-CO₂ in 2010 to 17,644 Gg-CO₂ by 2030. Efforts to enhance local capacity for GHG inventories are supported by internationally funded projects, including those led by the FAO and the AfDB.

Environmental Education and Awareness

Further efforts are needed to expand environmental awareness campaigns and improve public understanding of climate and environmental issues. Current training programs and educational initiatives remain insufficient to reach a broad audience, limiting their impact.

Green Technologies and Innovation

CAR is exploring innovative financing mechanisms, including green bonds, debt-for-nature swaps, and carbon markets, to support environmental projects. Between 2019 and 2020, CAR mobilized an average of \$100.69 million in climate finance, with only \$2.98 million coming from private sources – highlighting the need to attract more private sector investment in clean technologies.

Climate Change and Adaptation

The Central African Republic climate change and adaptation efforts include the development and revision of its NDC. The country has identified mitigation and adaptation measures requiring \$1.77 billion, with 74.74 percent allocated to mitigation actions and 25.25 percent for adaptation. Mobilizing resources to implement these measures remains a significant challenge, necessitating greater private sector participation.

Key Critical Points

- Lack of reliable and comprehensive environmental data, complicating decision-making and resource management.
- Difficulty in forecasting long-term environmental impacts of human activities, leading to uncertainty in environmental impact assessments.
- Absence of systematic knowledge transfer mechanisms.
- Limited capacity to develop accurate and reliable environmental models for strategic planning and adaptation.
- Insufficient public and policymaker awareness of environmental issues, hindering conservation and protection efforts.
- Heavy reliance on international financing.

1.6.3. Management of Production Systems

The Central African Republic has abundant natural resources with over 80 billion m³ of water available annually, supported by 160 billion m³ of precipitation on average, along with underutilized mineral resources such as gold and diamonds, which largely escape state control. However, the current production system remains poorly adapted to environmental challenges and shows low resilience to natural shocks.

1.6.3.1. Agriculture and Livestock

Situation Overview

Shifting agriculture and livestock systems practiced are unsustainable and contribute to forest and land degradation in agropastoral zones, exacerbating the country's vulnerability to climatic hazards. This constant exposure to climatic variations leads to significant declines in agricultural yields, resulting in worsened food insecurity.

Agricultural Production

Agricultural production is strongly influenced by structural challenges, including limited access to agricultural inputs, improved and resilient seeds, a lack of agricultural infrastructure, especially irrigation

infrastructure, and insufficient mechanization. The absence of irrigation infrastructure creates excessive dependence on rainfall, the patterns of which have become irregular. However, agricultural yields are generally low, with farming practices still largely traditional. Efforts to introduce sustainable agricultural techniques, such as agroforestry and agroecology, although initiated, remain limited.

Desertification and Land Degradation

These are mainly caused by the conversion of forestlands into agricultural land, the absence of sustainable land management, and shifting agriculture; concerning and alarming situations that negatively affect agricultural yields. According to the national report from the UNCCD for the CAR (2022), the area of degraded land increased from 9,393 km² to 32,458 km², representing an increase of 28.9 per cent affecting 5.85 per cent of the population.

Drought

It represents another threat to agriculture, water security, and food security. According to the UNCCD report (2022), drought affects 4.95 million hectares, representing 9.23 per cent of the population. The World Bank's 2021 climate risk profile highlights the combined effects of ecosystem degradation on water resources. The World Bank's National Climate and Development Report from June 2024 indicates that sustainable land management (SLM), effective water resource management, and reforestation efforts are essential to addressing the environmental challenges of the CAR.

Drought affects

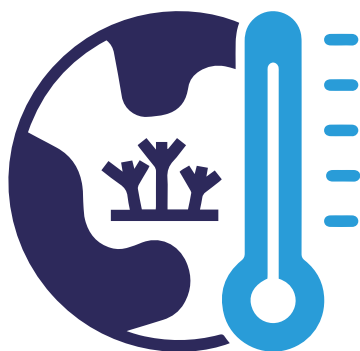
4.95

million hectares,

representing

9.23%

of the population



Commitments of the CAR

The integration of climate change adaptation into the agriculture sector is contained in its REED+ program, its NDCs, and its initial National Adaptation Plan.

Livestock and Transhumance

The livestock sector is characterized by extensive farming practices with low productivity, largely due to limited access to veterinary services and adequate

infrastructure. The cattle herd was estimated at about 3.2 million head in 2017, but this sector remains vulnerable to epidemics due to the lack of animal health services. Transhumance, which is a common practice, plays a crucial role in managing pastoral resources, but it is also a source of conflicts with farmers, exacerbated by the non-respect of transhumance corridors. Strengthening governance around transhumance and improving infrastructure are essential to improve livestock productivity and reduce conflicts.

Key Critical Points

- High deforestation and land degradation due to uncontrolled agricultural expansion, exacerbated by practices such as shifting agriculture, and failure to integrate sustainable farming practices.
- Severe soil erosion and progressive degradation of agricultural land resulting from the lack of soil conservation techniques, coupled with limited adoption of reforestation and sustainable land management practices.
- Low agricultural productivity perpetuated by a lack of mechanization and limited use of agricultural inputs and improved, resilient seeds, contrasting with the country's agricultural potential and rising food demand.
- High vulnerability of agricultural production systems to climatic hazards, worsened by insufficient adaptation to temperature variations and irregular rainfall, leading to growing food insecurity.
- Overgrazing and degradation of natural pastures due to a traditional livestock system mainly based on transhumance, without adequate strategies for sustainable pastoral resource management.
- Insufficient animal health infrastructure and services, exacerbating the livestock sector's vulnerability to diseases and limiting productivity.
- Recurrent tensions between farmers and herders due to conflicts over the use of natural resources, non-compliance with transhumance corridors, and the uncontrolled practice of bushfires.
- Insufficient animal feed during shortages, due to the absence of animal feed production programs and the weak integration of forage crops into agricultural systems.

1.6.3.2. Forests

Situation Overview

The Central African forest is under the influence of anthropogenic pressures and those linked to the climate and its hazards.

Deforestation and Forest Degradation

The Central African Republic has lost about 4,067 km² of forestland over the past 20 years, representing about four per cent of its total forest area. Deforestation is mainly attributed to shifting agriculture, artisanal logging, and mining, as well as the use of wood as the primary source of domestic energy. These unsustainable practices endanger not only the forest ecosystem but also biodiversity and the ecological services it provides.

Sustainable Forest Management

Forest management is still in its developmental stages, with 14 Forest Exploitation and Management Permits (PEA) already awarded in the south-western forest massif. Although these PEAs aim to regulate logging, sustainable management is not yet uniformly applied across the country. The lack of monitoring infrastructure and adapted technologies, such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS), complicates the monitoring and enforcement of forest management standards.

Forest Landscape Restoration

The Central African Republic has committed to restoring 1 million hectares of degraded land by 2030 as part of the “Bonn Challenge.” However, reforestation and forest landscape restoration efforts are hindered by several obstacles, including the lack of an effective monitoring strategy and the complexity of clarifying land tenure rights. Promoting agroforestry and developing forest plantations can play a crucial role in restoring degraded landscapes, while strengthening carbon sinks and improving forest ecosystem resilience.

Biodiversity Conservation and Protected Areas

Approximately 11 per cent of the national territory of the CAR is covered by protected areas, but these areas continue to experience significant anthropogenic pressures, threatening the country's rich biodiversity. Forest ecosystems, in particular,

are vulnerable to unsustainable exploitation, endangering the survival of many animal and plant species.

Forest Economy and Wood Exploitation

The forestry sector plays an important economic role, contributing significantly to national revenues. However, current logging activities are also responsible for a portion of GHG emissions due to the decomposition of sawmill waste and the unsustainable exploitation of forests.

Key Critical Points

- Intensified deforestation fuelled by unsustainable agricultural expansion and lack of land management mechanisms.
- Insufficient monitoring and enforcement of management plans.
- Slow progress in forest landscape restoration efforts due to institutional and land tenure obstacles.
- Decreased effectiveness of protected areas under pressure from illegal activities and lack of adequate management.
- Growing contribution of unsustainable logging to GHG emissions, exacerbated by a lack of management and valorisation of forest waste in the context of the circular economy.

1.6.3.3. Mining

Situation Overview

The Central African mining law recognizes three types of exploitation: artisanal, semi-mechanized, and semi-industrial.

Environmental Impacts of Mining

Mining activities in the Central African Republic, primarily focused on the artisanal extraction of gold and diamonds, contribute significantly to deforestation and ecosystem degradation. For example, between 2010 and 2020, more than 5,000 hectares of forests were destroyed by mining activities, resulting in the loss of biodiversity and contamination of soils and rivers by mercury used in gold extraction. These unsustainable

practices directly threaten natural habitats and the livelihoods of more than 1.5 million people living near mining sites. Additionally, several protected areas contain gold and diamond deposits. Artisanal miners frequently encroach on these areas, where the natural habitat is critical, and floral and faunal balance is particularly difficult to maintain. This is the case for the Dzanga-Sangha Dense Forest Special Reserve, which is crucial for maintaining sub-regional climate balance (Pennes et al., 2018).

Management of Abandoned Mining Sites

In the CAR, abandoned mining sites – representing about 30 per cent of exploited areas – are left without rehabilitation, creating major environmental and health risks. Pollution of soils and groundwater by chemicals used in extraction processes, such as cyanide and mercury, is particularly concerning. About 60 per cent of abandoned mining sites contain dangerous concentrations of these substances. However, it is worth noting that many abandoned sites have not been monitored by the mining administration in accordance with the mining companies' commitments to restore the sites once extraction has finished, with funds set aside for this purpose.

Contribution to Climate Change

The mining sector in the CAR is responsible for more than ten per cent of national greenhouse gas emissions, mainly due to energy-intensive mining and mineral transport processes. Mining activities contribute 1.2 million tons of CO₂ per year, exacerbating climate change effects.

Mining Governance Challenges

The mining sector in the CAR is hindered by poor governance, marked by endemic corruption, the delegation of national sovereignty to foreigners, and a lack of coordination among stakeholders. In 2020, only 40 per cent of mining royalties collected were reinvested in local development, while violations of environmental regulations remain frequent.

Key Critical Points

- Accelerated deforestation and ecosystem degradation fuelled by intensive and uncontrolled mining.
- Growing water pollution and destruction of waterways caused by the use of destructive mining techniques.
- Increased environmental and health risks linked to the abandonment of many mining sites without rehabilitation.
- Disproportionate contribution of mining activities to greenhouse gas emissions, exacerbated by inefficient energy use.
- Weak mining sector governance.

1.6.3.4. Energy

Situation Overview

Dominance of Wood Energy and Deforestation Wood Energy Demand

The demand for wood energy is characterized by the dominance of the domestic energy sector, which accounts for 98 per cent of the consumed wood energy. Less than two per cent of wood energy is used in the artisanal and industrial production sectors through small wood-fired boilers. In Bangui, 57 per cent of households use wood and 41 per cent use charcoal as their main cooking fuel, with gas being practically unused. The supply chains for firewood and charcoal have an increasingly strong environmental impact on the forest resources around Bangui, with sources becoming farther away, leading to more transportation and a gradual expansion of supply areas. With urbanization and population growth, the sustainable supply of firewood to cities has become a major issue in the CAR and in all Central African countries. The excessive cutting of firewood contributes to environmental degradation, forest vulnerability, and climate change in the city of Bangui.

Untapped Potential of Renewable Energy

The CAR has an estimated hydroelectric potential of 2000 MW distributed across several sites, but only a small portion, about 18 MW, is currently exploited, representing less than one per cent of the total potential. In parallel, solar energy, which could significantly improve energy access in rural areas, remains underexploited, accounting for less than five per cent of total energy installations in 2020.

Impact of the Energy Sector on GHG Emissions

Despite a weakly developed energy sector, the CAR contributes to greenhouse gas emissions, primarily because of the use of diesel generators. In 2016, electricity production from thermal sources accounted for 70 per cent of CO₂ emissions in the energy sector. These emissions are estimated at 1.2 million tons of CO₂ per year.

Key Critical Points

- Growing pressure on forest resources due to increased demand for primarily domestic wood energy.
- Vast untapped hydroelectric and solar potential.
- Increase in greenhouse gas emissions fuelled by reliance on diesel generators for energy production.

1.6.4. Gender and Environment

Situation Overview

To face climate shocks and strengthen the CAR's adaptation capacity, the Government launched the process of developing its national adaptation plan in 2019, followed by the development of a preliminary national adaptation plan in 2022. In the meantime, the climate plan, also known as the revised NDC in 2021, integrated gender into mitigation policies. In 2023, the national strategy on "gender and climate change" was developed.

Women's Vulnerability to Climate Change

Women, who represent 70 per cent of those living on less than one dollar per day, are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Around 85 per cent of rural women directly depend on agriculture for their livelihood, making them especially sensitive to climate variations and land degradation. More frequent droughts and soil erosion reduce the availability of essential natural resources such as water and firewood, increasing the time women spend collecting these resources. For example, in some rural areas, women must walk up to five kilometres to access even non-potable water, a figure that has increased by 25 per cent over the past decade due to environmental degradation.

Role of Women in Sustainable Natural Resource Management

Central African women play a key role in the management of natural resources, particularly in water collection, agricultural land management, and the use of forests for firewood. In the CAR, women represent more than 60 per cent of the agricultural workforce and are responsible for the production of 80 per cent of food. However, their contribution is often invisible in decision-making processes regarding the management of these resources. This exclusion not only limits the effectiveness of sustainable management strategies but also prevents the implementation of solutions adapted to the real needs of communities.

Gender Inclusion in Sustainable Development Policies

Despite progress in raising awareness about gender equality, the effective integration of gender into sustainable development policies remains insufficient. Currently, less than 20 per cent of environmental projects integrate a gender perspective. Climate change mitigation and environmental management strategies often fail to consider the specific roles and challenges that women face.

Key Critical Points

- Unfavourable environment for facilitating women, girls, and vulnerable groups' access to clean fuels, circular economy solutions, natural resources, and the benefits related to their conservation.
- Low involvement of women, girls, and specific groups in designing, implementing, and monitoring environmental protection initiatives.
- Lack of promotion of the skills of women, girls, and specific groups, as well as the recognition of their work.
- High dependence of women and indigenous peoples' livelihoods on forests.
- High vulnerability of rural women to climate impacts, exacerbated by dependence on agriculture and the distance to collect natural resources.
- Underrepresentation of women in decision-making processes regarding natural resource management.
- Insufficient integration of the gender dimension in sustainable development policies, with only 20 per cent of environmental projects considering the gender perspective

1.6.5. Housing and Living Conditions of the Population

Situation Overview

Urban Infrastructure Degradation and Housing, and Urban Governance

Urban infrastructures are in critical condition, with over 60 per cent of roads in urban areas classified as being in poor condition according to 2022 estimates. Rapid urbanization without adequate planning has led to anarchic construction on flood-prone areas like riverbeds and hill slopes, significantly increasing exposure to climate risks and natural disasters. More than 80 per cent of households live in precarious and non-durable housing, exacerbating the population's vulnerability to climate hazards. In 2021, more than

50,000 people were affected by floods, a situation that could worsen without the rapid adoption of resilient construction standards to climate change and increased community awareness of sustainable construction practices. The lack of management and planning tools has weakened urban governance, resulting in poor land allocation and a lack of basic infrastructures such as water, sanitation, and electricity.

Inequalities in Access to Essential Services and Climate Resilience

Unequal access to essential services in the CAR worsens the vulnerabilities of the population to climate change. In 2022, only 37 per cent of the population had access to drinking water, while sanitation systems covered barely 14 per cent of the population. These deficiencies are worsened by the degradation of water sources due to deforestation and soil erosion, as well as by unplanned urbanization that reduces the coverage of green spaces and overexploits local biodiversity. Furthermore, access to electricity is limited to only eight per cent of the population, hindering the adoption of clean and climate-resilient technologies, such as solar pumping systems.

Waste Management and Environmental Degradation

Waste management is a major challenge, with only six per cent of urban waste being collected and treated properly. The proliferation of informal dumpsites and the increase in uncollected waste exacerbate environmental problems, particularly air and water pollution. These waste accumulations, especially in large cities like Bangui, Bambari, Bouar, and Berbérati, clog drainage systems and increase the risk of flooding during heavy rains, which are becoming more frequent due to climate change. Additionally, the conversion of agricultural land into urbanized zones and the depletion of water resources, caused by excessive consumption of groundwater, reduce the capacity of natural ecosystems to meet the population's needs.

Key Critical Points

- Strong pressure on urban infrastructure due to rapid and unplanned urbanization.
- Increasing demand for essential services, such as drinking water, sanitation, and electricity, fuelled by a growing population.
- Growing pressure on urban waste management due to increased waste generation by the population.
- Increased air pollution leading to diseases caused by open-air burning of solid waste and its decay.

Vulnerability of the Population to Waterborne Diseases

In the Central African Republic, poor water resource management, combined with extreme weather conditions, exposes a large portion of the population to an increased risk of waterborne diseases such as dysentery and cholera. Frequent floods and contamination of water sources, worsened by climate change, exacerbate this situation. In 2021, a cholera outbreak affected over 2,000 people, with a fatality rate of four per cent. The presence of endemic outbreaks of diseases such as cholera and typhoid, which may be aggravated by changing climatic conditions, underscores the need to develop resilient infrastructures and improve access to clean water for the population.

1.6.6. Public Health

Situation Overview

Impacts of Climate Change on Health

In the Central African Republic, climate change exacerbates public health risks, particularly by increasing the prevalence of climate-sensitive diseases such as malaria, diarrheal diseases, schistosomiasis, typhoid, and cholera. According to available data, malaria accounted for approximately 40 per cent of medical consultations in 2020, while diarrheal diseases were responsible for 20 per cent of deaths among children under five. Climate change, by increasing temperatures and altering precipitation patterns, creates favourable conditions for the spread of these diseases. Furthermore, air quality degradation causes around 4,711 premature deaths annually, over 1,645 of which are among children under five. These figures highlight the urgency of integrating air pollution control and improving household energy practices into public health strategies. Moreover, heat waves and natural disasters, exacerbated by climate change, pose additional challenges for public health, notably by increasing the risks of severe diseases linked to these phenomena.

Key Critical Points

- High pressure on the health system due to the rise in climate-sensitive diseases;
- Increased risks related to waterborne diseases, amplified by climatic conditions;
- Insufficient research and knowledge regarding the vulnerability of the health sector to climate change;
- Lack of integration of climate-related diseases in planning.

1.6.7. Integrated Water Resources Management

Situation Overview

Sustainable Water Resource Management

The Central African Republic has significant water resources, estimated at around 47 billion cubic meters per year. However, only four per cent of these resources are currently utilized for economic or social purposes. This low utilization rate reveals major challenges related to water resource management, such as the lack of solid institutional and legal frameworks.

Impacts of Climate Change on Water Resources

Climate change has a significant impact on the availability and quality of water resources in the Central African Republic. Since the 1980s, the country has experienced a dry phase, which has reduced the capacity for water resource renewal, particularly the volume of the Oubangui River. This situation underscores the urgency of investing in resilient and sustainable infrastructures to improve water access and sanitation, especially in the face of climatic challenges. Climate projections indicate a temperature increase of 1.5 to 2°C by 2050, as well as increased precipitation variability, which could reduce water availability by ten per cent in some regions. These climatic changes exacerbate existing challenges, such as the increased frequency of droughts and floods, making water resource management even more complex. The review of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) shows that, although efforts have been made to integrate the impacts of climate change, much remains to be done.



1.6.8. Environmental Action Financing

Situation Overview

Mobilization of Financial Resources

The insufficient financial resources to support environmental protection and combat climate change constitute a major challenge for the Central African Republic. The country faces significant difficulties in accessing financing mechanisms for various international conventions. Furthermore, there is an absence of budgetary allocations within the state budget dedicated to climate change effects. This gap is also reflected in the budget allocated to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, which has decreased over the years, from USD 1,022,497 in 2021 to USD 821,164 in 2024. Moreover, financial resource mobilization for climate action mainly relies on public funds, with an average of USD 100.69 million mobilized between 2019 and 2020, of which 97.04 per cent came from public sources. The contribution of the private sector remains low, accounting for 2.96 per cent. While national operational funds, such as the forest development fund and the mining development fund, support certain sectoral policies, the initiative of the national climate fund, launched in 2022 with UNDP support, led to the creation of the said fund (FONACAR)³⁵. This heavy dependence on public funds, combined with delays in operationalizing new funds, highlights the urgency of involving the private sector more and maximizing access to international financial mechanisms to diversify and strengthen financing sources.

Key Critical Points

- Weak water resource management despite significant water potential;
- Increasing impacts of anthropogenic activities on the availability and quality of water resources;
- Insufficient integration of climate externalities into the national IWRM system in the face of increased climatic variability and extreme events

³⁵ Decree No. 24-240 of September 20, 2024, Establishing a National Fund for Combating Climate Change in the Central African Republic.

Financing Deficit

The climate financing deficit is concerning, with an estimated need of USD 136.59 million per year to achieve national objectives. In 2024, the CAR mobilized only USD 66.26 million, of which USD 31.97 million is currently being executed, illustrating a persistent deficit that limits the effective implementation of climate actions. To fill this gap, it is imperative to multiply the private sector's contribution compared to its current level, which requires developing public-private partnerships and strengthening institutional capacities to attract more private investments in environmental projects.

Targeted Financing

Climate financing in the Central African Republic is mainly directed toward adaptation actions, accounting for approximately 56 per cent of the mobilized funds, while mitigation actions receive 37 per cent, and loss and damage account for eight per cent. Implementing the revised NDC requires a total budget of USD 1.764 billion. This financing distribution shows a priority given to adaptation efforts, although the need to diversify financing for other critical sectors, such as water management and biodiversity, remains essential to address the global challenges of climate change.

Innovative Financing Instruments

Innovative financial instruments, such as green bonds and carbon markets, offer opportunities to increase climate financing in the Central African Republic, as in other countries. However, the country still needs to develop the necessary infrastructure to fully leverage these mechanisms. To this end, the MRV³⁶ unit in the CAR has been established to manage carbon credits. The adoption of these instruments could diversify financing sources, while attracting international investments, which is crucial for strengthening the country's resilience to climate challenges. CAR must capitalize on the international commitments made in the framework of environmental protection and climate change to maximize these innovative financings.

Natural Capital and Green Financing

The natural capital of the CAR, including both renewable and non-renewable resources, remains underutilized in the context of financing green growth. The increased production of gold and diamonds, despite security and governance challenges, illustrates the significant potential for generating additional revenue. Better valorisation of these resources could play a key role in financing environmental and climate projects while supporting sustainable economic growth. However, fully exploiting these resources requires enhanced governance and the integration of sustainability principles to ensure that green growth is genuinely beneficial to the country.

Key Critical Points

- High pressure on financial resources, driven by growing needs for funding for environmental protection and climate change mitigation;
- Increasing climate financing deficit, exacerbated by high needs to achieve national objectives, and a significant gap between the demand for investments in effective climate actions and the current ability to mobilize funds, particularly from the private sector;
- Limited financing directed toward adaptation actions;
- Missed opportunities in the use of innovative financial instruments;
- Underutilization of natural capital for green financing;
- Weakness in the mobilization of financial resources for environmental protection and climate change mitigation

³⁶ Decree No. 24 241 of September 20, 2024, Establishing a Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification Unit in the Central African Republic.

1.7. Challenges and Key Issues for the Development of the CAR

The efforts undertaken by the Central African Republic (CAR) in implementing the RCPCA, the 2030 Agenda, and its international and regional commitments on human rights—while ensuring that no one is left behind—face several challenges and key issues, including:

1.	Strengthening Security, Promoting Governance, and the Rule of Law
1.1.	Respect for human rights and the fight against impunity
1.2.	Implementation of the national decentralization policy, the ORSEC plan, and border management
1.3.	Security Sector Reform (SSR), DDRR, and implementation of the APPR/Luanda Roadmap
1.4.	Strengthening the operational capacities of institutions in line with the new constitution
1.5.	Expanding media coverage
1.6.	Streamlining human resource management and enhancing intra- and inter-ministerial coordination
1.7.	Transparent, effective, and efficient public financial management
2.	Human Capital Development and Access to Quality Basic Social Services
2.1.	Reducing extreme youth poverty
2.2.	Improving the availability and affordability of quality basic social and healthcare services
2.3.	Meeting the population's needs for drinking water and sanitation
2.4.	Strengthening institutional capacities in demographic data management
2.5.	Increasing equitable access to quality education and training at all levels
2.6.	Ownership and operationalization of gender, family protection, and child welfare strategies

2.7.	Establishing a robust and inclusive social protection system with predictable and sustainable funding
3.	Essential Infrastructure to Support the Economy
3.1.	Expanding and maintaining transport infrastructure, including resilience to climate change
3.2.	Strengthening capacities for electricity production, transmission, and distribution, as well as petroleum product storage infrastructure
3.3.	Supporting transition through the integration of new processes and tools
3.4.	Digitization and security of land titles
4.	Economic Growth and Productive Sectors
4.1.	Revitalizing productive sectors (agriculture, livestock, forestry, mining, handicrafts, etc.)
4.2.	Improving the business climate, promoting investment, and enhancing the financial system
4.3.	Industrialization and development of value chains (agroforestry, gold, diamonds, livestock, handicrafts, etc.)
4.4.	Trade development (including cross-border trade) and regional economic integration
4.5.	Promoting local entrepreneurship and developing the private sector
5.	Environment, Climate Change, and Sustainable Development
5.1.	Comprehensive and detailed knowledge of environmental potential across multiple resources for socio-economic development
5.2.	Promoting a gender-sensitive and socially inclusive approach to all climate actions in the CAR
5.3.	Conservation and sustainable management of natural resources for the well-being of the population

5.4.	Transitioning to production systems that integrate environmental considerations and the circular economy approach
5.5.	Strengthening the capacity to mobilize domestic and external resources for climate action financing



CHAPTER 2: Foundations, Guiding Principles, Vision, and Strategic Axes of the Central African Republic National Development Plan (NDP-CAR)

This chapter first presents the foundations of the Central African Republic National Development Plan (NDP-CAR) 2024-2028, the development issues, and then, in the second part, the guiding principles and approaches for the implementation of the Plan. The core of the chapter then elaborates on the vision and strategic axes of the Plan.

2.1. Foundations of the NDP-CAR 2024-2028

The NDP-CAR 2024-2028 is grounded in the strong aspirations of the Central African people to build a united, reconciled, and prosperous nation, as summarized in the political vision of the Head of State, reflected in the Government's general policy statement as well as in the recommendations of the Republican Dialogue of March 2022. These aspirations were confirmed by surveys conducted during the preparation of the Central African Republic (CAR) 2050 prospective vision. Among the expressed expectations, the following are particularly notable: respect for the values of the Republic and the promotion of citizen participation, vigorous and courageous reform of the justice sector, professionalism of the defense and security forces, promotion of excellence in the education and training system, revitalization of agriculture, and development of industry, energy, and roads, as well as environmental preservation.

Secondly, the NDP draws on the achievements of the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan (RCPA), particularly with regard to the themes of stabilization, restoration of state institutions, national reconciliation, protection of human rights, and revitalization of basic social services, in order to resolutely engage in the economic and social development of the country. Various components of the NDP thus continue the work of the RCPA, aiming to deepen or consolidate actions implemented since 2017.

2.2. Strategic Development Options within the NDP

2.2.1. The Development Issue

The development issue in the Central African Republic lies in the rational exploitation and development of its natural resources, particularly in the mining, forestry, agricultural, and sylvicultural sectors, for the benefit of the country. First, recurring armed conflicts and political instability have hindered investments and development efforts in these sectors. Insecurity makes agricultural practices, industrialization of the mining and forestry sectors difficult, discourages foreign investment, and compromises the country's structural transformation and the well-being of the population in all its dimensions.

Secondly, the lack of adequate infrastructure to support the economic development of growth-promoting sectors, such as roads, energy, irrigation networks, and storage facilities, hampers the effective utilization and transformation of agricultural, forestry, and mining products. The absence of proper infrastructure also limits access to markets and reduces the competitiveness of Central African products in the international market. Furthermore, the lack of modern technology for better production and transformation of agricultural, mining, and forestry products prevents the country from experiencing greater economic growth, thus keeping it trapped in the vicious circle of poverty. Additionally, the country's institutions responsible for regulating and supporting the economic and social sectors remain ineffective, and the issue of their efficiency is still a pressing concern. This leads to poor governance, corruption, and inefficiency in managing resources and investments, thus hindering the sustainable development of these economically promising sectors. Lastly, the development of human capital remains a major challenge for the country's economic and social development. Having quality human capital is undoubtedly a significant asset that can greatly contribute to productivity, economic

growth, sustainable management of natural resources, and environmental preservation. Similarly, the quality of justice, the development of the private sector, national entrepreneurship, financial inclusion, and optimal and transparent management of public finances remain major development issues for the country.

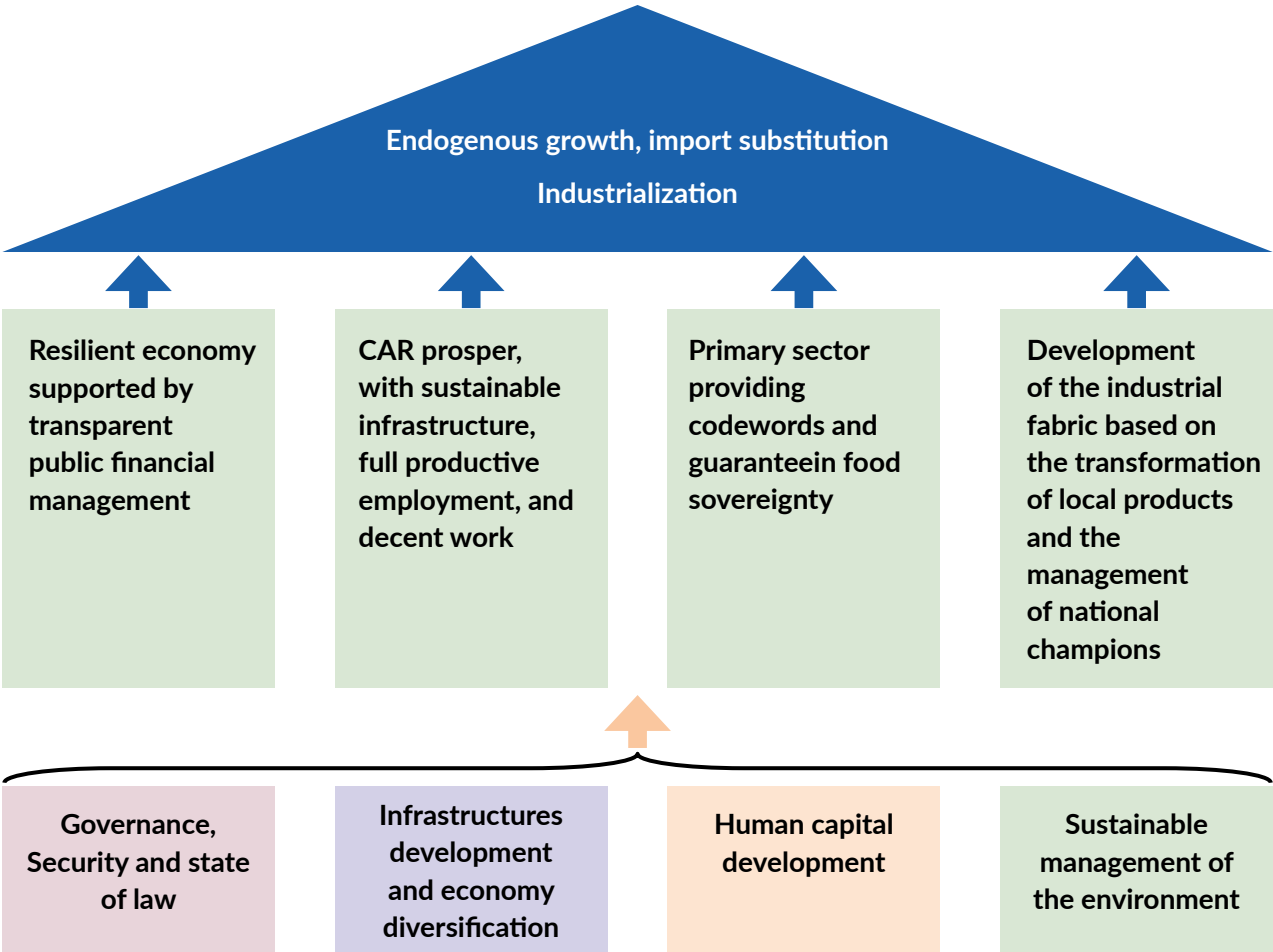
2.2.2. The Development Trajectory

Built upon the aspirations of the population and the achievements of the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan (RCPCA), the NDP 2024-2028 aims for a transition from recovery to sustainable and inclusive development. It defines a development

trajectory over a horizon of five years and beyond, which, through the interrelationship between various sectors, seeks to lay the foundations for endogenous economic growth based on (i) a primary sector that guarantees food sovereignty, (ii) the development of an industrial fabric based on the transformation of local products, (iii) full productive employment with the development of quality human capital at its core, (iv) decent work and poverty reduction, (v) the development of the private sector, and (vi) a resilient economy supported by transparent and modern public financial management.

The strategy highlights the interrelationship between the following major sectors:

Figure 1: Development trajectory of Central African Republic



2.2.2.1. Resilient Economy Supported by Transparent and Modern Public Financial Management

As part of this endogenous economic model based on import substitution industrialization to gradually balance or even create a trade surplus,

priority sectors will include the primary sector, with a strong focus on the development of value chains in agricultural and livestock sectors, forestry (wood), and mining (gold and diamonds); the secondary sector, and the tertiary sector. In this regard, the development of road, energy, and

telecommunications infrastructures remains a prerequisite for the effective implementation of this model. Furthermore, the State must play a catalytic role through reforms and measures aimed at effectively realizing the development vision. Development partners and the private sector will be engaged to implement major programs and projects in key economic sectors through the mobilization of human, financial, and technological resources.

To develop an industrial fabric based on the transformation of local products, the following products will be prioritized not only to meet domestic demand but also for the sub-regional and regional markets: palm oil, leather, beef, poultry, spices, peppers, sesame, honey, shea, cassava, fish, rice, potatoes, onions, tobacco, coffee, cotton, cocoa, bananas, sweet potatoes, wood, gold, diamonds, bamboo, and rattan.

For the promotion of national champions, the Government should support and protect medium- to large-scale Central African economic and industrial operators by implementing a policy focused on national interest and its protection in order to ensure sustained, sustainable, and self-sustaining economic growth. To achieve this, it is essential to remove certain constraints related, among other things, to the business and investment climate as well as access to appropriate financing to establish sustainable industrial units. Financing for this process will require the mobilization of innovative funds, the creation of investment and industrial banks, guarantee funds for promoters, diaspora resources, tax reductions, and fees where possible, as well as the establishment of a fund to promote SMEs/SMIs.

Furthermore, endogenous development mechanisms will be initiated with the establishment of regional economic hubs linked to the transformation products mentioned above, taking into account the comparative advantages of each region, which are themselves connected to major production basins to boost economic growth. Regions No. 4 (Bambari), No. 2 (Berbérati and Bouar), No. 6 (Bangassou), No. 1 (Boali and Mongoumba), No. 5 (Ndélé), No. 3 (Bossangoa and Paoua), and No. 7 (Bangui) are identified as catalysts for economic development. In this regard, the Government will rely on a strong private sector, which it also plans to support through strengthening the capacity of businesses, developing value chains for mining, forestry, and agricultural products, and developing support infrastructures,



particularly focusing on electricity, the road network, and digital technologies.

Following this logic, the authorities will effectively adopt a policy based on national preference, often requested during inter-Central African forums, by reserving a portion of public procurement for Central African entrepreneurs and producers, developing mechanisms for local product transformation to ensure better export competitiveness.

For the informal sector, a broad program of information, awareness, and training will be implemented to facilitate formalization with procedures for declaring and paying taxes, duties, and levies, as well as providing support for administrative processes. An arrangement for setting up sites for activities will also be proposed.

Regarding the modernization of public financial management, the aim will be to strengthen transparency mechanisms for public financial management, improve domestic resource mobilization (tax and non-tax revenue, climate financing), and evolve toward optimal management of public spending and debt. With regard to fiscal policy, the goal is to make it innovative, effective, efficient, and transparent through key measures aimed at: establishing trust between Central African taxpayers, the Government, and the Tax Administration; evaluating the tax system in order to take appropriate measures in supporting businesses and other stakeholders; fighting against tax fraud and evasion; and fully digitizing tax procedures.

2.2.2.2. Prosperous CAR with Sustainable Infrastructure, Full Productive Employment, and Decent Work

In response to the challenges related to the development of productive sectors and the industrial fabric, road and energy infrastructures will be an unconditional prerequisite for the profound transformation of the Central African economy. Furthermore, in light of the main expected transformations in the labor market, the Labor Code must be able to meet the competitiveness requirements of businesses and the business environment. Measures will be taken to monitor, evaluate, and restructure (reforms) the labor and employment sectors, establish a social and solidarity economy, develop microfinance, and promote social equity.

In the area of labor and employment, the goal is to implement an ambitious program to support young people to facilitate their professional integration, along with a fund to promote and encourage entrepreneurial initiatives.

For social equity, the focus will be on developing contributory and non-contributory social safety nets through programs and projects that will accelerate and improve the quality of social coverage, address the high cost of living, and promote better targeting of subsidies for basic necessities and petroleum products.

2.2.2.3. Primary Sector as a Provider of Foreign Exchange and Guaranteeing Food Sovereignty

To ensure food security and generate sufficient foreign exchange, the development of the primary sector through agriculture, livestock, and fishing is essential. Regarding agriculture, the orientations will focus on modernizing technical, organizational, and managerial factors. At the same time, the scientific and institutional capacities of research structures will be strengthened to achieve agricultural and livestock production that meets the needs of the population.

The levers include (i) adopting an agricultural model structured around small and medium-sized modernized family farms; (ii) carrying out a land reform based on securing the land rights of family farms; (iii) establishing producer cooperatives with shared technical platforms; (iv) mastering

water resources to allow year-round agricultural production.

For livestock, the chosen option is to (i) implement a national program for the development of the livestock value chain, poultry, and modernization of infrastructure (slaughtering, storage, and processing equipment); (ii) implement a consensual land management plan for livestock grazing areas, particularly in silvopastoral zones; (iii) conduct regular national livestock censuses and precise national identification to better direct resources and interventions from the state in this sector; (iv) intensify joint preventive actions to fight cattle theft; (v) support the development of fisheries, poultry, meat, cheese, milk, and promote the consumption of national animal products and export to neighboring countries.

2.2.2.4. Development of the Industrial Fabric Based on the Transformation of Local Products and Promotion of National Champions

The objective is to restructure the industrial fabric to boost the economy and implement a policy and/or strategy and an Industrialization Plan as a growth catalyst. In the mining sub-sector, seen as a significant lever for socio-economic development, mineral substances will be developed and exploited. Thus, industrial ecosystems intended to create a new dynamic of development will be established, along with suitable support tools. For product transformation, a territorial approach will be adopted, strengthening agro-poles and setting up incubators or platforms in each region to serve as receptacles for production.

2.3. Guiding Principles and Implementation Approaches of the NDP-CAR

2.3.1. Guiding Principles National Leadership

The NDP-CAR is led by the Government and implemented in close consultation with all the country's stakeholders. To this end, the Government intends to engage in an increased mobilization of domestic resources to strengthen the budgetary space necessary for financing the country's development. At the same time, an active diplomacy will be implemented to secure substantial support

from the international community; the Government aims to strengthen mechanisms for mobilizing and utilizing external financing and deepen collaboration frameworks with Technical and Financial Partners (PTFs). Additionally, the Government will work to create a favorable environment to attract both national and foreign private investments and strengthen community participation in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of programs and projects on the ground.

Accountability

The NDP-CAR is an ambitious project requiring the involvement and accountability of a variety of state and non-state actors, including the Government, republican institutions, local authorities, civil society, the private sector, and development partners. This accountability implies an obligation to report on the progress of the process, actions, programs, and budgets implemented at each stage. At all levels—central, sectoral, and local—stakeholders must achieve the expected results. Governance mechanisms will ensure transparency in resource mobilization and management, as well as progress made. All actors involved will also be accountable for their contributions, including resource mobilization, program execution, and intervention oversight. The production of periodic reports and the facilitation of consultation frameworks will be essential to materialize this accountability principle. The NDP's steering mechanisms will address observed underperformance. Finally, the Government's leadership will translate into effective coordination of implementation, with regular dialogues on progress.

Inclusivity

This principle is crucial for the success of the NDP, whose goal is to ensure that the benefits of development reach all without distinction, particularly the grassroots population. The Government commits to ensuring equal rights, opportunities, and responsibilities by integrating social inclusion, gender equality, and the reduction of geographical disparities in the implementation of the NDP. Special attention will be given to women, youth, and specific groups, with social protection programs and assistance for the poorest and most vulnerable to leave no one behind. The Government places people at the center of development, both as actors and beneficiaries, emphasizing the

strengthening of the capacities of the population, especially the most vulnerable, to enable them to contribute to production, reduce their vulnerability, and improve their income. This principle aims to accelerate the empowerment of women and youth by improving their living conditions.

Partnership and Mutual Accountability

The success of the NDP will depend on the development of strong partnerships and shared responsibility in the implementation of key projects and programs. The Government is committed to creating favorable conditions for a strategic partnership where each actor will fully play their role. This will be achieved through the establishment of a permanent operational framework for dialogue and consultation, involving all stakeholders for mutual commitment to the NDP. At the national level, this partnership will include the public sector, private sector, civil society organizations, and grassroots communities. Internationally, it will aim to strengthen cooperation with technical and financial partners, sub-regional, regional, and international organizations, as well as South-South cooperation and with BRICS+. This partnership will focus on innovative and sustainable solutions.

2.3.2. Implementation Approaches

Results-Based Management (RBM)

To optimize outcomes on the ground, the NDP adopts a results-based management approach, focused on setting clear development goals and regularly verifying performance. This approach relies on a rigorous results framework, with clearly defined measurement indicators and an effective monitoring and evaluation system. It also involves a clear distribution of responsibilities and an obligation to account at all levels. To develop a performance culture, all stakeholders must focus on achieving the targeted results. The introduction of program-based budgets starting in January 2025, in line with CEMAC directives, will facilitate adequate and predictable financing for the NDP's major priorities.

Sustainability

Sustainability is essential for achieving the objectives of the NDP-CAR. Integrating environmental and climate-related issues, considering human capital and governance, incorporating resilience into

infrastructure construction, and aligning with the SDGs will create long-term value for the well-being of the population. The plan includes operational actions executed according to sustainable development principles aimed at mitigating risks and creating opportunities for innovation, growth, attractiveness, and competitiveness. The involvement of various actors at each stage of the process will strengthen ownership and understanding of the plan.

Intersectoral Approach

Based on synergy and coherence among the interventions of different departments, this approach is essential for the success of the NDP 2024-2028. It aims to create links between priority actions to improve their effectiveness, with the common goal of enhancing the well-being of the Central African population. The establishment of technical coordination and monitoring committees for each strategic axis of the NDP is crucial to ensure this coherence and maximize the impact of sectoral interventions.

Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDP)

Recurring humanitarian crises in CAR make it necessary to implement the HDP nexus approach, which ensures synergy between humanitarian actors, development actors, and peacebuilding actors to better address the structural causes of crises. This approach requires prior promotion of a common and harmonized understanding of the approach and its components within the context of CAR. Thus, the HDP Nexus approach relies on three pillars: the humanitarian pillar, focused on the 2024 humanitarian response plan; the development pillar, centered on the national development plan 2024-2028; and the peace pillar, focused on the National Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Plan (PNDDR), the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (CVR), and other peacebuilding initiatives. The goal is to bring these three pillars together in an inclusive and participatory manner to establish a common understanding of needs, formulate collective outcomes, and determine priority intervention areas.

BOX 4: The Eight Elements of the HDP Nexus Approach

The eight (8) elements of the HDP Nexus approach are:

- (i) The joint analysis conducted by humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding actors serves as the basis for formulating (ii) collective outcomes (HDP), which are implemented in (iii) priority intervention areas. These areas host a large number of marginalized people (displaced persons, refugees, and host communities).
- (iv) Endogenous mechanisms for ownership and sustainability allow the government to take the lead on all initiatives to ensure their long-term viability.
- (v) The implementation of cross-border initiatives is also useful for addressing several externalities (refugees, transhumance, and porous borders).
- (vi) Coordination among the three pillars (humanitarian, development, peace) must be established to ensure the efficiency of activities under the HDP Nexus.
- (vii) Donor funding should be harmonized to guarantee the simultaneity of actions in the implementation of humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding activities to optimize the HDP Nexus.

Finally, (viii) monitoring of the approach will be conducted through the mechanisms of the NDP-CAR, using the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators. These eight elements must be implemented cumulatively to optimize the approach.

2.4. Vision of the National Development Plan and Breakdown into Strategic Axes

The vision of the CAR to which the NDP-CAR adheres is as follows: “A prosperous CAR, with quality human capital and resilient, sustainable infrastructure, based on a more inclusive rule of law and respectful of the law and principles of good governance.”

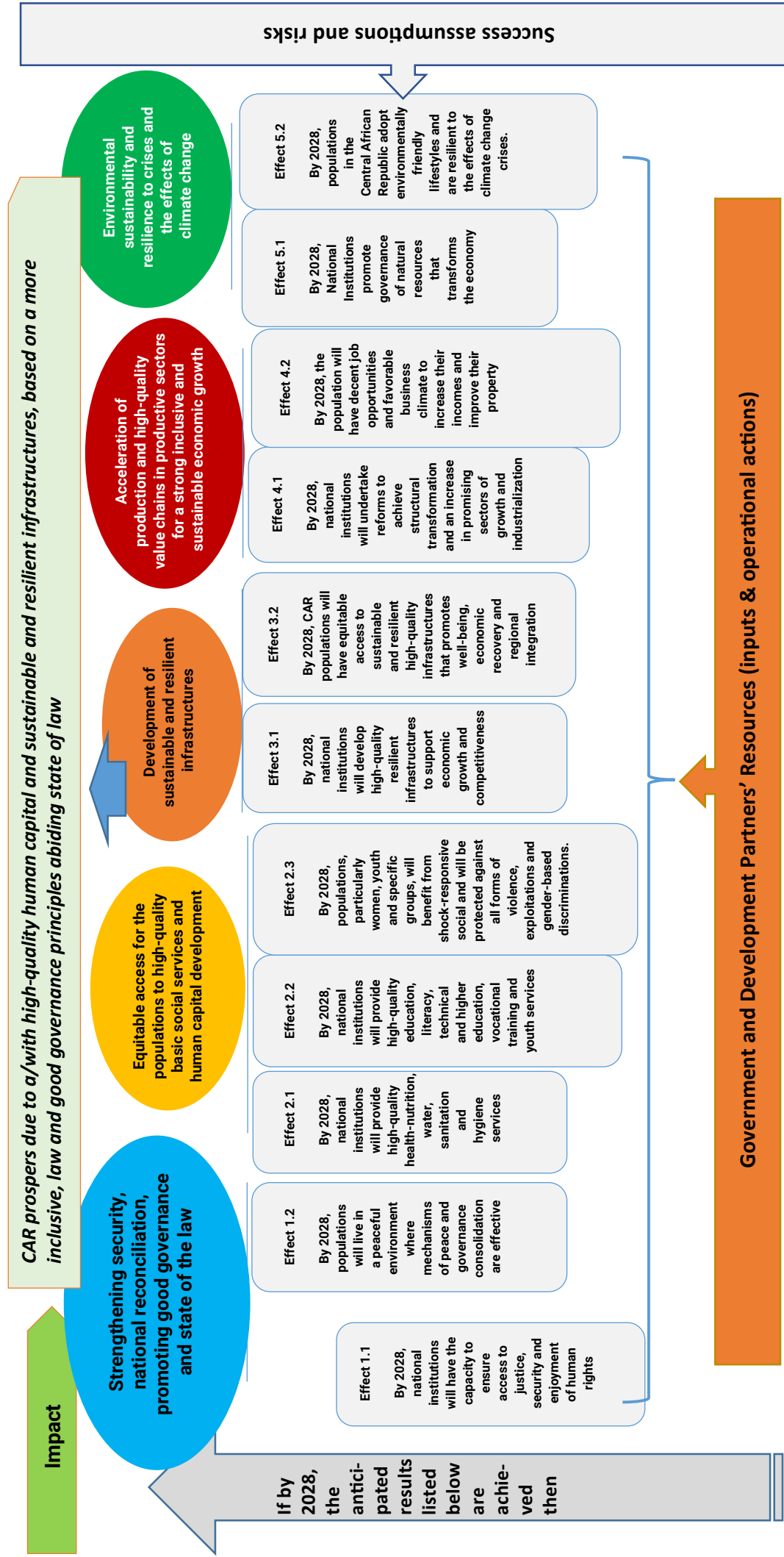
The realization of this vision relies on the implementation of reforms and investment projects or programs around the following five strategic axes: (i) strengthening security and promoting good governance and the rule of law; (ii) developing quality human capital and ensuring equitable access to basic social services of quality for the population; (iii) developing resilient and sustainable infrastructure; (iv) accelerating production and value chains in productive sectors for strong, inclusive,

and sustainable economic growth; (v) environmental sustainability and building the resilience of the population against crises and the effects of climate change.

These national priorities are fully aligned with the commitments made by CAR in the framework of international agendas. The articulation with the African Union’s Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs) is particularly emphasized within the framework of results (see annex 2).

The **NDP-CAR** is the first step in operationalizing the Prospective Study of the CAR-2050 vision and represents the second five-year plan of the Government following the RCPCA since the adoption of the SDGs in 2015.

Figure 2: Theory of change of the NDP 2024-2028



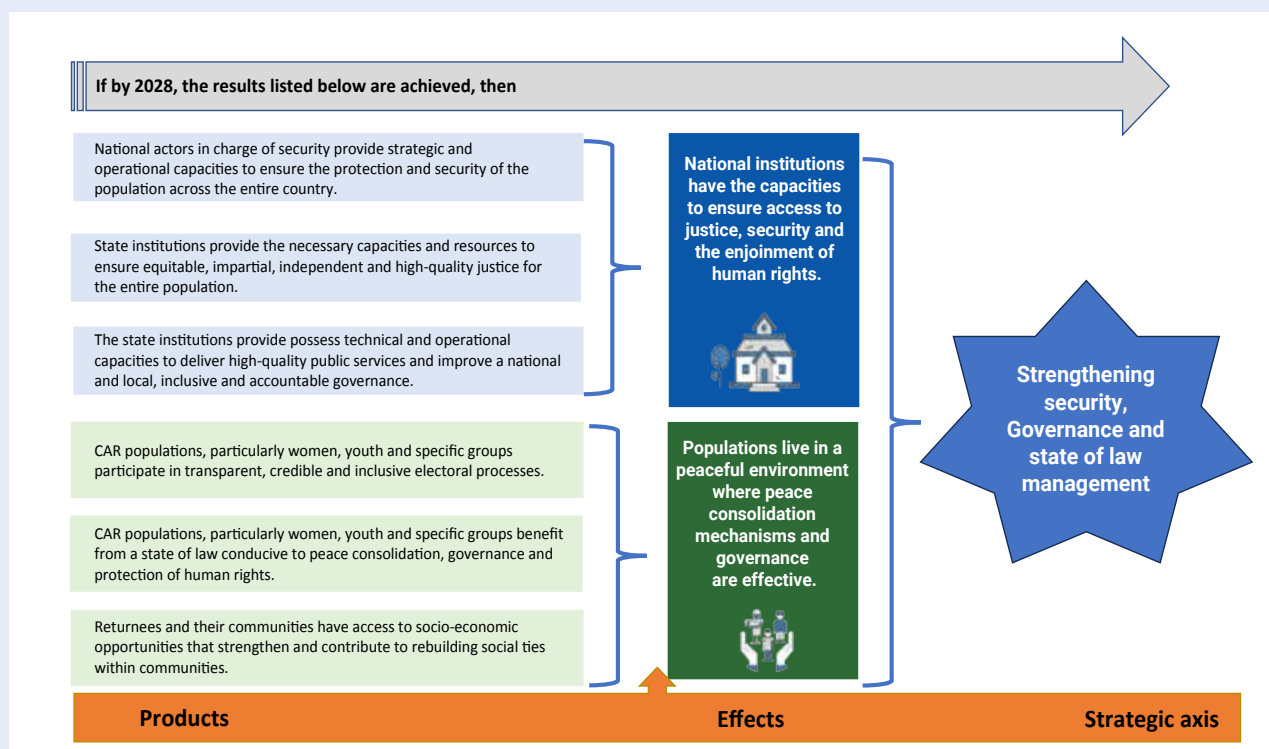
2.5. STRATEGIC AXIS 1: Strengthening Security, Promoting Governance, and the Rule of Law



This first axis of the NDP aims, through the strengthening of security, the promotion of governance, and the consolidation of the rule of law, to create the necessary preconditions for economic growth, social stability, and the realization of the country's full human potential.

Two outcomes are sought: (i) national institutions have the capacities to ensure access to justice, security, and the enjoyment of human rights; and (ii) the population lives in a peaceful environment where peacebuilding mechanisms and governance are effective. The outputs to achieve these outcomes are outlined in the following diagram.

Figure 3: Theory of change of the strategic axis 1



2.5.1. Strengthening Internal Security and National Defense

Strategic Objective 1.1.1: Continue the Implementation of the National Disarmament,

Demobilization, Reintegration, and Repatriation (DDRR) Program and Monitor the Implementation of the APPR-CAR, Coordinated with the Luanda Joint Roadmap

Priority Actions	Priority
1. Strengthening the institutional capacities ³⁷ of DDRR	H ³⁸
2. Socioeconomic reintegration of ex-combatants	H
3. Updating texts to include all actors involved in the operational process	M

Building on the achievements of the RCPA, the Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration, and Repatriation (DDRR) process will continue. Additional resources must first be mobilized to ensure more effective management of operations. Disarmament and reintegration actions (integration into the security forces or socioeconomic reintegration into their communities) will continue for the remnants of armed groups that have remained loyal to the APPR-CAR and for ex-combatants of armed groups that are members of the CPC. Additionally, a framework

for exchange and consultation will be established between the government and leaders of the Central African armed groups. Special attention will be given to addressing the restitution of damages suffered by victims of past violence, with the operationalization of a trust fund for victim compensation through the Truth, Justice, and Reparation Commission (CVJR). Lastly, four economic forums for regional development, as stipulated by the APPR-CAR, will be organized.



³⁷ Training of staff, rehabilitation and construction of administrative buildings, equipping offices with furniture and IT tools, and providing ministry officials with appropriate vehicles at the central administration and decentralized structures levels.

³⁸ At the level of successive strategic objectives, each priority action has been assigned a priority level: high (H), medium (M), or low (L).

Priority Actions	Priority
4. Training (initial and ongoing) and drills for the National Defense Forces	H
5. Strengthening the legal and institutional framework of the Army	H
6. Strengthening the protection of discipline and morale within the Armed Forces	H
7. Promoting civil-military activities in operational missions to strengthen trust with the population	H
8. Equipping the FACA (Central African Armed Forces) with necessary equipment, infrastructure, and materials	H
9. Operationalizing the Garrison Army	M
10. Strengthening the legal and institutional framework of the Gendarmerie and Police	H
11. Training (initial and ongoing) and drills for Internal Security Forces (FSI)	H
12. Equipping the FSI with necessary equipment, infrastructure, and materials	H
13. Strengthening international cooperation on intelligence matters (INTERPOL)	M
14. Training (initial and ongoing) and drills for National Defense Forces	H
15. Strengthening the legal and institutional framework of the Army	H
16. Creating and operationalizing a training center for civil protection	M

The Central African Government has resolutely committed to a profound reform of its security and national defense sector, relying on key strategic documents such as the National Defense Plan, the National Security Policy 2022-2027, the National Security Sector Reform Strategy (SNRSS), and the National Policy for the Management of Border Areas (PNGEF). Regarding the national defense forces, the Government will intensify efforts to strengthen the capabilities of the FACA, with a particular focus on equipping and increasing personnel to improve territorial coverage. Furthermore, two new defense zones will be created, supported by the adoption of the Military Programming Law, the National Defense Plan, and military cooperation agreements with partner countries.

For the Internal Security Forces (ISF), the Government will continue its efforts in recruitment, training, and modernizing equipment, with an emphasis on community policing, established in 2019. Coordination between the Ministry of the Interior and Public Security (MIPS) and other security

bodies will be strengthened, and a robust monitoring and evaluation system will be implemented to ensure that strategic objectives are achieved. The legal framework will be strengthened by the swift adoption of the ongoing legislative texts, notably the Programming Law for the Internal Security Forces, which is essential for structured funding of the reforms.

Human resource management, budgeting for specialized training needs, and prioritizing the objectives of the MISPS action plan are also crucial elements for effective implementation of the reforms. These efforts will be measured by key indicators, such as the increase in the number of operational defense zones (from 4 in 2023 to 6 in 2028) and the growth in the personnel of the FACA (from 20,000 to 27,120 personnel) and the police (from 948 to 1,573). These measures reflect the Government's commitment to strengthening security capacities and improving territorial coverage for optimal protection of the population.

2.5.2. Strengthening the Rule of Law

One of the Government's priorities will be the independence of the judiciary to ensure the provision of fair and quality justice, with access to it for all Central Africans without discrimination, in compliance with human rights. Two strategic objectives are set: (i) strengthen the provision and

access to independent and quality justice for users, and (ii) guarantee respect for human rights and equal opportunities for all citizens before the law.

Strategic Objective 1.2.1: Strengthen the provision of independent and quality justice and ensure access to it for users

Priority Actions	Priority
17. Strengthening the legal and institutional framework	H
18. Continuation of the operationalization of transitional justice with the Special Criminal Court (SCC) and the Truth, Justice, Reparations, and Reconciliation Commission (CVJRR) to guarantee justice, fight impunity, and promote national reconciliation	H
19. Strengthening institutions by investing in the expansion and modernization of courts, prosecutor offices, and judicial services	H
20. Improving the management of magistrates' careers and the system for appointing jurisdiction heads	H
21. Training and capacity building for judicial personnel	H
22. Creation and operationalization of new jurisdictions based on the new administrative divisions	H

To strengthen the effectiveness and credibility of the Central African judicial system, it is imperative to consolidate the legal and institutional framework by improving the organization, functioning, and independence of the organs managing magistrates' careers, notably the High Council of the Judiciary (CSM). This requires enhanced coordination between these institutions to ensure transparent

and consistent management of magistrates' careers. Additionally, an initial and ongoing training plan for judicial personnel, focused on ethics and the fight against corruption, will be implemented to enhance the supervision capacity of the General Inspectorate of Judicial Services (IGSJ) and ensure rigorous oversight of judicial and penitentiary practices.



Furthermore, the operationalization of transitional justice with the Special Criminal Court (SCC) and the Truth, Justice, Reparations, and Reconciliation Commission (CVJRR) will continue, involving the strengthening of these institutions' capacities, increased awareness among the population, accelerated investigations, and hearings of alleged perpetrators of crimes. In the medium term, it is necessary to strengthen the independence of the judiciary through structural reforms, improving accountability mechanisms, and intensifying the fight against corruption.

Institutional strengthening will also involve the modernization of judicial infrastructure and the deployment of new technologies to facilitate access to justice. Finally, the effectiveness of transitional justice processes will depend on the implementation of reparations for victims, ensuring the participation of all stakeholders and contributing to national peace and reconciliation, which helps to calm hearts.

In this context, the expected medium-term effect is the strengthening of judicial independence, the improvement of judicial services and access to justice, the consolidation of the criminal justice chain and the penitentiary system, and the guarantee of human rights. These measures will be concretized by the achievement of several quantitative targets, including: (i) an increase in the number of operational courts and tribunals (from 20 to 38 between 2023 and 2028), (ii) the construction or rehabilitation of detention centers according to standard norms (from 10 to 30), (iii) the number of mobile courts held per sub-prefecture (from 2 to 12), and (iv) the number of judicial actors deployed in national jurisdictions (from 154 to 374).

Strategic Objective 1.2.2: Guarantee Human Rights and Equal Opportunities for All Citizens

Priority Actions	Priority
23. Strengthening the legal and institutional framework	H
24. Promotion and protection of civil and political rights	H
25. Promotion and protection of economic, social, and cultural rights	H
26. Promotion and protection of solidarity rights (right to development, sectoral rights, right to a healthy environment, right to security, etc.)	M
27. Promotion of equal opportunities through a policy to combat discrimination	H
28. Strengthening mechanisms for controlling judicial decisions to ensure impartiality and equitable access to justice	H
29. Strengthening diversity and inclusion by encouraging the participation and equitable representation of all societal groups in decision-making processes	M
30. Assistance to victims by providing legal and psychosocial support to victims of discrimination and human rights violations, with a special focus on cases of GBV (Gender-Based Violence)	H

In line with the strategic directions outlined in the National Human Rights Policy document for the Central African Republic, a critical path has been established to ensure the realization of priority short- and medium-term objectives. In the short term (2 years), efforts will focus on the drafting and adoption of new legislative texts related to specific sectors. Simultaneously, awareness campaigns will be conducted to promote civil and political rights, particularly the right to life and physical integrity,

by strengthening the capacity of journalists in communication on human rights principles.

In parallel, the popularization of legal instruments related to the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS will be prioritized to support economic, social, and cultural rights. The fight against discrimination in access to justice will also be intensified, with enhanced awareness mechanisms for authorities. The Government will undertake reforms aimed at improving the legal procedures for gender-based

violence cases. Furthermore, policies to integrate a gender approach and enhance diversity and inclusion in public and private employment will be adopted, with special support for vulnerable groups, particularly people with disabilities and the elderly, in both public and private jobs.

2.5.3. Promotion of Good Governance

Establishing just and effective political, administrative, and local governance, based on integrity and the strengthening of institutional capacities, as well as the promotion of transparency, accountability, and citizen participation, to ensure



the well-being and progress of all citizens, remains a key priority for the Government. To this end, six strategic objectives have been set:

Strategic Objective 1.3.1: Strengthen the Operational Capacities of the Institutions of the Republic

Priority Actions	Priority
31. Strengthening the legal and institutional framework of the Institutions of the Republic	M
32. Strengthening the operational capacities of the institutions of the Republic and the government (training, awareness, equipment, and digitalization of services)	H
33. Protection and transparent management of resources (human, material, financial, and informational)	H

As part of aligning the strategies and action plans of republican institutions, each entity has designed initiatives to strengthen governance and stability in the Central African Republic.

The National Assembly, through its 2018-2028 Strategic Development Plan (PSDAN), will focus on restoring its legislative functions and parliamentary oversight, strengthening the capacity of deputies and administrative staff through continuous training programs aimed at improving legislative effectiveness and reinforcing regular oversight of the executive. At the same time, it will actively engage in promoting peace and national reconciliation by collaborating closely with other republican institutions to strengthen social cohesion and stabilize the country's governance.

The Constitutional Council will focus on improving its independence and effectiveness through the strengthening of its technical and logistical capacities, as well as continuous training programs for its members.

The Economic, Social, and Environmental Council will focus on enhancing its contributions to public policies by strengthening its members' analytical capacities and integrating modern tools for analysis and consultation.

The High Council for Communication (HCC) will continue to play a central role in regulating the media and promoting freedom of communication by establishing mechanisms to regulate media content and promoting transparency and accountability within the media.

The National Electoral Authority (NEA) will dedicate itself to the transparency and effectiveness of electoral processes by strengthening the legislative framework and training its members to ensure free, transparent, and fair elections. It will make its effective autonomy a key element of its credibility and the respectability of its electoral decisions.

Finally, the **Authority in Charge of Good Governance** will concentrate its efforts on promoting transparency and combating corruption in the management of public affairs, through the implementation of specific prevention and awareness programs, as well as monitoring public actors. For effectiveness, all these initiatives must rely on strengthened inter-institutional cooperation, which is essential to harmonize actions, avoid duplication of efforts, and maximize the impact of public policies, while ensuring coherent and unified governance in the Central African Republic.

Priority Actions	Priority
34. Continuing the policy of redeployment of the FAE (Forces Armées Centrafricaines) to decentralized administrations in connection with the RESA (Réseau des Administrations Déconcentrées)	H
35. Continuing the reform of the general status of the Civil Service, including finalizing the validation process for the implementing decree of the General Civil Service Statute, and developing and adopting the normative guide for job classification and rational management of positions	H
36. Implementing a decentralization policy to support the decentralization process	H
37. Implementing training and capacity-building programs for civil servants assigned to decentralized services	M
38. Revising structural, functional, and administrative norms at all levels to adapt the organization of the State to local realities and improve the efficiency of public services at both central and territorial levels	M
39. Developing and implementing modern management tools aimed at introducing results-based management practices, strengthening the performance of public agents, and optimizing the use of human resources in administration	H
40. Promoting technological innovation in Central African administration by developing and deploying digital solutions for managing administrative processes, internal communication, and access to public services, to modernize the administration and make it more accessible to citizens	H
41. Establishing a culture of ethics in good governance at all levels of public administration based on the principles of honesty, quality work, sense of the public interest, integrity, sense of duty and responsibility, transparency, and accountability	H

The National Administrative Reform Plan (PNRA) has been designed to orchestrate an integrated and comprehensive transformation of the administration, aligned with the NDP-CAR. This reform focuses on four strategic pillars: organizational, managerial, digital, and ethical changes.

In the short term, the PNRA provides for immediate and concrete actions, such as the revision of administrative and functional standards to adapt them to local realities, the rapid establishment of a Local and Territorial Civil Service to strengthen decentralisation and the drafting of a human resources management manual designed to standardise practices and promote results-based management. At the same time, the launch of the digitisation of administrative processes, including the management of civil servants' careers and salaries, will aim to improve the efficiency of public services and facilitate citizens' access to administrative services, particularly in remote regions. Particular

attention will also be paid to establishing ethical governance, with the introduction of a code of ethics and professional conduct to provide a framework for the practices of public servants. The development of post-career retraining programmes for civil servants, aimed at optimising the skills available while reducing salary costs, is part of a strategy to strengthen human capital. The plan also provides for the deployment of an integrated vision of e-administration, with the complete digitisation of administrative processes and the improvement of information systems to guarantee modern, transparent and results-oriented management.

Finally, the reform could be anchored in a drive for transparency and the fight against corruption by relying on the High Authority for Good Governance (see SO 1.3.1), as a body for monitoring and promoting ethical principles in public management. All these actions will be aimed at improving the performance of the public administration, making

it more accessible to its users and creating a more positive image of its services and operations. The targets include: (i) an increase from 65 per cent of civil servants and government employees (civilian staff) effectively posted outside Bangui in 2023 to 90 per cent by 2028, and (ii) the proportion of functional public services from 16 per cent in 2023 to 58 per cent by 2028.

Strategic Objective 1.3.2: Strengthen the Effectiveness and Transparency of Public Administration to Improve the Quality of Services Offered to Citizens and Support the Sustainable Development of the Country

Priority Actions	Priority
42. Strengthening the institutional framework	M
43. Implementation of decentralization policy and policies in favor of territorial development with the effective transfer of competencies and resources	H
44. Strengthening the capacities of local administrations, institutions responsible for territorial management, civil status services, and agencies in charge of border security	H
45. Promoting active participation of citizens and local communities in planning and decision-making processes related to territorial development	H
46. Implementation of reforms aimed at strengthening local governance, including ensuring transparency, accountability, and good governance in public affairs at the local level	M
47. Establishment of effective and accessible civil status systems throughout the country (digitization of records, staff training, etc.)	H
48. Strengthening the capacities of border security services and transhumance corridors	H
49. Promoting coordination and collaboration between different institutions and actors involved in the implementation of decentralization policies, territorial development, civil status, and border management, to ensure an integrated and coherent approach	H

The National Decentralisation and Territorial Development Policy (NDP-TD) is designed to harmonise national objectives with local initiatives, in line with the NDP. It is based on three fundamental pillars: (i) making territorial development a driving force for national development by making the most of regional economic potential, (ii) recognising the Territorial Collectivities (TCs) as key players in the reconstruction of the country and (iii) initiating a paradigm shift towards a decentralised unitary State, supported by a new inclusive social contract.

To achieve these objectives, it is essential to implement existing legal instruments such as Law no. 20-008 of 17 September 2020 and Law no. 21-001 of 21 January 2021, while drafting new texts such as the law on local taxation and the implementing decrees. In the short term, the priorities include finalising the legal and institutional structures, in

particular the law on the financial equalisation of local authorities and the decree on the transfer of powers, building the capacities of local authorities by organising the first local elections and training elected representatives, and rolling out basic public services, with a focus on education, health and essential infrastructure.

In the medium term, the consolidation of local authorities and the extension of the decentralization process through the development of laws on intermunicipal cooperation and integrated territorial planning, the promotion of social cohesion and economic development, as well as the continuous evaluation of implemented policies, will be priorities to ensure effective and sustainable decentralization.

The NDP-TD also integrates the modernization of the civil status system, which requires a series

of coordinated and progressive strategic actions. In the short term, it is crucial to standardize the legal and institutional framework, strengthen the infrastructure and equipment of civil status centers, and train the relevant agents. At the same time, awareness campaigns will need to be conducted to mobilize the population on the importance of civil status registration. In the short and medium terms, the focus will be on strengthening strategic partnerships, digitizing registration processes, reinforcing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, and advocating for increased political and financial support.

Finally, the strategic actions defined in the National Border Management Policy (PNGEF) and integrated into the NDP aim to strengthen security and development in border areas through concrete initiatives. In the short term, the creation of Decentralized Border Area Management Commissions (CDGEF) to coordinate local efforts and the 50 per cent increase in the number of renovated border posts, particularly in critical areas, are priorities. The NDP also plans to establish mixed border posts combining customs, police, gendarmerie, and technical services to ensure integrated border management. In the medium term, cross-border cooperation will be strengthened through the signing of at least 10 new bilateral and

multilateral agreements, including the coordinated management of crossing points and the organization of joint patrols, with the goal of reducing illicit activities by 30 per cent by 2028. The socio-economic development of border areas is also a priority, aiming to improve access to public services in 70 per cent of landlocked regions, particularly through the construction and rehabilitation of road infrastructure and the improvement of essential services. The expected medium-term outcome is more inclusive governance that is closer to citizens, balanced territorial development, enhanced security at the borders, and peaceful management of transhumance.

In terms of targets, these are: (i) increasing the number of communes with a validated LDP from 22 in 2022 to 45 by 2028, (ii) raising the proportion of members of local institutions whose capacity in local governance has been strengthened to 100 per cent by 2028, compared to 56.5 per cent in 2020, and (iii) reaching 165 conflict management committees related to transhumance that are formed and operational by 2028, compared to zero in 2023.

Strategic Objective 1.3.4: Strengthen the participation and effectiveness of civil society organizations in the Central African Republic

Priority Actions	Priority
50. Strengthen the institutional and operational capacities of CSOs and the non-state private sector by developing specific training programs, personalized technical advice, and providing increased access to logistical resources to improve their management, advocacy capacity, and effectiveness on the ground;	H
51. Promote participatory governance by facilitating the active integration of CSOs into decision-making processes at all levels, especially during elections, to ensure more transparent, inclusive, and representative public management that addresses citizens' needs;	H
52. Improve inter-organizational coordination by establishing cooperation and consultation mechanisms between CSOs to maximize synergies, harmonize actions, and strengthen the collective impact on development initiatives and electoral processes;	M
53. Strengthen the influence and visibility of CSOs by developing effective communication networks, increasing their media presence, and supporting their participation in national and international forums to enhance their role in public debates and governance processes.	H

The strengthening of the institutional and operational capacities of the CSOs will be carried out through the Maison des Services. This structure is essential for improving their internal management, advocacy capacity, and operational effectiveness, particularly for local elections and the implementation of decentralization. Furthermore, this House will provide targeted training, advice, and access to logistical resources, playing a central role in this process. This initiative not only enables CSOs to better address local needs but also allows them to contribute significantly to national development processes and the promotion of participatory governance

By encouraging the active participation of CSOs in decision-making processes, it strengthens their contribution to public debates, ensuring that

elections are transparent, inclusive, and reflective of citizens' aspirations. Moreover, by centralizing the efforts of CSOs and promoting cooperation and coordination, the Maison des Services will maximize the impact of civil society initiatives, preparing them to observe, support, and positively influence local development plans. As a result, CSOs will be able to increase their visibility and influence in public debates, thus playing a decisive role in monitoring local elections and in building participatory and inclusive governance, while being key actors in the country's socio-economic development and political stability.

Strategic Objective 1.3.5: Organize free, fair, and transparent elections across the entire national territory

Priority Actions	Priority
54. Strengthening the National Election Authority to ensure the independence, effectiveness, and transparency of elections through the training of electoral staff, the modernization of electoral infrastructure, and the improvement of election supervision and control mechanisms;	H
55. Continuing reforms of the normative and institutional framework for better technical organization of transparent and credible elections;	H
56. Implementing information, awareness, and education programs for the population on voting procedures, political issues, and the importance of electoral participation;	H
57. Monitoring the electoral process by national and international observers to report any incidents or irregularities;	H
58. Promoting post-election reconciliation and dialogue to overcome political and social divisions and foster long-term stability.	H

To ensure the success of local elections, it is imperative to implement a set of targeted strategic activities aimed at strengthening the autonomy and credibility of the National Election Authority (NEA), modernizing electoral materials, and improving access to difficult rural areas. The establishment of local monitoring committees, composed of respected community members, will ensure the transparency and integrity of the electoral process. Furthermore, legislative reforms must be carried out to adapt the normative framework to local realities, in close

consultation with the communities. Finally, after the elections, intercommunity dialogue forums and local reconciliation committees must be activated to ease tensions, foster reconciliation, and prevent post-electoral conflicts.

In terms of targets, the goal is to increase the voter turnout in presidential elections from 35 per cent in 2020 to 66 per cent by 2028 and to increase the proportion of elected women and youth to 20 per cent by 2028, compared to 12.85 per cent in 2020.

Priority Actions	Priority
59. Draw up a global strategy for the development of communication and media infrastructures, taking into account the country's specific needs;	H
60. Draw up a communications infrastructure investment program to ensure the expansion and modernization of telecommunications networks and the construction of new infrastructure (telecommunications towers, community radio stations, DTT, etc.);	H
61. Training programs to strengthen the skills of media and communication professionals;	H
62. Financial, technical and institutional support for the development of local media;	H
63. Promotion of press freedom and access to information with the revision and adoption of laws favorable to press freedom and government transparency;	H
64. Supporting media diversity by supporting a variety of platforms and voices, including community media, online media and independent media.	

The development of communication and media infrastructure and services is based on a set of coordinated strategic actions aimed at strengthening technical capacities, modernizing communication and media service infrastructures, and ensuring equitable access to information throughout the national territory.

In the short term, the development of a comprehensive strategy, including the revision of the National Communication Strategy (NCS) and the creation of the Central African Radio and Television Office (ORTCA), will be essential for establishing a robust institutional framework. Simultaneously, an investment program will enable the acquisition and installation of relay transmitters in all prefectures, as well as the implementation of Digital Terrestrial Television (DNT) to enhance national media coverage.

In the medium term, ongoing training programs will be developed and implemented to improve the skills of media professionals, with a focus on ethics, combating misinformation, and the use of new technologies. These initiatives will be complemented by the creation of a Press House and a National Printing House, as well as the restructuring of the Central African Press Agency (CAPA) to centralize and disseminate objective and accessible information. At the same time, legislative reforms and awareness campaigns will be conducted



to promote press freedom and enhance access to information.

This critical path, structured in successive phases, aims to establish a pluralistic and resilient media environment capable of supporting socio-economic development and democracy in the Central African Republic. In terms of targets, among other objectives, the number of installed FM transmitters for the national radio will be increased to 82 by 2028, compared to 2 in 2023.



2.5.4. Strengthening Economic and Financial Governance

The establishment of economic governance, development management, and rigorous and transparent financial governance, all based on macroeconomic stability, the efficiency of public resources, and the strengthening of institutional

capacities, is one of the Government's major priorities. A strategic objective is set as follows:

Strategic Objective 2.5.1: Promote sustainable and inclusive development by strengthening institutions, improving governance, and ensuring effective planning supported by reliable data

Priority Actions	Priority
65. Develop a national economic policy in consultation with other departments to restore macroeconomic balances and support investment;	H
66. Define and structure the stages of national planning with a framework law and establish a robust framework for monitoring and evaluating National Development Plans, sectoral policies, and programs/projects;	H
67. Define a strategic framework to mobilize and channel support from international partners towards priority sectors and improve negotiation and management capacities for international agreements;	H
68. Update the legal framework of the national statistical system and strengthen human and material capacities;	H
69. Strengthen intersectoral collaboration with ministries, the private sector, NGOs, and civil society.	H

As part of aligning the MEPCI Sectoral Policy Project 2024-2028 with the NDP, it is crucial to develop and implement a concerted national economic policy, particularly through the creation of an Investment Fund to support priority infrastructure projects and the establishment of an intersectoral consultation framework aligning the economic policies of various ministries. Structuring development planning, supported by a national monitoring and evaluation system based on key indicators, and adopting a framework law for national planning are also essential. The National Strategy for Statistical Development (NSSD) 2021-2025, for its part, aims to strengthen the national statistical system through the modernization of ICASEES, the establishment of the Annual Statistical Activities Program (PAAS), and the revision of the legal framework to ensure the regular and reliable production of data.

At the same time, improving governance involves revising the MEPCI's organic texts and implementing a RBM system. The modernization of technological infrastructures, which is essential for data collection and dissemination, should be accelerated, supported by e-government service digitization projects. Intersectoral coordination, via a dedicated committee and resource mobilization, particularly through the expansion of the Statistical Development Fund (SDF), are crucial pillars for the success of these initiatives. The critical path relies on the rapid modernization of ICT infrastructures, the establishment of the legal framework for planning and statistical production, supported by effective intersectoral coordination and sustained resource mobilization, all of which are necessary conditions to achieve the objectives of the NDP.

Strategic Objective 2.5.2: Promote sustainable growth by better mobilizing domestic resources, optimizing expenditures, modernizing the

administration, and ensuring transparent governance

Priority Actions	Priority
70. Modernization of collection systems by identifying new sources of revenue and optimizing the efficiency of tax authorities;	H
71. Improving the efficiency of public spending by rationalizing resource allocation;	H
72. Establishing a culture of transparent and accountable public management by strengthening decision-making processes, demanding accountability from public officials, and ensuring public access to information on the use of public resources;	H
73. Strengthening the fight against corruption by establishing effective prevention, detection, and sanction mechanisms;	H
74. Establishing proactive and optimized management of public financial flows by integrating advanced technological tools, monitoring real-time fund inflows and outflows, and optimizing liquidity management to meet the state's budgetary needs;	H
75. Increasing the skills and efficiency of public servants through continuous training programs, developing institutional capacities, and creating dedicated structures for the effective implementation of reforms and public policies;	H
76. Adapting the legislative and regulatory framework to contemporary requirements by revising and updating legal texts;	H
77. Strengthening communication between public institutions and citizens by implementing effective and transparent communication strategies.	M

In the short term, implementing coordinated strategic actions, starting with improving resource mobilization through the completion of the migration to SYDONIA WORLD and identifying new revenue sources, is a priority. Simultaneously, optimizing public spending must be strengthened by instituting rigorous budget control with the AMS/X system, while revising spending management processes to maximize their effectiveness. Strengthening governance and transparency is essential, involving the institutionalization of budget immersion sessions and the fight against corruption through a reinforced legal framework. Treasury management must be optimized with the full deployment of AMS/X for real-time monitoring of financial flows, supported by dashboards and regular audits. Strengthening

the capacities of public servants is also crucial, with continuous training programs and the creation of specialized revenue management units. The revision and updating of legal texts should accompany these reforms, ensuring their effective dissemination and application. Digitalization and dematerialization of procedures are necessary to modernize public administration, with the development of tailored digital platforms and coherent integration of technological systems within each ministry. Finally, improved institutional communication, supported by a clear communication plan and increased transparency through regular report publication and press conferences, is essential to strengthen public trust and ensure the successful reception of the reforms.

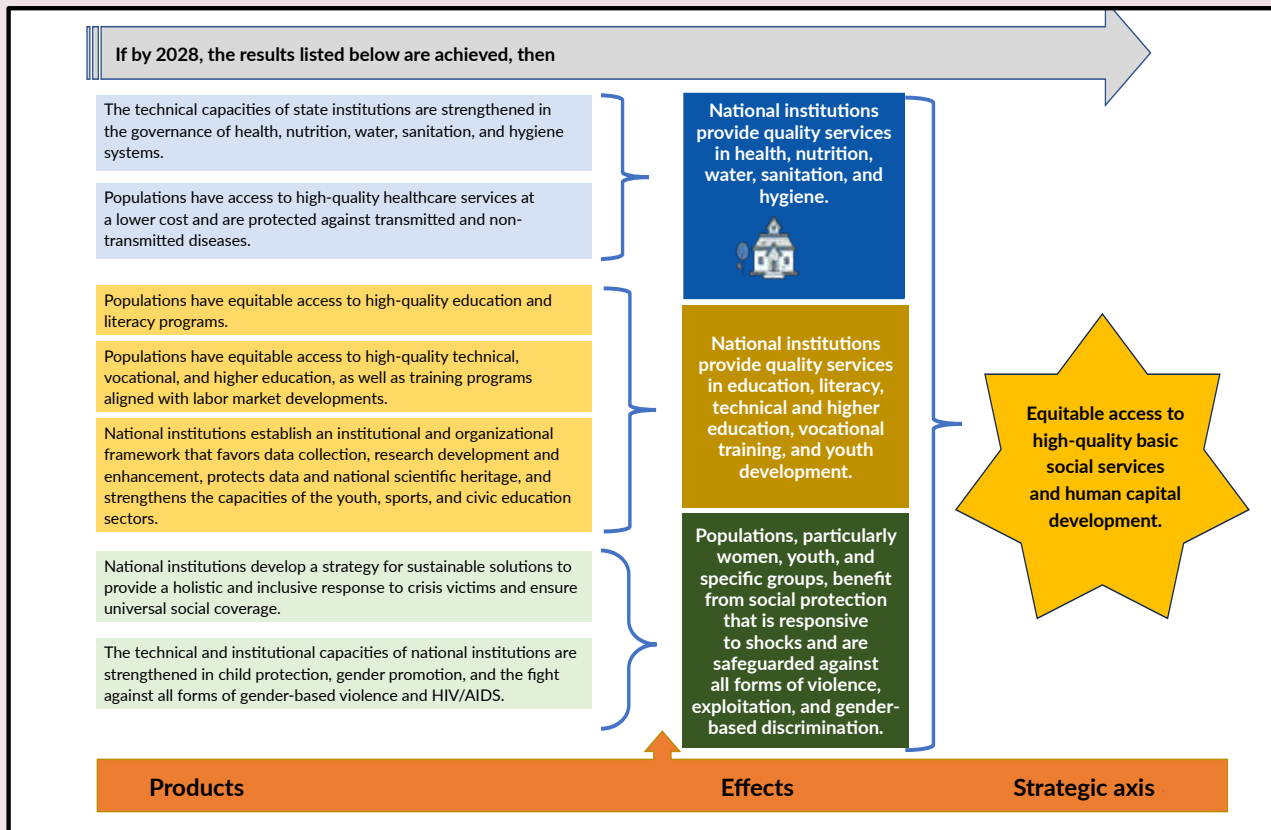
2.6. STRATEGIC AXIS 2: Development of Quality Human Capital and Equitable Access to Quality Basic Social Services



The strengthening of human capital and social development is crucial for the Central African Republic. Investing in health and education improves productivity, reduces poverty, and promotes social inclusion. It also enhances resilience to crises and encourages citizen participation, thereby laying the foundation for sustainable development and a prosperous society. This strategic axis aims to provide

quality services in health and nutrition, education, water, sanitation, and hygiene, ensuring that the population – particularly women, youth, and specific groups – enjoys social protection that responds to shocks and is protected from all forms of violence, exploitation, and gender-based discrimination. The theory of change for this axis is presented as follows:

Figure 4: Theory of Change for Strategic Axis 2



2.6.1. Population Dynamics

Mastering demographic trends in order to effectively and efficiently meet the growing needs of the population is important. The set strategic objective is to understand the actual numbers, characteristics, and socioeconomic needs of the population.





Strategic Objective 2.1.1: Understand the actual numbers, characteristics, and socioeconomic needs of the population

Priority Actions	Priority
1. Organize the operations of the RGPH-4;	H
2. Promote and utilize data from the RGPH-4;	H
3. Improve the capacity of institutions at the national and regional levels regarding standards and protocols for planning, data collection, analysis, storage, and dissemination of demographic data;	H
4. Establish effective coordination mechanisms between different sectoral ministries, national agencies, CSOs, and development partners to ensure consistent collection and use of disaggregated data;	H
5. Develop innovative technological solutions to improve the collection, analysis, archiving, and dissemination of disaggregated data;	M
6. Raise awareness among policymakers, government officials, civil society actors, and the general public on the importance of disaggregated data for planning and implementing policies and development programs.	H

2.6.2. Promotion of Youth, Civil Service, Sports, and Physical Education

Given the predominance of youth in the total population and the major challenges they face, the NDP will aim to strengthen the capacities of

the youth, sports, and civic education sectors to contribute to economic and social development. The objective is to develop the capacities, potential, and skills of young people to ensure their socioeconomic integration.

Strategic Objective 3.5.2: Strengthen the capacities of the youth, sports, and civic education sectors

Priority Actions	Priority
7. Strengthen the legal and institutional framework of the youth sector;	H
8. Integrate civic education programs into school curricula and extracurricular activities;	H
9. Develop and implement training programs tailored to the needs of youth in the areas of employment, entrepreneurship, leadership, and citizenship;	H
10. Support youth organizations by strengthening their institutional capacities and providing technical and financial support;	M
11. Build and rehabilitate sports infrastructure;	M
12. Organize awareness campaigns and community mobilization activities to promote the values of civic education, sports, and youth engagement in economic and social development;	M
13. Create mechanisms for youth participation in political decision-making and social dialogue;	M
14. Build stadiums with 40,000 and 20,000 seating capacities.	B

Aligned with the National Program for Youth and Youth Promotion – Phase 2 (PNPJ-2), several initiatives will be launched to strengthen the institutional framework and infrastructure for youth and sports. In the short term, efforts will focus on the adoption of new laws and regulations, such as the Law on the Promotion and Protection of Youth Rights, in order to establish an appropriate legal framework. Strengthening the Central African Youth Consultative Committee and creating the Youth Initiative Support Fund (FSIJ) will be crucial to promoting and supporting youth activities. Training programs will be established to prepare young people for entering the labor market, including the creation of employment centers, the promotion of Village Savings and Loan Associations (AVEC), and training in Income-Generating Activities (IGA). To improve infrastructure, youth centers will be rehabilitated and built, local sports infrastructure will be developed in all prefectures, and seven regional Youth and Sports Centers will be established. The establishment of a Medical-Sports Center and the construction of an administrative building for the Ministry of Youth and Sports are also planned. In the medium term, mechanisms for youth participation in political decision-making and social dialogue will be developed, including meeting spaces and peace-building programs.

2.6.3. Education, Vocational Training, Higher Education, and Employment

Education is an essential lever for the socio-economic and cultural development of the Central African Republic, where many challenges persist. In this area, three strategic objectives are defined: (i) promote equitable and inclusive access to quality education and vocational training, (ii) improve access to higher education in alignment with the labor market, and (iii) strengthen the research and innovation ecosystem to address the country's socio-economic challenges.



Strategic Objective 2.3.1: Promote equitable and inclusive access to quality education and vocational training

Priority Actions	Priority
15. Development of infrastructure, schools, and local technical and vocational training centers;	H
16. Nationwide development (100 per cent) of school canteens/community school feeding programs;	H
17. Recruitment and training of teachers for all cycles and specialized fields, with a focus on balancing specialties; (Medium priority)	M
18. Creation of promising vocational fields and revision of training programs;	M
19. Reform of education programs, integrating national and sub-regional realities, and maintaining girls in school;	B
20. Improvement of governance in the education sector through training (management of institutions) and redeployment of a large number of school principals;	B
21. Development of public-private partnerships (internships, job insertion, access to incubation centers, etc.);	B

The 2024-2028 Sectoral Education Plan (SEP) outlines a series of strategic interventions to optimize the institutional alignment and operational effectiveness of the Central African educational system, covering every sub-sector, from preschool education to technical and vocational training fields.

The preschool education sector will focus on strategically placing centers in rural and post-conflict areas, a critical measure to reduce disparities in

access and inclusion. These centers will provide targeted educational support programs for students from disadvantaged backgrounds, integrating extracurricular activities designed to strengthen essential basic skills. In parallel, community initiatives will be set up to actively involve families and communities in the educational process, fostering an inclusive environment and supporting local engagement in education.

The fundamental education sector will implement a series of measures aimed at increasing capacity and improving the quality of learning. This includes investments in the rehabilitation and expansion of infrastructure for the F1 education cycle, to reduce overcrowding in classrooms and improve teaching quality. Additionally, continuous professional development programs for teachers in the F1 and F2 cycles will be launched to improve pedagogical skills and encourage the adoption of modern teaching practices. Financial support mechanisms, including scholarships, will be implemented for students from rural and disadvantaged areas to optimize their academic progression within an integrated path. The development of canteens and community school feeding programs (100 per cent) in F1 and F2 schools will be promoted to enhance school retention, addressing students' nutritional needs, particularly in areas where food insecurity is high.

For general secondary education (GS), the strategic approach focuses on extending the geographic coverage of secondary institutions through the construction of local middle and high schools. This initiative will reduce access distances for students from remote areas by minimizing mobility-related barriers. An integrated career guidance approach will gradually be incorporated into curricula to prepare students for a smooth transition to technical, vocational, or academic pathways. Specific partnerships with local businesses will strengthen this dynamic, offering opportunities for internships and professional immersion to align students' skills with labor market realities.

At the technical and agricultural education level, the priority is to establish a network of Technical and Agricultural Education Colleges (CETA) in each academic region, strengthening local technical capacities and responding to regional economic needs. Specific training programs will be developed in high-potential sectors such as agro-industry and renewable energies, providing targeted and adequate responses to labor market needs. The establishment of the Higher Normal School for Technical and Agricultural Education (ENS-ETA) will guarantee continuous training for trainers, ensuring the development of a qualified teaching body in line with technical and industrial developments. Additionally, work-study training programs will be introduced with key sector businesses, strengthening on-the-job learning and the professional relevance of acquired skills.

Finally, the SEP plans the establishment of literacy centers in rural areas to bridge the educational gap for populations excluded from formal education. In the medium term (2026-2028), the goal will be to intensify these professional training programs, while expanding continuous training activities for out-of-school youth and adults, supporting the development of essential local skills for the national economy.

Strategic Objective 2.3.2: Improve access to higher education and training

Priority Actions	Priority
22. Creation of new universities and prestigious schools in Bangui and major regions;	H
23. Decentralization and development of infrastructure, schools, and local technical and vocational training centers;	H
24. Recruitment and training of teachers for all cycles and specialized fields, ensuring a good balance of specialties;	M
25. Alignment of promising fields and revision of training programs to align with the labor market;	M
26. Revision of teaching programs to integrate national and sub-regional realities, and retention of girls in school;	L
27. Improvement of governance in the education sector through training and redeployment of a large number of school principals;	L
28. Development of public-private partnerships (internships, job insertion, access to incubation centers, etc.); (Low priority)	L



As part of the Sectoral Education Plan (SEP), a series of activities will be carried out between 2024 and 2028 to transform higher education into an inclusive, decentralized system aligned with the country's economic needs. In the short term, regional institutions, inspired by "community colleges," will be established to offer short and practical training programs that are tailored to local economic realities, particularly in high-potential sectors such as agro-industry and renewable energies. To ensure access for young people from rural areas, essential infrastructure like accommodations and suitable transportation systems will be developed to facilitate student mobility. A scholarship program will be implemented, with specific support for youth from disadvantaged backgrounds. Partnerships with local associations will raise awareness within families about educational opportunities, thereby reducing socio-cultural barriers. The operationalization of the Higher Education Quality Assurance Agency will be a priority. This agency will oversee the accreditation of programs and supervise continuous assessments to align training with international standards.

Additionally, a continuous training program for teachers will be established to improve pedagogical skills, including the integration of new educational technologies.

In the medium term, efforts will continue to modernize laboratories and encourage innovation by strengthening national and regional research capacities. To better align educational offerings with the labor market, joint committees consisting of higher education institutions and private sector businesses will be created to adapt curricula to strategic sectors. In addition, mandatory internships and work-study programs will allow students to gain practical experience during their studies.

Finally, a professional integration support office will be established in every institution to guide students in their search for internships and jobs, as well as to support them in the recruitment processes. This will strengthen the ability of higher education to produce graduates who are in line with the country's economic and social demands.

Strategic Objective 2.3.3: Strengthen the research and innovation ecosystem

Priority Actions	Priority
29. Creation of institutions dedicated to research, development, and innovation (RDI);	H
30. Establishment of collaboration mechanisms (research, partnerships, funding, skill transfer, internships, etc.) between universities, private businesses, government agencies, development partners, and civil society to foster innovation;	H
31. Improvement of investment (scholarships, equity participation, IT equipment, research laboratories, virtual libraries) in research and development infrastructure;	H
32. Investment in training and development of researchers, engineers, and technicians;	M
33. Development of policies and regulations favorable to RID, including tax incentives and intellectual property protection measures, to encourage investment and innovation;	L
34. Financial, technical, and regulatory support to innovative businesses to promote the commercialization of products and services from RID.	L

In line with the country's National Policy on Scientific Research and Technological Innovation (RSIT), the government is committed to promoting research and innovation to modernize the education system and strengthen national economic competitiveness.

In the short term, priority actions will include the creation of the National Council for Scientific Research and Technological Innovation (CNRSIT), which will coordinate research initiatives, strengthen data capitalization, and maximize synergies between research institutions. There will also be targeted reinforcement of research infrastructures, such as investments in broadband internet access and equipping research laboratories to lay the foundation for sustainable technological innovation.

During this phase, bilateral partnerships will be initiated with international universities and the private sector to facilitate the transfer of new technologies and expertise to develop the country's research potential. Strengthening the National Institute for Research and Educational Animation (INRAP) will also be a central focus of short-term actions.

In the medium term, the focus will be on consolidating research infrastructures and operationalizing the established partnerships, including the continuous development of laboratories and the expansion of international collaborations. The CNRSIT, now fully functional, will play an active role in evaluating and prioritizing research initiatives to ensure that they address the real needs of the education system and support ongoing reforms. INRAP will continue to refine its research areas, with research results directly integrated into the revision of curricula and teaching methods.

This strategy will help foster a robust research and innovation ecosystem, ensuring that technological advancements are harnessed to improve the educational sector and contribute to national development.

Strategic Objective 2.3.4: Contribute to the creation of sustainable and productive jobs

Priority Actions	Priority
35. Creation of youth employment sectors in ICT, mining, agriculture, forestry, services, infrastructure, and the green economy;	H
36. Modernization of the labor administration;	H
37. Promotion of entrepreneurship for women and youth;	M
38. Support for public and private employment promotion mechanisms and provision of labor market information;	M
39. Support for resource mobilization mechanisms in businesses for the promotion of employment and professional training;	L
40. Strengthening of social dialogue;	L
41. Development of public-private partnerships for youth integration (School/Businesses, apprenticeship training).	L

Based on the National Employment and Vocational Training Policy (PNEFP), the Government will implement a series of strategic initiatives aimed at making employment a central lever for socio-economic growth. In the short term, priority actions will focus on integrating employment into macroeconomic and sectoral policies, with key projects generating employment opportunities. The mobilization of domestic financing will be strengthened, on one hand, through the allocation of public resources and, on the other hand, through the regulation of the Central Africanization of positions within businesses and institutions, which will promote local hiring by prioritizing Central African nationals.

Vocational training will be a cornerstone of this strategy, with the creation of decentralized training centers in rural areas. These centers will provide training tailored to local and sectoral needs, emphasizing practical skills through apprenticeships and internships. In collaboration with businesses, internship agreements will be established to facilitate the integration of young people into the workforce. A framework for standardizing certifications and training reference standards will be put in place to align with the requirements of industrial, mining, agricultural sectors, and more.

In the medium term, specific employment programs will be launched to include vulnerable groups – youth, women, and populations in remote areas – through civic volunteer initiatives. Additional resources will be dedicated to developing value chains in the agro-industrial and rural sectors, thus supporting small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises and fostering the economic empowerment and food security of local communities.

To ensure the governance and continuous adaptation of these strategic actions, strengthened social dialogue will be established between labor market actors such as trade unions and youth and women's organizations. The Labor Code will be updated to integrate decent work standards and social protection. Furthermore, the capacity building of the General Directorate of Employment and the ACFPE, combined with the creation of an Employment and Trades Observatory, will ensure reliable and up-to-date information on the labor market.

2.6.4. Health and Nutrition

To ensure access to quality healthcare for the entire population, three (03) strategic objectives have been set:



Strategic Objective 2.4.1: Improve the governance and management of the healthcare system

Priority Actions	Priority
42. Promotion of coordination among the various health sector actors, as well as with other sectors in an integrated manner;	H
43. Improvement of patient reception and care management in Health Facilities (FOSA), including medical emergencies;	H
44. Strengthening the system of planning, integrated monitoring-evaluation, and health research;	H
45. Strengthening gender-sensitive policies and strategies for Human Resources for Health (RHS) management;	H
46. Strengthening the legal, institutional, and organizational framework of the pharmaceutical sector and other health products, including those from traditional medicine;	M
47. Improvement of health financing through the development of innovative strategies;	H
48. Strengthening mechanisms to combat the proliferation of substandard medicines and other medical products.	H

In alignment with the National Health Policy (NHP 2019-2030) and the National Health Development Plan (NHDP 2022-2026), several actions will be launched to improve governance and management of the health system in the CAR. In the short term, efforts will focus on strengthening the management of human resources, equipment, and medicines. Support and strengthening of the health system (such as the SENI+ Project) will be crucial for implementing policies and strategies related to health and nutrition.

In the medium term, more effective resource management, the strengthening of health infrastructure, improvement in the quality of services, enhancement of health information systems, and increased transparency and accountability will be put in place.

Regarding the fight against the proliferation of substandard medicines and other medical products, the Government, through the Ministry of Health, commits in the short and medium terms to raising public awareness and training health staff and



pharmaceutical inspectors on the detection of poor-quality medical products. Efforts will be made to strengthen control and monitoring systems at the country's entry points to limit the fraudulent importation of expired and counterfeit products.

As for the management of patient reception and care in Health Facilities (FOSA), including medical emergencies, efforts will be made to improve care protocols, train and deploy emergency medical staff, enhance reception infrastructure,

and ensure adequate equipment. Concerning the management of health emergencies (e.g., road accidents, health and natural disasters, fires), the focus will be on strengthening the public health emergency operations center and improving sectoral coordination for a rapid and effective response.

Strategic Objective 2.4.2: Improve the supply and demand for health and nutrition services for all

Actions prioritaires		Priorité
49.	Improvement of the overall supply of health and nutrition services for better coverage, with a focus on the provision of sexual and reproductive health services for mother-child couples;	H
50.	Strengthening access to healthcare for young people, the elderly, and people living with disabilities;	H
51.	Strengthening community participation and engagement in support of health;	H
52.	Creation of new reference university hospitals.	H

Referring to the NHP 2019-2030 and the NHDP 2022-2026, several initiatives will be launched to strengthen the governance of the health system (including drug supply, infrastructure, equipment, technical platforms integrating new technologies, and management of human and financial resources). These efforts aim to enable performance-driven regulation and modernization of the health system to ensure that no one is left behind.

In the short term, efforts will focus on supporting key projects for strengthening the health system (such as the SENI+ Project) and involving the community. These actions will collectively improve the population's health status by reducing morbidity and mortality in general, particularly maternal and infant mortality, and decreasing the prevalence of both communicable and non-communicable diseases.



Strategic Objective 2.4.3: Improve the fight against communicable and non-communicable diseases

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Priority Actions	Priority
53. Strengthening managerial and technical capacities for the prevention, management, control, elimination, and eradication of both communicable and non-communicable diseases.	H
54. Strengthening the country's capacity for preparedness and response to epidemics, disasters, and other public health emergencies, taking into account the links between human health, animal health, and environmental hygiene, as well as the need for a "One Health" approach.	H

In alignment with the NHP 2019-2030 and the NHDP 2022-2026, initiatives will be taken to strengthen prevention and treatment programs for both communicable and non-communicable diseases.

In the short term, efforts will focus on enhancing the fight against emerging and re-emerging diseases, endemic-epidemic diseases, pandemics, and disasters. The improvement of epidemiological surveillance and epidemic response, along with strengthening disease surveillance capacities to quickly detect emerging epidemics and the development of emergency intervention plans, will be supported through the establishment of a grant and equitable care for major non-communicable diseases at the Health Facilities (FOSA) level (WHOPEN Strategy).

In the medium term, the focus will be on strengthening the country's capacity for preparedness and response to epidemics, public health emergencies, and disasters, within an integrated One Health approach. Competent services will be reinforced to ensure the implementation of the International Health Regulations (IHR).

2.6.5. Potable Water, Hygiene, and Sanitation

In response to the growing population and the sustainability issues related to water services and access to potable water, both in urban and rural areas, major strategic objectives have been set.

Strategic Objective 2.5.1: Improve access to potable water in order to ensure a healthy life for the population

Priority Actions	Priority
55. Construction of works and infrastructure for the production and distribution of potable water;	H
56. Rehabilitation of works and infrastructure for the production and distribution of potable water;	H
57. Integration of potable water supply into other development programs (health, education, food security);	H
58. Establishment of public-private and public-public partnerships to mobilize the resources and skills needed to improve access to potable water;	M
59. Strengthening institutional capacities with qualified/specialized human resources for sector governance, management, and maintenance of potable water works and infrastructure;	M
60. Establishment of information systems and monitoring-evaluation mechanisms to track progress in access to potable water and assess the effectiveness of implemented interventions.	H

Taking into account the National Water Policy 2021-2030, the Government plans, through the National Potable Water Supply and Sanitation Program (PNAEPA), the construction and rehabilitation of water wells and potable water supply systems to ensure access to water for the population.

In the short term, efforts will focus on strengthening the institutional and operational capacities of the main stakeholders in the water sector, including the General Directorate of Hydraulic Resources (DGRH), the National Water and Sanitation Agency (ANEA), and the Water Distribution Company in Central Africa (SODECA). This strengthening will involve setting up effective management and monitoring-evaluation mechanisms to ensure the successful implementation of projects. A human rights-based

approach will be adopted, ensuring equitable and reliable access to potable water, with particular attention to strategic infrastructure such as health centers and schools.

In the medium term, the priority will be on training sessions and capacity-building to educate local actors on the management, maintenance, and upkeep of potable water infrastructure. At the same time, partnerships with international organizations, NGOs, and other stakeholders will be established to mobilize the resources and expertise needed to improve access to potable water. To sustain the progress made, awareness campaigns will be conducted in communities to emphasize the importance of preserving potable water infrastructure.

Strategic Objective 2.5.2: Strengthen Sanitation Infrastructure

Priority Actions	Priority
61. Construction of public toilets, institutional and community latrines, and treatment stations for domestic and hospital wastewater and slaughterhouse waste.	H
62. Rehabilitation of facilities (vacuum latrines, toilets, septic tanks) and collective sanitation infrastructure (existing wastewater treatment stations in hospitals) to make them safer, more sustainable, and accessible.	H
63. Establishment of partnerships with local organizations, NGOs, government agencies, and donors to mobilize additional resources and expertise for sanitation projects.	H
64. Establishment of collaboration mechanisms with local authorities to ensure effective planning and coordinated implementation of sanitation initiatives.	
65. Development of standards/norms for the construction, management, and maintenance of sanitation facilities accessible to all, including people with disabilities, the elderly, and the most marginalized populations.	M
66. Strengthening institutional and community capacities through training and provision of equipment for the management, maintenance, and use of sanitation facilities and infrastructure.	M

As part of the PNAEPA (National Water Supply and Sanitation Program), several initiatives will be taken to develop sanitation infrastructures and facilities that are adapted to the needs of the population. These initiatives will include not only the construction of new public toilets and community latrines, but also the establishment of wastewater treatment stations in urban and peri-urban areas. Additionally, systems for the collection, treatment, and reuse of sludge from septic tanks will be developed to protect the environment while improving the well-being of the population.

To ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of these initiatives, the program will focus on structuring the wastewater and excreta sub-sector. The program will also include targeted communication actions and marketing initiatives to stimulate both the demand and supply of sanitation services.

In the medium term, the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) will strengthen the monitoring of performance and the management of sanitation services. The NDP aims for an ambitious increase in the access rate to sanitation, rising from 14.1 per cent in 2022 to 35 per cent in 2028. This will contribute to a healthier environment and an overall improvement in the quality of life for citizens.





Strategic Objective 2.5.3: Promote Good Hygiene Practices

Priority Actions	Priority
67. Construction of handwashing facilities in schools and health centers.	H
68. Distribution of hygiene kits, handwashing materials, and menstrual hygiene management kits in schools.	H
69. Training community members, especially women and children, on hygiene practices (handwashing and menstrual hygiene).	B
70. Organization of hygiene awareness campaigns in communities, schools, churches and mosques, health centers, and other public places.	H
71. Integration of hygiene education into school programs/manuals to educate children from a young age on good hygiene practices.	H
72. Strengthening the skills of community health workers and local development workers to actively promote hygiene practices in their communities.	M

Taking into account the National Water Policy, ambitious initiatives will be launched to strengthen information and awareness among communities and the population at large on the importance of good hygiene practices and their impact on health. These actions aim to create sustainable behavior change regarding hygiene and sanitation.

In the short term, efforts will focus on strengthening the skills of health agents, teachers, and local development workers in hygiene practices. The generalization of the CLTS approach will be deployed to eliminate open defecation, with methodologies tailored to urban and rural contexts.

In the medium term, emphasis will be placed on distributing hygiene equipment and kits, as well as constructing handwashing facilities in public places, schools, and health centers. Concrete actions will be undertaken in collaboration with local communities for better information management to promote the adoption of proper hygiene practices and prevent waterborne and fecal-related diseases.

Finally, each sanitation project will be systematically coupled with hygiene promotion initiatives, highlighting the close links between public health and sanitary practices.



Strategic Objective 2.5.4: Improve governance in the water and sanitation sector

Priority Actions	Priority
73. Establishment of a national information system on water and a monitoring and evaluation system for the water and sanitation sector	H
74. Construction and rehabilitation of administrative buildings housing the seven (7) decentralized state structures	L
75. Establishment of Public-Private Partnerships to strengthen the capacity of stakeholders	H
76. Development of legal texts, technical standards/standards for the construction, management, and maintenance of water and sanitation works and infrastructure	L
77. Strengthening institutional capacity in highly qualified and specialized human resources and in equipment/materials for sector management	L
78. Strengthening the functions of sectoral leadership and coordination (including legislation, regulation, sectoral monitoring and evaluation, leadership, gender and human rights promotion, communication, human resources development, and managerial capacity)	H

In alignment with the National Water Policy, initiatives will be launched to improve coordination and leadership mechanisms, regulatory and institutional frameworks, and monitoring and evaluation of the water and sanitation sector, while ensuring gender and human rights considerations. In the short term, efforts will focus on strengthening the legal (legislation, regulation, and governance) and institutional (including leadership, monitoring and evaluation, gender promotion, human rights, communication, human resources development, and managerial capacity) frameworks within the sector.

In the medium term, the emphasis will be placed on strengthening coordination and monitoring systems,

with the establishment and operationalization of the Water and Sanitation Sector Information System (WSSIS), as well as organizing sessions of the sectoral coordination framework for Water, Hygiene, and Sanitation and conducting sector reviews.

Finally, a national monitoring network will be established to assess the quality and availability of water resources. Civil society organizations will be mobilized to ensure citizen oversight and promote equitable access to services, contributing to participatory and inclusive management of water resources.

2.6.6. Social Protection

Given the embryonic nature and limited coverage of the national social protection system, the NDP aims to achieve universal social coverage, with an efficient, inclusive social protection system that

provides quality services to the population in the long term.

Strategic Objective 2.6.1: Establishment of Universal Health Coverage

Priority Actions	Priority
79. Strengthening the governance framework by establishing a global legal and institutional framework for social protection in the CAR	M
80. Strengthening and operationalizing the institutional capacities of social protection structures	H
81. Creation, revitalization, and operationalization of the prevention and management system for social and professional risks	L
82. Strengthening a mechanism for the socio-economic integration and reintegration of beneficiaries of social protection, responsive to shocks, based on an adaptive and gender-sensitive social protection program	M
83. Strengthening the financing mechanism for social protection, considering both contributory and non-contributory aspects	H
84. Integrating child labor and its worst forms into the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of social protection interventions in urban and rural areas	H
85. Establishing a shock-sensitive social registry (designing the registry tool, setting up a data management system, establishing legal sharing and use of registry data)	M

In alignment with the national social protection policy, several initiatives will be launched to strengthen and operationalize the institutional capacities of social protection structures.

On short-term, efforts will focus on strengthening the financing mechanism for social protection, considering both contributory and non-contributory aspects. The governance framework will also be reinforced through the establishment of a comprehensive legal and institutional framework related to social protection in the CAR. To extend social coverage to all segments of the population, the

socioeconomic insertion and reinsertion mechanism for beneficiaries of adaptive and gender-sensitive social protection will be strengthened.

On medium-term actions, efforts will be concentrated on significantly reducing socio-economic disparities and improving the overall well-being of the population. With universal social coverage, citizens would have more equitable access to healthcare, education, social protection, and other essential programs. The goal is to increase the social coverage rate for the CAR population from 0.4 per cent in 2010 to 25 per cent by 2028.

Strategic Objective 2.6.2: Expand Access to Social Safety Nets for the Most Disadvantaged Populations in the CAR

Priority Actions		Priority
86.	Development of effective mechanisms to identify and target the poorest population using reliable socio-economic criteria.	M
87.	Improving the coverage and accessibility of social safety net programs across the country by increasing the allocated resources and strengthening the necessary infrastructure.	H
88.	Strengthening community engagement in social safety net programs.	L
89.	Expanding social safety nets to the identified poorest households.	H
90.	Strengthening social safety net systems to respond to climate-related and other shocks.	H
91.	Strengthening national leadership through improved intersectoral coordination among various government actors, international organizations, NGOs, and the private sector for a holistic and comprehensive approach to expanding social safety nets.	M
92.	Promoting the economic integration of vulnerable individuals.	H

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In alignment with the National Social Protection Policy, initiatives will be launched to develop effective mechanisms to identify and target the poorest populations using reliable socio-economic criteria.

Short term: Efforts will focus on developing innovative and common practices (use of digital tools) for beneficiary targeting. Strategies will be implemented to increase the scope and accessibility of social safety net programs across the country by increasing allocated resources and strengthening the necessary infrastructure. Capacity-building programs for municipalities in social transfers and assistance to the needy will be developed.

Short and medium term: The focus will be on improving the living conditions of the poorest

populations, with a significant reduction in extreme poverty rates, an increase in food security, and greater resilience to economic shocks. Emphasis will also be placed on strengthening national leadership through improved intersectoral coordination between various government actors, international organizations, NGOs, and the private sector for a holistic and comprehensive approach to expanding social safety nets. The gradual consolidation, implementation, and expansion of cash and in-kind transfers to all households experiencing chronic poverty will be developed. Awareness campaigns will be organized to inform communities about social safety net programs and encourage active participation in the process.

Strategic Objective 2.6.3: Strengthen humanitarian action to effectively address the needs of vulnerable populations (Internally

Displaced Persons (IDPs), refugees, and returnees)

Priority Actions	Priority
93. Strengthen coordination and efficient logistics systems between concerned government ministries, humanitarian agencies, and international partners.	H
94. Strengthen protection measures for vulnerable populations, including IDPs, refugees, and asylum seekers.	H
95. Strengthen the participation of local communities in the planning and implementation of disaster risk reduction and conflict mitigation initiatives, and resilience building.	H
96. Strengthen governance framework by establishing a global legal and institutional framework for social protection in the CAR.	H
97. Strengthen and operationalize institutional capacities of social protection structures.	H
98. Promote access to livelihoods and revive sustainable local economies in areas of return.	H
99. Strengthen basic social services and facilitate access for IDPs and returnees to a basic social protection floor.	H

As part of the consideration of sustainable solutions for vulnerable populations and in line with the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (CAR 2023-2027), several initiatives will be launched to strengthen the governance framework by establishing a comprehensive legal and institutional framework for social protection in the Central African Republic (CAR).

In the very short term, efforts will focus on organizing and facilitating the return of Central African refugees. In the short term, the aim will be to accelerate the process of developing the ministry's sector policy document. An incentive-based policy will be developed to create the conditions for the return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their respective areas.

In the medium term, the focus will be on significantly improving the humanitarian situation by reducing the suffering of vulnerable populations, increasing access to essential services such as health, education, and water, and strengthening resilience to shocks and crises. A program aimed at reinforcing a socio-economic integration and reintegration mechanism for people benefiting from social protection will be gradually implemented. It will rely on flexible and adaptive social protection measures to effectively respond to crisis situations while taking into account the specific needs of both women and men. The social protection financing mechanism, taking into account both contributory and non-contributory aspects, will be progressively strengthened.

2.6.7. Protection of the Family and Children

Strategic Objective 2.7.1: Strengthen the Protection of the Family and Children in All Areas and at All Levels

Priority Actions	Priority
100. Strengthening the promotion and protection of the family.	M
101. Strengthening the governance of the system for the prevention of all forms of violence against children and enhancing their care.	H
102. Improving birth registration and access to basic social services (preschool care, education, health, and social protection).	H
103. Strengthening mechanisms for preventing and responding to violence against children.	M
104. Strengthening the system for collecting, processing, analyzing, archiving, and disseminating data on children to facilitate decision-making in child and family protection and care.	M

Taking into account the current Family Code and the national child protection policy, several initiatives will be launched to strengthen the protection of children against all forms of violence and to promote their care.

In the short term, efforts will focus on strengthening the governance of the system for preventing all forms of violence against children and promoting their care. A strategy to improve children's civil registration and access to basic social services (preschool care, education, health, and social protection) will be gradually implemented to reduce the significant number of "invisible" individuals who are deprived of legal identity and access to health, education, and social services.

In the medium term, the goal will be to significantly improve the well-being and safety of children by reducing cases of violence, exploitation, and abuse, improving access to protection and care services, and enhancing psychosocial and community resilience. To facilitate decision-making, a system for collecting, processing, analyzing, archiving, and disseminating data on children will be put in place.

2.6.8. Promotion of Gender and Equity

The fight against social and cultural norms and practices that perpetuate gender inequalities, discrimination against women, and other forms of human rights violations, particularly GBV, remains a major concern.

Priority Actions	Priority
105. Strengthening normative frameworks and institutional capacities through the integration of gender dimensions in policies, programs, and sectoral projects, and their implementation;	H
106. Integrating gender and social inclusion in the provision and access to basic social services, factors of production, climate change, financing, markets, transportation, employment, and justice;	H
107. Strengthening appropriate measures to increase women's participation in decision-making, electoral processes, and peacebuilding;	H
108. Organizing training, awareness-raising, and advocacy sessions on gender approach, women's rights, and empowerment targeted at various stakeholders;	L
109. Improving access to education, vocational training, and entrepreneurship for girls and women by eliminating sociocultural barriers, as well as economic and financial obstacles, in order to strengthen their economic autonomy and employability;	H
110. Strengthening community mechanisms through the creation of women's networks and discussion groups to promote knowledge exchange, experience sharing, and solidarity among women from different regions and communities;	M
111. Strengthening the fight against gender-based violence (GBV), inequality, and providing holistic care for GBV survivors, as well as protecting the rights of witnesses.	H

Considering the national strategies adopted in terms of gender equality, political, economic, and cultural empowerment of women and girls, and the fight against GBV (Gender-Based Violence), several initiatives will be implemented to strengthen and operationalize the normative and legal frameworks.

These efforts will focus on making the National Gender Equality Observatory functional by establishing its leadership team and constructing its headquarters.

In the short and medium term, efforts will be made to promote and protect the fundamental rights of women through the full implementation of all human rights instruments. In addition, advocacy efforts will be made to mobilize resources that will enable the Ministry of Gender Promotion, Women's Protection,

Family, and Child Affairs to implement the already developed plans and strategies.

Regarding the fight against GBV in the medium term, efforts will focus on building a "One-Stop Center" and rehabilitating and/or constructing listening centers to significantly improve the holistic care of victims.

Finally, reducing inequalities in the short and medium term will involve revitalizing existing institutions for training and supporting women's initiatives and strengthening women's participation in decision-making at all levels through measures aimed at reducing school dropout rates for girls. Likewise, women's literacy, the capacity of female election candidates, and the creation of conditions for their empowerment will be reinforced.

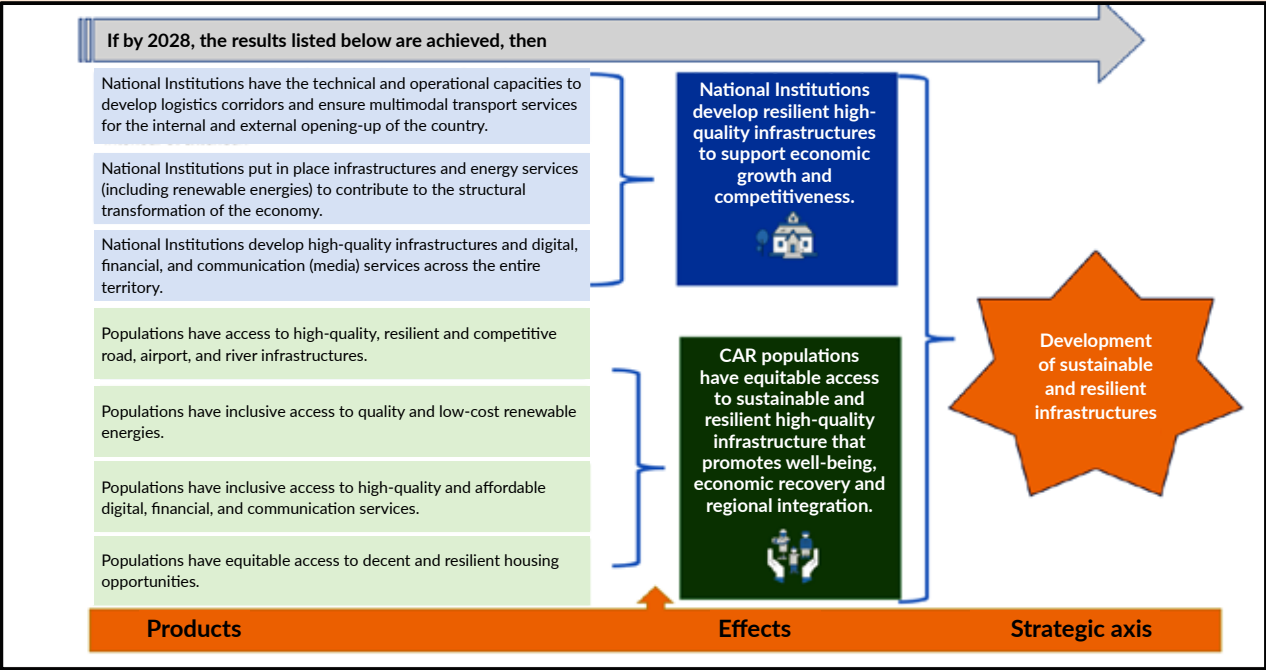
2.7. STRATEGIC AXIS 3: Development of Resilient and Sustainable Infrastructure



services and opportunities, improve social services, and increase the resilience of infrastructure in the face of shocks. This foundational pillar thus supports

both economic expansion and improvement of quality of life.

Figure 5: Theory of Change for Strategic Axis 3



2.7.1. Transport Infrastructure and Services

To equip the country with modern and sustainable transport infrastructure, three (03) strategic objectives are set: (i) develop logistical corridors and multimodal transport services to strengthen

regional integration and support economic growth; (ii) develop and maintain modern and reliable transport infrastructure to facilitate market access and increase domestic economic exchanges; and (iii) develop modern and competitive airport zones.

Strategic Objective 3.1.1: Develop logistical corridors and multimodal transport services to strengthen regional integration

Priority Actions		Priority
1.	Finalization of ongoing road and river projects and implementation of projects with secured financing	H
2.	Implementation of measures and infrastructure to improve road safety	H
3.	Creation of a steering committee for transit transport along corridors to ensure better management and monitoring with regional partners	M
4.	Comparative study of transit corridors and establishment of an intelligent corridor system	M
5.	Promotion of investment in the modernization and expansion of transport infrastructure	M
6.	Development of the private sector in logistics services	M

In the context of continuing efforts to optimize immediate impact and establish solid foundations for future development, the Government is focusing on three (03) priority actions stemming from the 2018 multisectoral transport strategy study and aligned with the CEMAC Regional Economic Program. These actions include the development and paving of main roads, the construction of the Mongoumba port, the realization of the bridge over the Oubangui River connecting Bangui to Zongo, as well as the rehabilitation of roads leading to the Cameroonian border.

As part of promoting investment, public-private partnerships will be established to modernize transport infrastructure, including the construction of intermodal terminals and the digitization of systems to streamline exchanges. Additionally,

border infrastructures will be improved to reduce transit times and facilitate regional integration. The development of the private sector in logistics services will also be encouraged through SME support programs, the creation of logistics training centers, and the promotion of digital solutions.

To enhance road safety, measures will focus on disseminating the road code to users, the establishment of a National Road Safety Agency, installation of traffic signs and speed bumps, and the implementation of surveillance systems.

In terms of targets, it is expected, among other things, an increase in road freight volume for export, which would rise from 36.5 million tons in 2021 to 44.4 million tons in 2028, while strengthening logistics corridors and multimodal transport services to support regional integration.

Strategic Objective 3.1.2: Develop and maintain modern and reliable transport infrastructure

Priority Actions	Priority
7. Construction and/or rehabilitation of bridges at the national level.	H
8. Continuation of the upgrading of national and river transport infrastructures to improve connectivity between production areas, economic centers, rural areas, and local markets (in accordance with the REP).	H
9. Implementation of a preventive and regular road maintenance strategy to ensure the durability and reliability of transport infrastructures, thus reducing long-term costs and improving user safety.	H
10. Allocation of adequate financial resources to invest in the construction, modernization, and maintenance of roads, bridges, and other essential road and river transport infrastructures.	H
11. Strengthening the governance and management framework of transport in the CAR.	M
12. Continuation of the implementation of the navigability project of the Oubangui River throughout the year.	M
13. Construction of secure storage areas in Bangui and across the national territory.	M
14. Strengthening the fleet (road and river) for the transport of people and goods.	B
15. Strengthening the involvement of stakeholders, including the private sector, civil society, and local communities, in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of transport infrastructure projects.	B

The strategic road maintenance document embodies the Government's ongoing efforts to modernize and strengthen transport infrastructure, which are essential for the country's economic and social development. One of the priorities in this area is the allocation of adequate financial resources, through the Road Maintenance Fund (RMF), to invest in the modernization and maintenance of roads, bridges, and other road and river infrastructure. This includes the rapid mobilization of the necessary funds, the establishment of rigorous monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure efficiency and transparency in the use of resources, as well as the establishment of performance-based maintenance contracts.

The urgent rehabilitation of main roads, such as Ndélé-Ouadda-Birao (593 km) and Damara-Batangafo-Kabo (510 km), as well as the development and paving of strategic routes like Bossembélé-Bossangoa (150 km) and Yaloké-Boda-Mbaiki (227 km), is also essential. These works include localized pavement repairs, ditch cleaning, and regular maintenance of drainage structures, aimed at opening up rural areas and stimulating interregional exchanges. Effectively structuring

the road maintenance system by creating a multi-institutional coordination platform and establishing clear procedures for the annual and multi-year programming of works, in line with the guidelines of the strategic road maintenance document, will enable the Government to ensure optimal resource management and continuous improvement of road infrastructure conditions, reducing long-term costs and increasing transport safety and reliability.

These measures aim to increase the road accessibility rate from 46 per cent in 2023 to 82 per cent by 2028. At the same time, river transport initiatives, such as the rehabilitation of landing stages at Nola, Kouango, and Mobaye, the equipping of the upstream port of Bangui, and improving navigability on the Oubangui River, demonstrate an integrated approach to developing waterway transport. These initiatives involve modernizing port infrastructure, strengthening the marking of waterways, and constructing pilot barges to improve river transport safety and efficiency. These measures aim to increase river freight volume from 452.4 million tons in 2022 to 550.4 million tons by 2028.

Strategic Objective 3.1.3: Develop and operationalize modern and competitive airport zones

Priority Actions	Priority
16. Strengthening security and safety measures at Bangui airport in accordance with international standards.	H
17. Conducting a thorough assessment of airport infrastructure needs in the country, considering security, capacity, and competitiveness requirements.	H
18. Developing and implementing modernization projects for existing airports.	H
19. Constructing a new airport in Bangui designed and equipped according to international standards.	M
20. Developing road infrastructure to provide easy and quick access to airports by improving access roads, interchanges, and passenger and freight parking.	M
21. Improving services offered at airports (catering services, duty-free shops, VIP lounges, security services, and baggage handling systems).	M
22. Strengthening the skills of airport staff.	M
23. Encouraging international airlines to develop air links to and from Central African Republic airports.	L
24. Creating industrial and logistics zones near airports.	L
25. Promoting public-private partnerships for the development and management of airport infrastructure.	L
26. Modernizing the meteorological function.	L

In line with the strategic directions outlined in the 2019 Air Transport Strategy Document, the Government is committed to modernizing airport infrastructure through three (03) coherent and priority actions. To enhance the security and safety of Bangui M'Poko International Airport, the Modernization Project (PAMAB II) plans to install modern passenger and baggage control systems, including X-ray machines, metal detector gates, and handheld detectors. This step also includes the modernization of baggage handling equipment, with the installation of drop-off/weighing belts and carousels to optimize their processing. Furthermore, the construction of a new power plant is essential to ensure a stable and reliable supply of critical facilities. Continuing training programs for airport

personnel will be implemented to strengthen skills in managing surveillance systems and security procedures. Additionally, the development of a master plan by 2040 is crucial to strategically plan for the renovation of runways, installation of advanced surveillance systems, and improvement of passenger and freight terminals.

Finally, the modernization of secondary aerodromes in Berberati, Bouar, Bangassou, Mobaye, and Bambari will include the rehabilitation of runways to ensure compliance with international standards, as well as the installation of modern navigation and air traffic management systems to ensure safe and efficient flight management. The goal of these initiatives is to double the number of passengers, increasing from 120,000 in 2022 to 250,000 by 2028.

2.7.2. Urban Development, Housing, and Land Reform

To ensure decent living conditions for the Central African population, the Government is committed to: (i) developing competitive, attractive, sustainable, and inclusive urban centers and cities; (ii) facilitating the provision and access to decent and resilient housing for the population; and (iii) modernizing

land management, cadastral, and property systems to facilitate financial transactions and economic activities.

Strategic Objective 3.2.1: Develop competitive, attractive, sustainable, and inclusive urban centers and cities

Priority Actions	Priority
27. Construction and modernization of urban infrastructure.	H
28. Improvement of urban governance at the level of decentralized state services and local authorities by strengthening the capacity of authorities to plan, manage, and deliver urban services effectively and transparently.	H
29. Development and implementation of a national urban development policy, urban master plans (UMP), development and urban planning schemes (DUPS), and land use plans (LUP) for Bangui and regional capitals.	M
30. Strengthening the participation of local residents in urban planning and management.	L

To ensure the effective allocation of resources for the construction and modernization of urban infrastructure, it is crucial to strengthen the institutional and operational capacities of the UPEF by establishing a specialized commission composed of representatives from relevant ministries, local authorities, and urban planning experts. Additionally, technical and financial support should be mobilized from international partners while enhancing the staff's competencies through specialized training.

To improve urban governance at the level of decentralized state services and municipalities, it is essential to develop an urban development policy document, providing a strategic framework and long-term vision, and to produce UPDS for the regional capitals to ensure effective and coordinated urban planning. An inventory of urban road networks, including the assessment of their condition and the inventory of commercial activities, as well as the creation of an addressing program for Greater Bangui, will provide precise data for optimized urban management. Identifying and delimiting flood-prone areas in Bangui and the provinces, followed by the relocation of affected populations, are key for proactive management of natural risks.

In parallel, some urban development priorities will target: (i) the development of integrated urban service management practices, notably by operationalizing coordination of waste management activities as well as maintenance and upkeep of stormwater drainage systems; (ii) the creation and implementation of Special Economic Zones (SEZ) in the seven targeted regions, aimed at boosting local economic development; (iii) the establishment of a medium-term program for the modernization of urban roads in major cities to improve transportation infrastructure and facilitate urban mobility.

Other initiatives will include the creation of modern cemeteries in Bangui and the 20 regional capitals or the definition of construction standards along major roads in Bangui and the provinces. As part of the targets, the NDP aims to increase the proportion of urban centers with planning tools from 10 per cent in 2023 to 60 per cent by 2028.

Strategic Objective 3.2.2: Facilitate the provision and access to decent and resilient housing for the population

Priority Actions	Priority
31. Conduct a comprehensive study to understand the housing needs of the population, including aspects of decency and resilience.	H
32. Optimize state-owned real estate by rehabilitating existing disused public buildings for conversion into housing or useful infrastructure.	H
33. Develop policies and regulations encouraging the construction of decent and resilient housing, taking into account the country's socio-economic and environmental specificities.	H
34. Facilitate access to land for private developers by providing serviced plots on favorable terms and simplifying acquisition procedures.	H
35. Develop public-private partnerships (PPPs) to share the costs and risks associated with the construction of affordable housing.	M
36. Establish financial support mechanisms for real estate developers, including grants, tax incentives, and access to long-term financing.	M
37. Facilitate access to mortgage loans by developing financing mechanisms adapted to enable low- and middle-income households to acquire housing.	M
38. Operationalize the Housing Bank by setting up an operational framework to sustainably finance social and economic housing projects.	M

The realization of a comprehensive study to understand the housing needs of the population, considering aspects of decency and resilience, is an essential step to guide future public housing policies. This approach requires a thorough analysis of socio-economic, demographic, and environmental data, based on field surveys and consultations with local stakeholders.

At the same time, optimizing the state's real estate assets by rehabilitating existing public buildings and converting them into housing or useful infrastructure will maximize their use while preventing deterioration.

The development of policies and regulations encouraging the construction of decent and resilient housing, tailored to local specificities, along with the facilitation of access to land, will provide real estate developers with viable land at favorable conditions and simplified acquisition procedures.

The development of PPPs will allow the sharing of costs and risks related to the construction of affordable housing, while financial support mechanisms, such as subsidies and tax incentives, will encourage the involvement of real estate developers.

Facilitating access to mortgage credit, particularly through reduced interest rates and longer repayment terms, will open the doors of homeownership to low- and middle-income households.

Finally, operationalizing the Housing Bank will ensure sustainable financing for social and economic housing projects.

Together, these measures aim to reduce the proportion of the population living in inadequate conditions, with the goal of decreasing from 70 per cent in 2018 to 45 per cent by 2028, while ensuring equitable and resilient urban growth.



Strategic Objective 3.2.3: Modernize Land, Cadastral, and Property Management

Priority Actions	Priority
39. Establishment of a computerized land register management system	H
40. Conducting a complete and accurate cadastral survey to exhaustively map land properties	H
41. Implementing mechanisms to guarantee the legal security of land transactions (certification of property titles, rapid resolution of land disputes, etc.)	H
42. Training of agents responsible for land and cadastral management in modern land management techniques, as well as the use of new computerized systems	M
43. Development and implementation of clear and transparent regulations on land and cadastral management (focusing on simplifying procedures and reducing bureaucracy)	M
44. Establishment of partnerships with the private sector to develop innovative land and cadastral management solutions	B

Complete and Accurate Cadastral Survey is a fundamental first step in modernizing land and cadastral management. This process will require detailed topographical surveys, conducted using cutting-edge technologies, to map all land properties in the country. Once this survey is completed, the establishment of a computerized land register management system can be launched, enabling quick and secure access to land data and likely reducing the processing time for real estate transactions. This will involve the comprehensive digitization of existing documents and the creation of a centralized database, integrated with geographic information systems (GIS) and user-friendly interfaces.

Meanwhile, training actions for cadastral agents will be essential, as well as the establishment of

continuous update procedures to track land changes in real-time. The implementation of mechanisms guaranteeing the legal security of land transactions, accompanied by the adoption of appropriate legal texts (land code, law establishing and operating the national cadastral system, etc.), is equally crucial to establishing a climate of trust. A quantitative target of 15,000 digitized cadastral parcels by 2028 (compared to zero in 2022) has been set.

2.7.3. Energy Infrastructure and Services

The Government is committed to promoting access to reliable, quality, and affordable energy services.

Strategic Objective 3.3.1: Develop energy infrastructure and services, including renewable energies

Priority Actions	Priority
45. Strengthening the institutional and regulatory framework of the energy sector	H
46. Optimizing the technical and commercial performance of ENECAR	H
47. Development of energy infrastructure	H
48. Promotion of decentralized systems and renewable energies	H
49. Rehabilitation and construction of storage depots and securing petroleum product supplies in the country's regions	H
50. Strengthening professional capacities	M
51. Promotion of energy efficiency	M
52. Conducting studies and strategic planning	M
53. Support to the private sector for the dissemination of autonomous solar energy solutions (SES)	M
54. Creation of a consumer protection association	L

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The proposed priority actions are aligned with existing sectoral strategic documents (energy sector policy, Investment Plan through 2040, and National Energy Strategy). The focus will be, in the short term (2024-2025), on improving the regulatory framework: introducing the “PEAC levy” into the Electricity Code; regulating mini-grids and independent electricity production; controlling electricity sale tariffs; and codifying the powers of prohibition for the Ministry of Energy Development and Hydraulic Resources (MEDHR).

In the medium term (2026-2028), the regulatory framework and technical standards for mini-grids should continue to be developed, and existing laws will need to be revised to reflect sector developments, creating a suitable legal framework for renewable energies and energy efficiency. At the same time, improving the technical and commercial performance of Énergie Centrafricaine (ENECAR) is crucial. To achieve this, the following activities will be implemented: rehabilitation of existing production units; securing revenues; systematization of prepayment meters for new customers; conducting in-depth audits of the network to identify the causes of technical losses; establishing a training curriculum

for ENECAR staff; and negotiating a performance contract covering all company activities.

Simultaneously, energy infrastructure will be developed and expanded through specific projects, such as the extension of electrification from the Mobaye dam, the construction of small hydroelectric plants, and the construction of two (02) hydroelectric dams, BAC & LOTEMO, on the Lobaye River, as well as the interconnection of electrical networks with the DRC to improve electricity stability and distribution.

As for the promotion of decentralized systems and renewable energies, this will be achieved through the launch of pilot mini-grid programs, promotion of decentralized solar energy, and the development of subsidized programs for autonomous systems and clean cooking technologies.

Finally, securing petroleum products is a key component, which will be realized through the construction of additional storage tanks at Kolongo, the rehabilitation of existing storage facilities (in Salo), and strengthening control strategies to combat fraud and smuggling. Among the targets of the NDP, the electricity coverage rate should increase from 35 per cent in 2020 to 42 per cent in 2028.

2.7.4. Infrastructure and Digital Services and New Information and Communication Technologies

To address the challenges related to digital infrastructure and services, the Government is committed to making the Central African Republic a

country that uses digitalization as a driver of change and structural transformation in public governance and economic and social development.

Strategic Objective 3.4.1: Facilitate Access to Quality Digital Services Across the Country

Priority Actions	Priority
55. Optimization of digital infrastructures	H
56. Securing and modernizing information systems	H
57. Strengthening institutional and regulatory capacities	H
58. Development of skills and maintenance of infrastructures	H
59. Development of digital centers and smart complexes	H
60. Rehabilitation and revitalization of telecommunications infrastructures	M
61. Digital transformation of the Central African Post	M
62. Development of digital payment systems	M

As part of the “Digital Central African Republic 2025” National Strategic Plan, facilitating access to quality digital services throughout the territory is a key strategic objective for the digital transformation of the Central African Republic from 2024 to 2028. In the short term, optimizing digital infrastructures is a priority, with the expansion of the optical fiber network (Phase II of the CAB-CAR project) and the deployment of low-altitude satellites to ensure national coverage, particularly in remote areas. The construction of a national data center and the establishment of an Internet Exchange Point (IXP) will centralize and secure data while improving network performance.

At the same time, securing and modernizing information systems will be strengthened through the use of the CSIRT/PKI security platform, which is crucial to ensuring user trust in digital services.

In the medium term, the revival and rehabilitation of telecommunication infrastructures are crucial to increase the sector’s resilience and expand digital

services. Concurrently, the digital transformation of the Central African Post will modernize postal services and facilitate the development of digital payment systems to support financial and digital inclusion. Strengthening institutional and regulatory capacities, as well as developing skills in infrastructure management and maintenance, will be achieved through ICT professional training programs. The development of community digital centers and smart complexes, such as the one at the Ministry of Digital Economy, will strengthen access to digital services and support innovation.

These priority actions aim for a significant increase in mobile penetration rates (from 51 per cent in 2022 to 99 per cent in 2028) and internet penetration rates (from 10.6 per cent to 50 per cent over the same period). They will also contribute to improving the CAR’s position in the e-Administration development index (from 193rd place in 2022 to 175th place in 2028).

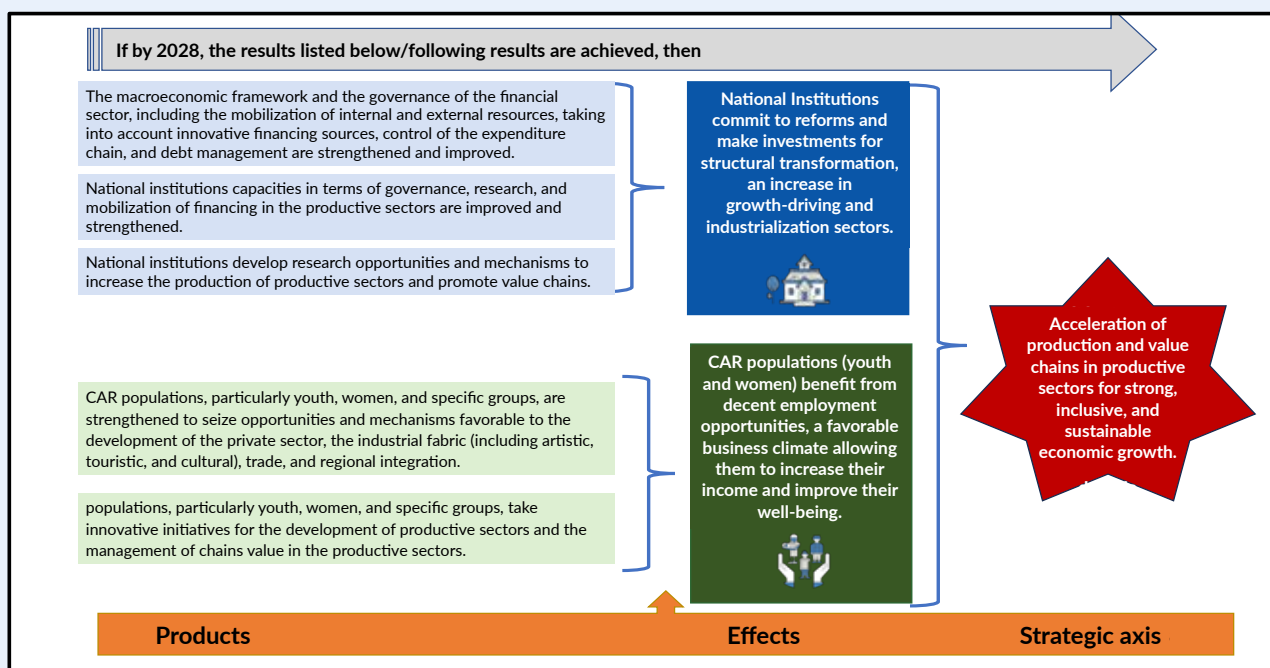
2.8. STRATEGIC AXIS 4: Accelerating production and value chains in productive sectors for inclusive and sustainable economic growth



As part of the pursuit of strong, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, the Government is committed to accelerating domestic production based on the structuring and development of value chains in productive sectors, the development of the industrial fabric, better financial governance, and the exploitation of the potential in the service sector. Thus, the efforts to be made, in terms of reforms and

investments, will be structured around the following key priorities: (i) strengthening macroeconomic and budgetary stability; (ii) developing value chains in productive sectors; (iii) developing the industrial fabric; (iv) developing the private sector and promoting SMEs/SMLs; and (v) developing trade, improving the business climate, and fostering sub-regional integration.

Figure 6: Theory of Change for Strategic Axis 4



2.8.1. Strengthening Macroeconomic and Budgetary Stability

The Government's action to strengthen macroeconomic and budgetary stability will be aligned with the achievement of three strategic objectives, as follows:

(i) strengthen the governance of the financial sector,

- (ii) ensure transparent, modern, and efficient management of public finances,
- (iii) improve the management of public debt.

Strategic Objective 4.1.1: Strengthen Financial Sector Governance and Development Financing

Priority Actions	Priority
1. Improvement of the legal and institutional framework for the financial sector.	H
2. Development of mechanisms to promote innovative financing (climate finance, green funds, etc.).	H
3. Development of the financial sector (banks, insurance) and microfinance.	H

In alignment with the economic and financial reform objectives of the CEMAC zone, the Government will focus in the short term on developing a National Financial Inclusion Strategy and improving the national coverage of the microfinance sector to meet the needs of the rural population. Strengthening the capacity of the National Agency for Financial Inclusion (NAFI) to monitor financial transactions at the national, regional, and international levels will be a second priority throughout the entire planning period. Additionally, medium-term reforms will aim to broaden the financial environment to establish development and investment banks capable of supporting the private sector, SMEs/PMIs, and development actions in general. The Government

will place a strong emphasis on mobilizing alternative financing, leveraging the country's vast forest potential in terms of protected areas generating carbon stocks. The benefits from these natural resources will help mobilize existing funds (green funds, climate funds, etc.) to finance large-scale projects and structural programs. To achieve this, a structure for quantifying and selling carbon credits will be created, along with the development of a national strategy for mobilizing alternative financing. This will significantly increase domestic resources.

Strategic Objective 4.1.2: Promote Transparent, Modern, and Efficient Public Financial Management

Priority Actions	Priority
4. Optimizing internal resource mobilization through the establishment of transparent, effective, and sustainable mechanisms to increase revenues and available financing.	H
5. Improving the quality of public expenditure management by ensuring their efficiency and effectiveness, transparency, and impact on the country's socio-economic development.	H
6. Strengthening human resource capacity.	H
7. Promoting transparency through external audits and strengthening internal control mechanisms for financial and economic procedures and operations.	H
8. Modernization/digitalization of financial administration and continued management of the information system.	H
9. Strengthening mechanisms to combat corruption in the public sector, including public enterprises.	H

The identified priority actions are fully aligned with the Strategic Reform Plan for Public Financial Management (SP-RPFM) and the various financial directives of the CEMAC. In the short term, the focus will be on strengthening the legal framework for public financial management and accelerating the modernization and digitalization of the financial administration to increase resources. Additionally, efforts will be made to raise the tax pressure rate, which remains the lowest in Sub-Saharan Africa, at 8.9 per cent, lower than the CEMAC zone average of 17 per cent. The digitalization of the activities of the Ministry of Finance and Budget will optimize the performance of the Tax Department (VAT collection, asset register, exemptions, etc.), Customs (cargo control, vehicle taxation, etc.), and the Public Treasury (service rights, taxes and fees, minor revenues, etc.).

A particular emphasis will be placed on training and the optimal and rational use of human resources. Efforts will also be made to professionalize the human resources function within the Ministry of Finance and Budget (MFB) through the development of new digital services for agents and departments, setting up support mechanisms for professional career paths, improving the quality of work life, and enhancing gender equality policies in the workplace.

To optimize public expenditure management, actions will be undertaken to strengthen the public expenditure chain. Actions will first be deployed to improve the planning, programming, budgeting, and monitoring-evaluation (PPBME) chain to progressively implement program-based budgeting and rationalize the expenditure execution process. Improving treasury management will particularly rely on the operationalization of the Treasury

Committee and monitoring its decisions. At the same time, strengthening public accounting will rely on improving the computerized management of the state's accounting, reorganizing the accounting network of the General Directorate of the Treasury and Public Accounting, developing the capacities of the financial management control bodies, and ensuring full compliance with accountability requirements. Overall, upgrading the public financial management information system will be a major cross-cutting vector for strengthening public financial management (PFM).

Other aspects of the reforms will be implemented, such as the enforcement of the anti-corruption law or the strengthening of public procurement management (emphasis on the openness and competitiveness of procedures, monitoring of procurement results, effective access to recourse and redress mechanisms, public access to procurement information, etc.). In this regard, the MFB also intends to propose an independent administrative mechanism for handling complaints.

Strategic Objective 4.1.3: Improve Public Debt Management

Priority Actions	Priority
10. Strengthening of the National Public Debt Management Committee	H
11. Strengthening debt management to ensure effective and up-to-date accounting of external and domestic loans and prevent arrears	M
12. Implementation of a debt strategy that ensures the country's debt sustainability, particularly by prioritizing long-term, highly concessional external loans	M
13. Control of domestic debt to limit negative effects on businesses and local public institutions	M

The optimal management of public debt will be a major concern during the implementation of this NDP. To this end, efforts will be made to improve the production of public debt statistics, decision-making processes (strengthening the National Public Debt Management Committee), and ensuring the channeling of loans into sectors with high economic potential. Simultaneously, given the progression of domestic debt recorded in recent years, the Government will ensure a thorough review of the domestic debt file, carry out an audit of it, and implement a progressive settlement program.

2.8.2. Development of Productive Sectors Driving Growth

The revival of productive sectors and the structural transformation of the economy are the main pillars on which the dynamics of accelerating economic growth, valuing natural resources, improving competitiveness, and creating jobs must rely. The

goal is to foster growth that will both diversify the economy, particularly by developing the industrial fabric, and offer perspectives for income generation and improving the living conditions of the population, especially youth and women.

2.8.2.1. Subsector: Agriculture

To trigger the development and profound transformation of rural areas, the Government is committed, within the framework of the NDP, to gradually transition from subsistence agriculture with low productivity to modern, environmentally-friendly agriculture that ensures food self-sufficiency, is more efficient, and provides better returns. Three strategic objectives are outlined: (i) improving governance in the agricultural sector, (ii) significantly increasing agricultural productivity and production, and (iii) developing opportunities for the transformation of agricultural products.

Strategic Objective 4.2.1: Improve governance in the agricultural and rural sector

Priority Actions	Priority
14. Strengthening the institutional, legal, and regulatory framework for agriculture and rural areas;	H
15. Development of policies and strategies to promote sustainable agriculture, encourage investment in the subsector, strengthen land security, and promote the development of inclusive agricultural value chains;	H
16. Development of consultation and coordination mechanisms between state structures and sector professionals.	M

At the legal and regulatory level, the Government intends to promulgate three new laws during the execution period of the NDP: the Agricultural Orientation Law, the Agro-Pastoral Land Code Law to accelerate the land security process, and the law governing Agricultural and Rural Professional Organizations.

In the short term, efforts to strengthen sector governance will focus on enhancing the capacity of key structures and bodies for the development of the agricultural subsector and rural areas (ACDA, ICRA, ORCCPA, ONASEM, ONMAP, CAT, etc.). Efforts will also need to be made in favor of agricultural services and their decentralization, strengthening public and semi-public enterprises, and structuring rural professional organizations (Chamber of Agriculture, Federations, Associations, etc.).

Additionally, special support will be given to research and the dissemination of innovative technologies suited to the country's agro-ecological characteristics, as they are a key driver for achieving agricultural transformation. This will involve providing the relevant structures with sufficient human and financial resources to undertake and develop research on plant, animal, forestry,

aquaculture, and other natural resources, in line with the applicable regulations. To properly frame actions in this area, a strategic agricultural research plan will be established. Furthermore, an inventory of the ICRA's achievements transferable to rural areas will be carried out, and the Ministry in charge of the subsector will implement the priority reform measures (production of pre-basic and basic seeds, research programs, operationalization of a National Agricultural Research System, etc.).

Similarly, a particular emphasis will be placed on improving coordination and synergies among the various stakeholders. In this context, organizing the National Agricultural Assembly is recommended. Agricultural and rural advisory services and training remain one of the sector's priorities to ensure the optimal flow of information among all stakeholders and to establish a national agricultural training system adapted to the challenges faced in the sector. Moreover, given the priority given to food security and plant protection, several reform measures will aim to strengthen the Food Security Department within the General Directorate of Agriculture and establish mechanisms for plant protection.

Strategic Objective 4.2.2: Increase Agricultural Productivity

Priority Actions	Priority
17. Promotion of environmentally friendly agricultural techniques	H
18. Improvement of farmers' access to quality agricultural inputs through subsidy programs, agricultural cooperatives, or public-private partnerships	H
19. Expansion of agricultural extension services to provide farmers with information, advice, and training on best agricultural practices, new technologies, and crop management methods	M
20. Support for the mechanization of agriculture and the development of small agricultural businesses	H
21. Development and implementation of an investment policy in rural infrastructure (irrigation systems, rural roads, storage warehouses, and agricultural product markets to facilitate commercialization and reduce post-harvest losses)	H
22. Development and implementation of a policy to support agricultural research for the promotion of technical innovations and human capital development	H
23. Creation of financing mechanisms tailored to the needs of farmers (agricultural credit banks, microfinance programs, and crop insurance) to enable them to invest in inputs	H
24. Improvement of women's and youth's access to production factors for their better empowerment	H
25. Development of agricultural value chains	H

The government is committed to undertaking a land reform based on land governance, land use, and control, as well as operationalizing the Agricultural and Pastoral Development Fund (APDF), which will support the development of agricultural activities.

In the short term, the plan is to relaunch and develop the value chains of food crops, vegetables, fruits, and cash crops with the triple objective of improving the performance of the subsector, ensuring food sovereignty, and generating foreign exchange for the national economy. This will involve organizing and/or structuring small and medium-scale farmers into cooperatives, facilitating producers' access to seeds and inputs through the establishment of loan or subsidy schemes, and equipping the cooperatives with agricultural machinery and equipment.

To encourage the mechanization of agriculture, policies and regulatory frameworks governing the importation of mechanization tools will be developed, and services for the commercial rental

of technology and mechanization services will be organized through private or public service providers. Additionally, a favorable tax regime will be implemented to reduce barriers to financing for equipment and services, expanding innovative financing models such as leasing and hire-purchase agreements.

In the medium term, efforts will be made to support this mechanization through: (i) the creation of agricultural mechanization service centers in the form of businesses, with the state ensuring their proper functioning; (ii) the establishment of a capacity-building program for artisans, technicians, and professionals, both in terms of material and software; (iii) support for the creation of local assembly or manufacturing units for machines adapted to peasant agriculture; and (iv) the coordination of the agricultural mechanization strategy with other sectorial strategies.

Strategic Objective 4.2.3: Develop opportunities for the transformation of agricultural products

Priority Actions	Priority
26. Establishment of a financing mechanism and incentives for private investments in the agricultural subsector through the creation of financial incubators to support agricultural activities;	H
27. Promotion of agribusiness and local processing of agricultural products by offering tax incentives and subsidies to companies investing in this sector;	H
28. Development and implementation of an investment policy for transformation infrastructure;	H
29. Implementation of a policy to support agricultural entrepreneurs and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs);	H
30. Promotion of agricultural inter-profession;	H
31. Promotion and implementation of quality and food safety standards and regulations;	M
32. Facilitation of access to national and international markets for processed agricultural products.	M

Support for the transformation of agricultural products will be achieved through the development of small production and transformation units. Furthermore, special emphasis will be placed on promoting transformation, packaging, and storage technologies, developing local and cross-border markets, and organizing marketing circuits. In the same vein, infrastructure supporting transformation and marketing will be developed, particularly in terms of roads, energy, and telecommunications.

Regarding access to finance, the Government will identify and assess the constraints of access to agricultural finance. Then, it will establish a regulatory framework for rural finance. To this end, it is essential to have, as a prerequisite, a national database of farmers categorized by type and region for better support and monitoring.

In terms of quantitative targets, the plan is to increase the subsector's share of the total GDP from 30 per cent in 2023 to 40 per cent by 2028.

2.8.2.2. Livestock Subsector

The challenge for this subsector is to initiate a modernization process of livestock to enable it to be a part of the national economic dynamism. Three (03) strategic objectives are set:

(i) Strengthen the governance framework of the livestock subsector; (ii) Substantially increase animal productivity and production; (iii) Promote the development and transformation of animal-origin livestock products.



Strategic Objective 4.2.4: Strengthen the Governance Framework of the Livestock Sub-sector

Priority Actions	Priority
33. Strengthen the legal and institutional foundation favorable to the sustainable development of livestock	H
34. Strengthen the capacities of structures, bodies, and personnel for technical support in the sector	H
35. Strengthen the legal framework for managing transhumance, regional integration, and trade exchanges	H
36. Develop the system for statistics and monitoring-evaluation in the livestock sector	M
37. Strengthen consultation and collaboration mechanisms between support structures and professionals in the sub-sector	M

Strategic Objective 4.2.5: Increase Animal Productivity

Priority Actions	Priority
38. Strengthen mechanisms for monitoring animal diseases and accessible veterinary services to ensure animal health and welfare	H
39. Develop adequate infrastructure to support animal production (stables, enclosures, watering points, fences, etc.)	H
40. Improve management of pastoral resources	H
41. Promote the creation of local and regional markets for animal products and develop integrated value chains	H
42. Implement a genetic selection program to improve local animal breeds and increase their productivity	M
43. Promote access to animal feed	M
44. Develop appropriate mechanisms for better settlement of herders	M
45. Training and awareness program for herders on best breeding practices, herd management, breeding management, pasture management, etc.	M
46. Improve logistics for meat transportation	H

In line with the strategic livestock plan, the first priority focus is animal health, for which several actions are recommended: rehabilitation and equipping of the Central Veterinary Laboratory; revitalization of the epidemiological surveillance network; establishment of veterinary pharmacies and drug depots; construction of vaccination parks;

and organization of vaccination campaigns against common diseases.

A second focus concerns the rehabilitation and establishment of productive infrastructures (poultry farms, hatcheries, feed mills, animal product processing units), improving the sanitary and nutritional quality of animal-derived food products

through the construction of a terminal cattle market in Bangui and other regions, the rehabilitation of the Bangui refrigerated slaughterhouse, the establishment of cold storage rooms, as well as the development of a Nutritional Health Improvement Plan in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health.

For better coordination and sector management, the Government, through the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health, is committed, during the

implementation of the NDP, to develop appropriate mechanisms for better settlement of herders, to develop a training and awareness program for herders on best breeding practices, herd management, breeding management, and pasture management for better sector performance.

Strategic Objective 4.2.6: Promote the Transformation of Livestock Products

Priority Actions	Priority
47. Establish a financing and incentive mechanism for private investments in the livestock subsector to facilitate the acquisition of processing equipment, the purchase of raw materials, and the development of activities;	H
48. Develop and promote livestock product processing units;	H
49. Develop and implement a training program for processors and local entrepreneurs;	H
50. Create commercial outlets for processed products by developing distribution networks, organizing fairs and trade shows, and establishing quality labels;	H
51. Develop animal production hubs, cooperatives, incubators, and/or aggregators in the sector's value chains;	H
52. Construct and/or rehabilitate livestock experimentation and training centers in major regions of the country with high animal production potential for the entrepreneurial development of young people;	H
53. Establish quality and food safety standards for processed livestock products;	M
54. Promote partnerships between the government, private sector, and civil society organizations for livestock development.	M

The Government is committed to developing the value chains of the livestock sectors with a particular emphasis on improving the performance of local breeds (cattle, sheep, goats, pigs) and their productivity through mass selection of animals that perform well in meat and milk production, the establishment of pilot grazing fattening farms, and the promotion of non-conventional livestock farming (beekeeping). Four other areas are planned: (i) the valorization of livestock products and environmental

preservation (feasibility study for the establishment of leather production units; promotion of biogas production in livestock farms); (ii) operationalizing the pastoralism and transhumance platform (PPT); (iii) setting up, in synergy with other departments, a sub-regional committee for cross-border transhumance between the Central African Republic, Cameroon, Chad, Sudan, and South Sudan; and (iv) promoting research and zootechnical and veterinary training within the department.

2.8.2.3. Forestry Subsector

The development and rational exploitation of the Central African Republic's forest potential remains a priority for the Government in line with the CEMAC directives and the industrialization process of the forestry sector supported by the African Development Bank and the ECA. To transition to sustainable management of the forest ecosystem, the following four strategic objectives have been

identified: (i) strengthen the governance framework for the forestry subsector; (ii) develop the forest industrial fabric and wood value chains; (iii) structure the hunting sector to promote sustainable exploitation of wildlife resources; and (iv) mobilize funding potential for the subsector.

Strategic Objective 4.2.7: Strengthen the governance framework of the forestry subsector

Priority Actions	Priority
55. Strengthening the institutional framework for forest management.	H
56. Strengthening surveillance and control capacities to combat illegal logging, deforestation, and forest degradation, and ensure the effective enforcement of forest laws and regulations.	H
57. Establishing mechanisms for transparency and accountability in forest management by making information on forest concessions, exploitation permits, and forestry revenues public.	H
58. Promoting the active participation of stakeholders (local communities, indigenous peoples, CSOs, and the private sector) in decision-making and the management of forest resources.	H
59. Promoting regional and international cooperation in managing cross-border forest resources, combating illicit timber trade, and promoting sustainable forest practices.	H
60. Developing forest research and quantifying carbon potential.	H
61. Strengthening the management of municipal finances.	H
62. Establishing monitoring mechanisms to respect and protect the rights of local populations and indigenous peoples over their ancestral territories and forest resources.	M
63. Sustainable management of permanent and non-permanent forest domains through intersectoral coordination among industrial, commercial, and government actors to ensure the harmonious integration of the different stages of the wood value chain.	M

The government, in line with the 2019-2035 Forest Policy, will strengthen the sustainable management of forest resources, which is essential for both environmental conservation and the socio-economic development of the country. Priority actions aim to ensure effective and legal forest management by establishing robust monitoring and control systems, such as the independent national forest observatory and the Measurement, Notification, and Verification (MNV) system. Promoting sustainable forest management, reviving forest production, and ensuring the sustainable management of dendroenergy are

also key components of this policy. Additionally, transparency mechanisms, such as timber product traceability and sustainable certification, will be reinforced, while local community participation and stakeholder involvement will be ensured through a consultation strategy based on Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC). Finally, regional and international cooperation will be strengthened for the management of cross-border resources and the fight against illicit trade, relying on frameworks like CEMAC and COMIFAC, as well as optimizing the trans-equatorial corridor.

Strategic Objective 4.2.8: Develop the value chains of the timber sector

Priority Actions	Priority
64. Conducting market studies to identify high-value market segments for forest products (timber, processed products, and non-timber forest products);	H
65. Developing an investment policy in modern technologies and sustainable forest management practices;	H
66. Developing advocacy actions for the adoption of forest certification standards (Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC));	H
67. Developing and implementing an investment policy in the construction and modernization of processing infrastructures;	H
68. Developing training and capacity-building programs for actors in the wood value chain, including forest operators, processors, traders, and entrepreneurs;	H
69. Supporting access to financing and markets for actors in the wood value chain by setting up tailored credit mechanisms and networking with national and international buyers;	H
70. Promoting and supporting 100 per cent local wood processing.	H

A fundamental element for stimulating the development of the wood sectors in the Central African Republic will be conducting market studies to identify high-value segments such as timber, processed products, non-timber forest products (NTFP), and biomass energy. These studies will help formulate diversification strategies tailored to the needs of both domestic and international markets and guide investments.

At the same time, it is crucial to develop an investment policy focused on the adoption of modern technologies and the promotion of sustainable forest management practices to increase the competitiveness of these sectors. This policy should include specific actions for efficient biomass energy exploitation, in line with the priorities of the Technological Action Plan (TAP) that supports the strengthening of carbon sinks and the mitigation of climate change effects.

To ensure the sustainability and quality of forest products, it is also necessary to strengthen advocacy actions for adopting certification standards such as FSC and PEFC by supporting them with incentives for

businesses and awareness campaigns. Furthermore, an investment policy aimed at the construction and modernization of processing infrastructure, particularly for biomass energy units, is essential to increase local production capacity and meet growing energy needs while reducing environmental impacts.

To guarantee the effectiveness and sustainability of these initiatives, developing training and capacity-building programs for actors in the wood value chain is essential, focusing on technical and environmental skills. Access to financing and markets must also be facilitated, especially by setting up tailored credit mechanisms and integrating actors into distribution networks, with particular attention given to biomass energy products.

Finally, promoting and supporting 100 per cent local wood processing is crucial to maximize added value, reduce exports of unprocessed raw materials, create local jobs, and enhance the competitiveness of products in international markets, while contributing to sustainable development goals and mitigating climate change effects as outlined by the Technological Action Plan (TAP).

Strategic Objective 4.2.9: Structure the hunting sector to promote sustainable exploitation of wildlife resources, generate income, protect and

conserve biodiversity, and develop sustainable tourism

Priority Actions	Priority
71. Creation of new hunting zones and restoration of old hunting zones;	H
72. Conservation and protection of animal species;	H
73. Support for the organization and structuring of hunting professionals;	H
74. Support for better valorization of hunting products;	H
75. Establishment of a statistical database for hunting;	M
76. Adequate security for hunting zones;	M
77. Promotion of sport hunting;	M
78. Improvement of hunting services' supply and accessibility.	M

In the short term, priorities include the creation of new hunting zones and the restoration of old ones, in collaboration with local communities to ensure the sustainable management of resources. At the same time, measures must be taken to strengthen the conservation and protection of animal species, notably through the establishment of a National Wildlife Council and regular patrols to combat poaching.

On the organizational front, it is essential to structure hunting professionals into associations and provide them with training on sustainable hunting practices. Another key area is the valorization of

hunting products, for which the development of quality labels and the establishment of traceability mechanisms are crucial. In the medium term, it will be necessary to consolidate these efforts by establishing a statistical database to track activity areas and harvests, as well as securing hunting zones by strengthening the capacity of forest guards. Finally, to promote the sector internationally and maximize the economic benefits of the industry, the creation of a dedicated hunting website and the modernization of infrastructure and services will be key steps.



Strategic Objective 4.2.10: Develop the value chains of fishing and aquaculture

Priority Actions	Priority
79. Development and implementation of the national strategy for fishing and aquaculture.	H
80. Organization, structuring, and support for the subsector.	H
81. Development of opportunities to sustainably increase fishing and aquaculture production.	H

To meet the food needs of the population and gradually reduce food insecurity, the Government aims, in the short term, to improve the legal and institutional framework of the fishing subsector: (i) by equipping the country with a national policy and/or strategy for fishing development; (ii) by restructuring and/or identifying new fishing zones to create high-capacity aquaculture farms; and (iii) by strengthening the capacities of the various stakeholders. Other measures will need to be taken, on the one hand, to structure and develop

cooperatives and incubators within the value chains of the subsector, and on the other hand, to develop research and partnerships. Thus, the Government will establish an incentive mechanism to encourage private sector involvement in the subsector and sustainably promote the establishment of research, experimentation, reproduction, and species health laboratories.

Strategic Objective 4.2.11: Mobilize Financing for the Subsector

Priority Actions	Priority
82. Elaboration of specific financing strategies for the forestry subsector by identifying available funding sources and defining mechanisms to mobilize them.	H
83. Promotion of private sector investments in the forestry, fishing, and aquaculture subsectors.	H
84. Design of financial products tailored to the needs of the forestry subsector (low-interest agricultural loans, credit lines for forestry SMEs, and guarantee funds for forestry investments).	H
85. Mobilization of national public funding and international forestry development funds.	M
86. Establishment of mechanisms for payment for ecosystem services (PES) to reward landowners and local communities for the conservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems.	M

Between 2024 and 2028, the Central African Republic will need to mobilize substantial funding to sustainably develop its forestry subsector, with an estimated need of 128.45 million USD for the implementation of its forestry policy. Priority activities include the creation of specific credit lines and guarantee funds for forestry SMEs, as well as attracting private investments, supported by fiscal and administrative incentives. International funds, such as the Green Climate Fund, which has mobilized millions of dollars for climate projects, and the Forest Investment Program, with its 639 million USD available, will be used to finance initiatives

such as reforestation, biodiversity conservation, and the promotion of sustainable management practices. Additionally, the development of payment mechanisms for ecosystem services, supported by funds such as the Blue Fund for the Congo Basin, will reward local communities for their role in forest conservation, while stimulating regional economic development.

2.8.2.4. Mining and Oil Subsector

The government intends to make the mining sector a driver of growth and economic and social

development for the CAR. To this end, three (03) strategic objectives have been set:

Strategic Objective 4.2.12: Improve Governance in the Mining and Oil Sector

Priority Actions	Priority
87. Review and update mining and oil legislation to ensure compliance with international standards of transparency, social and environmental responsibility, and to fill existing regulatory gaps.	H
88. Strengthen the capacity of government agencies responsible for overseeing and regulating the mining and oil sector, particularly in mining inspection and radiation protection.	H
89. Strengthen the publication system for all mining and oil contracts, as well as payments made to the government by extractive companies, to ensure total transparency in transactions and prevent corruption.	H
90. Implement effective anti-corruption measures, such as independent audits, investigations into dubious practices, and severe sanctions for corruption in the mining and oil sector.	H
91. Strengthen the mechanisms for formalizing artisanal miners and quarries.	H
92. Develop effective mechanisms to combat fraud and cross-border smuggling of gold and diamond production.	H
93. Develop and update mining and oil policy.	
94. Raise awareness among extractive companies about CSR practices by investing in community development projects, promoting local employment, and respecting human and environmental rights.	H
95. Publish all mining and oil contracts, as well as payments made by extractive companies to the government.	H



The proposed priority actions are fully aligned with the new mining code, which defines the key governance guidelines for the sector. In this regard, the Government is committed, in the short term, to promulgating the implementing decree for the Mining Code of the Central African Republic. Efforts will be made in terms of mining rights and areas and quarry management, particularly for the procedure of granting mining titles, including research permits, industrial exploitation permits, semi-mechanized exploitation permits, and exploitation permits for waste. The Government, through the Ministry of Mines and Geology, will establish a mechanism – in line with the current mining code – for managing permits related to exploration, artisanal mining, quarry operations, as well as the rights and obligations for executing mining operations. Similarly, the Ministry will take firm measures regarding prohibited and protected areas.

To mobilize financial resources, in the short term, the Government will develop appropriate mechanisms for administrative control, the collection of fees, royalties, and taxes, as well as the recovery of penalties. The establishment of a mining fund remains a key priority for the sector in the medium

term. To this end, public-private partnership initiatives and investment cooperation will be implemented to set up this fund, and institutional arrangements and criteria for fund collection will be developed. The Government will launch a broad awareness campaign aimed at combating fraud and smuggling and converting informal sector actors into the formal sector.

In this regard, mining brigades, decentralized structures of mining departments, and infrastructure will be critical levers for the success of these commitments. Finally, one of the priorities for the Ministry in the short and medium term will be to organize and structure artisanal mining, buying and selling offices, and especially licensed mining cooperatives. The Government will also initiate a reform aimed at establishing, under the authority of the Prime Minister, an “Authority to Combat Illicit Traffic of Natural Resources (ALTIRN)”, with a primary focus on combating smuggling in the mining, oil, forestry, and wildlife sectors.

Strategic Objective 4.2.13: Strengthen Support for Research

Priority Actions	Priority
96. Implementation of a systemic geological exploration program across the entire national territory.	H
97. Strengthening research and operationalization of geological and mining research units.	
98. Development and promotion of financing mechanisms and incentives for investors in the fields of mining and petroleum research.	H
99. Development of a capacity-building program for national stakeholders in the fields of geology, mining engineering, and environmental management.	H

According to the new mining code, research, exploration, and the development of mineral substances remain a major priority in order to benefit from the economic returns of this sector. In the short term, the Government will focus on the operationalization of geological and mining research units, which will allow for the implementation of a systemic geological exploration program across the entire national territory, thus identifying areas potentially rich in mineral and petroleum resources and quantifying their potential.

To benefit from the economic gains of the sector, the Government, through the Ministry responsible

for mining, will mobilize both domestic and external resources via partnerships to create transformation units, diamond cutting facilities, gold refineries, and a national mining company. In this way, the State will ensure the management and proper functioning of these units. Given that mining research is very costly, the Government plans to finance national geological and mining research through the funds of the “National Mining Company.” This research will include university training, support for research teams, assistance for inter-university and research center partnerships, co-financing of exploration projects with international mining companies, and other initiatives.

Strategic Objective 4.2.14: Develop Known Mineral Resources and the Mining Industry

Priority Actions	Priority
100. Implementation of an investment policy for the infrastructure necessary for mining and petroleum exploitation in production areas, as well as treatment facilities.	H
101. Promotion of local transformation of mining and petroleum products.	H
102. Definition and implementation of a policy to support local SMEs, particularly regarding the development of their activities in downstream sectors.	H
103. Development of diamond cutting and gold refining transformation units.	H
104. Development of mechanisms for the valorization of known substances.	H
105. Creation and operationalization of a national mining company and a national hydrocarbons company.	H

To create added value and stimulate economic growth, the Government is committed to a process of industrializing the mining sector. To this end, in the short term, the focus will be on: (i) developing mining and geological information systems aimed at standardizing geological data and increasing the availability of geological information to stimulate investment in this industry, and (ii) establishing high-quality human resources and robust institutional capacities, which are essential pillars for the industrialization of the sector.

Thus, the Government is committed to mobilizing capital, reducing investment risks for the private sector, and leveraging opportunities in capital markets. Additionally, essential measures (licenses, rights and obligations, etc.) will be implemented for the development of large-scale mining industries

(industrial mining), as well as medium and small-scale industries (semi-mechanized mining), within the framework of the country's industrial agenda and the construction of a 21st-century nation well-equipped to take its place in global value chains.

2.8.2.5. Sub-sector: Art, Culture, and Tourism

To capitalize on the artistic, cultural, and tourism potential of the country, the Government plans to make the Central African Republic an attractive hub through the development of artistic, cultural, and tourism industries.

Strategic Objective 4.2.15: Strengthen the Governance Framework of the Sector

Priority Actions	Priority
106. Strengthening the capacities of governmental bodies and artistic, cultural, and tourism institutions.	H
107. Implementing legal and regulatory measures for the preservation and conservation of cultural and natural heritage, including the protection of archaeological and historical sites, monuments, cultural traditions, and natural ecosystems.	H
108. Development and implementation of integrated national policies for the arts, culture, and tourism, in consultation with sector stakeholders.	M

Strategic Objective 4.2.16: Develop the Tourism and Cultural Industries

Priority Actions	Priority
109. Conducting a comprehensive study to identify remarkable cultural and tourist sites in the country and highlight its natural, cultural, and artistic wealth.	H
110. Developing national and international promotional and animation campaigns to attract visitors and investors to these sectors.	H
111. Improving and building tourist infrastructure ³⁹ , enhancing tourist sites to provide a high-quality experience for visitors.	H
112. Supporting local artists in the creation, production, and commercialization of authentic artistic products reflecting local culture and traditions.	H
113. Creating a favorable environment for private investment in artistic, cultural, and tourism industries.	H
114. Strengthening the capacities of artistic, cultural, and tourism stakeholders.	H

In line with the tourism strategy, efforts will focus on improving the governance framework of the sector. In the short term, incentive measures will be implemented to mobilize both public and private financial resources. A particular emphasis will be placed on improving the tourism offering, the legal and institutional framework, and service quality. In the medium term, priorities will focus on

the construction of artistic, cultural, and tourism infrastructures to provide an adequate environment for the creativity and inventiveness of local stakeholders, and thus, a high-quality experience for visitors.

Strategic Objective 4.17: Promote Ecotourism Sites and Artistic and Cultural Heritage

Priority Actions	Priority
115. Promotion of protected areas and other natural sites for ecotourism purposes.	H
116. Rehabilitation and restoration of historical and cultural sites to make them accessible and attractive to tourists and art enthusiasts.	H
117. Organization of fairs, exhibitions, and cultural and artistic festivals.	H
118. Development of targeted marketing strategies to promote Central African tourist and artistic products in national and international markets.	M

The promotion of ecotourism sites and artistic and cultural heritage will involve the protection, development, and restoration of protected areas, archaeological, and cultural sites. In this regard, the Government is committed to promoting artistic and tourism products through the organization of fairs, exhibitions, and festivals to position the country

internationally and mobilize financial resources. To achieve this, the development of a marketing strategy for this sector remains a priority.

The development of collaboration with private sector actors and development partners will also be a priority.

³⁹ Such as tourist accommodation and restaurants, reception centers, museums, art galleries, cultural centers, convention and cultural palaces, tourist transport, etc.; caves and grottos housing rock art objects, natural waterfalls, crater lakes, and thermal springs, etc.

2.8.3. Development of the Industrial Fabric

For a significant contribution of the secondary sector to the national economy, the Government aims to relaunch the country's industrial fabric through "an inclusive and dynamic industrial model driven by manufacturing, agri-food, extractive industries,

and technological development." Two strategic objectives are set for this ambition: (i) improve the governance framework of the industrial sector, and (ii) develop the industrial fabric.

Strategic Objective 4.18: Improve the Governance Framework of the Industrial Sector

Priority Actions	Priority
119. Development and implementation of a national industrialization policy and/or strategy, as well as an industrialization master plan.	H
120. Creation and effective operationalization of industrial/special economic zones.	H
121. Strengthening the capacity of institutions and support structures for the industrial sector.	H
122. Development and implementation of an investment policy in the development of value chains of key industrialization subsectors.	H

By making the industrial fabric a priority for the structural transformation of the Central African economy, in the short term, the Government is committed to developing an industrialization policy and an industrialization master plan. It will also aim,

within the framework of the ACFTA, to create and operationalize special economic zones by 2028.

Strategic Objective 4.20: Develop the Industrial Fabric

Priority Actions	Priority
123. Improvement of access to financing for manufacturing companies (specific credit lines, guarantee programs, etc.).	H
124. Improvement of the quantity and quality of economic infrastructure.	H
125. Implementation of capacity-building mechanisms for industrial units.	H
126. Development of technology and innovation for the valorization of local products.	H
127. Establishment of fiscal incentive mechanisms and financial benefits to encourage investment in the industrial sector.	H

The implementation of these operational actions will be carried out through the following projects:

- Project to develop an industrialization master plan for the Central African Republic (CAR);
- Project to create an industrial zone in Boali;
- Project to develop a commercial and industrial development policy for CAR;
- Project to develop agribusiness and promote agricultural product transformation units;

- Project to develop technology and the use of locally innovative products, etc.

The desired medium-term effect is sustainable and inclusive economic growth, characterized by economic diversification, the creation of decent jobs, and an improved quality of life for the population. In terms of target, the goal is to increase the added value of the manufacturing industry to 26.5 per cent of GDP by 2028, compared to 18 per cent in 2024.

2.8.4. Development of the Private Sector, SMEs/SMIs

The Government is committed to making the private sector a driver of accelerated economic growth and job creation. To achieve this ambition, three main strategic objectives are set:

- (i) Strengthen the regulatory and institutional framework of the sector (business and investment climate);

- (ii) Develop mechanisms to improve the performance of the private sector;
- (iii) Facilitate access to finance for private companies.

Strategic Objective 4.3.1: Strengthen the Regulatory and Institutional Framework of the Sector (Business and Investment Climate)

Priority Actions	Priority
128. Strengthening the capacities of regulatory and oversight bodies.	H
129. Creation of independent bodies for investment promotion and regulation to ensure a fair environment for both national and foreign investors.	H
130. Implementation of transparency and accountability mechanisms in the management of licenses, permits, and commercial and investment authorizations.	H
131. Strengthening anti-corruption efforts to prevent illicit practices and ensure fair and equitable commercial and financial transactions.	H
132. Protection and securing of investments and land ownership.	H
133. Simplification of administrative procedures related to business creation, obtaining permits, and managing taxes and customs.	M

In the short term, the Government's efforts will be focused on three main areas:

- (i) the establishment of a permanent dialogue between the State and private sector stakeholders;
- (ii) the strengthening of the capacities of private sector support agencies (CMCAA, CAPMEA, ACFPE, CCIAM), the creation of a Certified Management Center, and the revitalization of Group of Units for the Formalization of Enterprises (GUFE) to facilitate investments and accelerate the formalization of SMEs;
- (iii) the strengthening of the legal framework, including improving the performance of commercial courts, promoting transparency, combating corruption, and developing arbitration services and extrajudicial dispute resolution bodies.

Finally, an unconditional commitment will be made to the need to pass the law on entrepreneurs, which will allow CAR to comply with the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA) uniform acts and also stimulate and accelerate the formalization of SMEs.

Particular attention will also be given to the operationalization of the PPP framework, the completion of the labor code reform, the evaluation and improvement of the implementation of the investment charter (if necessary), as well as conducting studies on the creation of the investment promotion agency and monitoring its establishment.



Strategic Objective 4.3.2: Develop Suitable Mechanisms for Improving the Performance of the Private Sector

Priority Actions		Priority
134.	Development of mechanisms favorable to the formalization of a greater number of informal sector actors.	H
135.	Promotion of national entrepreneurship, particularly female and youth entrepreneurship.	H
136.	Organization of private sector forums to share best practices and encourage networking among entrepreneurs.	H
137.	Establishment of incubators and co-working spaces to support entrepreneurs in the development of new ideas and innovative solutions.	H
138.	Improvement of infrastructure (ICT, Energy, Transport), including through the development of PPPs.	H
139.	Establishment of partnerships with research organizations and consultants to conduct market studies and competitiveness analyses.	M
140.	Development of training and support programs for stakeholders.	M
141.	Strengthening dialogue between the Government and the private sector to discuss key issues and economic policies.	M
142.	Conducting assessments on the performance of the private sector to identify constraints, challenges, and opportunities.	L

The improvement of the private sector's performance and its contribution to the economy will primarily rely on the continuation of:

- (i) the granting of tax incentives and
- (ii) the simplification of administrative procedures.

Similarly, actions will be undertaken to identify incubators, aggregators, and economic cooperatives with legal personalities. To promote entrepreneurship, the Government will establish an entrepreneurial skills development program as well as a fund to support entrepreneurship.

In line with the enhancement of quality human capital across all sectors, the Government intends to strengthen and/or create technical and vocational training centers in major cities of the country, develop short-term training programs

supported by apprenticeships for youth, and focus on professions aligned with labor market needs. Additionally, investments will be made in school and university infrastructure as well as in research and technological innovation. The Government will also strengthen partnerships with private companies to ensure better integration of young people after their training.

Moreover, the development of the private sector will rely on improving infrastructure, particularly in the areas of energy (operationalizing the electricity code, creating mini-grids and off-grid systems outside of Bangui, developing solar power, etc.), transport (strengthening the Road Maintenance Fund, a project for year-round navigation on the Oubangui River, etc.), and ICT (network infrastructure, dissemination of digital tools, training in technologies, support for incubators, expansion of digital financial services, etc.).

Strategic Objective 4.3.3: Promote Access to Finance for Private Enterprises

Priority Actions	Priority
143. Creation of a national investment fund for SMEs/SMIs.	H
144. Promotion of the use of innovative financial technologies (mobile banking services and e-wallets).	H
145. Support for the development of credit infrastructure.	H
146. Assistance to private companies in raising funds from sub-regional financial markets.	H
147. Creation of a favorable environment for carbon transactions.	H
148. Improvement of the interest rates for credits by credit institutions.	
149. Operationalization of the National Guarantee and Investment Fund (FNGI).	H
150. Development of specific financing programs to support start-ups, SMEs, and high-growth potential companies.	H
151. Development of microcredit programs to support entrepreneurs and small businesses.	H
152. Implementation of technical assistance programs to help entrepreneurs prepare solid business plans and present convincing funding applications.	H
153. Organization of training programs on financial management and entrepreneurial skills development.	H

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In line with the commitments of the TFPs regarding the private sector development in CAR, the various identified priority actions will aim to develop mechanisms for the reimbursement of VAT credits owed to forestry companies, through key sectors (forestry, agro-business, mining, etc.). These actions will also focus on facilitating access to finance to boost investment in industrial transformation equipment, facilitating access to production inputs for companies working in the sector, and promoting the creation of agricultural businesses and their access to credit. Furthermore, support will be provided to guide entrepreneurs towards specific value chains, such as maize production and the brewing sector.

Regarding opportunities in the mining sector, efforts will be made to initiate and facilitate the transformation of minerals by developing value chains in the transformation process. Support will also be given to artisans to mechanize their production methods, and the development of transformation chains (foundries, diamond cutting, gold refineries, etc.) will be promoted to add value to minerals before export.

2.8.5. Development of Trade and Regional Integration

The revival of trade through exports is one of the priorities of the Government's economic policy for the period covered by the NDP. Two main strategic objectives are set:

Strategic Objective 4.4.1: Improve the governance framework of the sector

Priority Actions	Priority
154. Improvement of the legal and institutional framework (trade policies and practices);	H
155. Development and implementation of the sectoral trade development policy;	H
156. Awareness, ownership, and implementation of the AfCFTA at the national level;	H
157. Facilitation of business creation procedures across the entire national territory;	M
158. Establishment of one-stop shops to centralize and accelerate the processing of import-export procedures;	H
159. Strengthening market surveillance and combating illicit trade practices;	M
160. Establishment of mechanisms for the rapid resolution of commercial disputes;	H
161. Strengthening the capacities of institutions and structures in mobilizing resources to support trade.	M

Strategic Objective 4.4.2: Improve the competitiveness of the national economy

Priority Actions	Priority
162. Harmonization of standards and trade practices to facilitate local products' access to foreign markets;	H
163. Promotion of trade facilitation and strengthening cross-border trade;	H
164. Development of effective logistics corridors linking the Central African Republic to regional and international markets;	H
165. Organization of trade fairs and business meetings to facilitate exchanges between economic operators in the region;	H
166. Establishment of an e-commerce development mechanism;	H
167. Effective participation in regional and international trade negotiations.	M

All of these actions, complemented by those related to sectoral policies and the promotion of the private sector, converge toward two objectives: improving

the competitiveness of the national economy and balancing the country's trade balance.

2.9. STRATEGIC AXIS 5: Environmental Sustainability and Resilience to Crises and the Effects of Climate Change

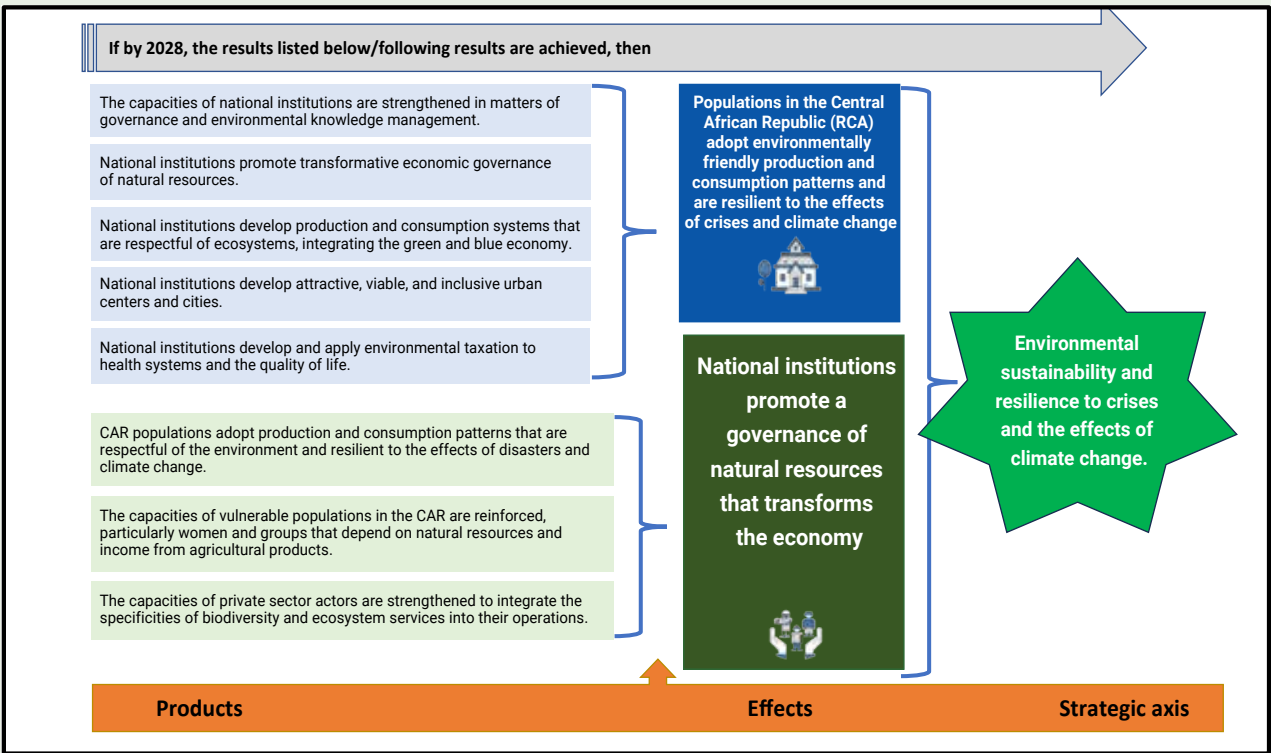


The Central African Republic is a biogeographical crossroads characterized by diverse vegetation, supported by an extensive hydrographic network. This botanical mosaic is home to a rich floral and faunal biodiversity, whose inventory remains incomplete to this day. This national heritage is integrated into a vast network of protected areas, some of which are classified as UNESCO World Heritage sites. This natural reserve represents a vast

potential for sustainable development, but it faces real and growing threats from biodiversity loss and climate change.

This axis aims to strengthen the resilience of the population to the effects of climate change and to enhance the contribution of natural resources and the green and circular economy to accelerating growth and social development.

Figure 7: Theory of Change for Strategic Axis 5



2.9.1. Strengthening Governance and Environmental Knowledge

Enhancing environmental policy is at the core of national priorities, aiming to establish a robust and harmonized legal, institutional, and strategic framework aligned with international commitments. To this end, three strategic objectives have been set:



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In the short term (2024-2025), efforts will focus on reviewing, harmonizing, adopting, and implementing legal and institutional texts, including the environmental code, mining code, forestry code, and land tenure and property code. This revision will involve setting up multi-stakeholder working groups, organizing national consultations to harmonize proposals, and training public officials to apply the new laws in compliance with national

Institutional capacity building will be ensured through training programs for government officials, private sector actors, and CSOs, along with enhanced technical expertise and inter-institutional coordination to improve the effectiveness of environmental policy. Inter-ministerial coordination will be strengthened through the establishment of a National Commission for Environment and Sustainable Development and the creation of

⁴⁰ Environmental codes, mining code, forestry code, land and property code, NDC, NAP, NDP, National Gender and Climate Change Strategy, long-term development strategy for reducing GHG emissions.

an inter-ministerial committee (including the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Ministry of Economy and Planning, and Ministry of Finance and Budget) to promote the monitoring of climate and environmental actions. An accountability and transparency mechanism will also be established to improve governance transparency and foster trust among stakeholders.

In the medium term (2026-2028), the implementation of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy will be integrated into territorial planning policies, aligned with decentralization policies. This will include mapping risk-prone areas, developing local disaster management plans, and training local authorities to integrate climate resilience into their planning.

Civil society and the private sector will be further engaged through participatory workshops and regular consultations to ensure their active involvement in developing and implementing environmental and climate strategies. Additionally, a regulatory framework will be established to support carbon credit generation and verification, including developing procedural guidelines for carbon credit creation, establishing partnerships with international experts for verification, and launching pilot programs to test and refine carbon credit mechanisms within the Central African context.

Strategic Objective 5.1.2: Mobilize scientific, technical, and practical knowledge to promote research on natural ecosystems and their development

Priority Actions	Priority
13. Conduct multi-resource environmental accounting to develop economic instruments based on natural capital and the green economy;	H
14. Establish and strengthen computerized systems for mining, agricultural, and forestry cadasters;	H
15. Develop a national land use plan and management procedures for overlapping claims, centralizing and publishing cartographic data from computerized cadaster systems;	H
16. Implement an early warning system for climate risks;	H
17. Promote research and development on biodiversity and its adaptation to agriculture;	H
18. Enhance the production and dissemination of climate data and information;	M
19. Develop an environmental communication mechanism ;	M
20. Integrate environmental considerations into school curricula;	M
21. Develop initiatives for assessing and mitigating climate risks in schools;	
22. Raise awareness and improve communication to enhance knowledge and understanding of the circular and green economy;	M
23. Conduct detailed vulnerability studies of populations, productive systems, natural ecosystems, and infrastructure most exposed to climate hazards.	M

In alignment with the Government's strategic directions for 2024-2028, a series of priority actions will be deployed to strengthen environmental management and integrate environmental concerns into national policies.

In line with the Government's strategic directions for the 2024-2028 period, a series of priority actions

will be implemented to strengthen environmental management and integrate environmental considerations into national policies.

In the short term (2024-2025), priority will be given to the implementation of multi-resource environmental accounting, starting with the collection and analysis of environmental data to develop economic

instruments linked to natural capital, in accordance with green economy objectives.

At the same time, computerized systems will be established and enhanced for mining, agricultural, and forestry cadasters through the installation of digital platforms that centralize and manage land-use information. This will improve land-use planning and strengthen the monitoring of natural resources. Simultaneously, a national land-use plan will be developed, consolidating cartographic data generated by these systems, with regular publication of information to ensure greater transparency in land management. Additionally, an early warning system for climate risks will be introduced. This system will include meteorological monitoring networks and rapid response protocols, aimed at reducing the vulnerability of populations to climate-related disasters.

Regarding research and development, special attention will be given to biodiversity and its application in agriculture, in collaboration with academic and research institutions. The objective is to develop climate-resilient crop varieties and agricultural practices adapted to climate change and the circular economy.

In the medium term (2026-2028), efforts will focus on improving the production and dissemination of climate data, including the installation of new meteorological stations and upgrades to communication systems. This will enable faster and more efficient information sharing with farmers, local communities, and policymakers. An environmental communication mechanism will also be developed, featuring information platforms and the dissemination of educational content through local media and social networks to raise awareness and inform stakeholders about environmental issues.

Finally, the integration of environmental topics into the national education system will be strengthened. This will include the incorporation of climate change, biodiversity, and sustainable resource management modules into school curricula. Initiatives will also be implemented to assess and mitigate climate risks in schools, including safety audits to evaluate the vulnerability of school infrastructure and the adoption of appropriate protective measures.

Strategic Objective 5.1.3: Strengthen the integration of gender and social inclusion in the formulation and implementation of environmental policy

Priority Actions	Priority
24. Increase the mobilization of funding to ensure gender and social inclusion considerations in all climate actions.	H
25. Capacity building and knowledge transfer for various stakeholders on gender-responsive approaches to climate change mitigation and adaptation.	H
26. Support for the empowerment and leadership of women, girls, indigenous populations, and vulnerable groups in the fight against climate change.	H
27. Conduct studies on the intersection of environment, gender, and climate change.	M
28. Integrate the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) approach into the design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and learning processes of adaptation and mitigation programs in key sectors for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.	M
29. Enhance awareness, information dissemination, and communication to improve knowledge and understanding of the links between gender and climate change.	M

According to the strategic directions outlined in the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS), the First Biennial Updated Report, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), and the National Gender and Climate Change Strategy, concrete actions will be

implemented between 2024 and 2028 to strengthen the integration of gender and social inclusion in climate initiatives.



In the short term (2024-2025), efforts will focus on increasing funding to support inclusive climate projects. This will include the creation of specific financial mechanisms, training stakeholders in drafting gender-sensitive project proposals, and advocacy campaigns targeting international financial partners. At the same time, targeted training programs will be implemented for government actors, NGOs, and local communities to promote climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies that consider gender and social inclusion issues.

Studies will be conducted to explore the links between environment, gender, and climate change, with gender-differentiated impact analyses in key sectors such as agriculture and energy. The integration of the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) approach will be strengthened in the design, implementation, and monitoring of climate programs, with clear guidelines and gender-focused evaluation criteria.

In the medium term (2026-2028), efforts will be concentrated on empowering and promoting the leadership of women, girls, indigenous populations, and vulnerable groups in the fight against climate change. Mentorship programs will be developed, access to funding will be facilitated for these groups, and their participation in environmental decision-making bodies will be strengthened. Finally, specific communication mechanisms will be developed to enhance awareness and knowledge-sharing on the links between gender and climate change, through digital platforms and targeted media campaigns.

2.9.2 Mitigating the Impact of Production Systems on the Environment

Adapting production systems to environmental challenges is a major challenge for the Central African Republic (CAR), given the country's insufficient resilience to natural shocks. The country's high vulnerability, due to increasing exposure to climate hazards, has a significant impact on the performance of strategic sectors such as agriculture, livestock, forestry, energy, and mining.

To address these challenges, a shift towards more sustainable and resilient production practices is necessary to preserve natural resources while supporting economic development.

2.9.2.1. Agriculture and Livestock

Faced with growing environmental and climate challenges that threaten the viability of traditional agricultural practices in the Central African Republic, the Government has developed a strategic framework to transform and adapt agricultural and pastoral production systems.

The agricultural sector, a key pillar of the national economy and a source of livelihood for the majority of the population, is particularly vulnerable to climate hazards, land degradation, and deforestation. These environmental pressures threaten not only food security but also the sustainability of production systems.

To address these issues, the Government, in line with the "zero deforestation" principle, is committed to developing an agro-pastoral sector that is sustainable, profitable, and job-creating.

Strategic Objective 5.2.1: Develop a sustainable, profitable agro-pastoral sector that creates jobs with “zero deforestation”

Priority Actions		Priority
30.	Promotion of access to and use of agro-pastoral technologies and practices that consider climate constraints and uncertainties.	H
31.	Adoption of agro-pastoral technologies and practices by farmers and herders for the prevention of climate shock impacts;	H
32.	Support for the emergence of a sustainable palm oil sector;	M
33.	Integration of land degradation neutrality (LDN) into national priorities;	H
34.	Establishment of reforestation mechanisms for degraded areas caused by forage crops in degraded pastoral spaces.	H
35.	Increase the carbon sequestration capacity of agricultural systems through the revitalization of coffee cultivation, cocoa farming, and agroforestry without deforestation, with strong agronomic, economic, and environmental performance.	H
36.	Promotion of sustainable agro-pastoral systems for land management and ecosystem protection.	M
37.	Strengthening the climate resilience of the livestock sector and reducing the risks of conflicts.	M
38.	Strengthening institutional, policy, and financial capacities to plan and manage climate risks in the livestock sector.	M
39.	Promotion of equitable access to water for herders and farmers to reduce conflict risks.	M

The CAR is committed to implementing a series of strategic actions aimed at strengthening the resilience of its agro-pastoral sector in the face of climate hazards. These actions will be deployed across several priority areas and will follow a well-defined critical path to ensure their effectiveness. In the short term, the focus will be on the development of adapted agricultural infrastructure, particularly through the installation of drip irrigation systems in the most vulnerable areas, with the goal of equipping 50 sites by 2025.

At the same time, training programs targeting 1,000 farmers and livestock breeders per year will be rolled out to promote the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices, which are essential for improving the resilience of production systems. These trainings will be supported by large-scale outreach and awareness campaigns aimed at achieving a 50 per cent adoption rate of the new practices among trained farmers by 2025.

In the medium term, to facilitate access to the necessary technologies, a national fund for sustainable agriculture will be created, with the aim of distributing USD 2 million annually in grants. This will support the acquisition of resilient technologies and modernize agricultural practices. Furthermore, the integration of land degradation neutrality (LDN) into national priorities will be realized through the development and adoption of a specific national policy, accompanied by robust regulatory frameworks, aiming to reduce land degradation by 30 per cent by 2030. This policy will be supported by targeted awareness campaigns involving all stakeholders, including local communities, public authorities, and international partners. Additionally, reforestation mechanisms for degraded land will be put in place, targeting 10,000 hectares of pastoral land to be restored with indigenous plant species (such as teak, melina, essessang, nere, shea, and Chinese bamboo), ensuring a plantation survival rate of 85 per cent by 2026. These actions will be monitored and evaluated through clearly defined performance indicators,

ensuring rigorous implementation aligned with the sustainable development and climate resilience goals of the Central African Republic. This critical path, which begins with the development of political and regulatory frameworks, will continue with the training and awareness of farmers.

2.9.2.2 Forests

To preserve and enhance forest ecosystems while ensuring the well-being of Central African populations, the government has defined a strategy aimed at strengthening sustainable forest management and maximizing the socio-economic benefits derived from it. Forests, as essential natural heritage, play a crucial role in climate

regulation, carbon sequestration, and the provision of vital resources. In the face of growing threats of deforestation, land degradation, and greenhouse gas emissions, it is imperative to adopt sustainable management practices that support the resilience of forest ecosystems. Thus, the government is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, increasing forest carbon stocks, and developing socio-economic co-benefits for local communities while promoting responsible and sustainable forestry practices.

Strategic Objective 5.2.2: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions, increase forest carbon stocks, and develop socio-economic co-benefits

Priority Actions	Priority
40. Promotion of good practices for the exploitation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems and the restoration of degraded landscapes;	H
41. Development of sustainable wood energy resource management practices in the supply basins of large urban areas and development of a related master plan.	H
42. Reduction of uncontrolled bushfires.	M
43. Support for the development of urban and peri-urban forestry and establishment of forest plantations and agroforestry in suitable areas;	M
44. Support for the implementation of texts relating to Community Forests;	M
45. Strengthening technical and material capacities of stakeholders on agroforestry and agroecology;	M
46. Sustainable management and valorization of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs);	L
47. Clarification and spatialization of the forest domain and operationalization of the National Forest Strategy (SNSF);	H
48. Introduction of Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) techniques by the industrial private sector;	M
49. Identification of new sustainable artisanal (and semi-industrial) timber exploitation models;	M
50. Sustainable management of Agricultural and Human Occupation Areas (SAOH) in Protected Areas.	M

The Government will implement a set of priority actions for the period 2024-2028 aimed at promoting the sustainable management of forest ecosystems, modernizing domestic energy, and enhancing natural resource utilization.

In the short term (2024-2025), efforts will focus on developing and implementing a master plan for wood energy supply in major urban areas. This will

include the creation of dedicated plantations and the introduction of improved carbonization technologies to optimize the efficiency of charcoal kilns, thereby reducing the reliance on this type of fuel.

At the same time, awareness campaigns and the deployment of improved cookstoves will help modernize domestic energy use. Training programs will also be conducted to mitigate uncontrolled

bushfires, by teaching local communities fire management techniques and establishing fire-fighting brigades.

In the medium term (2026-2028), actions will focus on supporting the development of urban and peri-urban forestry through the creation of green spaces around major cities and the promotion of community agroforestry gardens. Technical capacity-building for farmers in agroforestry will continue through specialized training sessions and the establishment of demonstration centers.

Furthermore, the sustainable management and valorization of Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) will be encouraged through the development of value chains, training of local cooperatives, and the establishment of regional markets for their commercialization. International partnerships will help attract funding and support the implementation of conservation projects. Community mobilization

will reinforce local governance and ensure the sustainable management of forests.

This short- and medium-term plan aims to sustainably structure the wood energy sector, strengthen ecological resilience, and improve local living conditions, with rigorous performance monitoring to guarantee the effectiveness and sustainability of the implemented actions.

2.9.2.3. Mining

To ensure sustainable mining development while integrating environmental preservation requirements, the Central African Government is committed to implementing strategic actions aimed at significantly reducing deforestation, land degradation, and water pollution caused by mining activities. Recognizing the importance of the mining sector to the national economy, these actions will be designed to balance economic development with ecosystem protection.



Priority Actions		Priority
51.	Implementation of transformational measures to reverse ecosystem degradation trends at the national level;	H
52.	Development of a mechanism for implementing and monitoring the sequestration fund convention for the restoration of depleted sites;	H
53.	Structuring artisanal miners and formalizing artisanal mining value chains to incorporate environmental concerns by establishing artisanal mining zones;	M
54.	Integration of environmental dimensions into mining-related policies, plans, programs, and projects.	M

During the 2024-2028 period, a set of targeted strategic actions will be deployed to reverse the current trends of ecosystem degradation and systematically integrate environmental concerns into the mining sector.

In the short term (2024-2025), transformational measures will be implemented to curb ecosystem degradation at the national level. These actions will include structuring artisanal miners through specialized training programs, organizing them into cooperatives, and developing value chains aimed at promoting environmentally sustainable artisanal mining practices.

At the same time, a detailed implementation and monitoring mechanism for the trust funds convention will be developed and operationalized. Its objective will be to ensure the restoration of depleted mining sites through strict procedures for the allocation and use of trust funds, along with an effective monitoring system to guarantee the sustainability of restoration activities.

In the medium term (2026-2028), environmental considerations will be further integrated into mining policies, plans, programs, and projects as a strategic

priority. This integration will involve revising existing policy and regulatory frameworks to incorporate strict environmental standards and establish specific guidelines for the mining sector. Additionally, training programs will be designed and implemented to enhance the capacity of sector stakeholders in applying these new environmental standards.

Simultaneously, robust monitoring and control systems will be established to ensure compliance with environmental standards. These will include regular environmental audits of mining sites and the development of centralized databases for continuous monitoring of the environmental impact of mining activities.

2.9.2.4. Energy

The Central African Government is committed to modernizing the energy sector to make it more resilient and sustainable in the face of environmental challenges. This strategy aims to promote low-carbon energy production technologies, optimize industrial waste utilization, and strengthen energy efficiency.

Strategic Objective 5.2.4: Optimize the production and consumption of renewable energy and modernize domestic energy

Priority Actions	Priority
55. Promotion of improved carbonization techniques;	H
56. Training and energy valorization of logging and wood processing waste;	H
57. Modernization of domestic energy through the promotion of improved stoves and other clean technologies like LPG;	H
58. Establishment of partnerships for renewable energy and rural electrification;	
59. Capacity building of women in renewable energy and clean technologies by involving them as promoters and users;	H
60. Modernization and optimization of renewable energy production and consumption systems;	H
61. Strengthening private sector engagement in renewable energies.	L

In accordance with the strategic orientations defined in the energy sector policy, a set of strategic actions will be deployed between 2024-2028 to modernize the energy sector, strengthen the sustainable management of wood energy resources, and promote renewable energies.

In the short term (2024-2025), priorities will include the promotion of improved carbonization techniques to increase the efficiency of charcoal production through agroforestry, as well as the valorization of industrial processing waste through a pilot project.

At the same time, subsidized Autonomous Solar Systems (ASS) programs will be set up for remote areas and vulnerable populations, accompanied by the promotion of decentralized solar energy to structure the solar sector. A biomass resource study and the definition of a sustainable management strategy will also be conducted. Furthermore, a strategic Energy Efficiency (EE) plan will be developed, including the launch of pilot EE projects for public buildings and the creation of an entity responsible for EE within existing institutions.

In the medium term (2026-2028), the focus will be on modernizing and optimizing the renewable energy production and consumption system, with pilot projects on improved charcoal production and biogas digesters, as well as the promotion and dissemination of modern improved stoves to reduce GHG emissions.

The establishment of a legal and regulatory framework for energy efficiency will encourage the construction of energy-efficient buildings.

At the same time, a renewable resource atlas will be created to identify the potential and promising sites for various energy sources, while market studies on solar water heaters and solar ovens will be conducted to assess their relevance in the CAR. Finally, the engagement of the private sector in renewable energies will be strengthened through suitable financing mechanisms and the facilitation of innovative business models, ensuring a sustainable and resilient energy transition for the country.

2.9.3. Integration of the Environmental Dimension in Health System Management and Urban and Rural Planning

The integration of the environmental dimension into health system management and urban and rural planning has become a strategic priority for the Central African Republic. In this regard, the Government is committed to strengthening the resilience of essential infrastructures and services to the growing impacts of climate change. This commitment aims to protect vulnerable populations, ensure equitable access to resources and services, and promote sustainable management practices in both urban and rural areas.

2.9.3.1. Public Health

The Government is committed to strengthening the resilience of the health system to climate impacts by developing tools for prevention, monitoring, and adaptation, integrating these issues into sectoral planning for sustainable and proactive management of climate-related health risks.

Strategic Objective 5.3.1: Improve knowledge of the health sector's vulnerability to climate change and identify adaptation options

Priority Actions	Priority
62. Development of a monitoring system for the prevention and control of climate-sensitive epidemics and diseases;	H
63. Establishment of an information and early warning system for climate-sensitive diseases and epidemics;	H
64. Risk, impact, and vulnerability assessment and adaptation options;	H
65. Development of a national health adaptation plan integrating climate change-related diseases or pathologies and environmental degradation;	M
66. Integration of climate change-related and/or amplified diseases and natural shocks into health system management;	M
67. Establishment of tools for processing and analyzing data on environmental risks and epidemiological trends.	L

In alignment with the guidelines of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NDRR/CCA) and the National Adaptation Plan (PNA) of the Central African Republic, a set of priority actions will be implemented between 2024 and 2028 to strengthen the resilience of the health system against the effects of climate change.

In the short term (2024-2025), it is essential to develop a health monitoring system for the prevention and control of climate-sensitive epidemics and diseases, accompanied by the establishment of an information and early warning system to anticipate health threats. These initiatives will require the implementation of real-time epidemiological surveillance systems, integrated with national climate data management platforms, in accordance with the international standards of the Sendai Framework.

Simultaneously, a thorough assessment of risks, impacts, and vulnerabilities will be conducted to identify areas and populations most exposed to climate risks. This assessment will form the

foundation for modeling climate scenarios and designing responses tailored to local contexts.

In the medium term (2026-2028), the priority will be the development of a national health adaptation plan that integrates climate change-related diseases into health system management protocols. This plan will include actions aimed at improving health infrastructures, strengthening the capacity of health personnel, and integrating climate dimensions into healthcare services. Furthermore, strengthening tools for processing and analyzing data on environmental risks and epidemiological trends will allow for better anticipation of long-term health impacts. The integration of climate issues into health system management will be supported by continuous training programs for healthcare professionals and awareness campaigns for local communities.

Finally, the Government's efforts will focus on improving communication and information to enhance understanding of the interactions between climate and public health, fostering a proactive and resilient approach to the challenges posed by climate change in the Central African Republic.

2.9.3.2. Habitats and Rural and Urban Land Management

To promote resilience and sustainable urban development in the CAR, the Government has defined a strategy aimed at reducing the vulnerability of cities and populations to natural shocks, while ensuring sustainable management and equitable

access to resources and services, both in urban and rural areas.

Strategic Objective 5.3.2: Reduce the vulnerability of cities and populations to natural shocks and promote sustainable management and equitable access to resources and services both at the urban and rural levels

Priority Actions	Priority
68. Improvement of the institutional and regulatory framework as well as planning for sustainable urban development, considering the environment and climate change;	H
69. Improvement of land and natural resource management in the context of implementing decentralization and territorial development policies;	H
70. Development of the national land use policy;	H
71. Development of pilot land use plans at the local level;	H
72. Revision and harmonization of the legal framework regarding land and property law;	H
73. Reduction of the vulnerability of cities and populations and definition of adaptation options for infrastructures;	H
74. Promotion of sustainable livelihoods to reduce pressure on urban and rural natural ecosystems;	M
75. Integration of circular economy approaches into the policies, plans, and programs of cities;	M
76. Reform of land and housing administration;	
77. Strengthening the capacities of stakeholders.	L

In accordance with the directives of the NAP and other strategic frameworks of the Central African Republic, a series of priority actions will be implemented between 2024 and 2028 to promote sustainable urban development that fully integrates environmental and climate-related issues.

In the short term (2024-2025), the focus will be on strengthening institutional and regulatory structures, including the revision of legal frameworks such as land and property codes, and the formulation of a national land use policy. This policy will play a key role in the balanced management of land and natural resources while supporting the implementation of decentralization and territorial development policies.

At the same time, initiatives will be launched to mitigate the vulnerability of urban areas and populations by integrating adaptation solutions for infrastructure, especially in high-risk zones, with an

emphasis on climate-resilient infrastructure, in line with the guidelines of the SNDD.

In the medium term (2026-2028), the focus will shift to promoting sustainable livelihoods to reduce pressure on urban and rural ecosystems. This will involve supporting sustainable local economic practices and establishing resource management systems that prioritize recycling and efficient resource use, integrating the circular economy into urban policies. Furthermore, a reform of land and housing administration will be implemented to modernize land management and ensure equitable access to sustainable housing.

Finally, strengthening the capacity of public, private, and community actors will be crucial to the success of these initiatives, with training programs aimed at enhancing their skills in sustainable urban development management and environmental protection.

2.9.3.4. Integrated Water Resources Management

To ensure sustainable and resilient water resources management in the Central African Republic, the Government places integrated water resources management at the heart of its strategic priorities for the period 2024-2028.

Strategic Objective 5.3.3.: Equip the country with appropriate strategic tools for guiding the national water policy, considering climate variability

Priority Actions	Priority
78. Management of water basins and improvement of water collection and storage techniques.	H
79. Establishment of a monitoring system to ensure water and user safety in the context of climate variability.	H
80. Development of policy documents and management tools for water resources and sanitation, integrating climate change adaptation.	M
81. Construction of small-scale irrigation infrastructure.	M
82. Strengthening the governance framework for water and sanitation and government structures to improve water and sanitation service delivery.	M
83. Strengthening the integrated water resources management framework, in line with the current and future vulnerability of these resources to climate change challenges.	M
84. Vulnerability analysis of the water sector.	L

Building on the key strategic documents of the Central African Republic, notably the NAP and the Third National Communication (TNC), a series of priority actions will be implemented over the 2024-2028 period to strengthen the sustainable management of water resources and sanitation in the face of climate challenges. In the short term (2024-2025), the focus will be on optimizing water collection and storage techniques in the water basins, with the development of critical infrastructure such as water towers and manually operated boreholes, essential for mitigating the impacts of increased drought on potable water supply.

Simultaneously, the establishment of a water quality monitoring system will be crucial to ensure the safety of water resources and users, taking into account climate variability. Moreover, the development of policy frameworks and management tools incorporating climate change adaptation will be a priority, particularly in wastewater and excreta management, involving the revision of the water

code and the introduction of a new regulatory framework for sanitation.

In the medium term (2026-2028), the emphasis will be on strengthening the governance framework for water and sanitation by establishing consolidated government structures to improve service delivery, while integrating climate data into water resource management policies. The integrated water resources management framework will also be reinforced, with particular attention to areas vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, ensuring the sustainable and resilient use of these resources.

Finally, an in-depth vulnerability analysis of the water sector will be carried out to identify the highest-risk areas and better guide intervention strategies, integrating new knowledge from monitoring and risk assessment systems. This strategic plan aims to increase the resilience of water infrastructure and communities, ensuring sustainable and integrated water resource management at the national level.

2.9.3.5. Waste and Pollutant Management

To address environmental challenges related to waste and pollutant management, the Central African Government has placed the promotion of a healthy environment at the core of its strategic priorities for the period 2024-2028.

Strategic Objective 5.3.4.: Promote a healthy environment that is ecologically, economically, and socially viable.

Priority Actions	Priority
85. Encouragement of entrepreneurship (SMEs) for waste collection, treatment, and transformation within the development of a green and circular economy.	H
86. Strengthening the capacity of various stakeholders for waste collection and treatment.	H
87. Development and implementation of a waste valorization policy.	H
88. Support for businesses to access financing and knowledge transfer for the transition to a circular and green economy approach in line with the Paris Agreement.	M
89. Inclusion of green and circular economy measures in the climate plan.	L

In accordance with the strategic directions defined, particularly in the First Biennial Updated Report and the NAP, the Government will implement a series of priority actions during the 2024-2028 period to stimulate the green and circular economy. In the short term (2024-2025), efforts will focus on promoting entrepreneurship in the sectors of waste collection, treatment, and transformation. To this end, training programs will be set up for the relevant stakeholders, incubators for SMEs specializing in these areas will be created, and public-private partnerships will be established to foster the emergence of new businesses.

At the same time, a national waste valorization policy will be developed, supported by awareness campaigns and regulatory measures aimed at encouraging recycling and reuse of materials. The institutional and regulatory framework will be strengthened to support these initiatives, with a particular focus on integrating the principles of the green and circular economy into the national climate plan, particularly through the establishment of specific environmental standards.

In the medium term (2026-2028), the Government will strengthen support to businesses to facilitate their access to financing, particularly through green financing mechanisms and tax incentives. Actions will also be taken to promote knowledge transfer to

accelerate the adoption of innovative technologies in the circular economy. The regulatory framework will be consolidated through the introduction of new laws and regulations adapted to the requirements of a sustainable and resilient economy, such as a law on sustainable waste management and a law on the circular economy.

The Government is committed to ensuring that the critical path of these actions, which will begin with the establishment of waste valorization policies and capacity building, continues with support to businesses in their transition to a circular economy, leading to the full integration of green economy principles in the national climate strategy. The aim will be to guarantee a sustainable ecological transition and resilient economic development for the Central African Republic.

2.9.4. Environmental Action Financing

In line with the strategic orientations defined by the 2023 Country Report entitled “Mobilizing Private Sector Financing for Climate and Green Growth” from the African Development Bank and other reference documents, the Government is committed to strengthening the national capacity to mobilize the necessary financing for implementing environmental actions.

Strategic Objective 5.4.1: Promote increased access to “green” financing for sustainable investments in the production sectors

Priority Actions		Priority
90.	Improvement of donor coordination to optimize climate financing.	H
91.	Establishment of a program to align national structures with international climate-related financing mechanisms.	H
92.	Strengthening national capacities in climate fund negotiation and mobilization.	H
93.	Support for the private sector and CSOs to access financing and technology transfers under circular and green economy-related programs and projects.	M
94.	Development of financial instruments backed by the natural ecosystem to generate resources for the State.	M
95.	Integration of climate change into public finance management processes.	M
96.	Promotion of financial inclusion to facilitate investments in climate resilience.	M
97.	Strengthening private sector participation in mobilizing innovative financing.	M
98.	Development of the State's annual budget that accounts for the effects of climate change and natural shocks.	L
99.	Operationalization of FONACAR.	H
100.	Mobilization of the microfinance sector to support microenterprises.	M

During the 2024-2028 period, a series of priority actions will be deployed to strengthen the mobilization of climate finance and integrate climate change into public finance management. The first initiatives, planned for the short term (2024-2025), will focus on improving donor coordination to optimize climate finance flows.

At the same time, aligning national structures with international financing mechanisms, such as the Green Climate Fund, will be intensified. The Government will leverage its natural capital through forestry and agroforestry to access the carbon market under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. To this end, the following concrete measures will be taken: (i) the creation of new protected areas; (ii) promotion of agroforestry; (iii) implementation of effective management measures that could pave the way for the commercialization of Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) under Article 6.2; (iv) development of a regulatory framework to support the generation and verification of carbon credits; (v) strengthening private sector participation in implementing innovative climate projects.

This strengthening will also involve training key stakeholders through specialized programs and the creation of innovative financial instruments, such as green bonds and carbon markets.

In the medium term (2026-2028), the focus will be on the systematic integration of climate change into public finance management. This will be reflected in the development of a national budget that accounts for the effects of climate change and natural shocks. Additionally, measures will be taken to promote financial inclusion, facilitating investments in climate resilience through adapted financing mechanisms and the introduction of new financial products. The private sector and CSOs will receive increased support to access the financing and technologies needed for the transition to a green and circular economy.

Finally, strengthening private sector participation in mobilizing innovative financing, such as debt-for-nature swaps, will be crucial to bridging the climate finance gap and ensuring a successful transition to green and sustainable growth.

2.10. Alignment of the NDP-CAR 2024-2028

2.10.1 Alignment of the NDP-CAR with International Agendas

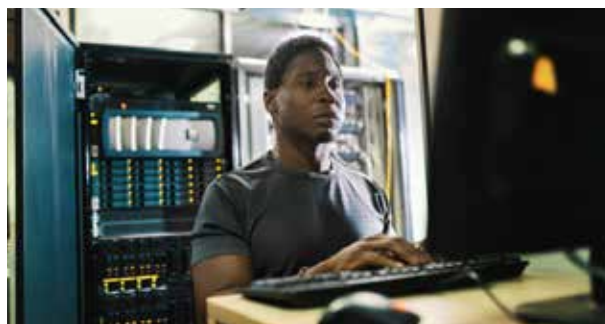
The National Development Plan (NDP) of the Central African Republic is strategically aligned with the SDGs and the African Union's Agenda 2063, which is crucial for inclusive and sustainable development.



Strategic Axis 1: “Strengthening Security, Promoting Governance, and the Rule of Law” targets nine SDG targets and covers two priority areas of Agenda 2063, highlighting security, peace, and good governance.



Strategic Axis 2: “Development of Human Capital and Equitable Access to Quality Basic Social Services” includes fifteen SDG targets and three priority areas of Agenda 2063, emphasizing the importance of education, health, and social inclusion.



Strategic Axis 3: “Development of Resilient and Sustainable Infrastructure,” ten SDG targets and three priority areas of Agenda 2063 are integrated, focusing on modernizing transport and energy infrastructures.



Strategic Axis 4: “Acceleration of Production and Value Chains in Productive Sectors for Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth” is linked with eighteen SDG targets and six priority areas of Agenda 2063, reflecting an integrated approach to strengthening agriculture, industry, and SMEs.



Finally, **Strategic Axis 5:** “Environmental Sustainability and Resilience to Crises and Climate Change Effects” incorporates fourteen SDG targets and two priority areas of Agenda 2063, demonstrating a long-term commitment to sustainable natural resource management and combating climate change.

This strategic convergence, based on a coordinated and inclusive approach, shows that the NDP is well-positioned to meet development challenges and seize the opportunities offered by international frameworks.

2.10.2 Alignment of Strategic Documents of TFPS with the NDP

The country strategies of the main international partners are closely aligned with the strategic axes of the NDP, covering a broad range of intervention areas essential for the sustainable development of the Central African Republic.

The UNSDCF 2023-2027 focuses on promoting peace, security, and human rights while supporting social inclusion, access to quality health and education services, resilient infrastructure development, and environmental governance.

At the same time, the Country Partnership Framework (CPF) 2021-2025 of the World Bank targets key areas such as strengthening governance, improving transparency and fighting corruption, developing human capital through education and health, rehabilitating critical infrastructure (roads, electricity networks), and promoting climate resilience and biodiversity conservation.

The African Development Bank (AfDB) 2017-2024 supports interventions in strengthening public institutions, peacebuilding, development of transport and energy infrastructure, stimulating agricultural productivity, and developing value chains. Moreover, the AfDB places a special emphasis on the sustainable management of natural resources aimed at reducing deforestation and improving watershed management.

The Multi-Annual Indicative Program (MIP) 2021-2027 of the European Union complements these efforts by focusing on security and governance, supporting institutional reforms, and strengthening democratic institutions. The MIP is also engaged in the development of energy and digital infrastructures, economic diversification, agricultural sustainability practices, and strengthening national capacities for climate change adaptation and greenhouse gas emission reductions.

Thus, each partner covers specific intervention areas that perfectly align with the five strategic axes of the NDP. This alignment enhances the collective effectiveness of the Central African Republic's development actions, in accordance with the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, thereby making a significant contribution to the achievement of the NDP objectives and promoting inclusive and sustainable growth.





CHAPTER 3: Budgetary and Macroeconomic Framework of the NDP-CAR

This chapter aims to first present the estimated costs for implementing the programs and projects, then the results of the macroeconomic framework forecasts for the 2024-2028 period on which the NDP-CAR is based, and finally the main orientations of the financing strategy for the NDP-CAR 2024-2028, detailing the different financing sources envisaged to achieve the set objectives. The macroeconomic framework forecasts are made according to two (2) scenarios: the baseline or reference scenario and the ambitious scenario, which presents a path towards “a prosperous CAR with sustainable infrastructures.”

3.1. Cost Estimation of the NDP-CAR 2024-2028

The budgetary framework of the NDP-CAR 2024-2028 aligns with the development vision of the Central African Republic, which involves a strategic allocation of financial resources according to the defined priority axes. The total cost of the NDP is estimated at 7,802 billion FCFA, or approximately 12.8 billion USD. Implementing this plan requires an annual budget of 1,400 billion FCFA, or 2.6 billion USD for the CAR. The cost distribution by strategic axis of the NDP is as follows:

- **Axis 1** represents 16.4 per cent of the total budget, amounting to 2,100 billion FCFA. This allocation will be primarily dedicated to strengthening security, developing strong institutions, an effective judiciary system, and a competent central and local administration.
- **Axis 2** requires an envelope of 1,437 billion FCFA, or 11.2 per cent of the total NDP budget, to promote human capital development and ensure equitable access to quality basic social services in education, health, drinking water, social protection, and sanitation.

- **Axis 3** aims to promote the development of resilient and sustainable infrastructure to support economic and social development while enhancing the country's capacity to face environmental and climate challenges. An amount of 5,682 billion FCFA will be allocated to this axis, representing 44.4 per cent of the total cost. This major investment will enhance the resilience of communities and ensure long-term connectivity.
- Achieving the strategic objectives of **Axis 4** requires a significant investment of 2,522 billion FCFA, or 19.7 per cent of the total NDP budget. This allocation will help boost the Central African economy and foster the emergence of a middle class.
- Finally, **Axis 5** aims at environmental sustainability and resilience to crises and the effects of climate change, with an allocation of 1,052 billion FCFA, representing 8.2 per cent of the total amount.

This cost breakdown by axes and objectives will allow for efficient use of financial resources to achieve the development goals of the NDP-CAR 2024-2028, ensuring the implementation of priority programs and projects and the realization of national ambitions.

The total amount of the NDP is distributed as follows: the State finances 20 per cent, or 1,40 billion FCFA (approximately 2.6 billion USD), while the national and foreign private sector contributes 30 per cent, or 2,112 billion FCFA (approximately 3.8 billion USD). There is a funding gap of 50 per cent, or 3,520 billion FCFA (approximately 6.4 billion USD), which will need to be raised from the international community through grants and loans.

Table 3: Overall Budget of the NDP-CAR (in millions USD)

Domain	Total Cost of the NDP-CAR	%	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Axis 1: Strengthening Security, Promoting Good Governance, and the State of Law							
Effect 1.1: By 2028, national institutions will have the capacity to ensure access to justice, security, and the enjoyment of human rights.	1 260	9,8%	75,5	212	245	334	408
Effect 1.2: By 2028, the population will live in a peaceful environment where peace consolidation mechanisms and governance are effective.	840	6,6%	75,5	121	188	222	219
Axis 1 total	2 100	16,4%	151	333	433	556	627
Axis 2: Equitable Access to High-Quality Basic Social Services and Human Capital Development							
Effect 2.1: By 2028, national institutions will provide high-quality services in health, nutrition, water, sanitation, and hygiene.	503	4,0%	49	67	116	134	137
Effect 2.2: By 2028, national institutions will provide high-quality services in education, literacy, technical and higher education, vocational training, and youth development.	647	5,0%	63	86	140	172	176
Effect 2.3: By 2028, the population, particularly women, youth, and specific groups, will benefit from social protection shock-responsive social systems and will be safeguarded against all forms of exploitation, discrimination, and gender-based violence.	287	2,2%	28	38	77	76	79
Total axis 2	1 437	11,2%	140	190	333	382	392

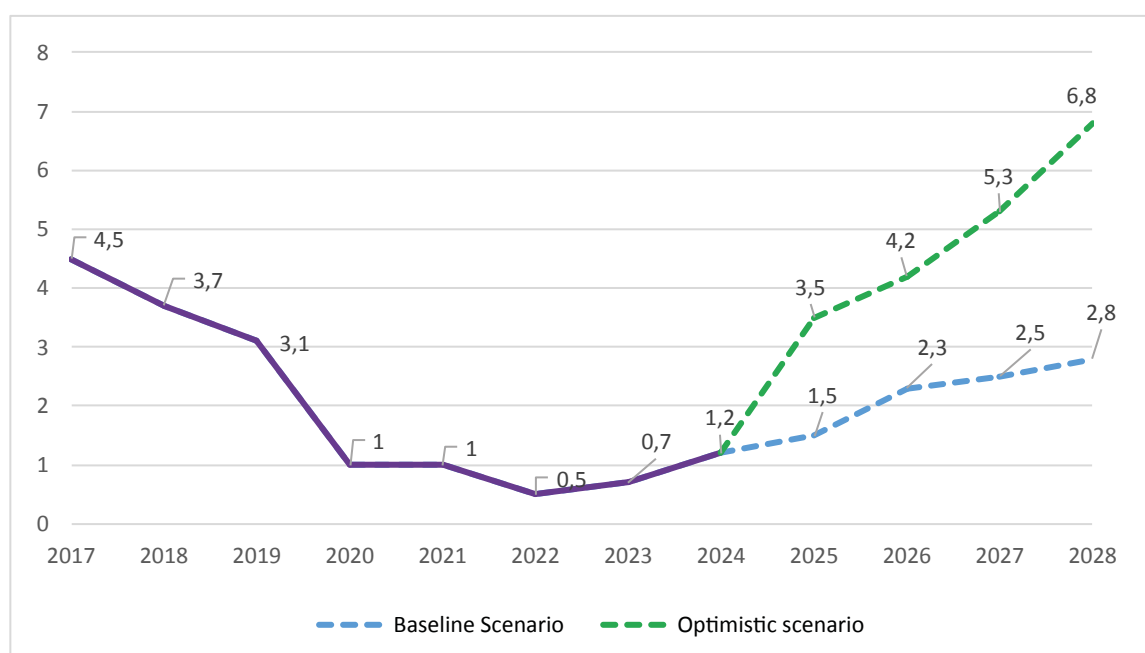
Domain	Total Cost of the NDP-CAR	%	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Axis 3: Development of Resilient and Sustainable Infrastructure							
Effect 3.1: By 2028, national institutions will develop high-quality, resilient infrastructure to support economic growth and competitiveness.	4 180	32,7%	122	309	922	1385	1517
Effect 3.2: By 2028, CAR population will have equitable access to high-quality, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure that promotes well-being, economic recovery, and regional integration.	1 502	11,7%	43	108	307	431	506
Axis 3 total	5 682	44,4%	165	417	1229	1 846	2023
Axis 4: Accelerating Production and Value Chains in Productive Sectors for Strong, Inclusive, and Sustainable Economic Growth							
Effect 4.1: By 2028, national institutions will implement reforms for a structural transformation, growth-driven sectors, and industrialization.	1 765	13,8%	76	86	245	523	828
Effect 4.2: By 2028, CAR population (particularly youth and women) will benefit from decent job opportunities and a favorable business environment, enabling them to increase their income and improve their well-being.	757	5,9%	33	39	105	232	335
Axis 4 total	2 522	19,7%	109	125	350	755	1183
Axis 5: Environmental Sustainability and Resilience to Crisis and Climate Change							
Effect 5.1: By 2028, national institutions will promote natural resources governance that transforms the economy.	789	6,2%	75	12	95	265	363
Effect 5.2: By 2028, CAR population will adopt environmentally friendly lifestyles and be resilient to crises and climate change effects.	263	2,0%	25	6	41	114	156
Axis 5 total	1 052	8,2%	000	18	136	379	519
General total	12 791	100%	565	1 083	2 581	3 918	4 744

On a total amount of 12.8 billion USD (or 7,802 billion FCFA) for the NDP, the secured financing represents 24.5 per cent of the total cost, amounting to 3.1 billion USD, or approximately 1,900 billion FCFA. The gap to be mobilized represents 75.5 per cent of the total amount, or 9.7 billion USD, approximately 5,900 billion FCFA.

3.2. Macroeconomic Framework of the NDP-CAR 2024-2028

The NDP-CAR aims at structural transformation and accelerating the growth of the Central African economy. It is guided by a coherent macroeconomic framework based on performance indicators, the selection of which took into account the country's economic realities and the requirements of the plan's results framework. Thus, according to the chosen assumptions, the economic growth trajectories of the CAR are presented according to the scenarios as follows:

Graph 11: Evolution of real GDP growth rates from 2017 to 2028, according to the scenarios



3.2.1. Base or Reference Scenario, "Trend Situation"

The forecasts for the base or reference scenario are based on the assumptions of the Government's economic and financial program, which are as follows: (i) a security situation in the country that would not deteriorate further; (ii) the absence of new trade disruptions; (iii) global prices for diamonds, gold,

logs, and processed wood that would not change fundamentally; (iv) the exchange rate between the dollar and the CFA franc, as well as crude oil prices, remaining stable; (v) the supply of fuel and energy remaining unchanged; (vi) delays in disbursement of budgetary support being resolved; and (vii) the mitigation of geopolitical and strategic tensions.

3.2.1.1 Real sector of the baseline scenario

Table 4: Growth rates of resources and employment at constant prices – Baseline scenario

	2023	2024	Average 2017-23	Average 2024-28
Real GDP growth rate	0,7%	1,2%	2,1%	2,1%
Final consumption expenditure	1,1%	1,1%	2,2%	2,5%
Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)	0,4%	0,7%	0,3%	0,3%
Exports	0,3%	0,7%	1,2%	1,5%
Imports of goods and services (-)	1,1%	1,0%	1,1%	2,5%

Source: DGE PD, 2024

From the demand perspective, economic growth is supported by household consumption, with rates expected to increase from 2.2 per cent between 2017-2023 to 2.5 per cent between 2024-2028. While investment rates will remain unchanged due to the low level of Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) and governance issues (unattractive business and investment climate), imports will grow faster than exports between the two periods due to the increase in consumption (see table).

On the supply side, during the period 2024-2028, the Central African economy could record an average annual growth rate similar to that of the RCPCA period, which is 2.1 per cent. This

maintenance of the same growth rate between the two planning periods is explained by the weak growth in activities in the primary sector (+2.0 per cent) and the secondary sector (+1.5 per cent). The productive trends in these two sectors will not be sufficient to address the numerous challenges of industrialization and accelerating economic growth in the CAR. Regarding the tertiary sector, it would continue to drive economic growth with an average annual growth rate of 3.2 per cent over the period 2024-2028. This trend is explained by the rapid rise of the informal sector, with the expansion of service provision and commercial activities.

Table 5: Evolution of GDP Growth Rate and Investment – Baseline Scenario

	2023	2024	Average 2017-23	Average 2024-28
Real GDP Growth Rate	0,7%	1,4%	2,1%	2,1%
• Primary sector	0,7%	1,7%	1,9%	2,0%
• Secondary sector	0,4%	-4,8%	0,8%	1,5%
• Tertiary sector	-9,2%	6,9%	3,2%	3,2%
Share of the added value of the secondary sector in real GDP	18%	18%	18%	18%
Investment rate	15,4%	15,2%	13,7%	13,8%
• Public investment rate as a percentage of GDP	10,0%	9,3%	10,7%	10,8%
• Private investment rate as a percentage of GDP	5,4%	5,9%	3,0%	4,0%

Source: DGE PD, 2024

3.2.1.2. Public Finances of the Base Scenario

In terms of public finances, the tax pressure rate is expected to increase from 8.8 per cent of GDP during 2017-2023 to an average of 9.0 per cent of GDP during the period 2024-2028. The ratio of budgetary revenues to nominal GDP would remain stable between the two periods. On the other hand,

the ratio of grants would experience only a slight increase, rising from an average of 8.8 per cent over the last seven years to an average of 9.6 per cent between 2024-2028 (see table below). This reflects the difficulties in increasing the mobilization of resources from grants for financing development actions.

Table 6: Evolution of the main budgetary indicators – Baseline scenario

	2023	2024	Average 2017-23	Average 2024-28
Tax revenue / Nominal GDP	8,8%	8,0%	8,8%	9,0%
Donations / Nominal GDP	5,5%	7,5%	8,8%	9,6%
Budgetary revenue / Nominal GDP	15,0%	15,9%	18,5%	18,6%

Source: DGEPD, 2024

The baseline scenario does not overlook the major constraints the country is facing, including, among others: *(i) the poor quality of public infrastructure; (ii) the low level of human capital; (iii) market failures; (iv) poor financial intermediation; (v) the state's inability to guarantee property rights and fight corruption.* To address these challenges effectively, the government will need to implement reforms at the sectoral level, particularly in terms of the business climate, investment, and public finances, to ensure the country's macroeconomic stability.

3.2.2. Scenario of a “prosperous CAR laying the foundations for sustainable infrastructure and structural transformation of the economy.”

The voluntarist scenario corresponds to the national ambitions of sustainably restarting economic growth through the implementation of infrastructure and socio-economic sector programs and projects aimed at the structural transformation of the economy. This scenario for accelerating economic growth during the 2024-2028 period is based on an endogenous economic development model centered on launching an industrialization process through Export Economy, Industrialization, and Import Substitution (DEEISI). This model will help correct the chronic trade balance deficit and make it

gradually surplus during the period of implementing the CAR-2050 vision. It will focus on infrastructure development, which is the essential foundation for the transformation of the secondary sector, a high-value-added sector that creates decent jobs, generates tax revenues, acts as a catalyst for innovation, and accelerates economic growth. The primary and tertiary sectors will strengthen the transformation of the industrial fabric by providing raw materials and suitable software.

3.2.2.1. Real Sector of the Voluntarist Scenario

The DEEISI model expresses the Government's strong will to reverse negative trends and achieve endogenous and sustainable economic growth by acting quickly and effectively on the determinants of development. It also reflects the ambition of the authorities to place the CAR on the path of development by realizing the vision they have set, which is to make CAR “a prosperous country with a quality human capital and resilient and sustainable infrastructure, based on an inclusive rule of law, respecting the law and principles of good governance.”

The macroeconomic projections for the 2024-2028 period, which establish the overall coherence of the adopted strategy, are underpinned by a set of assumptions:

- The return of security and stability across the entire territory;
- The revitalization of the agricultural sector through the development of value chains;
- The improvement of energy supply and transport infrastructure;
- The structuring of the mining sector for the exploration and exploitation of mineral resources, product traceability, and combating fraud and smuggling;
- The development and implementation of the national industrialization policy and the creation of Special Economic Zones (SEZs);
- The development of cross-border trade through improvements in infrastructure and procedures for regional integration;
- 100 per cent local processing of wood;
- The continuation of reforms favorable to private sector development and the business and investment climate;
- The development of the digital economy across the entire territory;
- The continuation of digitalization and modernization or transparency in public administration management, including state-owned companies;
- The effective application of all codes (mining, forestry, environmental, public procurement, trade, SMEs/SMLs, tax, etc.);
- The development and enhancement of human capital to increase productivity;

- The structuring of the informal sector and its transition to the formal sector;
- Strengthening governance in environmental management, including raising green climate funds;
- Strengthening cooperation for development.

Regarding demand, the medium-term economic outlook indicates a good trajectory for ensuring greater prosperity. Household consumption expenditures would drive economic growth with an average annual rate of +4.0 per cent between 2024 and 2028. After a slight increase in 2023, exports should experience significant recovery starting in 2025 due to the total lifting of the diamond embargo and increased production in productive sectors. This would lead to an average increase of 3.5 per cent per year throughout the NDP period. In contrast, during this same period, the trade balance is not expected to improve, as imports would increase by +4.0 per cent on average annually, faster than exports, due to major infrastructure development projects, the acquisition of agricultural, mining, and forestry equipment and materials, etc., linked to the upward trends in investments (+4.3 per cent).

Furthermore, the gross investment rate would rise from 13.7 per cent of GDP on average annually during the past seven years to 16.5 per cent during the NDP period. The increase in investments during this period would be possible thanks to the Government's willingness to implement large infrastructure projects under the NDP and thanks to the rise in private investments (+5.0 per cent on average annually).

Table 7: Growth rates of resources and employment at constant prices – Voluntarist Scenario

	2023	2024	Average 2017-23	Average 2024-28
Real GDP Growth Rate	0,7%	1,4%	2,1%	4,2%
Final Consumption Expenditure	1,1%	1,1%	2,2%	4,0%
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)	0,4%	0,7%	0,3%	4,3%
Exports	0,3%	0,7%	1,2%	3,5%
Imports of goods and services (-)	1,1%	1,0%	1,1%	4,0%
Investment Rate	15,4%	15,6%	13,7%	16,5%
• Public investment rate as a percentage of GDP	10,0%	9,3%	10,7%	11,5%
• Private investment rate as a percentage of GDP	5,4%	5,9%	3,0%	5,0%

Source: DGEPD, 2024

In terms of supply, the average annual growth rate of 4.2 per cent during the 2024-2028 period would be supported by the dynamism of the secondary sector (+5.1 per cent) and, to a lesser extent, by the primary (+4.8 per cent) and tertiary (+3.8 per cent) sectors.

The share of the secondary sector would increase from 18 per cent on average annually between 2017-2023 to 22.5 per cent on average annually during the NDP period. The growth of the sector

will be mainly driven by the agro-food industries, manufacturing, extractive industries, forestry, and construction industries (BTP). This trend should address the challenges of industrialization, wealth creation, decent job creation, acceleration of economic growth, and increased fiscal pressure. The acceleration of economic growth would be driven by infrastructure development, the increase in productivity and production in the primary sector, as well as the growth in export volumes.

Table 8: Evolution of the GDP growth rate and investment (2017-2028) – Voluntarist Scenario

	2023	2024	Average 2017-23	Average 2024-28
Real GDP Growth Rate	0,7%	1,4%	2,1%	4,2%
• Primary sector	0,7%	1,7%	1,9%	4,3%
• Secondary sector	0,4%	-4,8%	0,8%	3,5%
• Tertiary sector	-9,2%	6,9%	3,2%	4,5%
Added value of the secondary sector in real GDP	18%	18%	18%	20,0%

Source: DGEPD, 2024

The dynamism of the primary and tertiary sectors, based on the revival of production and the promotion of national champions, will foster the development of the industrial sector. This will involve restructuring the industrial fabric to boost the economy and implementing a master plan for industrialization (Industrial Policy) as a catalyst for economic growth, with the goal of transforming agro-pastoral, forestry, and mining products. Although growing more slowly than the primary and tertiary sectors, the secondary sector is expected to register an average annual growth rate of 3.5 per cent during the NDP period, compared to 0.8 per cent in the previous period. One of the key challenges is to eventually have an industrial sector capable of allowing a significant substitution of imports to meet local consumption needs. The development poles approach will be adopted through the implementation of incubators and the establishment of special economic zones.

Regarding the **primary sector**, it is expected to show an overall average growth rate of about 4.3 per cent in volume between 2024 and 2028. The branches that will drive growth in this sector include subsistence farming, with an average growth rate of about 6 per cent, livestock, and forestry, with respective average growth rates of 5.0 per cent and 6.0 per cent. This performance can be explained by: (i) the return of security across the entire national territory; (ii) continued support for the agricultural sector to achieve the objectives of the COMPACT, ensuring food sovereignty through crop diversification; (iii) the strengthening of governance and mechanization of the agricultural sector, as well as the development of promising value chains (cotton, coffee, cocoa, sugar cane, oil palm) through major structural projects and programs; and (iv) increased log production and compliance with the ECCAS standards and guidelines by forestry companies.

The dynamism of the primary sector will help generate foreign currency for the national economy. To this end, a structured agricultural landscape model centered around small, medium, and large-scale farmers will be implemented. Additionally, the establishment of producer cooperatives (incubators), land-based agrarian reform, strengthening

institutional, technical, and scientific capacities of agricultural research and extension structures, as well as revitalizing livestock production chains, will be key for wealth creation and a significant contribution to GDP.

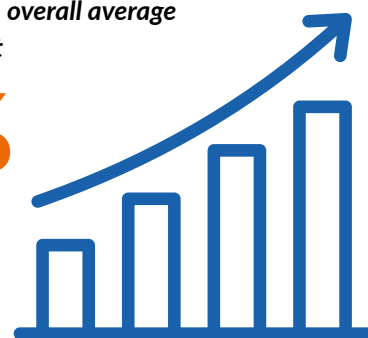
As for the **tertiary sector**, it will continue to support economic growth, with an average annual growth rate of 4.5 per cent during the NDP implementation period. This dynamism will be driven by the expansion of commercial services, the improvement of energy supply, the development of e-commerce, and investments in telecommunications services, which will serve as a locomotive along with the development of the digital economy and the successful implementation of the “**Digital CAR**” strategy. Simultaneously, the tertiary sector will also be driven by the improvement of non-commercial services, particularly the administration and the mobilization of technical assistance for major public investment projects.

Regarding the primary sector, it is expected to show an overall average growth rate of about

4,3%

in volume between

**2024
and 2028**



3.2.2.2. Public Finances of the Voluntarist Scenario

In terms of public finances, the fiscal policy will aim to substantially increase domestic current revenues and capital revenues while ensuring their sustainability and durability. The Government will seek to improve the quality of public spending and implement commitments made with its development partners.

Table 9: Financial Operations of the State Table (as a % of GDP) – Proactive scenario

	2023	2024	Average 2017-23	Average 2024-28
Total revenue (including donations)	15,5%	17,2%	17,2%	29,1%
Total revenue (excluding donations)	8,0%	9,1%	8,4%	14,0%
Donations and loans	7,5%	8,1%	8,8%	15,1%
Budgetary support	1,9%	2,5%	2,9%	5,1%
Projects	5,6%	5,6%	5,9%	10,0%
Total expenditure	21,9%	23,5%	23,0%	36,6%
Debt interest	0,7%	0,9%	0,4%	2,8%
<i>External debt</i>	0,1%	0,1%	0,1%	2,6%
<i>Domestic debt</i>	0,6%	0,8%	0,3%	0,2%
Personnel expenses	7,1%	7,0%	6,6%	8,5%
• Goods and services expenses	3,2%	3,1%	3,7%	5,0%
• Transfer expenses	3,6%	3,5%	3,6%	5,4%
• Investment expenses	7,3%	8,1%	8,6%	14,9%
• Overall primary balance	-6,4%	1,8%	-5,8%	-7,5%
Taux de pression fiscale (% du PIB)	8,0%	9,1%	8,4%	13,5%

Source: DGEPD, 2024

a) Revenues and Donations

The ratio of total revenues, including donations, to nominal GDP is expected to rise from an average of 17.2 per cent between 2017 and 2023 to 29.1 per cent between 2024 and 2028. This upward trend would be supported by the effective and complete implementation of the public finance reform, which includes the identification of revenue-generating niches (revenue management agencies). The strengthening of anti-corruption efforts, modernization, digitization, and financial and monetary transparency at each revenue agency would substantially increase domestic revenue mobilization, further stimulated by the rise in economic activity levels in the country.

Total revenues (excluding donations) are expected to reach 14.0 per cent of GDP during the period 2024-2028, compared to 8.4 per cent of GDP

during 2017-2023. In this same context, the tax pressure is expected to reach an average annual level of 13.5 per cent of GDP during the NDP period, approaching the average level of CEMAC countries year by year. Regarding donations and loans, they are expected to increase from an average of 8.8 per cent of GDP during 2017-2023 to 15.1 per cent during 2024-2028. Budgetary support should also increase significantly, from an average annual level of 2.9 per cent of GDP to 5.1 per cent. Thus, structural reforms in public finance should accelerate while adhering to budgetary norms and rules in order to establish a climate of trust and continue to secure significant budgetary support from development partners during the same period. As for project donations, they are expected to reach 10 per cent of GDP during 2024-2028, compared to 5.9 per cent during 2017-2023. This increase in project donations would largely be explained by

the mobilization of development partners and the unwavering commitment of the private sector.

b) Expenditures

Total expenditures will steadily increase, reaching an average level of 36.6 per cent during the period 2024-2028, compared to 23.0 per cent during 2017-2023, due to significant investment needs related to the implementation of NDP projects and programs.

As for current expenditures, debt interest payments will rise over the next five years of the NDP implementation period. These payments are expected to increase from an average of 0.4 per cent of GDP during 2017-2023 to 2.8 per cent of GDP during 2024-2028, with an increase in external debt interest payments and a reduction in domestic debt volume.

All expenditures will substantially increase. First, personnel expenses are expected to rise, from an average of 6.6 per cent during the 2019-2023 period to 8.5 per cent of GDP during 2024-2028, due to recruitment in social sectors (education, health). Expenditures on goods and services will also increase, rising from 3.7 per cent of GDP during 2017-2023 to 5.0 per cent during 2024-2028, driven by operational needs in the context of the effective implementation of decentralization. Transfers and subsidies are expected to rise, reaching an average of 5.4 per cent of GDP during the NDP period, compared to 3.4 per cent of GDP annually during 2017-2023. This increase is explained not only by reforms related to decentralization but also by the

growing support for economic actors during the NDP implementation period.

Public investment expenditures are expected to increase from an average of 8.6 per cent of GDP during 2017-2023 to 14.9 per cent of GDP during 2024-2028, due to the implementation of large-scale infrastructure projects.

As a result, the overall fiscal balance will deteriorate during 2024-2028, moving from an average of -5.8 per cent of GDP annually between 2017-2023 to -7.5 per cent of GDP during 2024-2028. This deterioration is due to the growing development needs expressed.

Overall, these projections indicate an upward trend in total revenues, current expenditures, and public investment, demonstrating a positive economic dynamic. However, the levels of personnel expenses and goods and services expenditures may reflect prudent budgetary management. The improvement in the tax pressure rate will reinforce this positive outlook.

3.2.2.3. Debt Sustainability of the Voluntarist Scenario

The analysis of the debt sustainability indicators of the Central African Republic, based on the medium-term macroeconomic assumptions of the voluntarist scenario, aims to assess the debt sustainability for the period 2024-2028. The debt sustainability aggregates presented in the table above provide key information on the country's debt trend during the NDP period.

Table 10: Debt Ratios – Voluntarist scenario

	2023	2024	Average 2017-23	Average 2024-28
Public debt as a % of GDP	57,7%	65,7%	50,0%	67,6%
External debt as a % of GDP	25,1%	26,5%	27,0%	46,9%
Domestic debt as a % of GDP	32,6%	39,2%	23,0%	20,7%

Source: Dette/MFB, 2024

Recourse to borrowing to finance high-potential economic sectors, drivers of growth, is essential. The public debt ratio would increase from an average of 50.0 per cent of GDP between 2017 and 2023 to 67.6 per cent between 2024 and

2028. The reduction of domestic debt relative to GDP will play a very important role due to its multiplier effect in the development of SMEs/SMIs (national champions). Ultimately, public debt should experience a significant increase during the period of

the NDP. However, this borrowing would primarily be used to finance productive sectors and supporting infrastructures that are likely to have a significant impact on growth, and therefore on repayment capacity and debt sustainability. This would be all the more feasible given that the regulatory environment would simultaneously be strengthened (provisions related to mandatory reserves, regulation of capital flows, prudential regulation, etc.).

Similarly, the government can borrow to make investments in strategic sectors to support highly potential economic productive sectors. In fact, the increase in public debt has often led to “restructurings.” Provisions in the investment charter would be strengthened, and regulatory measures regarding mandatory reserves in the form of government bonds, regulation of capital flows, and prudential regulation would be implemented.

3.2.2.3. Monetary and Financial Sector of the Voluntarist Scenario

To encourage banks to overcome their reluctance and support the private sector in the implementation of the NDP, regulatory and incentive measures would be put in place.

The private sector, particularly growing SMEs/SMIs, should benefit from unconditional support from local banks to help develop their activities.

Net domestic credit would increase from an average of 36 per cent of GDP between 2017 and 2023 to 51 per cent of GDP between 2024 and 2028. However, claims on the state would increase to boost economic activities during the NDP period. Meanwhile, credit to the economy would only rise from 14 per cent of GDP on average between 2017-2023 to 21 per cent of GDP between 2024-2028.

Table 11: Key Monetary and Financial Indicators – Voluntarist Scenario

	2023	2024	Average 2017-23	Average 2024-28
Net domestic credit as a % of GDP	48%	41%	36%	51%
Net claims on the State as a % of GDP	34%	30%	22%	30%
Credit to the economy as a % of GDP	16%	13%	14%	21%
Growth rate of the total money supply	2%	3%	6%	12%

Source: BEAC, DGE PD, 2024

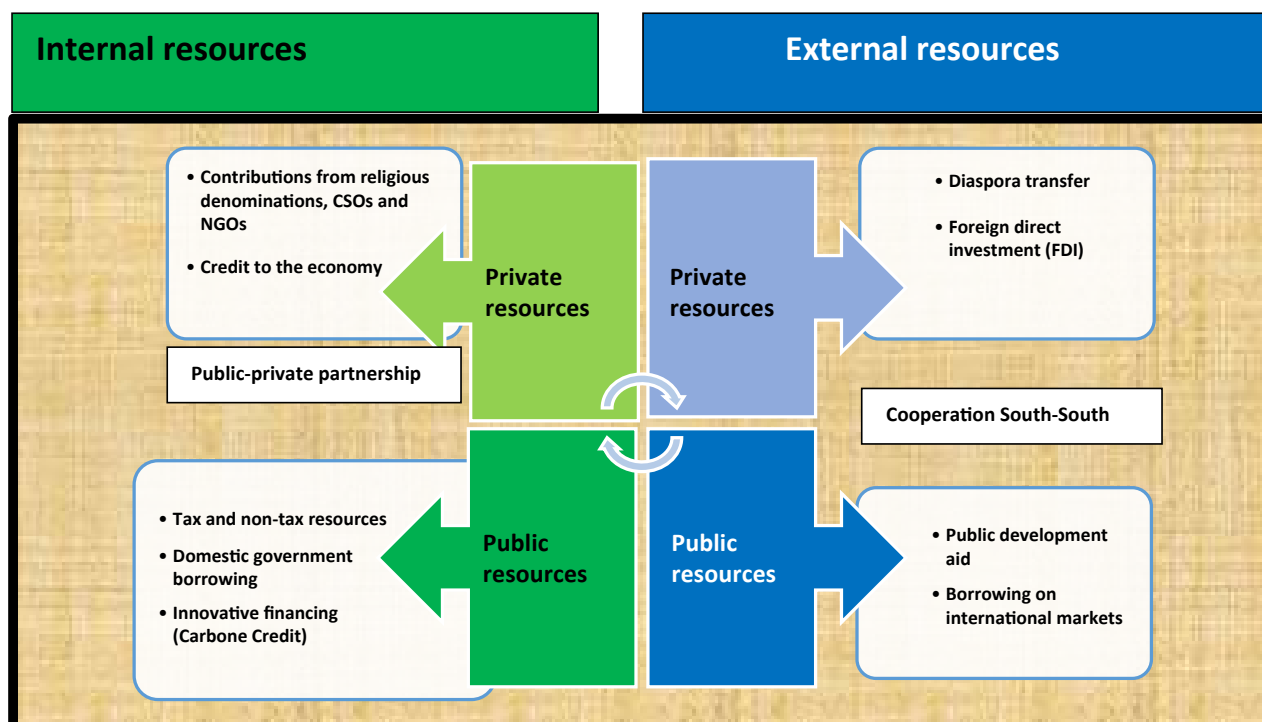
Regarding the money supply, it should grow in proportion to the liquidity needs of the economy. The annual growth rate of the money supply would increase from an average of 6 per cent of GDP during the period 2017-2023 to 12 per cent during the 2024-2028 period, in order to encourage economic agents to consume and invest. However, the increase in the volume of the money supply should be carefully controlled during the implementation of the NDP to avoid inflationary pressures due to excessive demand.

3.3. Strategy for Resource Mobilization to Finance the NDP-CAR

The total amount of the NDP is estimated at 12.8 billion USD (approximately 7,802 billion FCFA). The acquired financing represents 24.5 per cent of the total cost, amounting to 3.1 billion USD (about 1,900 billion FCFA). The financing gap to be mobilized represents 75.5 per cent of the total amount, or 9.7 billion USD (around 5,900 billion FCFA).

In this regard, the development of a partnership and resource mobilization strategy is necessary and should rely on the identification of potential funding sources for the NDP, which include both public and private resources, from national and international sources.

Figure 8: Sources potentielles de financements disponibles



3.3.1. Internal Resource Mobilization

The financing of the NDP requires increased mobilization of internal resources, as these constitute the primary source of financing for the NDP-CAR. They depend heavily on public policies that are conducive to the profound transformation of the economy and the improvement of the population's well-being. The internal resources of the Central African Republic (CAR) primarily include resources from the public sector, the private sector, public-private partnerships, and contributions from religious groups, foundations, NGOs, and associations.

3.3.1.1. Public Resources

To mobilize substantial public resources, emphasis will be placed on (i) increasing fiscal and non-fiscal revenues from financial institutions (taxes, customs, and treasury) and other administrations (revenue agencies and funds) for service-related income, (ii) capital revenues, and (iii) innovative financing (Green Funds, Carbon Credit, etc.).

The following actions will be undertaken to significantly increase internal resources: identifying tax niches (property taxes, the telecommunications sector, which is not yet fully controlled, hydrocarbons, the banking and insurance sectors, etc.); fighting tax evasion and corruption; broadening the tax base by

deploying qualified financial agents to ensure good coverage of secondary cities; and operationalizing the Treasury Single Account (TSA). Additionally, the digitalization of procedures will be a key lever to enhance the effectiveness of tax administration, including the implementation of e-tax applications for taxes and e-VAT for VAT collection, digitalization of all internal revenue collection processes with control over exemptions, and computerization of property taxes throughout the country. Furthermore, broader measures (not strictly limited to public revenues) will also have a positive effect on resource mobilization, such as strengthening the legal framework for public finance management, modernizing financial administrations, enhancing state accounting management, improving transparency and control over public financial management, particularly by strengthening the operational capacity of the ANIF, improving governance in public enterprises, and upgrading the public finance management information system.

Given the enormity of the financial needs for the successful implementation of the NDP-CAR, it is crucial to improve fiscal space by reducing the weight of the informal sector and strengthening internal resource mobilization to increase the tax burden rate. Additionally, it is necessary to accompany these efforts with increased financial support from

donor meeting itself. This meeting will aim to gather as many partners and observers as possible to ensure optimal resource mobilization for the NDP-CAR.

(iv) Strategy for Accessing International Financial Markets

Debt is largely composed of external financing (73 per cent on average), and the weight of external resources has decreased (74 per cent to 65 per

cent) over the reviewed period. In the context of financing the NDP and the instability of national financial markets, CAR will increase its reliance on international financial markets, raising the share of external debt (from 65 per cent to 69.4 per cent between 2024-2028). The country will turn to emerging economies and Islamic funds. The services of an independent financial rating agency will be sought to assist the public treasury in securing financing.





CHAPTER 4: Institutional Framework for Coordination, Implementation, and Monitoring-Evaluation

This chapter describes the coordination, implementation, and monitoring-evaluation framework established to ensure the successful execution of the NDP-CAR. In line with the government's political directions, the governance framework provides the highest authorities with regular access to relevant information about the state of the NDP-CAR's implementation in terms of risks and critical issues that may affect it. For better grassroots ownership, the framework includes a coordination mechanism, management, and implementation of the NDP-CAR at the central, decentralized, and deconcentrated levels to keep the population and all stakeholders involved in the development process informed of major achievements and expected economic and social outcomes. Finally, the framework includes both strategic governance organs and technical coordination bodies for the NDP-CAR.

4.1. Lessons Learned from Previous Strategic Planning Frameworks

The implementation framework for the NDP-CAR requires (i) an institutional framework and financing mechanisms adapted to the national context, and (ii) a strategy for mobilizing contributions from a variety of actors, including state structures, development partners, decentralized actors, the private sector, civil society, religious communities, and grassroots organizations.

The experience from previous institutional frameworks for plans and programs initiated between 1998 and 2023, such as the National Poverty Reduction Plan (PNLCP), the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP I and II), the Emergency and Sustainable Recovery Program (PURD), and the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan (RCPA), has shown some limitations:

- The institutional frameworks set up were quite cumbersome, as they involved multiple levels of intervention, hindering rapid responses when needed.

- Roles were poorly defined, leading to negative perceptions of the institutional framework.
- Difficulties in ensuring effective collaboration among actors and their involvement in the framework's operation were linked to poor functioning of the participatory process intended to govern the institutional framework.

To make the present NDP an effective development tool, the following priorities need to be implemented to strengthen development management:

- Strengthen strategic governance by integrating it into the Prospective, Planning, Budgeting Programming, and Monitoring-Evaluation (PPPBE) chain and adopting all regulations governing the PPPBE processes by 2028 to ensure alignment of tools.
- Strengthen the robustness and coherence of coordination and strategic governance mechanisms, particularly at the central ministries responsible for planning and finance, as well as key sectoral ministries.
- Create a harmonized technical and institutional framework for managing projects and programs.
- Ensure coherence between the NDP-CAR, the Three-Year Investment Program (TIP), and the budget.
- Strengthen the information system to consolidate and automate the processes of collecting, processing, analyzing, storing, and disseminating information to stakeholders at central, decentralized, and deconcentrated levels.
- Adopt an integrated monitoring-evaluation system for the NDP-CAR that takes into account all dimensions covered by the five axes of the NDP and is also aligned with monitoring key international agendas (SDGs, African Union Agenda 2063, Doha Action Program).

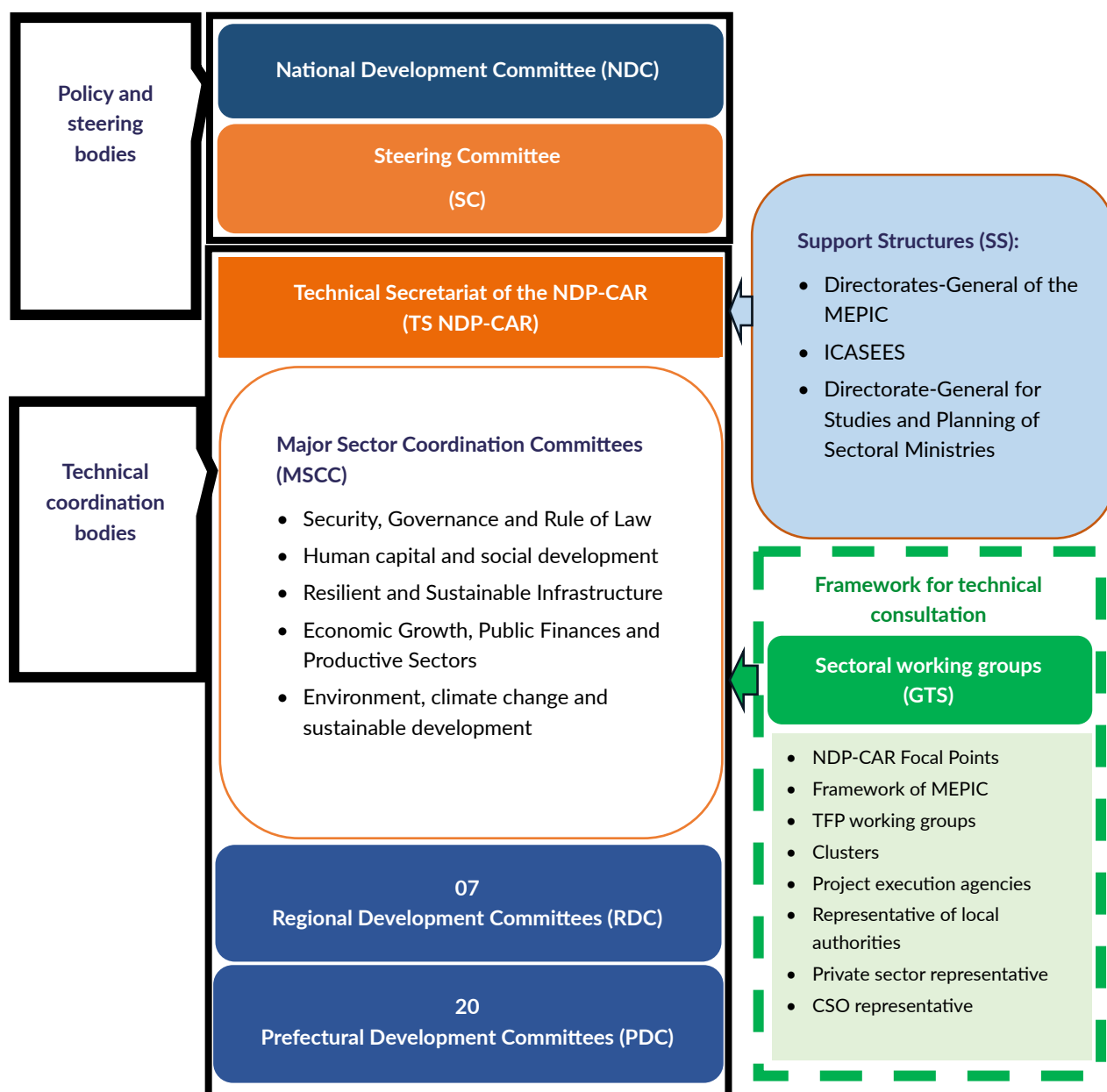
- Institutionalize effective and systematic evaluation of reforms implemented in public administrations and other structural reforms.

4.2. Institutional Framework for the NDP

A comprehensive institutional framework is proposed to enable strategic governance of the NDP

during the 2024-2028 period. Its missions include (i) planning, (ii) coordination, (iii) implementation, and (iv) monitoring-evaluation of the NDP-CAR. This framework defines a mechanism for mobilizing all stakeholders at all levels of intervention with clearly defined roles and responsibilities. The following figure summarizes the proposed framework:

Figure 9: Institutional framework of NDP-CAR



4.2.1. Political Orientation and Steering Bodies

The political orientation and steering bodies consist of the National Development Committee (NDC) and the Steering Committee (SC).

4.2.1.1. The National Development Committee

The National Development Committee is the national decision-making, high-level dialogue, and monitoring body for economic and social development policies. Its mission is to define the major political and strategic orientations of the NDP-CAR. In this capacity, it is responsible for: (i) monitoring the progress of the NDP-CAR; (ii) proposing significant adjustments; (iii) maintaining continuous dialogue with partners about the fulfillment of their commitments. It is under the high authority of the President of the Republic, Head of State. It is composed of the Prime Minister, Head of Government, the Presidents of the Republic's Institutions, the Minister of Economy, Planning and International Cooperation, the Minister of Finance and Budget, the Ministers who head the Coordination Committees of Major Sectors (CCMS), members of the Troika (European Union, World Bank, United Nations), as well as other members of the group of TFPs such as the AfDB and CEMAC.

Non-statutory sectoral ministers are invited to NDC meetings when needed. The NDC can call upon any competent individual or entity when necessary. The NDC meets twice a year in ordinary sessions, convened by the President of the Republic, Head of State. However, it may meet in extraordinary sessions when circumstances require. The NDC makes decisions on NDP-CAR issues based on reports from the Minister of Economy, Planning and International Cooperation. The secretariat of the NDC is managed by the Technical Secretariat of the NDP-CAR.

4.2.1.2. The Steering Committee

The SC is a forum for consultation, strategic orientation, and decision-making on the implementation of the NDP-CAR. Its missions include coordinating and harmonizing the interventions of development partners, monitoring, and aligning external support. In this capacity, it is responsible for: (i) ensuring continuous dialogue on the Government's political will in terms of development; (ii) analyzing strategic results and progress made in implementing the NDP-

CAR; (iii) identifying constraints and bottlenecks in implementing the NDP-CAR and submitting them to the Council of Ministers; (iv) analyzing the financing status of priority programs/projects of the NDP-CAR; (v) mobilizing the necessary resources for the implementation of the NDP-CAR; (vi) coordinating periodic reviews and evaluations of the NDP-CAR; (vii) validating the roadmap for the implementation of the NDP-CAR; (viii) assessing the progress of the NDP-CAR, particularly in terms of resource mobilization and their utilization, as well as strategic results and achievements; (ix) providing the necessary directives for the proper execution of the NDP-CAR; (x) commissioning independent evaluations of the implementation of the NDP-CAR and sectoral policies and reforms to ensure development; and (xi) validating the periodic implementation reports of the NDP-CAR.

The co-presidency of SC is ensured by the MEPIC on one hand, and on the other hand, by one of the members of the Troika, rotating, with the vice-presidency held by the MFB. The secretariat of SC is managed by the Technical Secretariat of the NDP-CAR. It is composed of: (i) Ministers who chair the Coordination Committees of Major Sectors (CCGS); (ii) one representative from the Presidency of the Republic; (iii) one representative from the National Assembly; (iv) one representative from the Prime Minister's Office; (v) one representative from each of the Republic's institutions; (vi) one representative from each Technical and Financial Partner (TFPs); (vii) the National Director of the Bank of Central African States (BEAC); (viii) representatives from regional institutions; (ix) Presidents of Employers' Organizations (GICA, UNPC, etc.); (x) the President of the Chamber of Agriculture and Tourism; (xi) the President of the Chamber of Commerce; (xii) the Mission Officer for Economic Synthesis and Programming at the MEPIC; (xiii) the Mission Officer for Statistics at the MEPIC; (xiv) the Mission Officer for Partnerships; (xv) the Coordinator of the Economic and Financial Reforms Monitoring Cell (C/CS-REF); (xvi) one (1) representative from the University of Bangui; (xvii) the Directors General of the MEPIC; (xviii) the Director General of the Central African Institute of Statistics and Economic and Social Studies (DG/ICASEES); (xix) the Director General of the Budget; (xx) the Coordinator of the National Prospective Study (NPS) CAR Vision 2050; (xxi) one (1) representative from the Central African Statisticians and Demographers Association (ASDECA); (xxii) one (1) representative

from the Central African diaspora; (xxiii) five (5) representatives from Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). The SC can call upon any competent person or entity to assist in its mission if needed.

The resource mobilization activities conducted by the Government will be supported by the identified national or international institutions. The SC will submit its reports on the implementation of the NDP-CAR to the Council of Ministers. The SC will meet every three (3) months in ordinary sessions, convened by its President. However, it may meet in extraordinary sessions when circumstances require.

4.2.2. Technical Coordination Bodies

The technical coordination bodies of the NDP-CAR are: (i) the Technical Secretariat of the NDP-CAR; (ii) the Coordination Committees of Major Sectors; (iii) the Regional Development Committees; (iv) the Prefectural Development Committees; (v) Support Structures; and (vi) the Sectoral Working Groups (SWG).

4.2.2.1. The Technical Secretariat of the NDP-CAR (TS/NDP-CAR)

The Technical Secretariat of the NDP-CAR (TS/NDP-CAR), under the authority of the Minister of Economy, Planning, and International Cooperation, is the operational body of the NDP-CAR. The TS/NDP-CAR is led by a Technical Secretary assisted by a Deputy Technical Secretary. Its mission is to coordinate the implementation of the NDP-CAR.

The Technical Secretariat has the following responsibilities: (i) organizing and coordinating the activities of the Technical Secretariat of the NDP-CAR; (ii) designing and sharing planning and monitoring-evaluation methodological tools; (iii) developing the Work Plan and the Annual Budget (WPAB) of the TS of the NDP-CAR in collaboration with other experts; preparing semi-annual and annual reports on the implementation of the NDP-CAR in line with international agendas; (iv) preparing the implementation and monitoring-evaluation plan for the NDP-CAR; (v) ensuring the integration of activities of the Technical Secretariat into the annual budget of the NDP-CAR in coordination with sectoral ministries; (vi) ensuring communication and dissemination of information related to the implementation of the NDP-CAR; (vii) developing and coordinating capacity-building

plans for the members of the Technical Secretariat, the Coordination Committees of Major Sectors, the RDC, the PDC, the Support Structures, and the SWG; (vii) coordinating the mid-term evaluation of the NDP-CAR and facilitating the final evaluation; (viii) identifying constraints and bottlenecks and submitting them to SC; (ix) producing the financing status of priority NDP-CAR programs/projects and mobilizing the necessary resources; (x) centralizing the periodic reports from all technical bodies; organizing periodic reviews of the NDP-CAR.

The TS of the NDP-CAR is composed of: (i) one TS; (ii) one Deputy Technical Secretary, one Administrative and Financial Officer (AFO), and thirteen (13) experts, including: (i) two (2) Experts in Security, Rule of Law, and Governance; (ii) two (2) Experts in Human Capital and Social Development; (iii) two (2) Experts in Resilient and Sustainable Infrastructure; (iv) two (2) Experts in Economic Growth, Public Finance, and Productive Sectors; (v) two (2) Experts in Environment, Climate Change, and Sustainable Development; (vi) one (1) Expert in Monitoring and Evaluation; (vii) one (1) Expert in IT and database management; (viii) one (1) Expert in Development Communication. The Technical Secretariat of the NDP-CAR may, when necessary, propose to the President of SC the recruitment of additional National Experts and seek International Technical Assistance.

The recruitment of the team is done through an open call for applications to all national skills. The UNDP, as the lead agency for resource mobilization and technical assistance from partners, will support the smooth functioning of the TS/NDP-CAR. An order from the Minister of Economy, Planning, and International Cooperation will define the recruitment modalities for members of the Technical Secretariat of the NDP-CAR. A Decree issued in the Council of Ministers will endorse this order.

4.2.2.2. The Coordination Committees of Major Sectors (CCGS)

The Coordination Committees of Major Sectors, abbreviated as CCGS, are forums for consultation and cooperation between the representatives designated by the sectors and other stakeholders. They are co-chaired by the designated sectoral ministers and the TFPSSs.

The CCGS are responsible for supervising the implementation of sectoral policies and strategies

and monitoring and evaluating sectoral plans. In this regard, they are responsible for: (i) ensuring the coherence of sectoral policies with the NDP-CAR as well as the alignment of programs and projects with sectoral results; (ii) establishing dashboards and implementation reports for the various programs and projects of the NDP-CAR; (iii) preparing

periodic reports and implementation assessments for the various sectoral policies and strategies and submitting them to the Technical Secretariat.

The TS of the NDP-CAR provides the secretariat for the CCGS, and the CCGS reports are submitted to SC. The CCGS are composed as follows:

Table 12: Coordination Committees of Major Sectors of the NDP-CAR

N°	Coordination Committees of Major Sectors	Members
1.	Coordination Committee of the Major Sector “Security, Rule of Law, and Governance”	1. The Ministry in Charge of Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration, Repatriation, and Monitoring of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation; 2. The Ministry of National Defense and Army Reconstruction; 3. The Ministry of the Interior and Public Security; 4. The Ministry in Charge of Justice, Human Rights Promotion, and Good Governance; 5. The Ministry in Charge of Territorial Administration, Decentralization, and Local Development; 6. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Francophonie, and Central Africans Abroad; 7. The Ministry in Charge of the Government's General Secretariat and Relations with the Institutions of the Republic; 8. The Ministry of Public Service and Administrative Reform; 9. The Private Sector; 10. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); 11. The TFPs and the UNS.
2	Coordination Committee of the Major Sector “Human Capital and Social Development”	1. The Ministry in Charge of Health and Population; 2. The Ministry in Charge of National Education; 3. The Ministry in Charge of Higher Education, Scientific Research, and Technological Innovation; 4. The Ministry in Charge of Labor, Employment, and Social Protection; 5. The Ministry in Charge of Youth, Sports, and Civic Education; 6. The Ministry of Gender Promotion, Women's Protection, Family, and Children's Affairs; 7. The Private Sector; 8. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); 9. The TFPs and the UNS.

Nº	Coordination Committees of Major Sectors	Members
3	Coordination Committee of the Major Sector “Resilient and Sustainable Infrastructure”	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ministry in Charge of Transport and Civil Aviation; 2. The Ministry in Charge of Equipment and Public Works; 3. The Ministry in Charge of Urban Planning, Land Reform, Cities, and Housing; 4. The Ministry in Charge of Energy Development and Hydraulic Resources; 5. The Ministry in Charge of Digital Economy, Postal Services, and Telecommunications; 6. The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development; 7. The Ministry in Charge of Communication and Media; 8. The Private Sector; 9. Civil Society; 10. The TFPs and the UNS.
4	Coordination Committee of the Major Sector “Economic Growth, Public Finances, and Productive Sectors”	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ministry in Charge of Economy, Planning, and International Cooperation; 2. The Ministry in Charge of Finance and Budget; 3. The Ministry in Charge of Agriculture and Rural Development; 4. The Ministry in Charge of Livestock and Animal Health; 5. The Ministry in Charge of Water, Forests, Hunting, and Fishing; 6. The Ministry in Charge of Mines and Geology; 7. The Ministry in Charge of Commerce and Industry; 8. The Ministry in Charge of Small and Medium Enterprises and Private Sector Promotion; 9. The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development; 10. The Ministry in Charge of Arts, Culture, and Tourism; 11. The Private Sector; 12. Civil Society; 13. The TFPs and the UNS.
5	Coordination Committee of the Major Sector “Environment, Climate Change, and Sustainable Development”	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ministry in Charge of Environment and Sustainable Development; 2. The Ministry in Charge of Agriculture and Rural Development; 3. The Ministry in Charge of Water, Forests, Hunting, and Fishing; 4. The Ministry in Charge of Mines and Geology; 5. The Ministry in Charge of Energy Development and Hydraulic Resources; 6. The Ministry in Charge of Communication and Media; 7. The Private Sector; 8. Civil Society; 9. The TFPs and the UNS.

A decree from the Minister of Economy, Planning, and International Cooperation sets the operational modalities for these CCGS.

4.2.2.3. Regional Development Committees

The Regional Development Committees (RDC) are forums for consultation on development issues at the regional level, involving stakeholders engaged in the implementation and monitoring of the NDP-CAR.

The RDCs are responsible for monitoring the implementation of the NDP-CAR at the regional level. In this capacity, they are tasked with: (i) collecting and analyzing regional data; (ii) making recommendations to accelerate the implementation of priority actions of the NDP-CAR at the regional level; (iii) producing periodic reports and submitting them to the Technical Secretariat of the NDP-CAR (TS.NDP-CAR) for further action.

The Regional Development Committees (RDC) are chaired by the Governors responsible for each region. The Regional Directorates of the Ministry of Economy, Planning, and International Cooperation provide the secretariat. The RDCs are composed of: (i) Regional Directors of Sectoral Ministries; (ii) one (1) representative of the Members of Parliament for each prefecture in the region; (iii) one (1) representative from the Central African Mayors' Association (AMCA) from the region; (iv) one (1) representative from the private sector per prefecture; (v) one (1) representative from a civil society organization per prefecture; (vi) one (1) representative from the platform of religious confessions; and (vii) representatives of the TFPs in the region.

A decree from the Minister of Economy, Planning, and International Cooperation sets the operational modalities for the RDCs.



Table 13: Regions of Anchoring of the Regional Development Committees for the Implementation of the NDP-CAR

Regions	Prefectures	Regional Capitals
Plateaus Region	OMBELLA-M'POKO LOBAYE	BOALI
Equator Region	SANGHA-MBAERE MAMBERE MAMBERE-KADEÏ NANA-MAMBERE	BERBERATI
Yadé Region	OUHAM OUHAM-FAFA OUHAM-PENDE LIM-PENDE	BOSSANGO
Kagas Region	KEMO NANA-GRIBIZI OUAKA	SIBUT
Fertit Region	HAUTE-KOTTO VAKAGA BAMINGUI-BANGORAN	BRIA
Upper Oubangui Region	BASSE-KOTTO MBOMOU HAUT-MBOMOU	BANGASSOU
Lower Oubangui Region	BANGUI	BANGUI

4.2.2.4. Prefectural Development Committees

The Prefectural Development Committees (PDC) are monitoring and implementation structures for the NDP-CAR at decentralized and deconcentrated levels, and they serve as forums for consultation between various actors at the prefectural level.

The PDCs are responsible for aligning Local Development Plans (LDP) with the NDP-CAR and for developing consolidated action plans for the Communes.

In this regard, they are tasked with:

- Expressing needs that are translated into programs and projects;
- Monitoring the progress of program and project implementation;
- Writing reports and evaluating the implementation of Local Development Plans (PDL) in their prefecture;
- Developing and submitting periodic reports on the implementation of the NDP-CAR to the Regional Development Committees.

The PDC are chaired by the Prefects. The secretariat is provided by the Heads of Monitoring and Evaluation Services of Programs and Projects from the Ministry of Economy, Planning, and International Cooperation. They are composed of:

- (i) Sub-prefects;
- (ii) Heads of Prefectural Services for sectoral departments;
- (iii) Representatives from the Communes;
- (iv) Three representatives from the platform of religious confessions;
- (v) Two representatives from Civil Society Organizations (CSOs);
- (vi) Two representatives of the Development Partners present in the locality;
- (vii) Two representatives from Farmers' Organizations (OP);
- (viii) Two representatives from the private sector;
- (ix) Two representatives from persons with disabilities;
- (x) Two representatives from minorities;
- (xi) Two representatives from the Federation of Livestock Farmers;
- (xii) Two representatives from mining artisans' cooperatives;
- (xiii) Two representatives from artisanal forest sawyers;
- (xiv) Two representatives from the Central African Women's Organization (OFCA); and
- (xv) Representatives from TFPs and the SNU.

A decree from the Minister of Economy, Planning, and International Cooperation sets the missions and operational modalities for the PDCs.

4.2.3. Support Structures for the Implementation and Monitoring-Evaluation of the NDP-CAR

The NDP-CAR, as a national planning and programming document, is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Economy, Planning, and International Cooperation (MEPIC).

In this capacity, the MEPIC is responsible for:

- (i) Centralizing, processing, and standardizing information from programs and projects of the Coordination Committees for Major Sectors, Regional Development Committees, Prefectural Development Committees, Support Structures, and Sectoral Working Groups;
- (ii) Synthesizing and analyzing information (physical and financial achievements, mobilized and disbursed financing at the national budget level and from Technical and Financial Partners, sectoral, effect, and impact indicators, monitoring of structural reforms, etc.);
- (iii) Providing sectoral ministries, Coordination Committees for Major Sectors, Regional Development Committees, Prefectural Development Committees, Support Structures, and Sectoral Working Groups with tools for forecasting, planning, programming, budgeting, and monitoring and evaluation;
- (iv) Evaluating the performance of programs and projects;
- (v) Conducting mid-term and final evaluations of the NDP-CAR in collaboration with the Technical Secretariat of the NDP-CAR.

Additionally, it is responsible for setting up a database of development programs and projects. To this end, it supports the realization of feasibility studies for projects.

The table below specifies the missions and expected deliverables from the MEPIC structures that may be involved in supporting the implementation and monitoring-evaluation of the NDP.

Table 14: Missions and Deliverables of the MEPIC Structures

Structures	Missions	Deliverables
Cell in Charge of Food Aid Management (CEGAL).	Organize operations related to the distribution of food items in collaboration with donors.	Synthesis report of activities for the World Food Program (WFP) and the MEPIC.
Permanent Secretariat of Non-Governmental Organizations (SPONG).	Regulate, control, coordinate, monitor, and evaluate the interventions of NGOs.	Report on the activities of NGOs to the MEPIC.
General Directorate of Regional Planning and Monitoring of Development Poles (DGPR-SPD)	Lead discussions on development strategies and contribute to the process of developing economic and social development strategies.	<p>Synthesis report of various documents from the Regional Directorates; report on the monitoring of regional development projects; monitoring and evaluation report of actions by national and international NGOs;</p> <p>Preparation of the statistical yearbook of the regions; preparation of Socioeconomic Profiles of the Prefectures; preparation of regional diagnostics; preparation of Local Development Plans (LDP) and the Socioeconomic Dashboard for the regions;</p> <p>etc.</p>
General Directorate of Economics and Development Planning (GDEDP)	Develop and implement the monitoring and evaluation of the government's policy in economic and social matters.	<p>Dashboard on the national economy; Economic and Social Studies; Report on the Monitoring of Social Equity and Gender; Note on Gender; National Report on Social Development; Impact Analysis of Policies Implemented by the Government on Key Social Sectors; Report on the evolution of the labor market; Monitoring and Evaluation Report of Cooperation Programs Impacting the Improvement of Living Conditions of Populations; Economic and Social Synthesis Note and Economic and Social Report; Multilateral Surveillance Reports; Economic Policy Note; Economic Papers of the Central African Republic; Economic Situation Note, Report on the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA); Monitoring of the project to create Special Economic Zones in the Central African Republic (SEZ-CAR); Macro-Economic and Budgetary Framing Notes; Update of the matrix of Economic and Financial Programs of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC-EFP).</p>

Structures	Missions	Deliverables
General Directorate of Economic Programming (GDEP).	Carry out the programming and monitoring-evaluation operations of programs and projects.	Report on the Execution of State Investment Expenditures (REX); Report on the Triennial Investment Programs (TIP); Report on the Monitoring and Evaluation of Programs and Projects; Central File of Public Programs and Projects; Summary Note of Recommendations for Programs/Projects; Quarterly Report on the Financial Execution of the Investment Budget; Completion Report of Projects Developed by Implementing Agencies and TFPs; Monitoring and Evaluation Report of Major Works Completed; Central Archiving File for Project Files.
General Directorate of Cooperation for Development (GDCCD).	Conduct international negotiations on development financing and ensure effective follow-up for resource mobilization.	Database of Partnership and Financing Agreements and Conventions; Diagnostic on the State of Cooperation; Report on the State of Cooperation; Reports on the Monitoring of SDGs and Agenda 2063.
Central African Institute of Statistics and Economic and Social Studies (ICASEES).	Produce and validate statistical data; coordinate the activities of the national statistical system, strengthen the capacities of sectoral departments.	Municipal Monograph; Harmonized Survey on Household Living Conditions (EHCVN); MICS Survey; General Census of Population and Housing (RGPH); Agricultural Survey; Nutritional Survey; Census of Economic Units and Landowners; National Survey on Food Security; Demographic and Health Survey (DHS); General Census of Agriculture and Livestock; Specific Surveys (on request); Statistical Yearbooks; Bulletins and Dashboards; Note on the State of the Population.

Structures	Missions	Deliverables
The General Directorates of Studies, Planning, and Monitoring-Evaluation of Sectoral Ministries.	<p>Manage the planning process and monitoring-evaluation of the Ministries; collect, process, and disseminate all necessary information for forward-thinking and strategic reflection in the areas of competence of the Ministries; facilitate the processes of analysis, planning, monitoring-evaluation, and capitalization within the Ministries; develop, follow up, and evaluate the strategic and operational plans of the Ministries in collaboration with the Ministerial Cabinets; develop the programs and projects of the Ministries in collaboration with technical departments, regional offices, local authorities, and subordinate agencies; develop, follow up, and evaluate multi-year expenditure programming documents; develop, follow up, and evaluate a program-based budget from the strategic and operational plans of the Ministries and the Medium-Term Sector Expenditure Framework (MTSEF); develop the national accounts of the Ministries in coordination with structures and institutions; mobilize financing for programs and projects and coordinate external financing in collaboration with financial services; establish a database and a system for the collection and processing of information to support the planning process, implementation of actions, monitoring-evaluation, and capitalization within the Ministries; ensure that environmental impact studies and climate change adaptation strategies are incorporated into all programs and projects of the Ministries; provide secretariat services and organize sessions of the monitoring and evaluation committee for the execution and assessment of programs and projects.</p>	<p>Publication of statistical yearbooks; Work Plan and Annual Budget of Ministries; Reports on prospective studies, impact assessments, and evaluations (economic, social, political, environmental, cultural, technological, etc.) to inform the strategies to be implemented by Ministries; Policy and development strategy documents; Reports on studies, design, and formulation of programs and projects in collaboration with Central Directorates, Technical Directorates, supervisory agencies, non-state actors, and Technical and Financial Partners; Statistical documents; Documents for the collection and analysis of data on public spending by Ministries.</p>

Support Structures (SS) are entities that assist the Technical Secretariat of the NDP-CAR in the implementation of the NDP-CAR. The SA consists of: (i) the General Directorates of the MEPIC; (ii) the Central African Institute of Statistics and Economic and Social Studies (ICASEES); and (iii) the General Directorates of Studies, Planning, and Monitoring-Evaluation of sectoral ministries. A decree from the Minister of Economy, Planning, and International Cooperation sets out the operational modalities of the SS.

4.2.4. Sectoral Working Groups

The Sectoral Working Groups (SWG) are consultation and thematic/sectoral analysis structures responsible for evaluating sectoral policies and the monitoring system, as well as compiling the implementation reports of various sectoral policies, programs, and projects. The SWG is tasked with examining, programming, and evaluating the interventions of TFPs. In this regard, their responsibilities are to: (i) ensure the coherence of sectoral policies with the NDP-CAR; (ii) establish reports on the implementation of various sectoral policies, programs, and projects; (iii) ensure the participation of bilateral and multilateral partners in the implementation process of the NDP-CAR; (iv) produce periodic reports and submit them to the Technical Secretariat of the NDP-CAR for consolidation in preparation for the steering committee meetings of the NDP-CAR; and (v) conduct thematic and sectoral analyses essential for implementation.

They are composed of: (i) Focal Points from Sectoral Ministries; (ii) representatives from the Association of Mayors of the Central African Republic (AMCA); (iii) representatives from the private sector; (iv) representatives from Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); and (v) representatives from Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) and the UNS.

A decree from the Minister of Economy, Planning, and International Cooperation sets the operational modalities for the TSG (Technical Support Groups). Based on the above, the coordination system for the implementation and monitoring-evaluation of the NDP-CAR structured as follows:

4.3. Implementation and Communication Instruments for the NDP-CAR

The NDP-CAR has implementation instruments at the central, sectoral, decentralized, and deconcentrated levels.

4.3.1. Central Level Instruments

The Triennial Investment Program (TIP)

It aligns the identified priority actions of each sector with the Government's action plan and funding prospects. As such, the TIP is updated annually and reflects the Government's priorities for the implementation of its development policy during the NDP-CAR period. The first executable tranche of the TIP is the State Investment Budget.

The Medium-Term Budget Framework (MTBF)

Based on key assumptions from the Multi-Year Macroeconomic Framework, the MTBF aims to project resource mobilization prospects over a three-year period, while also allocating resources to Ministries and Institutions for the implementation of sectoral policies.

The Finance Law

It is the instrument for implementing sectoral policies. It determines the nature, amount, allocation of resources, and state expenditures for a given fiscal year, as well as the resulting budgetary and financial balance.

The Matrix of Strategic Reforms

It must be annexed to the NDP-CAR 2024-2028. It contains reforms that could facilitate desired changes and influence the achievement of results.

4.3.2. Sectoral Level Instruments

Sectoral Policies and Strategies

The orientations of the NDP-CAR are implemented through sectoral policies and strategies. These provide broad guidelines in the relevant sectors. The development of the NDP-CAR relied on diagnostics of existing sectoral policies to ensure coherence. Sectors without sectoral policies must develop them. However, for these sectors, the NDP-CAR worked based on organizational charts, departmental

assignments, and the mission letters of the relevant ministers.

Sectoral Programs of the NDP-CAR

The implementation of the NDP-CAR involves the execution of identified programs (grouping of large projects) to achieve sectoral effects. Each program is documented specifically.

The Medium-Term Sectoral Expenditure Framework (MTSEF)

The implementation of the NDP-CAR requires the use of a MTSEF. Therefore, each sector must have this planning document developed by its Ministry.

Sectoral Action Plans

Sectoral Action Plans must be developed to operationalize the Three-Year Investment Programs (TIP) aligned with the NDP-CAR, focusing on major actions, activities, costs, and results.

The Development Program and Project Bank

This is a repository of major programs and projects, including feasibility studies, established at the MEPIC through the Directorate General for Economic Programming (DGPE), to facilitate resource mobilization for effective implementation of the NDP-CAR.

The Priority Action Plan of the NDP-CAR (PAP/ NDP-CAR)

It aligns the identified priority actions of each sector with the NDP-CAR and funding prospects. In this way, it reflects the Government's priorities for the implementation of its development policy during the NDP-CAR period.

The Budgeted Annual Sectoral Work Plan (BASWP)

This plan must be developed by each ministry, defining its priorities in line with the NDP-CAR's priorities.

The Procurement Plan

This is a document that outlines all activities related to the acquisition of goods and services necessary

for the operation of programs and projects. It defines the thresholds from which procurement dossiers or calls for expressions of interest could be subject to a restricted or open consultation process.

4.3.3. Regional and Local Level Instruments

This profile provides a diagnostic or status report (snapshot) of each region. It is a catalog of the main sectoral issues (constraints or weaknesses) that hinder development or the proper functioning of decentralized state departments and private sector operators in the region. These planning instruments will focus on regional and local priorities.

Regional Development Plans (RPD)

This is a reference document for programming and monitoring the implementation of economic, social, and cultural projects and activities under the region's jurisdiction for a determined period. It defines the intervention framework for the regional council with the support of the State and its partners.

Local Development Plans (LDP)

This is a document in which the development objectives of the territory, actions, and resources needed to achieve the expected results are outlined. It is designed through a dynamic process in which grassroots communities initiate and implement development actions over a set period to improve their living conditions.

Socio-Economic Dashboard (SED)

This is a document that provides a series of socio-economic information on the prefectures. The TBS aims to facilitate development actions and influence the actions of all users and decision-makers. However, certain data series are incomplete due to dysfunctions in the statistical system in certain sectors.

4.3.4. Communication Instrument

The communication framework is developed and implemented to enhance the visibility and ownership of the NDP-CAR by national development actors. It relies on the Government Information Service (GIS) and the Institutions Communication Network (ICN).

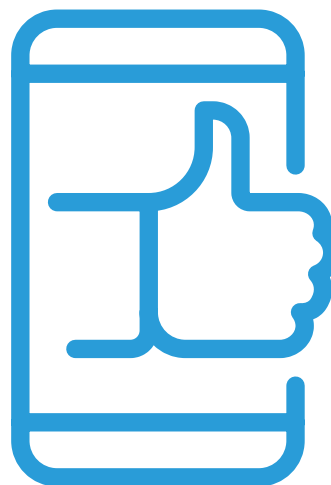
This instrument aims to: (i) establish a communication plan; (ii) communicate and inform about the progress and resource mobilization of the NDP-CAR, and (iii) establish a complaint management mechanism.

4.4. Technical Monitoring and Evaluation System

The technical monitoring and evaluation system should be designed to regularly inform all development actors, based on clear and verified information, about the progress made in the implementation of the NDP-CAR and the achievement of results planned in the plan. It should also facilitate quick corrective actions as the public programs and projects are executed and help improve aid effectiveness by establishing clear links between financed actions and the results obtained. This monitoring and evaluation system will be broken down into sectoral monitoring plans.

The monitoring and evaluation framework for the NDP-CAR is organized around a two-level interconnected results architecture. The first level focuses on outputs, which include mobilized resources and the goods and services generated by the execution of NDP programmatic activities. The second level focuses on effects, which reflect the evolution of the development situation and the substantial transformations induced by the implementation of the NDP at the national level. These effects encompass contributions from development partners and are integrated into a dynamic of continuous improvement and organizational learning.

In line with the guiding principles of the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness, this monitoring and evaluation framework will place particular emphasis on national ownership, harmonization of development partners' interventions, strategic alignment with national priorities, results-based management, and mutual accountability. This system guarantees not only transparency and accountability to national and international stakeholders but also the efficiency of interventions by optimizing resource use and strengthening the coherence of actions with national and global development priorities.



4.4.1. Monitoring

4.4.1.1. Monitoring Results

Monitoring results allows for identifying progress toward achieving results and strengthens accountability and knowledge capitalization. Focused on outputs and effects, results monitoring determines whether the NDP-CAR is on track to achieve planned results (outputs and effects) and if there are any positive or negative externalities resulting from it.

Monitoring results helps determine the effectiveness of NDP interventions and also assesses their contribution to the implementation of international agendas (SDGs 2030, Doha Action Plan 2031, and the African Union 2063 agenda). In this regard, the Integrated Planning and Reporting Tool (IPRT) developed by ECA will be one of the main instruments for monitoring the alignment of the NDP-CAR results framework with the aforementioned agendas and the progress made.

Other tools, including specific surveys, will be used to collect data necessary for updating the NDP-CAR strategic results framework and analyzing its performance. Additionally, the strengthening of sectoral databases will be sought with the support of ICASEES and close collaboration with all actors in the National Statistical System.

4.4.1.2. Financial Monitoring

Financial monitoring ensures the use of budgetary resources in the implementation of the programs/projects selected in the Finance Law. It is done through the SIM ba database managed by the Ministry of Finance and Budget, the SG2i (Investment Information Management System) managed by the

Ministry of Economy, Planning and International Cooperation, and the IPRT tool.

SIM_ba is an integrated budget and administrative management tool developed under the public sector digital governance project in the Central African Republic. It covers essential aspects of the budget cycle, including planning, execution, and budget control. This tool aims to centralize and improve the management of public finances, allowing for more transparent and efficient management of government resources.

SG2i is a database dedicated to managing public investments and development aid. It tracks projects funded by the state budget or Development Partners (TFPs), integrating financial monitoring, organization management, and report generation modules (graphs, maps). This tool enhances transparency in aid and public investments by providing accessible and up-to-date information.

IPRT is an essential tool for the Central African Republic because it aligns national development plans with international agendas such as the 2030 Agenda and the 2063 Agenda. It improves planning, resource management, and project monitoring while strengthening transparency and accountability in a post-conflict reconstruction context. The IPRT helps prioritize interventions, mobilize necessary funding, and adjust strategies to maximize the impact of development projects.

4.4.2. Report Preparation

Progress reports inform all stakeholders about achievements. These reports will be prepared periodically, semi-annually by the sectoral ministries and annually by the Technical Secretariat of the NDP. Specifically, the annual report will cover both physical and financial execution. The steps and deadlines for reports are defined in the table below.

Table 15: Reports related to the monitoring and evaluation of the NDP-CAR

Type of report	Due date	Managers
Semi-annual progress report	July 31 st of each year	Sectoral Ministries/STG/SCC
Semi-annual summary report	August 31 st of each year	Technical Secretariat of the NDP
Annual progress report	January 31 st of each year	Technical Secretariat of the NDP
Annual review	December 31 st of each year	Technical Secretariat of the NDP/Technical Steering Committee
Final evaluation report	July 31 st , 2028	Technical Secretariat of the NDP/Technical Committee

4.4.3. Periodic Reviews

The Technical Secretariat of the NDP-CAR will organize an annual review and, if possible, sectoral and thematic reviews that will measure overall progress toward the outputs of the NDP and improve implementation performance. The review report will highlight all the real progress made, point out any major constraints, and provide appropriate recommendations.

4.4.4. Final Evaluation

The final evaluation will be conducted no later than six months after the end of the NDP-CAR

cycle to assess the achievement of the expected objectives/results of the NDP. It will draw lessons to be capitalized for the future. A detailed evaluation plan will be developed to guide the entire evaluation process of the NDP-CAR.

4.5. Risks and Mitigation Measures Related to the Implementation of the NDP-CAR

During the implementation of the NDP-CAR, risks may arise that could affect the process. Therefore, it is important to identify these risks and plan corresponding mitigation measures.

Table 16: Risks and Mitigation Measures for the Implementation of the NDP-CAR

Risques	Mesure d'atténuation
Low political commitment in the implementation of the NDP-CAR	Maintain political commitment and national leadership in the implementation of the NDP-CAR
Limited support from Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) in financing and implementation	Strengthen the Partnership Framework for development with TFPs to mobilize the necessary resources for the successful implementation of the NDP-CAR
Lack of reliable, comprehensive, and gender-sensitive data, including for persons with disabilities	Strengthen the capacity of the National Statistical System (NSS), particularly the structures responsible for producing statistical data
Low involvement of stakeholders in the implementation process	Ensure continuous mobilization and information dissemination to stakeholders
Discrepancies in the implementation of sectoral policies and strategies	Ensure effective harmonization and coordination of interventions
Volatility in the security situation due to the resurgence of conflicts	Continue efforts for national pacification and peacekeeping
Low mobilization of external resources	Strengthen the mobilization of internal resources, advocacy with donors, and the capacity of national actors to manage donor procedures
Health risks from pandemics and epidemics	Strengthen the monitoring and response mechanisms against epidemics and pandemics
Degradation/insufficient supporting infrastructure (roads, energy, telecommunications)	Rehabilitate/construct/modernize/maintain infrastructure supporting the economy
Weak capacity to implement investment programs/projects	Strengthen national capacities in developing, implementing, and monitoring investment programs/projects
Weak communication on the implementation of the NDP-CAR	Enhance the implementation of the NDP-CAR communication strategy
Delays in the establishment and operationalization of the NDP-CAR institutional framework	Accelerate the establishment and operationalization of the institutional framework for NDP-CAR implementation (starting from the launch of the NDP-CAR)
Risks related to international economic conditions	Anticipate the effects related to international economic conditions

Annexes

Annex 1: Framework of the NDP results 2024-2028

African Union 2063 Agenda

- Objective 11: Values, democratic practices, human rights, justice and state of law are fully entrenched;
- Objective 12: Competent institutions and transformational leadership in place at all levels;
- Objective 13: Peace, security, and stability are preserved;
- Objective 19: Africa, major partner in international affairs and the pacific coexistence.

United-Nations 2030 Agenda:

- Objective 11: Safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements – Targets 11.1, 11.3 et 11.5;
- Objective 16: Peace, justice, and efficient institutions – Targets 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16.11 et 16.12;
- Objective 17: Sustainable Partnership – Targets 17.8, 17.13 et 17.14.

Strategic Axis 1 : Security, Management, Governance, and State of law strengthening

Results	Performance indicators	Reference values (year)	Target (2024)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Target (2027)	Target (2028)	Sources/ Verification methods	International agendas	Responsible Structures
Effect 1.1 : By 2028, national Institutions will have capacities to ensure access to justice and security and good governance management	1.1.1. Incarcerated population proportions in instance of judgment	85,9% (2022)	78%	71%	64%	57%	50%	Annual report made by the Minister of justice/specific investigations	SDG 16.3.2	MJDHGS
	1.1.2. Percentage of people who consider that security has gotten better during the last 12 months	70,54 (2021)	60	50	40	30	20	Report of a Survey of Peace, Justice and Security of the MJHRGG	SDG 16.1	MJHRGG/ MPSI
	1.1.3. CAR position according to Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG)	50 ^e /54 (2022)	49 ^e /54	48 ^e /54	47 ^e /54	46 ^e /54	45 ^e /54	Report of the High Authority for Good Governance	SDG 16.5	HABG

Results	Performance indicators	Reference values (year)	Target (2024)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Target (2027)	Target (2028)	Sources/ Verification methods	International agendas	Responsible Structures
Product 1.1.1.: National actors in charge of security have strategic and operational capacities to ensure the population protection and security across the entire territory	1.1.1.1. Number of FDS formed and deployed on national territory	20 000 elements (FACA) (2023) 948 Policemen (2023)	22180 elements FACA 1073 Policemen	24360 elements FACA 1198 Policemen	25280 elements FACA 1323 Policemen	26200 elements FACA 1448 Policemen	27120 elements FACA 1573 Policemen	Report of MDN formation/ Ministry of Public Security/ MEF/MFB	SDG 16.5	MDNRA/ MISP/ Minister of water and forests/ Minister of finances
	1.1.1.2. Number of operational defense zones	4 Defense zones (2023)	4	5	5	5	6 Defense zones	MDN/MISP	SDG 16.5	MDN/MISP
	1.1.2.1. Number of operational courts and tribunals	20	24	28	32	35	38	MJDHBG Report	SDG 16.3	MJDHBG
Product 1.1.2.: State institutions have the capacity and means to ensure a fair, impartial, independent, high-quality and accessible justice for all.	1.1.2.2. Number of remand centers built/rehabilitated to standard norms	10	14	18	23	25	30	MJDHBG Report	SDG 16.3	MJDHBG
	1.1.2.3. Number of mobile court hearings held per sub-prefecture	2 (2023)	4	6	8	10	12	MJDHBG Report	SDG 16.3	MJDHBG/ MATDL
	1.1.2.4. Number of judicial actors deployed in national jurisdictions	154 M 53 G 350 P	214 M 113 G 400 P	254 M 173 G 450 P	294 M 233 G 500 P	334 M 293 G 550 P	374 M 353 G 600 P	MJDHBG Report	SDG 16.3	MJDHBG

Results		Reference values (year)	Target (2024)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Target (2027)	Target (2028)	Sources/ Verification methods	International agendas	Responsible Structures
Product 1.1.3.: State institutions have the technical and operational capacities to provide high-quality public services.	1.1.3.1. Percentage of civil servants and State agents (civilian personnel) effectively stationed outside Bangui	65 (2023)	70	75	80	85	90	RESA Report	SDG 16.6	MATDDL/ MFPPRA
	1.1.3.2. Proportion of administrative public services equipped with modern tools (digitalization, internet, office equipment and furniture)	16% (2023)	28,25%	33,13%	40%	48,75%	58%	DSCRA	SDG 16.6	MFPPRA
	1.1.3.3. Proportion of functional public services	16% (2023)	28,25%	33,13%	40%	48,75%	58%	Public function Ministry Report	SDG 16.6	MFPPRA
	1.1.4.1. Number of municipalities with an updated and validated Local Development Plan (PDL)	22 (2022)	22	27	32	37	42	MATDDL Report	SDG 16.6	MATDDL / MEPCI/ MUHRF
Product 1.1.4.: Local institutions have the capacity to ensure inclusive and accountable governance.	1.1.4.2. Proportion of local institution members whose capacities have been strengthened in local governance.	56,5% (2020)	60%	75%	80%	90%	100%	MATDDL/HABG activity report	SDG 16.6	MATDDL/ HABG
	1.2.1. Proportion of the population who believe they live in peace in their locality.	16% (2020)	26%	36%	56%	66%	76%	MJDHBG Report Survey	SDG 16.1	MJHRGG
Effect 1.2.: By 2028, populations will live in a peaceful environment where peace and governance consolidation mechanisms are effective.	1.2.2. Proportion of the population who have been victims of physical, psychological, or sexual violence in the past 12 months.	25% (2018)	-	20%	-	-	15%	MICS ICASEES Report	SDG 16.2.2	ICASEES/ UNICEF

Results	Performance indicators	Reference values (year)	Target (2024)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Target (2027)	Target (2028)	Sources/ Verification methods	International agendas	Responsible Structures
Product 1.2.1.: Central African populations, particularly women, youth, and specific groups (handicaps, vulnerable groups, and minorities), participate in transparent, credible, and inclusive electoral processes.	1.2.1.1. Rate of participation in the presidential elections.	35,25% (2020)	-	-	66%	-	-	Verdict CC verdict report	SDG 16.6	MATDDL-CC/ANE
	1.2.1.2. Proportion of women and youth who were elected.	12,85% (2020)	-	-	20%	-	-	Verdict CC verdict report	SDG 16.6	MATDDL/ANE
Product 1.2.2.: Central African populations, particularly women, youth, and specific groups, benefit from a state of law that promotes and protects human rights.	1.2.2.1. Number of legal frameworks in favor of women, youth, and specific groups.	37 (2022)	38	39	40	41	42	MPGPFFE/MPJSEC Report	SDG 5.1	MPGPFFE/MPJSEC
Product 1.2.3.: The Central African populations, particularly women, youth, and community leaders, have acquired capacities to prevent and peacefully manage conflicts to promote social cohesion.	1.2.3.1. Number of conflict management committees related to transhumance formed and operational	0 (2023)	30	60	90	120	165	MESA Report	SDG 16.1	MESA/MADR/MPSI/MATD

African Union 2063 Agenda:

- Objective 1: High standard of living, quality of life, and well-being;
- Objective 2: Well-educated and sufficiently skilled citizens in science, technology, and innovation;
- Objective 3: Healthy and well-nourished citizens;
- Objective 17: Full equality between men and women in all spheres of life;
- Objective 18: Engaged and empowered youth.

From the United Nations 2030 Agenda:

- Objective 3: Good health and well-being – Targets 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 et 3.6;
- Objective 4: Equitable, inclusive, and quality education and learning – Targets 4.1 et 4.4;
- Objective 5: Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls – Targets 5.1 et 5.5;
- Objective 6: Guaranteed access to water and sanitation – Targets 6.1, 6.2 et 6.6.

Strategic Axis 2: Equitable Access to basic, high-quality social services and human capital development

Results	Performance indicators	Reference values (year)	Target (2024)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Target (2027)	Target (2028)	Sources/ Verification methods	International Agendas	Responsible Structures
Effect 2.1.: By 2028, national institutions offer high-quality services in health, nutrition, water, hygiene, and sanitation	2.1.1. Mortality rate infant-juvenile (pour 1000)	99 NV (2019)	95	-	66	-	45 NV	MICS Report/ Annual Statistic of Health	SDG 16.3.2	ICASEES/ MSP
	2.1.2. Maternal mortality rate (pour 100.000)	829 (2021)	773 NV	-	555	-	445 NV	MICS Report/ Annual Statistic of Health	SDG 3.2	ICASEES/ MSP
	2.1.3. Proportion of children under 5 with moderate acute malnutrition	4,6% (2020)	4%	-	3,5%	-	2,8%	Report survey SMART	SDG 16.5	ICASEES/ MSP
	2.1.4. Proportion of children under 5 with severe acute malnutrition	1,3% (2020)	1%	-	0,9%	-	0,8%	Report survey SMART	SDG 2.2.2	ICASEES/ MSP
	2.1.5. Proportion of community care/treatment sites providing health services to the population	47% (2020)	58%	64%	69%	75%	80%	Report IHR Report SNIS	SDG 3.2	MSP

Results	Performance indicators	Reference values (year)	Target (2024)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Target (2027)	Target (2028)	Sources/ Verification methods	International Agendas	Responsible Structures
Effect 2.1.: By 2028, national institutions offer high-quality services in health, nutrition, water, hygiene, and sanitation, cont.	2.1.6. National rate of access to drinking water	37,2% (2021)	45%	52%	60%	68%	76%	MICS / EHCVM/RGPH	SDG 16.5	MDERH
	2.1.7. National rate of access to sanitation	14.1 % (2022)	20%	22,5%	25%	30%	35%	MICS / EHCVM/RGPH	SDG 6.2.1	MDERH (DGH)
Product 2.1.1.: The technical capacities of the health system are strengthened in terms of governance	2.1.1.1. Proportion of political and strategic documents and texts adopted to norms/regulations	7% (2022)	22%	36%	51%	65%	80%	Annual Report of MSP	SDG 3.8.1	MSP
	2.1.1.2. Number of health professionals (doctors, midwives, nurses in urban and rural areas) per 10 000 habitants	5,5 (2022)	7	-	10	-	15 (Intern norm. 23 per 10 000 hbt/s)	Report on the National Accounts of Health Personnel	SDG 3.9.3.c1	MSP
Product 2.1.2.: Populations have access to affordable high-quality health services and are protected against transmissible and non-transmissible diseases	2.1.2.1. Proportion of PVVIH knowing their status	55% (2020)	68%	75%	82%	88%	95%	MICS Report	SDG 3.3.1	ICASEES/ MSP/ UNICEF
	2.1.2.2. Proportion of PV-VIH under TARV	51% (2020)	64%	71%	77%	84%	90%	SNIS Report	SDG 3.3.1	MSP
	2.1.2.3. Proportion of PVVIH with removed viral charge	40% (2020)	57%	65%	73%	82%	90%	SNIS Report	SDG 3.3.1	MSP
	2.1.1.4. Percentage of direct payment to households	52,2 (2018)	41	38	36	33	30	Postponement of the National Health Accounts	SDG 3.8	MSP

Results	Performance indicators	Reference values (year)	Target (2024)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Target (2027)	Target (2028)	Sources/ Verification methods	International Agendas	Responsible Structures
Product 2.1.2.: Populations have access to affordable high-quality health services and are protected against transmissible and non-transmissible diseases, cont.	2.1.2.5. Tuberculosis incidence rate per 100,000 inhabitants	540 (2019)	480	460	440	420	400	SNIS/OMS Report	SDG 3.3.2	MSP/OMS
	2.1.2.6. Incidence rate of confirmed malaria cases per 1,000 inhabitants	240 (2020)	200	180	159	139	119	SNIS Report	SDG 3.3.3	MSP
	2.1.2.7. Rate of confirmed epidemics with response	79% (2020)	86%	90%	93%	97%	100%	SIMR Report	SDG 3. d.1	MSP
	2.1.2.8. Rate of children (12-23 months) fully vaccinated	14 % (2018)	18%	47%	55,2%	71,7%	80%	ECV Report MICS Report	SDG 3. b.1	MSP
	2.1.2.9. Penta 3 vaccination coverage among children aged 0 to 11 months	34% (2018)	65	72	80	87	95	MICS Report	SDG 3.b.1	ICASEES/ MSP
	2.1.2.10. Habitants/Health facilities ratio	14 891 (2020)	13261	12446	11630	10815	10.000	SNIS Report	SDG 3.8	MSP
	2.2.1. Gross enrollment rate by gender	H=50% F=26% (2018)	H=60% F=40%	H=70% F=50%	H=80% F=70%	H=90% F=90%	100% 100%	Annual statistic of MEN	SDG 4.1	MEN
Effect 2.2. : By 2028, national institutions provide high-quality services in education, literacy, technical and higher education , vocational training, and youth development.	2.2.2. Literacy rate by gender	H= 38,02% F= 61, 98% (2020)	H= 45% F= 70%	H= 55% F= 75%	H= 65% F= 80%	H= 95% F= 90%	100% 100%	Annual statistic of MEN	SDG 4.1	MEN
	2.2.3. Employment integration rate for individuals aged 18 to 49	G=129% F=103% (2018)	G=129% F=103%	G=129% F=103%	G=129% F=103%	G=129% F=103%	G=129% F=103%	MTEPS/ACFPE	SDG 8.5	ICASEES

Results	Performance indicators	Reference values (year)	Target (2024)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Target (2027)	Target (2028)	Sources/ Verification methods	International Agendas	Responsible Structures
Product 2.2.1.: Populations have equitable access to high-quality education and literacy.	2.2.1.1. Learners/ 1 teacher ratio	CAR: 91 Public: 101 Private: 60 (2020)	CAR: 80 Public: 90 Private: 55	CAR: 75 Public: 80 Private: 50	CAR: 60 Public: 70 Private: 45	CAR: 50 Public: 60 Private: 40	40%	Annual statistic of MEN PSE 2020-2029	SDG 4.c	MEN/ MESRSIT
	2.2.1.2. Number of educational facilities	Amphi 8 Rooms TP : 17 Rooms course: 73 Biblio: 01	Amphi: 12 Rooms TP : 19 Rooms course: 76 Biblio: 02	Amphi: 15 Rooms TP : 25 Rooms course: 83 Biblio: 04	Amphi: 17 Rooms TP : 30 Rooms course: 92 Biblio: 06	Amphi: 17 Rooms TP : 32 Rooms course: 95 Biblio: 06	Amphi: 20 Rooms TP : 35 Rooms course: 98 Biblio: 08	Annual statistic of MEN Annual statistic of UB PSE 2020-2029	SDG 4.a	MEN/ MESRSIT
Product 2.2.2.: Populations have equitable access to high-quality technical, vocational, and higher education training, as well as training programs aligned with the evolving job market.	2.2.2.1. Number of technical and vocational training centers providing qualification programs.	7 (2020)	10	13	15	18	21	Annual statistic of MEN	SDG 4.3	MEN

Results	Performance indicators	Reference values (year)	Target (2024)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Target (2027)	Target (2028)	Sources/ Verification methods	International Agendas	Responsible Structures
Product 2.2.3.: National institutions establish an institutional and organizational framework that promotes the development and recognition of research work, protects national scientific heritage, and strengthens the capacities of the youth, sports, and civic education sectors.	2.2.3.1. Number of public schools with canteen/ community-based school feeding programs developed from local inputs.	292 (2023)	292	362	437	507	575	Annual statistic of MEN	SDG 2.3	MEN
	2.2.3.3. Number of laboratories and research centers with modern equipment.	4 (2023)	5	8	10	12	13	MESRSIT Report	SDG 4.a	MESRSIT-UB
	2.2.3.4. Number of regional youth, sports, and civic education centers constructed.	0 (2023)	1	2	4	6	7	MPJSEC Report	SDG 4.3	MPJSEC
	2.3.1. Gender inequality index.	0,671 (2022)	0,641	0,611	0,581	0,551	0,521	Report of MPGPFFE/UN WOMEN/ National report on social development	SDG 5.1	MPGPFFE
Effect 2.3. : By 2028, populations, particularly women, youth, and specific groups, benefit from shock-responsive social protection and are safeguarded against all forms of violence, exploitation, and gender-based discrimination.	2.3.2. Proportion of survivors of physical, psychological, and sexual violence.	25,1% (2019)	-	23,1%	-	-	20%	MICS Report	SDG 5.2	MICS/ UNICEF

Results	Performance indicators	Reference values (year)	Target (2024)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Target (2027)	Target (2028)	Sources/ Verification methods	International Agendas	Responsible Structures
Product 2.3.1: National institutions implement the national strategy for sustainable solutions and ensure universal social coverage, providing a holistic and inclusive response for crisis victims.	2.3.1.1. Number of returnees who have benefited from economic opportunities.	0 (2023)	600	1200	1800	2400	3000	MAHSN Report	SDG 10.2	MAHSN
Product 2.3.2.: The technical and institutional capacities of national institutions are strengthened in child protection, gender promotion, combating all forms of gender-based violence, and protecting individuals living with HIV/AIDS.	2.3.2.1. Number of individuals, listed by gender, with skills in child protection.	228 pers 86 F 142 H (2023)	378 pers 136 F 242 H	528 pers 186 F 342 H	678 pers 236 F 442 H	828 pers 286 F 542 H	978 pers 336 F 642 H	MPGPFFE Report	SDG 1.3	MPGPFFE/ MSP
	2.3.2.2. Number of people with skills in gender promotion and the fight against all forms of gender-based violence.	800 Persons of which 56% are women	1300 pers	1800	2300	2800	3300	MPGPFFE activities report	SDG 5.2	MPGPFFE/ MSP

African Union 2063 Agenda:

- Objective 10: World-class infrastructure across the continent;
- Objective 20: Responsibility for development financing

United Nations 2030 Agenda:

- Objective 7: Reliable, affordable, and modern energy services– Targets 7.1;
- Objective 8: Economic growth, full productive employment, and decent work – Targets 8.1, 8.3 et 8.5;
- Objective 9: Resilient infrastructure, affordable industrialization, and innovation – Targets 9.1.

Strategic Axis 3 : Resilient and sustainable infrastructures development

Results	Performance indicators	Reference values (year)	Target (2024)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Target (2027)	Target (2028)	Sources/ Verification methods	International Agendas	Responsible Structures
Effect 3.1. : By 2028, national institutions develop high-quality resilient infrastructure to support economic growth and competitiveness.	3.1.1. Road accessibility rate	46% (2023)	50%	57%	65%	73%	82%	Annual Report of METP	Target 9.1 ; DP 10.1	METP
	3.1.2. Electricity coverage rate	35% (2020)	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	Annual Report of MEDRH/DGE/SIE	Target 7.1 DP10.1	MEDRH
	3.1.3. Mobile network penetration rate	51% (2022)	65%	75%	80%	90%	99%	Annual Report of ARCEP	Target 9.c ; DP10.1	MENPT/ ARCEP
	3.1.4. Internet network penetration rate	10,6% (2023)	15%	25%	30%	40%	50%	Annual Report of ARCEP	Target 9.c DP10.1	MENPT/ ARCEP
Product 3.1.1.: National institutions have the technical and operational capacities to develop logistics corridors and provide multimodal transport services to improve both internal and external accessibility.	3.1.1.1. Number of logistics platforms created/ rehabilitated and operational	33 (2023)	42	54	66	78	90	Annual Report of MTAC	Target 9.1 ; DP 10.1	MTAC
	3.1.1.2. Total length (in km) of national roads and rural tracks constructed/rehabilitated	1455 (2023)	1311/ yr	2700/ yr	1800/ yr	1900/ yr	6 zones de défense	METP Report	Target 9.1 ; DP 10.1	METP
	3.1.1.3. Proportion of dirt roads in good condition	5% (2023)	9%	15%	21%	28%	34%	METP Report	Target 9.1 ; DP10.1	METP

Results	Performance indicators	Reference values (year)	Target (2024)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Target (2027)	Target (2028)	Sources/ Verification methods	International Agendas	Responsible Structures
Product 3.1.1.: National institutions have the technical and operational capacities to develop logistics corridors and provide multimodal transport services to improve both internal and external accessibility, cont.	3.1.1.4. Proportion of paved national roads	3,51% (2023)	5,69%	26,95%	32%	35%	38%	METP/EHCVM Report	Target 9.1 ; DP10.1	METP
	3.1.1.5. Proportion of paved national roads in good condition	3% (2021)	3%	6%	9%	18%	22%	METP/EHCVM Report	Target 9.1 ; DP10.1	METP
Product 3.1.2.: National institutions establish energy infrastructure and services (including renewable energy) to contribute to the structural transformation of the economy.	3.1.2.1. Total installed capacity in megawatts	72 (2022)	87	72	32	37	42	MEDRH Report	SDG 16.6	MEDRH
	3.1.2.2. Installed renewable energy capacity (in megawatts) of by technology (solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, and biomass)	55 (2022)	70	72	74	146	146	MEDRH Report	Target 7.1 DP10.1	MEDRH
	3.1.2.3. Number of cities with an operational hybrid energy service.	2 (2023)	7	8	9	9	9	MEDRH Report	Target 7.1 DP10.1	MEDRH
Product 3.1.3.: National institutions develop high-quality digital, financial, and communication (media) infrastructures and services across the entire territory.	3.1.3.1. Number of prefectures with E-post services	0 (2023)	4	8	12	16	20	Annual Report of MENPT	Target 9.c ; DP10.1	MENPT
	3.1.3.2. Number of municipalities with at least one functional community radio station	42 of which 30 are outside of Bangui (2023)	52	62	72	82	92	MCM Report	Target 9.c ; DP 10.1	MCM

Results	Performance indicators	Reference values (year)	Target (2024)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Target (2027)	Target (2028)	Sources/ Verification methods	International Agendas	Responsible Structures
Product 3.1.3.: National institutions develop high-quality digital, financial, and communication (media) infrastructures and services across the entire territory, cont.	3.1.3.3. Number of FM transmitters installed for the national radio	2 (2023)	22	37	52	67	82	MCM Report	Target 9.c ; DP 10.1	MCM
Effect 3.2.: By 2028, the population in the Central African Republic (CAR) will have equitable access to high-quality, resilient and sustainable infrastructures that promotes well-being, economic recovery, and regional integration.	3.2.1. Percentage of the population with access to electricity	4 (2020)	15.2	20.8	26.4	32	37.6	RGPH/MICS/ EHCVM/EDS	Target 7.1 DP10.1	ICASEES/ MDRH
	3.2.2. Proportion of people living in inadequate housing	70% (2018)	65%	60%	55%	50%	45%	RGPH/MICS/ EHCVM/EDS	Target 11.1	ICASEES
Product 3.2.1.: The population has access to high-quality, resilient, and competitive road, airport, and river infrastructure.	3.2.1.1. Volume of imported road freight (in tons)	114 711 854 (2021)	37 959 115	39 477 480	41 056 579	42 698 842	44 406 796	MTAC Report	Target 17.11 ; DP 10.1	MTAC
	3.2.1.2. Volume of exported road freight	36 499 149 Tons (2021)	37 959 114,96	39 477 479,6	41 056 578,74	42 698 841,9	44 406 795,6	MTAC Report	Target 17.11 ; DP 10.1	MTAC
	3.2.1.3. Volume of river freight (goods flow)	452 383 000 Tons (2022)	470478320	489297453	508869350,9	529224125	550393090	MTAC Report	Target 17.11 ; DP 10.1	MTAC
	2.1.4. Number of passengers at the international airport	121 552 Tonnes (2022)	127629,6	140392,56	161451,444	193741,733	242177,166	MTAC Report	Target 9.2 ; DP 10.1	MTAC
	3.2.1.5. Volume of air freight (in tons)	2360 (2022)	2478	2725,8	3134,67	3761,604	4702,005	MTAC Report	Target 17.11 ; DP 10.1	MTAC

Results	Performance indicators	Reference values (year)	Target (2024)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Target (2027)	Target (2028)	Sources/ Verification methods	International Agendas	Responsible Structures
Product 3.2.2.: Populations have inclusive access to high-quality and affordable energy, digital, financial, and communication services.	3.2.2.2. E-Government Development Index	Rang 191/193 (2022)	185/193	184/193	182/193	178/193	175/193	Annual report of EGD	Target 9.c ; DP10.1	MENPT
	3.2.3.1 Proportion of urban centers with planning tools	10% (2023)	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	Annual Report of MURFVH	Target 11.3 ; DP 1.3	MURFVH
Product 3.2.3.: Central African populations have a decent living environment and live in prosperous cities.	3.2.3.2 Proportion of municipalities using planning tools	10% (2023)	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	Annual Report of MURFVH	Target 11.3; DP 1.3	MURFVH
	3.2.3.3 Number of digitized cadastral maps	10000 (2023)	11000	12000	13000	14000	15000	Annual Report of MURFVH	Target 11.4; DP 1.3	Annual Report of MURFVH

African Union 2063 Agenda:

- Objective 4: Transformed economies and job creation;
- Objective 5: Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production.

United Nations 2030 Agenda:

- Objective 2: Self-sufficiency and food security, Sustainable agriculture – Target 2.1;
- Objective 8: Economic growth, full productive employment, and decent work – Targets 8.1, 8.3 et 8.5;
- Objective 9: Resilient infrastructure, sustainable industrialization, and innovation – Target 9.1.

Strategic Axis 4: Acceleration of Production and Value Chains in Productive Sectors for Strong, Inclusive, and Sustainable Economic Growth

Results	Performance indicators	Reference values (year)	Target (2024)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Target (2027)	Target (2028)	Sources/ Verification methods	International Agendas	Responsible Structures
Effect 4.1.: By 2028, national institutions will implement reforms for structural transformation, an increase in growth-driven sectors and industrialization.	4.1.1. Real GDP growth rate	0,7% (2023)	1,2%	3,5%	4,2%	5,3%	6,5%	ICS-REF/NDP Report	SDG 8.1	MEPCI/MFB
	4.1.2. Value added in the manufacturing industry, as a proportion of GDP	18% (2023)	18%	18,2%	18,2%	19,4%	20,0%	CS-REF Report	SDG 9.2.1	MEPCI/MFB
Product 4.1.1.: The macroeconomic framework and governance of the financial sector, including the mobilization of internal and external resources, taking into account sources of innovative financing, management of the expenditure chain, and debt management, are strengthened and improved.	4.1.1.1. Domestic revenue/GDP ratio	8.3% (2023)	9.2%	9.8%	10.5%	12.4%	14.0%	CS-REF/FMI Report	SDG 17.4	MEPCI/MFB
	4.1.1.2. Expenditure/GDP ratio	21.9% (2023)	23.5%	25.1%	30.7%	34.6%	36.6%	Annual Debt Management Report	SDG 17.4	MFB
	4.1.1.3. Debt/GDP ratio	57.7% (2023)	65.7%	66.4%	67.0%	67.3%	67.6%	Annual Debt Management Report	SDG 17.4	MFB
	4.1.1.4. Domestic revenue/ total revenue ratio	58% (2023)	62%	60%	59%	61%	63%	Annual Debt Management Report	SDG 17.4	MFB

Results	Performance indicators	Reference values (year)	Target (2024)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Target (2027)	Target (2028)	Sources/ Verification methods	International Agendas	Responsible Structures
Product 4.1.2.: National institutions develop research opportunities and mechanisms to increase production in productive sectors and promote value chains.	4.1.2.1. Number of operational transformation units (agricultural, forestry, and mining)	7 (MEFCP) (2022) 33 (MADR) (2023) 5 (PMI-PME) (2023) 11 (MMG) (2023) 1 Cutting Facilities Foundries: 6 (2023)	10 (MEFCP) (2024) 43 (MADR) (2024) 7 (PMI-PME) (2024) 2 (MMG) (2024) 1 Cutting Facilities Foundries: 10 (2024)	12 (MEFCP) (2025) 63 (MADR) (2025) 9 (PMI-PME) (2025) 3 (MMG) (2025) 2 Cutting Facilities Foundries: 15 (2025)	15 (MEFCP) (2026) 83 (MADR) (2026) 11 (PMI-PME) (2026) 4 (MMG) (2026) 3 Cutting Facilities Foundries: 20 (2026)	20 (MEFCP) (2027) 103 (MADR) (2027) 13 (PMI-PME) (2027) 5 (MMG) (2027) 4 Cutting Facilities Foundries: 25 (2027)	25 (MEFCP) (2028) 113 (MADR) (2028) 15 (PMI-PME) (2028) 6 (MMG) (2028) 5 Cutting Facilities Foundries: 30 (2028)	Productive Sectors Report	SDG 8.2	MADR/ MESA/ MEFCP/ MMG/PMI-PME/MCI
	4.1.2.2. Number of value chains promoted	0 (MADR) (2023)	2 (MADR) (2024)	5 (MADR) (2025)	8 (MADR) (2026)	10 (MADR) (2027)	10 (MADR) (2028)	Productive sectors Report	SDG 8.2	
	4.1.2.3. Number of cultural, natural, and mixed (tourist) heritage sites inventoried, developed, and operational	3 (2023)	5 (2024)	10 (2025)	15 (2026)	20 (2027)	30 (2028)	Annual Report of MACT	SDG. 8.9	MACT
	4.1.2.4. Number of intangible cultural heritage elements representative of national communities inventoried, preserved, and valued	1 (2023)	10 (2024)	20 (2025)	30 (2026)	40 (2027)	50 (2028)	Report of Ministry	SDG. 8.9	MACT

Results	Performance indicators	Reference values (year)	Target (2024)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Target (2027)	Target (2028)	Sources/ Verification methods	International Agendas	Responsible Structures
Effect 4.2.: By 2028, the populations in CAR (youth and women) benefit from decent job opportunities, a favorable business climate that allows them to increase their income and improve their well-being.	4.2.1. Underemployment rate	36% (2022)	32%	28%	24%	22%	20%	VNR-SDG Report	SDG.8 .3	MTEPSFP/ ACFPE/ ICASEES
	4.2.2. Poverty rate	68,8% CAR (2021)	67%	66%	65%	63%	60% CAR	EHCVM Report	SDG 1.1.1	ICASEES/BM
Product 4.2.1.: The capacities of the populations in CAR, especially youth, women, and specific groups, are strengthened to seize opportunities and favorable mechanisms for the development of the private sector, industrial fabric (including arts, tourism, and culture), commerce, and regional integration.	4.2.1.1. Number of strategies or policies implemented in the field of creative cultural industries and sustainable tourism	1 (2021)	2	4	6	8	10	MATC Report	SDG 9.2	MATC
	4.2.1.2. Number of youth/women trained in entrepreneurship	518 (2023)	1500	1500	1500	1500	1500	Report of MPMEPSP / ACFPE/GUFE/ MCI/CCIMA	SDG.4.4	MPMEPSP /ACFPE/ GUFE/
	4.2.1.4. Number of created businesses	2113 (2023)	2200	2300	2500	3000	3500	Report of CAPMEA/ MPMEPSP/ ACFPE/GUFE/ CCIMA	SDG.8.3	CAPMEA/ MPMEPSP /ACFPE/ GUFE

Results	Performance indicators	Reference values (year)	Target (2024)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Target (2027)	Target (2028)	Sources/ Verification methods	International Agendas	Responsible Structures
Product 4.2.2.: The populations in CAR, particularly youth, women, and specific groups, take innovative initiatives for the development of productive sectors and the promotion of value chains in productive sectors.	4.2.2.1. Number of registered cooperative societies	30 (2023)	130	230	330	430	530	CAT Report	SDG.8.3	CAT/MADR
	4.2.2.2. Number of created and operational artistic, cultural enterprises	10 (2023)	25	35	45	55	60	MACT Report	SDG.11.4	MACT
	4.2.2.3. Number of created and operational tourist structures	1775 (2023)	1875	2025	2175	2375	2575	Annual Statistics of tourism / MACT Report	SDG 9.2	MACT
	4.2.2.4. Number of state structures (accommodation, convention center, cultural centers, and cinematography centers) built and/or rehabilitated	1 (2023)	2	4	6	8	10	MACT Report	SDG 9.2	MACT

African Union 2063 Agenda:

- Objective 7: Environmentally friendly and climate-resilient economies and communities.

United Nations 2030 Agenda:

- Objective 11: Safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements- Targets 11.1, 11.3 et 11.5;
- Objective 13: Combating climate change and its repercussions – Target 13.1;
- Objective 15: Terrestrial ecosystems, forests, combating desertification, land degradation and loss of biodiversity – Targets 15.1, 15.2 et 15.9.

Strategic Axis 5 : Environmental sustainability and resilience to crisis and the effects of climate change

Results	Performance indicators	Reference values (year)	Target (2024)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Target (2027)	Target (2028)	Sources/ Verification methods	International Agendas	Responsible Structures
Effect 5.1.: By 2028, national institutions promote governance of natural resources that transforms the economy	5.1.1. Proportion of forest resource conservation	11% (2022)	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	Annual statistic of MEFCP/Report of implementation of CNI-REDD+ MEFCP annual report	SDG.15.1	MEFCP/ MEDD
	5.1.1.2. Area (ha) of restored or created forests	MEFCP : 5768 (2022)	6308	6848	7388	7928	MEFCP: 8468 ha	MEDD Report	SDG 13.1	MADR/ MESA/ METP/MSP/ MEDRH
	5.1.5. Carbon sequestration volume 10040 Gge CO2	10040 Gge CO ₂ (2010)	11280	14141 Gge CO ₂	14841,6 Gge CO ₂	15542,2 Gge CO ₂	16242,8 Gge CO ₂	NDC-MEDD Report	SDG 13.1	MEDD

Results	Performance indicators	Reference values (year)	Target (2024)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Target (2027)	Target (2028)	Sources/ Verification methods	International Agendas	Responsible Structures
Product 5.1.1.: National institutions have the capacity for governance and management of environmental knowledge, and develop a production system that is respectful of the natural ecosystem, integrating the dimension of the circular economy	5.1.1.1. Number of actors whose capacities in environmental governance have been strengthened	0 (2023)	200	400	600	800	1000 pers	MEDD annual report	SDG 13.1	MEDD
	5.1.1.2. Percentage of national actors who have developed at least one environmentally friendly production system	1 (2023)	2	4	6	8	10	MEDD Report	SDG 13. b	MEDD
Product 5.1.2.: National institutions develop competitive, attractive, affordable, and inclusive urban centers and cities.	5.1.2.1. Number of strategic documents supporting cities and communities that are affordable and compliant with international standards.	0 (2023)	0	1	4	10	20	Report of validation of political documents of MUVH	SDG 11.3	MUVH/ MEDD
	5.1.2.2. Number of urban centers and cities meeting environmental standards.	0 (2023)	0	0	4		8	Report of validation of EIES and PGES of MEDD	SDG 11.3	MUVH/ MEDD
Effect 5.2.: By 2028, populations in CAR adopt environmentally friendly lifestyles that are resilient to the effects of climate change crises.	5.2.2. Rate of adoption of good environmental practices by populations.	0 (2023)	2%	4%	6%	8%	10%	Report of ICASEES survey	SDG 11.6	MEDD/ ICASEES/ MATDDL

Results	Performance indicators	Reference values (year)	Target (2024)	Target (2025)	Target (2026)	Target (2027)	Target (2028)	Sources/ Verification methods	International Agendas	Responsible Structures
Product 5.2.1.: The capacities of populations in the CAR, particularly the youth, women, and specific groups, are strengthened in terms of knowledge and techniques for exploiting natural resources, and these groups are transitioning towards a production system that respects the natural ecosystem.	5.2.1.1. Proportion of youth, women, and specific groups with knowledge and techniques for exploiting natural resources.	5% (2023)	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	Annual Report of MEDD/NDC	SDG 12.2	MEDD
	5.2.2.2. Proportion of households using an improved stove for cooking.	5% (2023)	15%	25%	30%	40%	50%	Report NDC/ MICS	SDG 12.2	MEDD/ ICASEES

HBG: High Authority for Good Governance

ICASEES: Central African Institute for Statistics and Economic and Social Studies

MATDDL: Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization, and Local Development

MD: Ministry of Defense

MEDD: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

MEF: Ministry of Water and Forests

MF: Ministry of Finance

MSP: Ministry of Public Security

N°	Sub-Sectors	Institutions	Reference	Period
Strategic Axis 1: Strengthening Security, Promoting Governance, and the Rule of Law.				
1	Public Security	Ministry of the Interior and Public Security	National Security Policy, 2022, 24 pages.	2022-2027
2	Public Security	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Development	National Policy for the Management of Border Areas in the Central African Republic (PNGEF), 2023, 22 pages.	2023-2032
3	Justice	Ministry of Justice, Human Rights Promotion, and Good Governance	Sectoral Justice Policy, 2019, 100 pages.	2020-2024
4	Human Rights	Ministry of Justice, Human Rights Promotion, and Good Governance	National Human Rights Policy, Bangui, 2023, 182 pages.	2023-2027
5	General Administration	Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale et du Développement Local	National Policy of Decentralization and Territorial Development (NPD-TD), 2022, 45 pages.	2022-2031
6	General Administration	Ministry of Public Service and Administrative Reform	National Administrative Reform Plan, 2022, 97 pages.	2022-2025
7	General Administration	National Assembly	Strategic Development Plan of the National Assembly of the Central African Republic, 2018, 110 pages.	2018-2028
8	General Administration	High Authority for Good Governance	National Strategy Document for Good Governance in the Central African Republic, 2019, 121 pages.	2019-2024

N°	Sub-Sectors	Institutions	Reference	Period
Strategic axis 2: Development of human capital and equitable access to quality basic social services				
1	Education, Training, and Scientific Research	Ministry of National Education	Sectoral Education Plan, 2020, 370 pages.	2020-2029
2	Health and Nutrition	Ministry of Health and Population	National Health Policy, 2020, 68 pages.	2020-2030
3	Social Protection	Ministry of Labor, Employment, Social Protection, and Vocational Training	National Social Protection Policy of the Central African Republic. Provisional Report, Version 3, 2023, 97 pages.	2024-2028
4	HIV/AIDS	Ministry of Health and Population	National Strategic Plan for the Fight against HIV and AIDS, 2023.	2023-2027
5	Water (Urban and Rural Hydraulics) / Sanitation	Ministry of Energy Development and Hydraulic Resources	National Water Policy, 2021, 31 pages.	2021-2030
6	Social Affairs	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and National Reconciliation	National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy and Climate Change Adaptation.	2023-2027
7	Social Affairs	Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Family, and Child Protection	Politique Nationale de Protection de l'Enfant, 2018, 35p.	2018-2022 (Prolongé)
8	Youth and Sports	Ministry of Youth and Sports	National Policy for the Promotion of Youth 2 nd Generation (PNPJ-2), 2020, 48p.	2020-2030
Strategic Axis 3: Development of Resilient and Sustainable Infrastructures				
1	Energy	Ministry of Energy and Hydraulic Resources Development	Energy Sector Policy Document, 2023, 102 pages	2023-2030
2	Energy	Ministry of Energy and Hydraulic Resources Development	National Policy and Strategy for Access to Electricity in Rural Areas, 2021, 43 pages	2021-2030
3	Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)	Ministry of Digital Economy, Telecommunications, and Postal Services.	National Strategic Plan "Digital Central Africa", 2020, 70 pages.	2020-2028

N°	Sub-Sectors	Institutions	Reference	Period
Strategic Axis 4: Acceleration of Production and Value Chains in Productive Sectors for Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth				
1	Agriculture and Livestock	Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health	National Livestock Development Policy in the Central African Republic. Framework for Reference and Implementation of the Program. 2023, 52 pages.	2023-2027
2	Forests, Wildlife, Fisheries, and Aquaculture	Ministry of Water, Forests, Hunting, and Fishing	forest Policy of the Central African Republic, 2019, 41 pages.	2019-2035
3	Mining and Petroleum	Ministry of Mines and Geology	Strategy Document for the Development of Mineral and Petroleum Resources in the Central African Republic (SMVSMP), 2018, 39 pages.	2019-2023 (Prolongé)
4	Tourism, Arts, Culture, and Handicrafts	Ministry of Tourism, Arts, Culture, and Handicrafts	National Policy and Strategy Document for the Development of the Handicraft Sector in the Central African Republic.	2021-2025
Strategic Axis 5: Environmental Sustainability and Resilience to Crises and the Effects of Climate Change				
1	Environment and Ecology	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	Initial National Climate Change Adaptation Plan of the Central African Republic, 2022, 106 pages.	2022-2030

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