



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

2026-2027 IFRC network country plan



18 February 2026

In support of the Central African Red Cross Society



1,194

National Society branches



84

National Society local units



111

National Society staff



18,040

National Society volunteers

People to be reached in 2026



422,000

Climate and environment



724,000

Disasters and crises



1.1M

Health and wellbeing



615,000

Migration and displacement



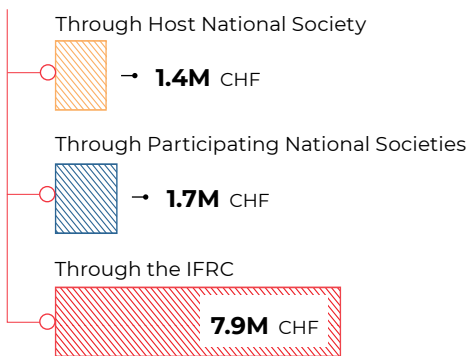
18,000

Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network Funding Requirements

2026

Total 11M CHF



2027

Total 289,000 CHF

Projected funding requirements

Participating National Societies

French Red Cross

Norwegian Red Cross*

The Netherlands Red Cross

IFRC Appeal codes

Emergency Appeal:

MDRS1003 (MDRCF032)

African Regional Mpox Epidemic Emergency Appeal

Longer-term needs:

MAACF002

**National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in 2025.*

Hazards



Drought



Floods



Conflict



Population
movement



Disease
outbreak

IFRC network multi-year focus

Emergency response

- Disease outbreak

Longer term needs

- Climate change adaptation
- Disaster risk reduction and preparedness
- Health, water, sanitation and hygiene

Capacity development

- Community Engagement and Accountability
 - Branch development
 - Resource mobilization
- Youth and volunteering management

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating

High

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index

Very High

Human Development Index rank

191

World Bank Population figure

5.3M

World Bank Population below poverty line

69%



Staff and volunteers of the Central African Red Cross Society participating in a meeting on preparedness and response to the Mpox epidemic, in November 2024 (Photo: IFRC)

Detailed funding requirements

2026

	Host National Society	IFRC
Ongoing emergencies		NA <i>Funding requirement for the Regional Mpox Emergency Appeal is not available</i>
Longer-term needs		
Climate and environment	50,000	400,000
Disasters & crises	100,000	270,000
Health & wellbeing	300,000	4.9M
Migration & displacement	60,000	40,000
Values, power & inclusion	120,000	1.1M
Enabling local actors	750,000	1.1M
Total	1.4M	7.9M

Participating National Societies bilateral support

National Society	Year	Funding Requirement	Confirmed Funding	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
French Red Cross	2026	866,000			61,000	150,000	647,000		7,000
	2027	289,000			41,000		248,000		
Netherlands Red Cross	2026	877,000		813,000	-	-		-	64,000

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

Created under the name of the French colony of the Overseas Red Cross in 1958 before changing its name in 1960 when the country gained independence, the **Central African Red Cross Society** is a humanitarian institution officially recognized by the Central African Government by Decree No. 66/330 of 25 October 1966 as a Voluntary Relief Society. It was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1975.

The Central African Red Cross Society, an auxiliary of the public authorities, is one of the key partners of the Central African Government, especially in the field of natural and health disaster management. It is also involved in the strengthening of the health system, paramedical training and maternal and child health (vaccination).

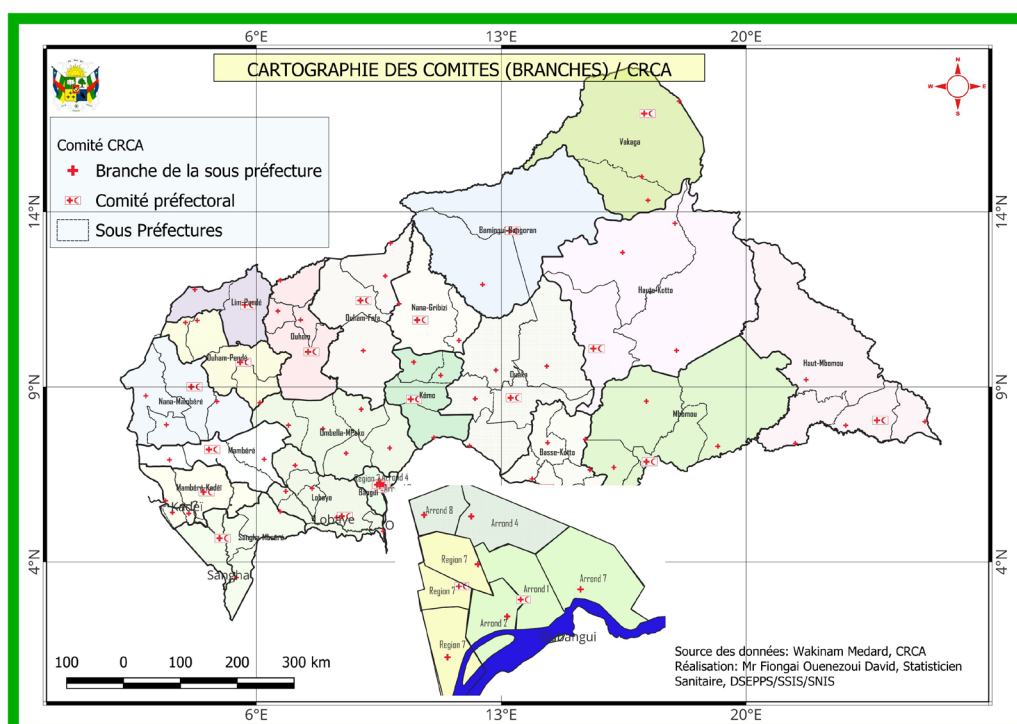
The National Society provides humanitarian services across several areas including disaster management through relief assistance and community support; organizational development by strengthening governance, volunteer systems and institutional capacities; communication and dissemination of humanitarian principles through awareness and outreach; health and social services such as training health workers and supporting community health initiatives; water, hygiene

and sanitation through improving access to safe water and hygiene practices; Restoring Family Links by helping separated relatives reconnect; Protection, Gender and Inclusion through sensitization and prevention efforts; and economic security by assessing community needs and offering basic assistance.

The National Society has a Strategic Development Plan 2023 – 2030 with the following six strategic axes:

- Governance, Standards and Institutional and Organizational Capacities
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation
- Health promotion and social actions
- Communication, Community Engagement and Accountability
- Management strategies and resource mobilization
- Support and Logistics

In 2024, it reached about 935 people through its long term services and development programmes and about 8,750 people through disaster response and early recovery support.



Map of Central African Red Cross Society branches

The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The Central African Republic, situated in the heart of Africa, is a landlocked country bordered by Chad, Sudan, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo and Cameroon. It spans 623,000 square kilometres and is characterized by forested savannahs in the north and dense forests in the south. With an average altitude of 650,850 metres, Central African Republic has a sub-equatorial climate, with temperatures around 26 degrees Celsius annually. Rainfall varies, averaging 226 millimetres in July and 5 millimetres in December.

Demographically, Central African Republic has a population of 6.09 million, with 51 per cent women and 49 per cent men. The population is predominantly young, with 78 per cent under 35 and 50 per cent under 18. Political governance follows a semi-presidential regime, with recurrent military-political turmoil since 2013.

Economically, Central African Republic faces challenges with stagnant growth, high poverty rates and limited infrastructure.

Subsistence agriculture, mining and services are key sectors. Despite natural resource wealth, Central African Republic remains one of the poorest countries globally. Access to electricity is limited, with only 14 per cent having access, primarily in urban areas.

Socially, Central African Republic struggles with poverty, gender inequality and low education indicators. Multidimensional poverty is high, with 71 per cent living below the international poverty line. The humanitarian situation is dire, with 56 per cent needing assistance in 2023. Education and health indicators are low, with disparities between genders and regions.

The main challenges for Central African Republic include insecurity, poverty, limited access, food insecurity, crises, climate change, illiteracy and unemployment. These challenges exacerbate existing issues and hinder the country's development.

The Central African Republic faces significant socio-economic and political challenges, compounded by its landlocked status, political instability and limited infrastructure. Efforts to address these challenges require comprehensive strategies focused on peacebuilding, poverty reduction and sustainable development.

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on IFRC emergencies, visit IFRC GO page [Central African Republic](#)

Emergency Appeal name	Africa Regional Mpox Epidemic
IFRC Emergency Appeal code	MDRS1003 (MDRCF032)
People affected	300 million people
People to be assisted	30 million people
Duration	18 months (20 August 2024 to 31 March 2026)
Funding requirements	Total IFRC funding requirement through the Appeal: CHF 30 million Total Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 40 million
Link to Emergency Appeal	Africa – Regional Mpox Epidemic
Link to Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy
Link to Operational Update	Operational Update No. 4

In 2024, Mpox cases and deaths surged significantly in Africa, with over 17,000 cases and 500 deaths reported across 12 countries, marking a sharp increase from 2023. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) remains the epicentre, contributing 92 per cent of cases, with transmission spreading across all its provinces and into neighbouring Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya. Non-endemic countries like South Africa have also reported cases, while endemic regions, including Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire, continue to see expanding outbreaks. The emergence of Clades 1a, 1b and 2 in disparate areas highlights the heightened risk, prompting organizations such as the Africa CDC, WHO and the IFRC to declare the outbreak a public emergency. Red Cross Red Crescent Societies are working closely with governments to provide community-based surveillance, risk communication and community engagement and vaccination support to mitigate the spread and reduce mortality.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The regional Mpox emergency appeal aims to assist National Societies in preparing for and responding to the Mpox epidemic. The strategy includes scaling up health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, community engagement and accountability (CEA) and addressing socio-economic impacts. The operation will be guided by a risk-based approach and regional coordination, prioritizing preparedness, readiness and response. The Central African Red Cross Society will receive support to develop country-specific response plan, enhance community-based advocacy and mitigate the spread of the virus, particularly in areas with imported cases or established transmission. The operation will also target vulnerable populations, including marginalized and immunocompromised groups, with a focus on protection, gender and inclusion. The highlights of the assistance are:

Integrated assistance

Affected people and families are provided with a safety net scheme, including multipurpose cash to meet immediate needs and cover basic necessities while recovering from Mpox infections. Affected people who have lost their livelihoods due to Mpox are aided in reintegrating into the labour market through skills enhancement and diversification.

Health and care, including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Affected people are provided with community-based surveillance to detect and actively find suspected Mpox cases, feeding into existing surveillance systems. Clinical care pathways for screening, triage, isolation, testing and assessment are identified through national plans and guidelines, ensuring awareness among clinical facilities. Communities are engaged on Mpox transmission, symptoms and preventive actions. Health services ensure individuals with Mpox symptoms seek care, with support for isolation and referral. Vaccination efforts are supported through community engagement. WASH facilities are improved in health centres, with ongoing hygiene promotion to reduce transmission.

Cross-cutting approaches: the operational strategy integrates **community engagement and accountability (CEA)** and **protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)** as pivotal elements, in an approach that recognizes and values all community members as equal partners, with their diverse needs shaping the response. Activities includes the provision of dignity kits and establishment of two-way feedback mechanisms.

For the period 22 August 2024 to 21 August 2025, the following assistance was provided by the Central African Red Cross Society:

The Central African Red Cross Society supported Mpox-affected individuals through medical care, nutritional assistance, dignity kits, psychosocial first aid and strengthened infection prevention measures at the treatment centre. Working with the Ministry of Health, it built community and institutional capacity by training teachers, community health workers, health personnel and volunteers on prevention, surveillance, hygiene, RCCE and psychosocial support, while also mobilizing communities for vaccination and early detection. The National Society reinforced sanitation infrastructure, deployed trained hygienists for daily facility disinfection, promoted protection and inclusion through Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) training and ensured vulnerable groups were reached with tailored awareness activities. Through extensive Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) efforts, it provided timely information, engaged communities, and collected feedback to adapt its response and strengthen trust throughout the Mpox operation.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

The Central African Republic experiences a humid tropical climate with four distinct variants: Guinean-forest, Sudano-Ubanguian, Sudano-Guinean and Sudano-Sahelian. Rainfall decreases from south to north, ranging from 1,600 millimetres to about 1,000 millimetres annually. Its climate is characterized by two seasons: dry (October/November to March/April) and rainy (April/May to October). Recent years have seen variations in rainfall patterns, impacting the length of these seasons. While the average annual temperature stands at 26 degrees Celsius, rising global temperatures are making the country hotter over time.

Central African Republic faces numerous natural hazards, including floods, forest fire and droughts, which are exacerbated by factors such as poverty and political instability. Climate change, deforestation and inadequate land management practices further amplify these risks. Heavy rainfall often leads to river and flash flooding, as well as landslides and mudslides, disrupting the lives and livelihoods of many. Insufficient rainfall poses challenges to agriculture, exacerbating food insecurity within the country.

In terms of climate vulnerability, Central African Republic ranks poorly. Regions most affected by arid soils often coincide with those prone to flooding, particularly in the northwest and central prefectures. However, the country's ability to respond to such disasters is hindered by ongoing insecurity and the deteriorating state of its infrastructure.

Moreover, conflict over natural resources, notably gold and diamond mines, poses additional risks to the population. In areas such as the northwest and centre, armed clashes, looting and illegal taxation by armed groups remain significant concerns, adding to the challenges faced by Central African Republic's already vulnerable population.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Central African Red Cross Society seeks to align itself with the government's national Gender and Climate Change strategy as part of its role in the reflection committee and aims

to contribute to broader national efforts on climate resilience and sustainable livelihoods.

The Central African Red Cross Society seeks align with IFRC's Zero Hunger and Tree Planting and Care initiatives to promote environmental sustainability. It aims to strengthen the productive capacities of rural populations and enhance education, awareness and institutional capacity on climate change adaptation, mitigation, impact reduction and early warning systems.

Planned activities in 2026

- Develop and implement community-level action plans to mitigate major climate risks
- Design tailored key messages on the green response
- Raise community awareness on the green response and nature-based solutions
- Organise tree planting campaigns
- Implement a non-biodegradable waste management programme
- Hold 'Zero Plastic Bags' days for plastic bag collection
- Develop a food security programme linked to climate change, including the Zero Hunger project and community resilience initiatives

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide the National Society with financial support for implementation of projects and programmes in the field of climate and environment. It will also provide technical assistance for capacity building and transfer of skills. The IFRC will also provide the Central African Red Cross Society with the necessary equipment and support it to sustain its achieved climate goals.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on IFRC emergencies, visit IFRC GO page [Central African Republic](#).

The Central African Republic grapples with various natural hazards, including floods, forest fires and droughts. According to the [INFORM Risk Index](#), Central African Republic has an overall risk score of 8.1, with specific scores of 0.7 for earthquakes, 5.2 for floods, 7.8 for hazard and exposure, 8.1 for vulnerability and 8.6 for lack of adaptive capacity.

The Central African Republic continues to face [prolonged instability](#) driven by years of political, security and humanitarian crises in one of the world's most climate-vulnerable regions. Despite notable improvements in 2024, a large share of the population remains highly exposed to shocks, with violence accounting for [66 per cent](#) and disasters for 23 per cent of all incidents recorded by the Rapid Response Mechanism between October 2023 and September 2024. Flooding has been a major driver of humanitarian need: between January and October 2024, [31,600](#) people were affected across 18 sub-prefectures, with Kabo, Bambari, Birao, Bozoum and Ndélé among the most impacted. In 2025, [flood risks](#) are expected to persist, exacerbated by environmental degradation linked to climate change and deforestation, particularly in central regions and along major rivers prone to fluvial flooding. Although overall population movements have decreased since early 2024, displacement continues to shape the crisis.

Central African Republic's vulnerability to natural disasters is exacerbated by climate change, deforestation and poor land management practices. Food insecurity remains a critical concern. Armed conflict in the north and south, repeated displacement and weak agricultural production are driving [1.92 million](#) people in the Central African Republic into acute food insecurity between September 2025 and March 2026, including [269,000 in IPC Phase 4](#) and [1.66 million in IPC Phase 3](#). Farmers with low production and depleted stocks, alongside internally displaced persons and refugees living with overstretched host communities, are the most affected. Over 442,320 displaced people urgently need assistance to prevent further deterioration in food security and nutrition. The situation is expected to worsen during the [April to August 2026 lean season](#), with projections indicating 2.29 million people facing severe food insecurity, including 400,000 likely in Phase 4 and more than 1.9 million in Phase 3. A decline in humanitarian food assistance, combined with winter-related access constraints and limited community capacity to absorb price shocks, is anticipated to accelerate this deterioration.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Central African Red Cross Society seeks to strengthen [disaster preparedness](#) and response by promoting the Red Ready initiative, enhancing local-level disaster management, coordination and accountability. It aims to develop [early action protocols](#) and anticipatory action protocols alongside multi-sectoral contingency plans to ensure timely, adequate and flexible assistance for people affected by crises and disasters. It focuses on building community resilience and capacity while responding effectively to evolving crises by leveraging its auxiliary role in emergency response. It also works to establish an integrated response and recovery mechanism for disasters and health emergencies and to develop and disseminate standard operating procedures for crisis and disaster management.

Planned activities in 2026

- Assess its structures and their response capacity
- Develop multi-sectoral emergency plans adapted to contingencies
- Strengthen its response structures, including Community Disaster Response Teams, National Disaster Response Teams, General Disaster Management and Emergency Disaster Services
- Equip response teams with necessary equipment such as overalls, raincoats, boots and gloves
- Implement a community resilience capacity-building plan
- Develop a community strategy for the protection of family and child ties
- Strengthen the capacity of volunteers in local committees on economic security modules
- Participate in coordination platform meetings for risk and disaster reduction

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide the Central African Red Cross Society with financial assistance and funding for the completion of risk and vulnerability mapping. It will also support the National Society in strengthening the managerial and operational capacities of its local branches.



The health situation in the Central African Republic is marked by high mortality and morbidity rates, with communicable diseases prevalent and non-communicable diseases on the rise. Life expectancy at birth stands at 53.3 years, with maternal deaths and infant mortality among the highest globally. Despite efforts, contraceptive use remains low, contributing to high fertility rates, especially among adolescent girls. Major diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS pose significant challenges, with malaria being the leading cause of morbidity and mortality.

Immunization rates in Central African Republic remain low. The latest [WHO-UNICEF estimates](#) indicate that routine immunization coverage in the Central African Republic remains critically low, with only 16 per cent of children aged 12 to 23 months fully vaccinated in 2023, largely due to persistent barriers such as long distances to health facilities and limited caregiver awareness. Malnutrition also continues to pose a major threat. More than [228,400 children](#) aged 6 to 59 months are suffering or expected to suffer acute malnutrition between March 2025 and February 2026, including 61,500 children suffering severe acute malnutrition (SAM). This marks a 30 per cent increase compared to the same period in 2023.

Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene services remains extremely inadequate. As of 2024, only [6 per cent](#) of the population had access to safely managed drinking water, just [14 per cent](#) uses safely managed sanitation services, and only [12 per cent](#) has basic handwashing facilities with soap and water, conditions that continue to drive waterborne diseases across the country.

Central African Republic's [National Health Development Plan \(NHDP\) for 2022-2026](#) focuses on governance, health system resilience, service delivery and disease control. Strategic orientations include improving governance, enhancing monitoring and evaluation, strengthening community participation and capacity-building for disease prevention and control.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Central African Red Cross Society is engaged in the Resilient and Empowered African Community Health ([REACH](#)) initiative, a five years initiative part of the overall partnership between IFRC and the Africa CDC, with the ambition of strengthening the number, capacity, training and supervision of the community health workforce, as well as health systems, across the continent. The overall target is to scale up two million community health workers across the African Continent, with each community health worker supporting an estimated 250 people (50 – 100 households).

The National Society is also engaged in the [Alliance for Malaria Prevention \(AMP\)](#) through the IFRC. This global partnership including government, private sector, faith-based and humanitarian organizations, focuses on three main activities: coordination of partners involved in insecticide-treated net (ITN) campaign and continuous distribution activities; development of operational guidance for planning and implementing of ITN distribution based on an iterative process; and providing technical assistance to national malaria programmes and partners based on requests.

The Central African Red Cross Society aims to leverage its auxiliary role to influence relevant public health and advocacy strategies, programmes and mechanisms at the national level. It will strive for prevention and [epidemic control](#) through [community-based surveillance](#) and improve [community-based health and first aid](#) as well as implement nutrition interventions. The National Society will also focus on promoting [mental health and psychosocial support](#) programmes and create training structures for health personnel. Other objectives include implementing interventions to ensure that communities have access to affordable and environmentally sustainable [water, sanitation and hygiene](#) services, such as rehabilitation of water supply systems and sanitation infrastructure.

Planned activities in 2026

- Support the reconstruction of the health system
- Strengthen its capacity in community epidemic control and [community-based surveillance](#)
- Strengthen community engagement and accountability mechanisms through training and sensitization in community engagement, first aid and [community-based health](#)
- Support the prevention of violence and provide psychosocial and medical care to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence
- Support nutritional interventions through screening and promoting good family practices and infant and young child feeding
- Rehabilitate and build water supply systems, hygiene and sanitation infrastructure
- Promote hygiene practices and strengthen the infrastructure management system
- Provide a package of water, sanitation and hygiene interventions to vulnerable communities
- Implement and operationalize a system of psychosocial support for staff and frontline volunteers involved in emergency interventions

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Central African Red Cross Society in strengthening its health and social action department. It will provide technical assistance for food and nutrition security, as well as financial assistance and resource mobilization support for the implementation of the National Societies programmes.

Additionally, the IFRC will advocate with health authorities for the involving the Central African Red Cross Society volunteers in their health-focused activities across the health districts of the Central African Republic.



The Central African Red Cross Society conducting a workshop in response to the Mpox epidemic, in October 2024 (Photo: IFRC)



Migration and displacement

Displacement in the Central African Republic stems mainly from conflict and violence, leading to both internal displacement and refugee flows. The primary drivers of displacement are military operations against armed groups and fear of conflict-related abuses. Displaced populations face critical humanitarian needs, including shelter, water, sanitation, education, health services, protection from violence and food assistance. Among these, internally displaced persons (IDPs) have the most pressing needs, with refugee needs largely covered by existing aid efforts. As of September 2024, 453,533 people remain internally displaced, with the majority living with host families.

The ongoing armed conflict in Sudan, which began in mid-April 2023 between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), has led to the displacement of thousands of people. Since then, the Central African Republic

has become a host country for Sudanese refugees, especially those entering through Am-dafock, in the Vakaga region.

In addition to refugee influxes, armed group violence in the Central African Republic has contributed to further displacement. Between 9 and 15 April 2024, armed groups affiliated with the Coalition of Patriots for Change (CPC) perpetrated violence in Bakouma, causing large-scale displacement from surrounding communes such as Gbolo, Lengo and Deguinlo. The majority of these refugees cited the armed conflict as the primary reason for displacement, with 82 per cent of inflows seeking safety, food, water and basic services.

Economic reasons are the primary motivator for movement from the Central African Republic to Sudan, with 93 per cent of individuals citing business opportunities. Most Sudanese

refugees intend to stay in the Central African Republic, with Birao (98 per cent) and Bangui (1 per cent) being the primary destinations.

Central African Republic has policies and institutions in place to address displacement, including a National Policy on the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons and ministries dedicated to humanitarian affairs and territorial administration. Coordination is facilitated through the Population Movement Commission, with specialized clusters addressing the needs of internally displaced persons.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Central African Red Cross Society aims to provide migrants and internally displaced persons with access to humanitarian assistance and protection at key points along migration routes through [humanitarian service points](#). It will focus on advocating with the relevant authorities to facilitate this in order to enhance social cohesion and inclusion among migrants, refugees as well as internally displaced persons. The National Society will advocate with relevant authorities to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance to displaced persons and refugees, thereby promoting social cohesion and inclusion within affected communities.

Additionally, the Central African Red Cross Society will focus on providing medium- and long-term assistance to displaced persons, ensuring they receive essential humanitarian aid and support. The National Society will also engage in advocacy efforts on behalf of displaced persons to improve

their living conditions and secure long-term solutions to their displacement.

In strengthening its role as an auxiliary in providing multifaceted assistance to displaced persons, the Central African Red Cross Society aims to strengthen its capacity to support these vulnerable populations. Furthermore, it will actively participate in global and regional networks and platforms, both within and outside the Movement, to ensure effective coordination and continuous learning in addressing the needs of displaced persons.

Planned activities in 2026

- Develop its skills in protection of people affected by migration movements
- Integrate migration into its strategic and action plans
- Develop a self-sustaining strategy on migration and population movement
- Strengthen skills within the National Society in protection and inclusion of people affected by migration movements
- Provide assistance along migration routes

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society with resource mobilization for the implementation of interventions for migrants, internally displaced persons and refugees.



Values, power and inclusion

Inclusion remains a challenge in Central African Republic with 50.7 per cent of people with disabilities struggle to access drinking water, mainly due to physical accessibility (52.3 per cent) and distance (45.6 per cent).

Despite progress, gender equality in Central African Republic faces hurdles, including insecurity, erosion of community ties, patriarchal customs and harmful practices such as female genital mutilation and early marriage. In the first half of 2024, over [11,000 cases of gender-based violence \(GBV\)](#), including rape, were reported in the Central African Republic. The second quarter alone accounted for more than 6,000 cases, with rape (32 per cent), physical assault (28 per cent) and denial of resources (17 per cent) being the most common forms of violence. Survivors are predominantly women and girls, making up 96 per cent of cases. GBV incidents increased by 8 per cent in 2023 compared to the previous year, with rape remaining the most prevalent type of violence.

Education in Central African Republic suffers from low access and gender disparities, exacerbated by socio-cultural, geographical and financial barriers. In emergencies, access to education is hindered by lack of infrastructure and recruitment and youth recruitment by armed groups poses risks. Children with disabilities face barriers to education due to lack of understanding, trained teachers and infrastructure. Approximately 140,000 orphaned and vulnerable children struggle to access education, along with children with physical or psychological disabilities.

Government efforts focus on policies, action plans and coordination mechanisms for education, youth, protection, inclusion and community engagement. However, challenges persist in implementation and addressing root issues.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Central African Red Cross Society will focus on knowledge, skills and behaviour of young people. It will strive to bring about a positive change in communities through wider understanding, ownership and application of the Fundamental Principles. The National Society also aims to mainstream [Protection, Gender and Inclusion \(PGI\)](#) and [Community Engagement and Accountability \(CEA\)](#) in all its activities. Its high-level objectives include to:

- Formulate a youth management policy and implement a [youth engagement](#) strategy
- Encourage and support the creation of Red Cross Clubs in schools and universities
- Implement programmes for the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)

Planned activities in 2026

- Revitalize gender cells
- Strengthen its managerial and operational capacities in prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse

- Develop and validate key messages on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse
- Educate the community about prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse
- Promote the empowerment of women and girls
- Develop formal education programmes at the National Society level
- Develop partnerships to strengthen the visibility of the Central African Red Cross Society in education

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society in mobilizing resources to finance the incorporation of PGI and CEA approaches in its various programmes. It will also provide technical assistance to the Central African Red Cross Society in the process of implementing education programmes in the context of emergencies.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Central African Red Cross Society is committed to pursuing its institutional strengthening and carried out the self-assessment part of the [Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification \(OCAC\)](#) in 2021. The self-assessment part of the OCAC process is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities.

The National Society is also committed to the [Preparedness for Effective Response \(PER\)](#) process and is at the action and accountability phase. The PER approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanism and ultimately take necessary action to improve it.



Key Institutional Indicators

The National Society has put in place the following:

- Strategy to strengthen its auxiliary role
- National Society development plan
- Youth engagement strategies
- Health, accident and death compensation for volunteers
- Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policy
- PSEA Action Plan
- Digital transformation roadmap
- Data management system



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Participate and strengthen presence in the various national coordination meetings and the existing inter-agency mechanisms in the country
- Strengthen participation in regional and global jurisdictional events.
- Strengthen the coordination mechanism of the Movement at all levels
- Develop a resource mobilization strategy

- Foster partnerships with national stakeholders to secure funding

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Central African Red Cross Society in establishing a strategic engagement and partnerships department. It will assist the National Society in developing its resource mobilization strategy. Additionally, the IFRC will provide support by facilitating sessions for exchange of experiences and peer-to-peer learning.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Implement a strategy on good governance and leadership and train governance members in leadership and good governance
- Assess the implementation of previous OCAC and BOCA recommendations and take action
- Strengthen its participation in regional and global skill-sharing events
- Strengthen financial sustainability
- Make its institutional framework operational, including the 'Statutes and Rules of Procedure' and 'Volunteering Policy'
- Develop a plan for expanding its volunteer base and retention of existing volunteers
- Implement a youth management policy at all levels

- Restructure local committees while ensuring the participation of women
- Promote online training programmes among youth groups

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide the Central African Red Cross Society support in restructuring its local committees and strengthening its governance and leadership. Additionally, it will support the National Society in implementing its volunteer and youth retention policy and consolidating its financial sustainability process. The IFRC is also co-financing the construction of a headquarters building.

The IFRC also supports the National Society through grants such as the IFRC Capacity Building fund (CBF). In 2024, the Central African Red Cross Society received a CBF investment of CHF 159,616.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Implement humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy strategies at all levels
- Develop and popularize a communications strategy to improve its perception, image and acceptance by the community and other stakeholders
- Develop and validate a communications plan and tools adapted to emergency situations
- Promote the dissemination of International Humanitarian Law, the ideals of the Movement, humanitarian norms and values and humanitarian diplomacy

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Central African Red Cross Society in the implementation of its strategic and operational communications mechanism at all levels and its humanitarian diplomacy policy. The IFRC will assist in the development and implementation of the National Society's communications plan. It will also provide support to the National Society to host and popularize its achievements on a dedicated website and reinforce its auxiliary role and status with public authorities.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Subscribe to internal and external control and audit mechanisms
- Develop a capacity building plan for staff and volunteers on the fight against fraud and corruption
- Ensure participation and inclusion of women and other minorities
- Develop and implement a policy on protection against sexual exploitation, harassment and abuse
- Develop a capacity building plan for staff and volunteers on the fight against fraud and corruption
- Popularise internal procedures in logistics, HR and finance within local committees
- Promote a culture of risk management in local branches, including risk assessment, analysis, maintenance of risk registers and systems for prevention and mitigation

- Train managers and volunteers on security and safety in the field
- Strengthen the capacity in project and programme monitoring and evaluation
- Focus on digital transformation

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Central African Red Cross Society in its digital transformation. This will include establishing a reliable digital structure, developing a website to host its achievements and setting up a system for collecting and processing feedback from vulnerable communities served. The IFRC will provide support to the National Society to strengthen its capacity in the monitoring and evaluation of its activities through functional data management systems that inform decision-making.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

Since 2013, the IFRC has maintained a presence in Central African Republic, transitioning to a cluster setup covering both Central African Republic and Chad in 2021. Within this framework, the IFRC supports the Central African Red Cross Society in various capacities. This includes raising awareness about initiatives such as the 2030 strategy and digital transformation, as well as fostering development through the National Society's Strategic Plan 2023-2030, which emphasizes

financial sustainability and capacity building at both central and decentralized levels.

In recent years, the IFRC has supported the Central African Red Cross Society through numerous Emergency Appeals and Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) operations in relation to epidemics and population movement.

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The Central African Red Cross Society works with several participating National Societies in longer-term technical and financial partnerships:

The **French Red Cross** is supporting the National Society in strengthening its human resource management capacities and the implementation of a volunteer information and management system. It also provides assistance with a project focused on controlling diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis and HIV. The French Red Cross also supports the Central African Red Cross Society in implementing interventions for prevention of gender-based violence.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** supports the National Society in youth empowerment and peacebuilding and the institutionalization of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA).



Central African Red Cross Society personnel distributing emergency non-food relief items to beneficiaries affected by storms and heavy rains that destroyed homes and property (Photo: Central African Red Cross Society)

Movement coordination

The Central African Red Cross Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles and the newly-adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#)

In the Central African Republic, **the ICRC** helps people affected by conflict and violence. It provides aid, runs livelihood-support projects and repairs water and sanitation systems. It visits detainees, restores contact between relatives separated by conflict and promotes international humanitarian law.

Coordination with other actors

As an auxiliary to the public authorities, the Central African Red Cross Society is placed under the purview of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Solidarity and National Reconciliation. Its work is carried out in partnership with the Prime Minister's Office and key ministries such as the Ministry of Health and Population and the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization.

The National Society interacts with several official ministries and agencies to enhance its programme implementation and strategic objectives. It collaborates with the Ministry of Health and Population through a memorandum of understanding and has established a three-year partnership dedicated to executing health programmes. As part of this collaboration, it actively participates in the health and nutrition sector committee which convenes quarterly to discuss and strategize on sectoral

issues. Additionally, the National Society is involved with the Communication and Social Mobilization Commission of the inter-agency committee, supporting the expanded programme on immunization to improve public health outcomes.

The Central African Red Cross Society also sustains wide-ranging partnerships with international and national actors. UN agencies such as WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA and MINUSCA collaborate with the National Society across areas including food security, gender-based violence prevention, outbreak response, psychosocial support and routine immunisation strengthening. These partnerships are complemented by cooperation with INGOs, foundations and national institutions such as the University of Bangui and various vocational training centres, as well as with media outlets that support information dissemination and community engagement across the country.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 16 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2026 and subsequent years. It is aligned with [IFRC Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC network databank](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2026 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

Additional information

- [IFRC network country plans](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC network databank](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research bank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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