CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Bangui Declaration on Joint Actions

Introduction

Delivering for the people, Prefecture by Prefecture

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Introduction and Why the Bangui Declaration

"Policy that Delivers", Prefecture by Prefecture

The Bangui Declaration on Joint Actions is an initiative that brings citizenry, companies, investors and the Central African Republic's public agencies together around one practical aim: improvements that citizens can see to their daily lives.

The Declaration is built in the belief that we have a direct and active part to play in meeting the essential needs of the people of the Central African Republic. Clinics with medicines, classrooms with desks and teachers, roads that reach markets, seeds in the ground before the rains, as well as light and clean water in secondary towns are the measures by which to be judged. With a coordinating representative in each prefecture, the initiative is designed to reach well beyond the capital and to serve communities across the whole country.

Background

Whilst the Central African Republic's economy is recovering, and with that recovery comes a real opportunity to turn progress into everyday gains. Daily life is still constrained however by poverty, food insecurity, weak infrastructure, limited access to electricity, and stretched health and education services. The situation in parts of the country remains fragile, but the foundations for steady improvement are now in place.

The Bangui Declaration rises to these challenges with a focused programme of visible delivery. It is designed to complement the government's National Development Plan 2024–2028. The spirit of the approach rests on three principles:

- **Fewer promises, more completions:** finish small and medium projects already under way.
- **Accelerate transformative projects:** centred on energy, transport and agriculture.
- **Visible accountability:** a Task Force that tracks progress.

The Declaration will give to CAR four roles: a place of dialogue between government, industry and investors; a place for peace, supporting stability through visible improvements in daily life; a platform for partnership; and a gateway for recovery and development.

Why the private sector matters

Business brings what lasting delivery needs most: practical skills, supply chains, equipment, investment and the discipline of finishing what is started. By working through a single, coordinated Task Force, companies and investors can multiply the impact of their individual programmes, share knowledge and direct effort to where it is needed most - in every prefecture, nationwide.

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Programme area	What it sets out to deliver
Development projects	Review approved projects that are unfinished or undelivered, assess progress and outstanding commitments, remove barriers and put completion first.
Primary healthcare	Essential medicines in clinics, a guaranteed package of maternal, child and emergency medicines, assisted births, vaccination, malnutrition screening, more community health workers and solar-powered facilities.
Schools and young people	Repaired classrooms, restored teacher presence, expanded school meals, desks and textbooks (including donated books), and skills training in construction, agriculture, electricity, mechanics and digital services.
Community roads and transport	Rehabilitated roads that cut travel times to markets, temporary jobs through labour-intensive repair of feeder roads, bridges, drains and streets, and completed maintenance contracts.
Food and farmers	Improved seeds and tools before planting seasons, storage centres, support for small cassava, maize, rice, livestock and vegetable processors, and school-feeding supplies bought from local farmers.
Electricity and water	Solar mini-grids for health centres, markets and schools in secondary towns, repaired boreholes and water systems, and maintenance contracts so new assets are looked after.
InvestCAR	Attract Inward Investment, promote Exports, Address Public affairs, organise Executive trade missions by invitation, speak at targeted global events and present a programme of Road shows in essential countries.

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A Country at a Turning Point

Central African Republic

The Central African Republic enters late 2026 in a stronger position than at any point in more than a decade. Fighting slowed in 2025 for the first time in years, elections were held in December 2025, and the three armed groups that did most damage in the west and centre (the 3R, the UPC and the MPC) have all signed agreements to lay down their arms. In June 2026 the UN mission, MINUSCA, began handing its bases to the national government in areas judged stabilised.

None of this makes the country safe or prosperous yet. Some 2.4 million people, 38% of the population, needed humanitarian aid in 2025, and the response is sharply underfunded. The question now is not whether CAR can recover, but who will do the specific work that turns a fragile pause into lasting change.

Where things stand in 2026

The picture is mixed but moving in the right direction. Lobaye, Basse-Kotto, Kémo and Sangha-Mbaéré are broadly stable, and refugees returned to Alindao throughout 2025. In Mambéré-Kadéï, daily UN police patrols on market roads have restored traders' confidence. Former UPC and 3R fighters began training as forest and water rangers in March 2026.

Pressures remain:

- **Challenges in the south-east and far north remain.**
- **Disarmament is incomplete.**
- **Farmer–herder conflict is a lead driver of violence.**
- **Security forces require sensitive management.**
- **Basic services are fragile**.

About 428,000 people remain internally displaced across 77 sites, and the 2026 humanitarian plan is underfunded.

A plan built prefecture by prefecture

The Bangui Declaration on Joint Actions contributes to the national direction, and its implementation plan turns it into concrete priorities for each of CAR's 20 prefectures. Needs differ sharply by region. Bangui needs reliable power, clean water and flood defences; Ouham-Fafa needs homes for families who have lived in 25 displacement sites, some for a decade; Vakaga needs an all-season road so not cut off for six months of every year.

Five themes recur however across the plan: finishing disarmament with real livelihoods; mapped, agreed transhumance corridors; accountable security and working courts as MINUSCA withdraws; fair and

transparent mining; and reconnecting isolated regions. To keep delivery focused, the Declaration proposes a respected, non-aligned representative for each prefecture.

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Background Profile

Bangui Prefecture

Profile

Bangui is the capital and principal administrative, commercial and service centre of the Central African Republic. Situated on the Ubangi River, opposite the Democratic Republic of the Congo, it occupies a strategically important position for domestic commerce, cross-border trade and the delivery of public services.

The city concentrates government institutions, diplomatic missions, international organisations, healthcare providers, educational establishments, markets and major commercial activities. It also serves as a principal entry point for imported goods, humanitarian assistance and development resources.

For the Bangui Declaration, this concentration creates an opportunity to coordinate projects and demonstrate visible improvements in service delivery. However, the administrative boundary of Bangui must be distinguished from neighbouring Ombella-M'Poko Prefecture when identifying beneficiaries, infrastructure and project locations.

Population and demographic evidence

The Central African Republic's national statistics institute, ICASEES, published preliminary results from the fourth General Population and Housing Census (RGPH-4) in 2026. These provisional results report a national population of 6,656,269 for 2025, with a national density of approximately 10.7 people per square kilometre. The institute explicitly identifies the figures as preliminary and not yet validated. A verified Bangui-specific population and density figure should be extracted from the detailed census tables before the prefecture report is finalised.

Bangui's population is concentrated in urban neighbourhoods, making service coverage, congestion, drainage, housing, water supply and access to public facilities important planning considerations. Population density should be calculated using the confirmed administrative boundary and corresponding census population rather than an estimate for the wider urban area.

Economic and social profile

Bangui's economy is driven by public administration, trade, transport, construction, services and informal economic activity. Its markets connect urban consumers with agricultural producers and trading networks from other parts of CAR and neighbouring countries.

The city's principal development opportunities include:

- Strengthening small and medium-sized enterprises and informal businesses.
- Improving agricultural supply chains and urban food distribution.

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- Developing practical vocational skills for young people.
- Improving the reliability of electricity, water and transport infrastructure.
- Expanding access to healthcare and education.
- Creating employment through infrastructure rehabilitation and maintenance.

These opportunities are constrained by poverty, limited household purchasing power, unreliable infrastructure, shortages of skilled workers and the limited capacity of public institutions to finance and maintain essential services.

The World Bank's current CAR country overview identifies electricity access, agribusiness, education, health services and transport connectivity among the country's key development priorities. It also highlights the importance of investment that supports employment and broader participation in economic growth.

Key development challenges

Bangui's principal challenges include unequal access to reliable basic services, pressure on urban infrastructure, limited employment opportunities for young people, vulnerability to food-price increases and exposure to flooding and other climate-related shocks.

These issues are interconnected. For example, a school may have adequate classroom space but still face poor attendance if children lack meals or safe water. A health centre may have trained staff but struggle to provide continuous care because of medicine shortages or unreliable electricity.

> **Development implication:** Bangui should be approached through an integrated service-delivery model that combines rehabilitation of existing assets, targeted investment, local capacity-building and measurable improvements in the daily lives of residents.

3. Primary Healthcare

3.1 Current situation

Primary healthcare is a priority because the effective delivery of services depends on the availability of trained staff, essential medicines, diagnostic equipment, electricity, clean water and functioning referral systems.

WHO's public-health situation analysis published in December 2025 reported that CAR continued to face significant health-system constraints. Its HeRAMS monitoring programme had assessed more than 1,000 health service delivery units nationally, with substantial gaps in operational capacity. The December 2025 electricity-access assessment further provides a basis for identifying facilities that lack reliable power. These national findings establish the wider context but do not independently establish the current status of individual Bangui clinics.

UNICEF's 2025 annual report, published in 2026, documents national interventions in maternal and child health, vaccination, nutrition and community healthcare. Its results offer potential programme models for assessment in Bangui, subject to verification of local coverage and existing services.

3.2 Priority needs and interventions

Essential medicines and basic services

Assess public and community health facilities for stockouts of essential medicines, diagnostic supplies, maternal and child health products, and emergency medicines. Identify whether supply interruptions result from procurement, funding, storage or distribution problems.

Maternal and newborn healthcare

Review antenatal services, assisted births, emergency obstetric referrals, postnatal care and access to trained midwives. Identify facilities where improved equipment, staffing or reliable electricity could strengthen services.

Vaccination and child nutrition

Identify gaps in routine immunisation, outreach services, growth monitoring and the screening and treatment of child malnutrition. Strengthen referral arrangements between community health workers and health facilities.

Electricity and facility readiness

Assess power interruptions, refrigeration requirements, lighting, water availability and essential equipment. Solar installations should be considered alongside maintenance, battery replacement and staff training.

3.3 Existing initiatives and opportunities

WHO's HeRAMS database is a relevant starting point for facility-level assessment. UNICEF's national health programmes provide additional evidence of vaccination, community healthcare and nutrition interventions.

The first task should be to extract the available Bangui-specific information from these sources and compare it with records from the Ministry of Health and individual facilities. Existing projects should be mapped before new interventions are proposed.

3.4 Recommended actions

- Create a verified inventory of health facilities, their locations, services and operational status.
- Identify priority facilities with medicine shortages or gaps in maternal and child healthcare.
- Review vaccination coverage and child nutrition services by neighbourhood where data permit.
- Assess electricity, refrigeration, water and sanitation requirements.
- Identify interventions that could restore existing services quickly.
- Establish measurable targets and clear responsibility for ongoing maintenance and supply.

Proposed indicators: facilities assessed; availability of essential medicines; facilities with reliable electricity and water; assisted births; vaccination coverage; children screened and treated for malnutrition; and functionality of community health worker networks.

4. Schools and Young People

4.1 Current situation

Education is central to long-term economic development and social stability. CAR continues to face constraints involving teacher availability, classroom conditions, educational materials, school access and the transition from education into employment.

UNICEF's 2025 annual report documents classroom construction and rehabilitation, teacher training, school access initiatives and support for vulnerable children across CAR. These are relevant examples of existing approaches, but the national totals must not be treated as achievements in Bangui unless the corresponding locations are confirmed.

4.2 Priority needs and interventions

Classroom rehabilitation and supplies

Survey schools for structural repairs, usable classroom capacity, desks, textbooks, blackboards, sanitation and access to safe drinking water. Prioritise repairs that can return unusable classroom space to service.

Teacher availability and learning quality

Record teacher numbers, qualifications, attendance and pupil-to-teacher ratios. Work with education authorities to identify schools with serious staffing gaps and opportunities for teacher development.

School meals and attendance

Map existing school-feeding programmes and identify schools where meal provision could improve attendance and nutrition. Assess the feasibility of purchasing food from local farmers and suppliers.

Vocational training and youth employment

Develop practical training pathways in construction, agriculture, electrical installation, solar maintenance, mechanics, plumbing, water systems and digital services. Link courses to employers, apprenticeships and identifiable local demand.

4.3 Existing initiatives and opportunities

UNICEF's 2025 programme reporting describes support for classrooms, teacher training, school materials and access to education. The organisation's wider approach also recognises the value of connecting education with child protection, nutrition, health and water services.

For Bangui, the research should establish which schools already benefit from government or partner programmes, what commitments remain outstanding and where additional interventions would fill a genuine gap.

4.4 Recommended actions

- Compile a school register with location, enrolment, classroom capacity and teacher numbers.
- Identify urgent repairs and equipment shortages.
- Explore a coordinated collection and distribution programme for usable second-hand books.
- Map school-meal coverage and potential local suppliers.
- Identify vocational training providers and employers willing to support practical courses.
- Prioritise training that leads to recognised skills, apprenticeships or employment.

Proposed indicators: classrooms repaired and returned to use; desks and books delivered; teacher attendance; schools receiving meals; young people completing vocational training; and graduates entering apprenticeships or employment.

5. Food and Farmers

5.1 Current situation

Bangui is the country's main urban consumption and distribution centre. Its food supply depends on agricultural production, rural transport, wholesale markets, storage, processing and retail networks.

Food security is affected not only by production but also by household purchasing power. FEWS NET's February 2026 food-security outlook identified urban poor households, including vulnerable households in Bangui, among those exposed to food-access constraints because of their reliance on market purchases.

The opportunity for the Bangui Declaration is to improve connections between producers, food businesses, local markets and institutional buyers while supporting more resilient livelihoods.

5.2 Priority needs and interventions

Agricultural inputs and farmer support

Identify farmer cooperatives, peri-urban producers and supply areas serving Bangui. Assess access to improved seeds, tools, agricultural advice and seasonal inputs, ensuring distribution takes place before the relevant planting periods.

Market access and distribution

Map supply routes and identify bottlenecks affecting transport costs, delivery times and losses. Coordinate with the separate road-infrastructure research to identify which feeder-road improvements could benefit food supply.

Storage and small-scale processing

Assess demand for storage, drying, milling, packaging and processing facilities for cassava, maize, rice, vegetables and livestock products. Prioritise commercially viable operations with clear ownership and maintenance arrangements.

Local procurement and food enterprises

Explore transparent supply agreements between farmer groups and schools or other institutional buyers. Assess the capacity of women-led businesses, cooperatives and small processors to supply consistent volumes at agreed quality and prices.

5.3 Existing initiatives and opportunities

The World Bank's current CAR portfolio includes the Emergency Food Crisis Response Project (PRUCAC), which supports agricultural production, vulnerable households and employment through labour-intensive public works. The Agricultural Recovery and Agribusiness Development Support Project (PRADAC) has also focused on smallholder productivity and agribusiness development. These national programmes are relevant to the research, but their current geographical coverage and eligibility rules should be checked before proposing a Bangui-specific activity.

WFP's agricultural-market and resilience programmes are also relevant sources for identifying farmer organisations, existing market linkages and potential school-feeding supply arrangements.

5.4 Recommended actions

- Map farmers, cooperatives, food processors, traders and potential institutional buyers.
- Identify barriers to transporting produce into Bangui's principal markets.

- Assess demand for appropriate storage and processing equipment.
- Investigate opportunities for school-feeding procurement from local producers.
- Develop pilot supply agreements with transparent pricing, quality requirements and payment terms.
- Identify agricultural businesses that could expand employment, especially for women and young people.

Proposed indicators: farmers receiving timely inputs; farmer groups connected to buyers; storage and processing capacity operational; post-harvest losses; local procurement value; and jobs created or sustained.

6. Electricity and Water

6.1 Current situation

Electricity and water are essential to the effective functioning of schools, healthcare facilities, markets, small businesses and households.

UNICEF's current country information reports that only 36% of CAR's population has access to basic water services and 14% to basic sanitation services. It also identifies ageing urban water networks, inadequate maintenance and climate-related pressures as major challenges. These are national indicators, not measured coverage rates for Bangui alone.

Bangui has benefited from investments in electricity generation and water infrastructure, but the operational condition of individual facilities and the reliability of services need to be verified.

6.2 Electricity: existing infrastructure and opportunities

The Danzi solar project is an important reference point for the development of renewable electricity near Bangui. World Bank reporting describes investment in solar generation, battery storage and electricity distribution improvements intended to strengthen supply.

The wider electricity-sector programme also provides a basis for examining the needs of public facilities and potential renewable-energy applications. However, the current operational status, coverage and remaining commitments of individual installations should be confirmed before they are classified as completed or available for expansion.

6.3 Water: existing infrastructure and opportunities

UNICEF documented a water connection installed by the national water utility, SODECA, in Bangui's Castors neighbourhood in 2023, in an article published in May 2025. The example demonstrates the value of neighbourhood-level water improvements but does not establish citywide coverage.

The next research stage should identify existing water points, connections, boreholes, distribution systems and facilities requiring repair. Particular attention should be given to schools and health centres where inadequate water supply affects essential services.

6.4 Priority needs and interventions

Solar power for essential facilities

Assess clinics, schools, markets and public buildings with unreliable electricity. Prioritise systems with clearly defined maintenance responsibilities, local technical support and sustainable operating costs.

Rehabilitation of water infrastructure

Inspect water points, pipes, pumps and storage systems. Prioritise repairable assets that can restore service to significant numbers of households and public institutions.

Solar-powered water systems

Evaluate suitable locations based on water availability, quality, demand, pumping requirements and lifecycle costs. Solar pumping should be considered only where the water source and maintenance arrangements are sustainable.

Drainage and climate resilience

Identify neighbourhoods where flooding, blocked drains and erosion repeatedly disrupt access to homes, schools, clinics and markets. Coordinate with the team's infrastructure research to avoid duplicated assessments.

6.5 Recommended actions

- Compile a register of schools, clinics and markets, recording electricity and water availability.
- Verify the operational status of existing solar installations and water infrastructure.
- Identify repair opportunities before proposing new installations.
- Assess the feasibility of solar power for facilities with critical service needs.
- Establish maintenance responsibilities, repair procedures and replacement plans.
- Coordinate with SODECA, ENERCA, relevant public authorities and existing development partners.

Proposed indicators: facilities with reliable electricity and water; water points restored; solar installations operational; service interruptions; maintenance arrangements in place; and people benefiting from improved services.

7. Cross-Sector Opportunities

The five research areas are closely connected. Bangui Declaration interventions should therefore consider integrated projects that produce benefits across several sectors.

Proposed initiative	Potential components	Intended benefit
Healthy and Resilient Clinics	Essential medicines, maternal and child healthcare, solar power, water and sanitation.	More reliable primary healthcare.
Better-Equipped Schools	Classroom repairs, desks, textbooks, safe water and school meals.	Improved learning conditions and attendance.
Youth Skills and Employment	Training in construction, agriculture, solar maintenance, mechanics and plumbing.	Practical skills linked to local employment needs.
Local Food-to-School Supply Chains	Farmer cooperatives, food storage, processing and school procurement.	Stronger local markets and agricultural livelihoods.
Reliable Water and Energy for Markets	Water-system rehabilitation, electricity improvements and maintenance arrangements.	Better operating conditions for small businesses.
Climate-Resilient Neighbourhoods	Drainage repairs, water infrastructure and labour-intensive public works.	Reduced disruption and temporary employment.

Note: These are preliminary intervention concepts. They should not be presented as approved, financed or existing projects until the relevant evidence has been obtained.

8. Initial Project and Initiative Register

The following register identifies relevant programmes and initiatives for further investigation. Their inclusion does not mean that they are all operating within Bangui Prefecture or that outstanding commitments have been confirmed.

Programme or initiative	Relevance to the research	Next verification step
WHO HeRAMS	Health-facility status and availability of essential services.	Extract Bangui-specific facility data and check the latest operational status.
UNICEF health and nutrition programmes	Maternal and child health, vaccination and nutrition.	Identify current Bangui partners, facilities and coverage.
UNICEF education programmes	School access, classroom improvements and teacher support.	Confirm beneficiary schools and outstanding needs.
World Bank PRUCAC	Agricultural production, food security and employment.	Confirm current implementation areas and eligible activities.
World Bank PRADAC	Smallholder agriculture and agribusiness.	Identify relevant local beneficiaries and business opportunities.
Danzi solar and electricity-sector programmes	Electricity generation and access.	Confirm current system performance, service coverage and remaining commitments.
UNICEF/SODECA water initiatives	Urban water access and neighbourhood connections.	Map installed infrastructure, current functionality and repair requirements.

For every initiative, the detailed report should establish the implementing organisation, location, funding source where available, current progress, outstanding work and the next action required.

9. Recommended Priorities for Bangui

It is recommended that the following sequence for turning the research into a practical development programme.

- **Establish a verified baseline.** Compile facility and service registers for healthcare, education, water and electricity, supported by available agricultural and market information.
- **Identify immediate service gaps.** Prioritise problems such as essential medicine shortages, unusable classrooms, non-functional water points and unreliable power at critical facilities.
- **Review existing commitments.** Establish which projects are completed, operational, delayed or still at the planning stage, working with the relevant implementing organisations.
- **Select feasible pilot interventions.** Identify a manageable number of facilities or communities where improvements can be delivered, maintained and measured.
- **Build local partnerships.** Coordinate with government authorities, development agencies, local organisations, technical providers, farmer groups and businesses.

- **Measure and report results.** Record completion, functionality, service improvements, beneficiaries reached and employment created, using evidence that can be independently checked.

10. Outstanding Research Requirements

Before this report can become a fully quantified implementation plan, the following information should be collected.

Information required	Primary verification route
Population, density and administrative boundaries	ICASEES, including detailed provisional RGPH-4 results.
Healthcare facilities, staffing and service availability	Ministry of Health, WHO HeRAMS and facility records.
Schools, enrolment, classroom conditions and teachers	Ministry of Education, UNICEF and school-level records.
Agricultural producers, cooperatives and supply chains	Ministry of Agriculture, WFP, farmer organisations and market operators.
Water points, network condition and service interruptions	SODECA, relevant public authorities and site inspections.
Electricity coverage and solar-system functionality	ENERCA, energy-sector project teams and facility inspections.
Existing projects, financing and outstanding commitments	Government project units, development partners and implementing agencies.

All project records should include the location, responsible organisation, current status, evidence date, outstanding work, barriers, proposed next action and measurable outcome.

Where reliable information is not available, the report should explicitly record the gap and identify how it could be resolved.

11. Conclusion

Bangui is an appropriate starting point for the Bangui Declaration's prefecture-level research. Its concentration of institutions, markets and essential services creates opportunities to coordinate improvements and demonstrate tangible development results.

The principal task is to move from a broad understanding of needs to a verified, prioritised list of interventions. This requires mapping existing facilities, reviewing current programmes, identifying outstanding commitments and determining which actions can realistically be completed and maintained.

The strongest approach is to build on existing assets, coordinate with established partners and focus on measurable outcomes rather than simply proposing new infrastructure.

The intended result is a practical development baseline for Bangui that helps the Bangui Declaration identify where action is needed, which partners should be involved and how progress can be demonstrated.