

Central African Republic (CAR)

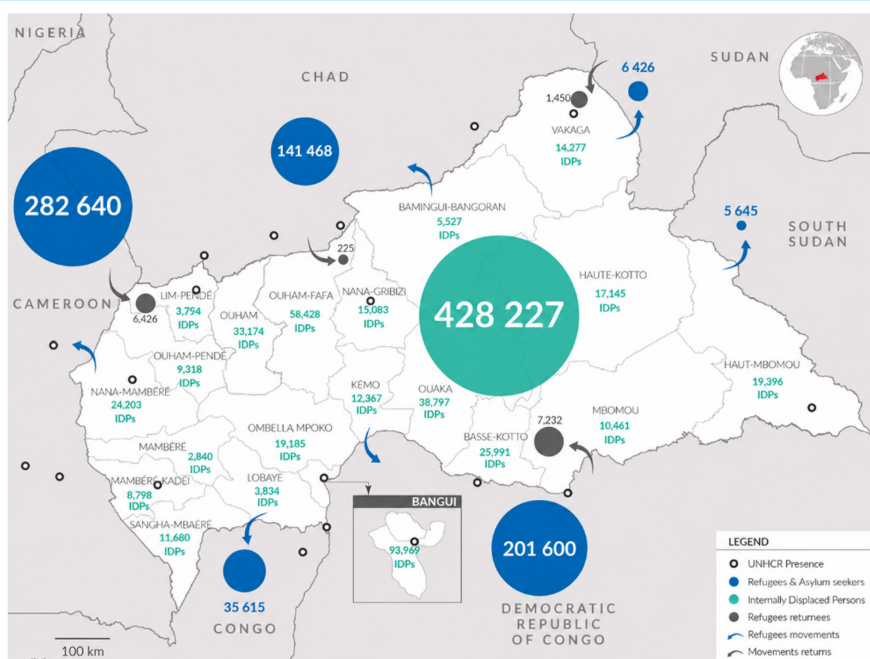
Operational Update

Quarterly | April - June 2026



STATISTICS / MAP | 30 June 2026

	490 210 Forcibly displaced persons
	428 227 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)
	61 983 Refugees and asylum seekers
	75 031 Returnees of neighbouring countries since 2017



UNHCR's operations in the Central African Republic (CAR) are based on protection through presence, a central pillar of the humanitarian response. In a context marked by security volatility and the repercussions of the Sudanese crisis, particular attention is also being paid to emergency response.

At the same time, the search for durable solutions is a major priority, by supporting the voluntary, safe and dignified return of Central African refugees, while ensuring their sustainable reintegration and their contribution to national development.

The Central African Government, UNHCR and partners are providing protection and multi-sectoral assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees, including Chadians and Sudanese, while promoting durable solutions for Central African returnees. UNHCR aligns its interventions with national priorities, including the National Development Programme, the National Strategy for Durable Solutions and the Platform to Support Solutions from the 2022 Yaoundé Declaration.

	620 Central Africans have been voluntarily repatriated from Cameroon and the DRC to the CAR since January 2026.		2 500 People affected by the floods have been helped with kits of essential goods.		737 Sudanese refugees were registered individually.
	199 Returnee households have received hygiene kits.		250 Returning IDP households have received emergency shelter kits.		20 352 Refugees received cash assistance.



As part of the promotion and capacity building of refugee women and members of the host community, they have received vocational training in soap making, baking and knitting in Birao.
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Operating context

The CAR is at a turning point in its post-conflict trajectory. Significant progress has been made, including through the implementation of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation, administrative decentralization and the holding of the first local elections in more than four decades. This reflects a strong desire to consolidate the State and bring institutions closer to the population.

However, this progress remains fragile, particularly in the north-eastern and south-eastern border areas, which are affected by the presence of armed groups, porous borders and the repercussions of the Sudanese crisis.

On the security front, several regions of the country are experiencing a relative improvement, with a reduction in open clashes between armed groups, a gradual redeployment of state authorities and expanded humanitarian access to certain areas that were previously difficult to access. These dynamics contribute to an environment more conducive to the voluntary return of populations and the resumption of socio-economic activities.

However, this progress remains fragile and unevenly distributed across the country. The north-eastern and south-eastern border areas remain particularly exposed to security risks, exacerbated by the effects of the Sudanese crisis, the persistence of armed groups, porous borders and the gradual withdrawal of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA).

These factors continue to affect the protection of civilian populations and limit sustainable access to basic services.

As the conflict enters its fourth year, the situation in Sudan continues to fuel the world's largest displacement crisis.

As of June 2026, 37,389 Sudanese refugees have been registered in the Central African Republic since April 2023, 80% of whom were women and children. In collaboration with the National Commission for Refugees (CNR), UNHCR ensures their reception, registration and monitoring of their protection at the borders.

With the support of the humanitarian community, essential services are being provided to them, including protection, food assistance, shelter, health care and education, particularly in Korsi, Vakaga Prefecture. This response is part of a context in which the relative improvement in security in certain areas allows for better organization of assistance and more regular access for the population.

As of 30 June 2026, CAR hosts 61,983 refugees and asylum seekers, including 53,323 refugees and 8,660 asylum seekers. The majority are Sudanese refugees (70 per cent), followed by refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (13 per cent), Chad (10 per cent) and South Sudan (7 per cent). This represents a decrease of 7% compared to the end of December 2025, mainly due to the individual registration of Sudanese refugees.

At the same time, the relative improvement in the security situation in some regions has contributed to the continuation of voluntary returns of Central Africans. A total of 75,031 people have been repatriated voluntarily, in safe and dignified conditions, since the launch of the operation in 2017, including 21,445 in 2025 and 620 in 2026. Most returnees came from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (43 per cent), followed by Cameroon (40 per cent) and the Republic of the Congo (15 per cent).

These returns reflect the growing confidence of the population in the improvement of the security situation, while stressing the need to continue stabilization, recovery and sustainable reintegration efforts to consolidate the gains made and prevent the risk of relapse.

Situation of Sudanese refugees in the prefectures of Vakaga, Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto, Ouaka, Mbomou and Haut-Mbomou.



In June 2026, the security situation on the border with Sudan deteriorated sharply. At the end of the month, the escalation of violence in Am-Dafock, marked by attacks by Sudanese non-state armed groups and airstrikes targeting Rapid Support Forces (RSF) positions, led to a new influx of Sudanese refugees into Manou.

According to local authorities and humanitarian organizations, 1,958 new arrivals were registered during this period. However, the total number of new arrivals in Manou is estimated at between 7,000 and 8,000 people, several thousand of whom have not yet been registered due to access constraints and security conditions. The humanitarian situation remains worrying, with significant unmet needs. A joint mission to register refugees and distribute food and non-food items had to be postponed due to limited access to the area.

In addition, a joint assessment mission led by OCHA, UNHCR, PPM and UNICEF reported the presence of at least 16,000 displaced Central Africans in the vicinity of the MINUSCA base in Am-Dafock. These populations have urgent needs, particularly in terms of water supply, protection and access to health services.

In the rest of the Vakaga prefecture, the security situation remains unstable. Persistent insecurity, the activities of armed groups and road banditry continue to expose civilian populations to serious security risks, while limiting their freedom of movement and access to essential services and humanitarian assistance.

Registration and documentation

As of 19 June 2026, the Korsi site was hosting 24,765 Sudanese refugees in 12,624 households. In addition, some 12,624 additional Sudanese refugees are reported to have entered the Central African Republic through various border crossing points and are currently residing in other parts of the country. These populations are dispersed in remote and hard-to-reach areas, including in the prefectures of Bamingui-Bangoran, Haute-Kotto, Haut-Mbomou, Mbomou and Ouaka, posing significant challenges to humanitarian access and the provision of essential services.

A total of 20 sites throughout the Central African Republic are hosting Sudanese refugees. Women and children make up about 85 per cent of this population, underscoring the importance of protection, education, health and humanitarian assistance.

UNHCR and partners' response

Capacity building for refugee-led organizations

On 20 June 2026, World Refugee Day was celebrated with the active participation of refugee-led organizations (RLOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs). The event included awareness-raising and community mobilization activities aimed at promoting social cohesion, strengthening solidarity between refugees and host communities, and highlighting the positive contributions of refugees to living together and peaceful coexistence. Various cultural, artistic and sports activities also marked the official ceremony.

As part of the celebration, a refugee response coordination meeting brought together humanitarian actors to take stock of the refugee situation, discuss priority needs and plan future responses. The meeting strengthened coordination among partners, improved harmonization of activities and facilitated information sharing for a more effective and coordinated response.

In the run-up to World Refugee Day, several coordination and planning meetings were held with the YARAHAMAN and SE-TERE associations. Through a coaching approach, these organizations have strengthened their capacities in identifying needs, planning activities, budgeting, implementing interventions, and managing financial reporting.

This initiative has also contributed to strengthening their organizational structures, while promoting their engagement in the protection and promotion of social cohesion and community leadership, especially that of women.

Child protection

Three community sensitization sessions were held in Korsi on the rights and responsibilities of refugees, peaceful coexistence, the rights of the child, as well as the prevention of violence, exploitation and neglect. A total of 223 people were sensitized, including 42 men, 107 women, 26 boys and 48 girls. These activities helped to strengthen participants' knowledge of protection issues and to promote a safer and more protective environment for children and the community at large.

Protection Monitoring

As part of the protection monitoring project, UNHCR's International Committee for Relief and Development (CIAUD) carried out six monitoring visits during the reporting period, including four in Birao (Korsi site) and two in Ouanda-Djallé. These visits aimed to assess the protection environment and systematically collect, document, analyze and share protection incidents to support evidence-based advocacy with relevant stakeholders.

However, significant humanitarian needs remain, including shelter and essential household items (IHOs). Newcomers and the most vulnerable households urgently need tarpaulins and shelter materials to reinforce their shelters before the rainy season. Without prompt assistance, their vulnerability and living conditions are likely to deteriorate further.

During the reporting period, partner CIAUD documented and reported 48 protection incidents. Violations of property rights remained the most frequent, accounting for 31 incidents (64.6%), followed by violations of physical integrity, with 17 incidents (35.4%). Protection incidents were mainly concentrated in Am Dafock (15 cases), Tissi Sarayevo (14 cases), Ouanda-Djallé (13 cases) and Birao (6 cases), confirming that these places remain the main areas of concern.

Eight P21 assessments were conducted with two key informants and six households, including three (03) in Ouanda-Djallé, one (01) in Tomou and four (04) in Birao. These assessments helped to identify the priority needs of refugees, asylum seekers, returnees and host community members, while strengthening the analysis of protection risks and multi-sectoral needs.

Four awareness-raising sessions on the rights and responsibilities of refugees, as well as on peaceful coexistence, were organized in Korsi. A total of 198 people were reached, including 38 men, 107 women, 18 boys and 35 girls, demonstrating strong community commitment to protection.

Livelihoods

Livelihood activities mainly focused on raising awareness and organizing 278 beneficiaries (97 men and 181 women) for their launch in Birao. The Terms of Reference (ToR) have been developed for agricultural and entrepreneurial activities, as land clearing for crop plots comes to an end. The beneficiaries also actively participated in World Refugee Day, contributing to the promotion of income-generating activities (IGAs) and strengthening community cohesion.

Accountability to Affected Populations (PAA)

During the reporting period, several community engagement, protection and accountability activities were implemented in Korsi by humanitarian partners and community structures. These interventions combined capacity building, livelihood support, improved hygiene conditions and accountability mechanisms for forcibly displaced populations.

UNHCR's partner, CIAUD, through the Information and Returns Centre, has registered 535 complaints, concerns and requests. The main issues reported included exclusion of beneficiaries from distribution lists (180 cases), issues with SCOPE cards and replacement requests (123 cases), and "no vouchers found" cases.

(102 cases), applications for new SCOPE cards (58 cases), as well as rejected, damaged or burned cards (72 cases). These complaints were forwarded to relevant stakeholders, including WFP, for follow-up and feedback.

In addition, an awareness-raising session on complaint and feedback mechanisms was held in Korsi, reaching 269 people (67 women, 53 men, 45 boys and 104 girls). These sessions helped strengthen accountability, community communication, and follow-up on concerns about financial assistance and other forms of humanitarian support.

Education

During the reporting period, UNHCR's partner, the International Health Support Centre (IHSC), monitored key educational activities in Birao, including the launch of the national Baccalaureate exams and the announcement of the results of the Basic Level 1 exams. At the same time, 189 learners, including 163 refugees and 26 members of the host community, have taken French language courses, improving access to education and learning opportunities for both refugee and host populations.

Shelter and non-food items

In Korsi, UNHCR's partner, NOURRIR, has completed the construction of 150 semi-durable shelters and 150 domestic latrines to improve access to sanitation facilities for families. All planned infrastructure has now been finalized and awaits a joint inspection visit with the beneficiaries, which will serve as the basis for the official validation and handover of the facilities.

In Birao, the construction of the health centre has been completed, with a 100% completion rate. This facility is expected to strengthen access to primary health care in Birao by allowing for the management of routine medical cases and, if necessary, referral to the Birao District Hospital. Pending its official handover, the partner CSSI has already started operating the facility since May 20, 2026, allowing the local population to benefit from essential health services without delay.

Water, hygiene and sanitation

During the reporting period, 1,484 m³ of water (1,484,000 litres) were distributed to 21,816 forcibly displaced Sudanese refugees in Korsi, representing an average daily water allocation of 9.72 litres per person per day. While this level of supply helps meet some of the population's basic water needs, it remains below the humanitarian standard of 15 litres per person per day, indicating an estimated 35 per cent gap in coverage. This underlines the need to continue efforts to strengthen access to safe drinking water and improve living conditions, while reducing public health risks at the site.

At the same time, hygiene and sanitation promotion activities reached 3,450 people, or about 15.8 per cent of the total refugee population. Awareness sessions focused on protecting and keeping water points clean, keeping animals away from water collection areas, maintaining a clean environment around aquatic facilities, and encouraging participation in community clean-up campaigns. While these interventions contribute to the prevention of waterborne diseases and improved public health outcomes, their overall scope remains limited in relation to the total population, highlighting the importance of increasing community hygiene promotion activities.

Health and nutrition

During the reporting period, UNHCR's partner IHSC and the International Medical Corps (IMC) conducted 529 medical consultations, mainly for malaria (48.96 per cent), respiratory infections (13.23 per cent) and digestive infections (8.31 per cent). In the field

of reproductive health, 51 prenatal consultations, 38 gynecological consultations and 4 assisted deliveries were recorded.

Regarding disease surveillance, three patients were referred to Birao district hospital, and four new suspected cases of measles were reported, bringing the cumulative total to 70 suspected cases, including five deaths. In the nutrition sector, 141 children were screened, including four cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and two cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM), who received appropriate care.

In addition, three new mental health cases were followed up on an ongoing basis. Immunization activities resulted in the vaccination of 23 pregnant women against tetanus, 27 children through routine immunization services, and 48 children against measles. Health partners continue to carry out community awareness activities focusing on disease prevention, immunization, hygiene promotion and the use of insecticide-treated nets.

Protection activities in Obo for Sudanese and Congolese refugees.

The security situation in the prefectures of Mbomou and Haut-Mbomou remained generally calm thanks to patrols by loyal forces, the strengthening of security arrangements, and voluntary disarmament of some elements of the AAKG. However, isolated incidents, human rights violations, tensions related to the alleged presence of armed groups, and persistent insecurity on some roads continued to affect the civilian population and limit humanitarian access in some localities.

As part of the activities marking World Refugee Day 2026, UNHCR and CNR participated in community-based weeding work organized by refugees from 16 to 20 June 2026 before taking part in the official celebration of World Refugee Day at the refugee camp.

From 22 to 27 June 2026, in Haut-Mbomou, 1,050 beneficiaries in Obo, Zémio, Mboki and Rafaï received cash assistance of 50,000 FCFA thanks to funding from CERF (United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund), in coordination with partners CATDEC and CIAUD.

Registration and documentation

During the period under review, registration and civil documentation activities resulted in the issuance of 4 family composition tickets, the registration of 4 South Sudanese households (4 asylum-seekers), 4 newborns (3 girls and 1 boy) and 4 deaths of Sudanese nationals (2 men and 2 women).

Protection

In terms of protection, 108 incidents have been documented in the prefectures of Mbomou and Haut-Mbomou. In Mbomou, 38 incidents were recorded, mainly cases of GBV and attacks on physical integrity and psychological violence, with a strong focus on Rafai. In Haut-Mbomou, 70 incidents were recorded, mostly related to violations of the right to property, liberty and security, mainly in Zémio and Mboki. The victims were mainly residents, highlighting the persistence of protection risks to host communities.

GBV prevention and response

During June, 12 cases of GBV were documented in Mbomou (5 rapes, 6 physical assaults and 1 case of denial of resources), mainly affecting women and girls residing in the region. The incidents were mostly reported in Rafai and Gambo. In response, 7 referrals were made, including 6 medical and 1 legal. In addition, 4 awareness-raising sessions reached 104 people in Bangassou and Rafai on GBV prevention, care for survivors and referral mechanisms.

In Haut-Mbomou, 7 awareness-raising sessions organized in Obo and Mboki on GBV prevention, case reporting, referral, and access to care services sensitized 292 people from resident, displaced, and refugee communities. A total of 396 people were made aware of the risks of GBV and protection mechanisms during the period under review.

Child protection

During the period under review, in Mbomou, 5 resident girls were victims of protection incidents, including 4 cases of rape and 1 case of assault and battery, recorded in Gambo, Rafai and Ouango. All survivors were cared for and referred to the appropriate services. At the same time, 5 awareness-raising sessions on children's rights and protection against exploitation reached 107 people in Rafai and Bangassou.

In Haut-Mbomou, awareness-raising activities on children's rights, prevention of SEA, and hygiene and sanitation benefited 94 people.

In addition, 30 vulnerable children affected by armed conflict in Mboki have benefited from cash assistance to strengthen their protection and reduce their vulnerabilities. A total of 201 people were sensitized to the rights and protection of children in the two prefectures.

Shelter and non-food items

In Haut-Mbomou, during the reporting period, 542 South Sudanese, Sudanese and Congolese refugee households in Mboki received essential household items (NFI) kits, including tarpaulins, buckets, lamps and soap, with the support of the NGO CARITAS, which helped to improve their living conditions and cover their basic needs.

Food security and livelihoods

During June, in Haut-Mbomou, 25 producers were trained in good livestock practices, and 75 farmers received training in agricultural techniques. An advocacy workshop was also organized to facilitate access to land and present project activities to local authorities.

Situation of Chadian refugees in Betoko and Ouham prefecture.

In April 2023, community conflicts in Chad forced more than 38,000 people to flee to the Central African Republic, including nearly 31,800 Chadian refugees and about 6,200 spontaneous returnees from the Central African Republic.

As a result of monitoring activities carried out by CNR and UNHCR in the border villages (Bedaka, Bembéré and Benamkor axes), about 6,712 people, or 2,515 households, were identified as living with host families. In the first quarter of the year, 3,458 Chadian refugees were registered by biometrics in Betoko, including 1,874 women and 1,584 men, in 909 households.

Of these, 424 people have specific needs, including:

- Unaccompanied children,
- Pregnant or breastfeeding women,
- Sick older people,
- People living with a disability,
- People in need of medical care.

Humanitarian assistance and response to basic needs.

During the period under review, 706 spontaneous returnee households were assisted in cash at Paoua centre, in Lim Pendé, for a total of 81 million CFA francs. The World Food Programme has distributed cash funds for food to Chadian refugees in Betoko. Assistance to help refugees meet their basic needs.

Child protection and well-being

CNR, UNHCR and their partners continued protection monitoring activities in the localities of Bossangoa, Paoua, Betoko, Bocaranga, Ngaoundaye Ndim and Kouli. Overall, the protective environment was considered stable over the period under review. However, some areas, including Bozoum and Ngaoundaye, in Ouham-Pende prefecture, were affected by a community crisis, which led to an increase in the number of protection incidents in these localities.

Health & Nutrition

Between January and March 2026, approximately 1,500 curative consultations were conducted, of which 52% were for Chadian refugees and 48% for host communities, illustrating an inclusive approach to assistance.

The main causes of morbidity remain malaria (about 47% of cases) and digestive and respiratory infections.

UNHCR has supported the Lim-pende health district in transporting essential food items for the treatment of malnourished children in the said prefecture. About 500 boxes of products were transported by UNHCR from Bossangoa to Paoua from 21 to 22 February 2025. These products were made available by UNICEF to the Lim-Pende health district.

Responses to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

During the period under review, an overall improvement in the security situation was observed in the main cities and along the main roads in the Central African Republic. This positive development has led to the spontaneous return of 75,800 internally displaced persons within the country, reflecting progress towards stabilization.

At the same time, some areas remain affected by displacement dynamics.

In Vakaga prefecture, more than 11,109 Central African nationals were forced to flee Amdafock and seven other border villages, following alleged cross-border attacks by Sudan's RSF elements. The displaced populations have found refuge around the Temporary Operating Base (TOB) of the Zambian contingent.

In response, UNHCR and its partners have mobilized to provide emergency assistance and protection to those affected. As of March 31, 2026, the total number of internally displaced persons in the prefecture of Vakaga stood at 14,277, highlighting the need for joint continued efforts to address humanitarian needs and support durable solutions.

In Haute-Kotto, in Bria, on March 25, 2026, the planning workshop for the development pole plan took place in the presence of local authorities, civil society of the locality, agencies of the United Nations system and national and international NGOs, as well as traditional leaders.

Sustainable solutions

UNHCR and its partners are supporting the Government of the Central African Republic in promoting the sustainable return of nearly 300,000 Central African refugees. Through seven development hubs set up in areas of return and displacement, local plans have been developed to improve access to basic services, create economic opportunities and mobilize partners around community priorities. This approach also helps to attract funding from institutions such as the World Bank and the African Development Bank to support the development of areas of return.

Significant progress has been made in the voluntary repatriation of refugees from Cameroon, the Republic of Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), which has been suspended since March 2026 to strengthen coordination between the countries concerned.



From 9 to 11 June 2026, the governments of the DRC and CAR, as well as UNHCR, met in Kinshasa during a Tripartite Commission, reaffirming their commitment to facilitate the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of nearly 267,000 Central African refugees living in the DRC and 6,363 Congolese refugees hosted in CAR.

This dynamic continued June 28 with a cross-border mission to Gbadolité, bringing together the authorities of the two countries, UNHCR, the CNR and the PARET to prepare the resumption of repatriation operations through exchanges with the local authorities and the refugees in the Inké camp.

Since 2017, 75,031 Central African refugees have been accompanied in their voluntary return with the support of UNHCR and the government.

In Berbérati, in the prefecture of Mambéré-Kadéï, joint missions of CIAUD-PARET and UNHCR were carried out in Babaza and Carnot to validate the lists of beneficiaries of the livelihood project, in accordance with the eligibility criteria. The selected beneficiaries will be supported in activities such as agriculture, livestock, trade, market gardening, income-generating activities (IGAs) and vocational training.

The most vulnerable refugees in the Central African Republic can now access national social safety nets thanks to their integration into the unified social registry and World Bank financing.

In parallel, UNHCR launched the **African Inclusion Pathways initiative**, with the support of the Mastercard Foundation, which aims to support nearly 35,000 refugees, returnees and members of host communities by expanding their access to education, technical and vocational training (TVET), skills development and economic inclusion opportunities.

Partnership with the private sector

UNHCR is also working with private sector actors to integrate refugees into their value chains. To this end, a memorandum of understanding (MoU) was recently signed with the SMCAF (Société de Manioc Centrafricain). Another memorandum of understanding is being finalized with SAGINCO to transform smallholder farmers into agricultural entrepreneurs and actors of local development.

 **Abdouraouf Gnon-Kond** @GnonKond · May 22
 Today's MoU between @UNHCR_CAR and Société de Manioc Centrafricain (SMCAF) reflects a shared commitment to place the private sector at the heart of solutions for forced displacement. Jobs and economic opportunities are key to moving from dependence to self-reliance. #CAR



World Refugee Day (WRD) and 75 years of the 1951 Convention

In June, World Refugee Day was celebrated in five locations in the Central African Republic (Bangui, Birao, Bria, Obo and Paoua) using a refugee-led approach, in line with the 75th anniversary of the 1951 Convention and UNHCR's localization agenda.

A total of 11 community-based organizations – 9 of which are refugee-led (RLO), 3 of which are women-led, as well as 2 host community organizations, one of which is women-led – formed local consortia and received micro-grants to design and implement the celebrations.

With technical support from UNHCR and its partners, these organizations led the entire project cycle: community consultations to identify priorities, development of terms of reference and budgets, implementation of activities, financial management, as well as the production of narrative and financial reports.

Through community dialogues, awareness-raising activities, cultural and sports events, exhibitions and other locally designed initiatives, these celebrations showcased refugee leadership, strengthened the capacities of community-based organizations, fostered peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities, and reaffirmed the principles of participation, inclusion and shared responsibility enshrined in the 1951 Convention.

This year's celebrations were made possible thanks to the African Inclusion Pathways initiative, funded by the Mastercard Foundation.

Working in partnership

In the Central African Republic, UNHCR plays a key role in coordinating the humanitarian response, leading the Protection Cluster and co-leading the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and Shelter/NFI clusters. Through this leadership, the organization actively advocates for the centrality of protection and the promotion of durable solutions for forcibly displaced people.

Working closely with the Central African government, UNHCR is strengthening its engagement with its strategic partners to pool efforts and maximize the impact of interventions in favour of displaced people and their host communities.



This partnership approach is reflected in the signing of cooperation agreements with key institutions such as UN Women and the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as in enhanced coordination with ministerial departments and local authorities.

In response to the influx of Sudanese and Chadian refugees, the refugee coordination model is being implemented, with UNHCR leading the response, in support of the government, represented by the National Commission for Refugees (CNR), and in close collaboration with humanitarian and development partners.

Operational efficiency measures in CAR

In the face of reduced funding, UNHCR in CAR has redefined its operational priorities, resulting in a decrease in its geographical coverage and a refocusing of its core interventions.

To optimize the use of available resources, UNHCR has undertaken reforms and budgetary adjustments at all levels, while ensuring that the quality and effectiveness of assistance to forcibly displaced populations is maintained.

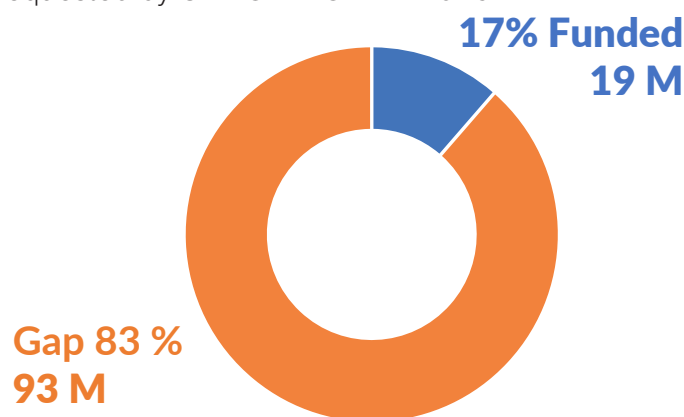
At the same time, UNHCR is strengthening the pooling of resources with UN agencies within the Dedicated Working Group (WGMR). This approach aims to develop synergies in key areas such as logistics (CAR Pooling), security, remote site management, information technology, and administrative services to reduce costs and improve coordination.

These measures make it possible to achieve economies of scale and to strengthen the coherence of actions on the ground. They reflect UNHCR's willingness to adapt to budgetary constraints while preserving its ability to protect and assist the most vulnerable populations in a complex operating environment.

FUNDING AS OF 30 June, 2026

\$USD 112 Millions

requested by UNHCR in CAR in 2026



UNHCR is grateful for the generous support of donors to the CAR operation:



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