

# Central African Republic

This document is a compilation of all questions, justifications, and sources used to determine the 2021 Global Health Security Index scores for Central African Republic. For a category and indicator-level summary, please see the Country Profile for Central African Republic.

<b>CATEGORY 1: PREVENTING THE EMERGENCE OR RELEASE OF PATHOGENS WITH POTENTIAL FOR INTERNATIONAL CONCERN</b>	<b>4</b>
1.1 Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)	4
1.2 Zoonotic disease	7
1.3 Biosecurity	14
1.4 Biosafety	22
1.5 Dual-use research and culture of responsible science	24
1.6 Immunization	28
<b>CATEGORY 2: EARLY DETECTION AND REPORTING FOR EPIDEMICS OF POTENTIAL INTERNATIONAL CONCERN</b>	<b>28</b>
2.1 Laboratory systems strength and quality	28
2.2 Laboratory supply chains	31
2.3 Real-time surveillance and reporting	33
2.4 Surveillance data accessibility and transparency	35
2.5 Case-based investigation	41
2.6 Epidemiology workforce	44
<b>CATEGORY 3: RAPID RESPONSE TO AND MITIGATION OF THE SPREAD OF AN EPIDEMIC</b>	<b>46</b>
3.1 Emergency preparedness and response planning	46
3.2 Exercising response plans	49
3.3 Emergency response operation	52
3.4 Linking public health and security authorities	54
3.5 Risk communications	55
3.6 Access to communications infrastructure	59

3.7 Trade and travel restrictions	60
-----------------------------------	----

**CATEGORY 4: SUFFICIENT AND ROBUST HEALTH SECTOR TO TREAT THE SICK AND PROTECT HEALTH WORKERS 62**

4.1 Health capacity in clinics, hospitals, and community care centers	62
---	----

4.2 Supply chain for health system and healthcare workers	65
---	----

4.3 Medical countermeasures and personnel deployment	70
--	----

4.4 Healthcare access	72
-----------------------	----

4.5 Communications with healthcare workers during a public health emergency	73
---	----

4.6 Infection control practices and availability of equipment	75
---	----

4.7 Capacity to test and approve new medical countermeasures	75
--	----

**CATEGORY 5: COMMITMENTS TO IMPROVING NATIONAL CAPACITY, FINANCING PLANS TO ADDRESS GAPS, AND ADHERING TO GLOBAL NORMS 78**

5.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) reporting compliance and disaster risk reduction	78
---	----

5.2 Cross-border agreements on public health and animal health emergency response	79
---	----

5.3 International commitments	81
-------------------------------	----

5.4 Joint External Evaluation (JEE) and Performance of Veterinary Services Pathway (PVS)	82
--	----

5.5 Financing	83
---------------	----

5.6 Commitment to sharing of genetic and biological data and specimens	87
--	----

**CATEGORY 6: OVERALL RISK ENVIRONMENT AND VULNERABILITY TO BIOLOGICAL THREATS 89**

6.1 Political and security risk	89
---------------------------------	----

6.2 Socio-economic resilience	93
-------------------------------	----

6.3 Infrastructure adequacy	95
-----------------------------	----

6.4 Environmental risks	96
-------------------------	----

6.5 Public health vulnerabilities	97
-----------------------------------	----

## Category 1: Preventing the emergence or release of pathogens with potential for international concern

### 1.1 ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR)

#### 1.1.1 AMR surveillance, detection, and reporting

##### 1.1.1a

**Is there a national AMR plan for the surveillance, detection, and reporting of priority AMR pathogens?**

Yes, there is evidence of an AMR plan, and it covers surveillance, detection, and reporting = 2, Yes, there is evidence of an AMR plan, but there is insufficient evidence that it covers surveillance, detection, and reporting = 1, No evidence of an AMR plan = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) currently has a national AMR plan for the surveillance, detection, and reporting of anti-microbial resistance, although a plan is currently under development. [1] Although some AMR data is collected locally, a standardised approach is not used, and national coordination and quality management is lacking. [1, 2] There is no information on what AMR data is collected or by whom from either the Ministry of Health and Population or the main laboratory in the CAR - the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [3, 4] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [5, 6] The World Health Organisation (WHO) has a library of National Action Plans (NAPs) and CAR is not listed among the countries with NAPs. [7] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, specifically states that the CAR does not have a national AMR plan. [8]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Global Database for Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self-Assessment - Central African Republic". [<https://amrcountryprogress.org/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 9 October 2017. "Global Monitoring of Country Progress on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR): Country self-assessment questionnaire (version two)". [[www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/global-action-plan/AMR-self-assessment-country-questionnaire-2017-English.pdf?ua=1](http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/global-action-plan/AMR-self-assessment-country-questionnaire-2017-English.pdf?ua=1)]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 3 January 2021

[6] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[7] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Library of national action plans". [<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[8] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

### 1.1.1b

#### Is there a national laboratory/laboratory system which tests for priority AMR pathogens?

All 7 + 1 priority pathogens = 2 , Yes, but not all 7+1 pathogens = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

Public evidence demonstrates that the Central African Republic (CAR) has a national laboratory that can test for only 3 out of the 7+1 priority AMR pathogens. All testing is centralised in the capital, Bangui, within the national laboratory, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui, which states that it conducts testing for drug resistant pathogens. Specifically, the Pasteur Institute states that it can test for resistant strains of tuberculosis (TB), Shigella, and Salmonella. There is no evidence of capacity to test for E. coli, S. aureus, N. gonorrhoeae, K. pneumoniae, S. pneumoniae. [1] There is no information about testing for AMR pathogens from the Ministry of Health and Population. [2] There is also nothing specific mentioned about sentinel sites. [1, 2] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, mentions merely that a national laboratory exists, but does not mention which AMR pathogens this laboratory can test for. [3]

[1] Pasteur Institute in Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Research (La recherche)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[3] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

### 1.1.1c

#### Does the government conduct environmental detection or surveillance activities (e.g., in soil, waterways) for antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) government conducts detection or surveillance activities for antimicrobial residues or AMR organisms. Although some AMR data is collected locally, a standardised approach is not used, and national coordination and quality management is lacking. [1, 2, 7] There is no information on what AMR data is collected or by whom from either the Ministry of Health and Population or the main laboratory in the CAR - the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [3, 4] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [5, 6, 7] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report (published in 2019) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, states that the CAR has no plan or mechanism in place for detection or surveillance activities of AMR organisms. [8]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Global Database for Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self-Assessment - Central African Republic". [<https://amrcountryprogress.org/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 9 October 2017. "Global Monitoring of Country Progress on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR): Country self-assessment questionnaire (version two)". [[www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/global-action-plan/AMR-self-assessment-country-questionnaire-2017-English.pdf?ua=1](http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/global-action-plan/AMR-self-assessment-country-questionnaire-2017-English.pdf?ua=1)]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[6] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[7] CARI. "Ministère de l'environnement, de l'écologie et du développement durable".

[<http://www.cariassociation.org/Organismes/Ministere-de-l-environnement-de-l-ecologie-et-du-developpement-durable-Centrafrrique>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[8] World Health Organisation (WHO). 26-30 November 2018. "Joint External Evaluation of the International Health Regulations of the Central African Republic (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)". [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

## 1.1.2 Antimicrobial control

### 1.1.2a

**Is there national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for humans?**

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in enforcement = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for humans. There is no information about any such legislation or regulation provided by the World Health Organisation (WHO). [1] Moreover, the Ministry of Health and Population does not mention such legislation or regulation and neither does the main laboratory in the CAR, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [2, 3] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [4, 5, 6] There is no information from the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, as to any legislation requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for humans. [7]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Global Database for Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self-Assessment - Central African Republic". [<https://amrcountryprogress.org/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[3] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[4] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[6] CARI. "Ministère de l'environnement, de l'écologie et du développement durable".

[<http://www.cariassociation.org/Organismes/Ministere-de-l-environnement-de-l-ecologie-et-du-developpement-durable-Centrafrrique>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[7] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

### 1.1.2b

**Is there national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for animals?**

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in enforcement = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has national legislation or regulation in place requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for animals. A bill was proposed in the CAR in 2006, which would restrict antibiotic prescription to doctors in veterinary medicine only, although no details on this plan are publicly available. [1] However, as of the latest published Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) report by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) in 2010, this bill had not been signed. [2] There was evidence reported to the World Health Organisation (WHO) that the CAR has a national policy restricting the prescription and sale of veterinary antimicrobials, although a plan has been agreed upon with the WHO to monitor quantities of antimicrobials sold for animal use or used in animals, suggesting that this bill has not yet been signed. [3] The Ministry of Health and Population makes no mention of regulations requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for animals, neither does the national laboratory, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [4, 5] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [6, 7] There is no information from the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, as to any legislation requiring prescriptions for antibiotic use for animals. [8]

[1] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). 2007. "Harmonisation of the recording and control of veterinary medication in Africa (Harmonisation de l'enregistrement et du contrôle des médicaments vétérinaires en Afrique)"

[<https://www.oie.int/doc/ged/D4542.PDF>]. Accessed 20 January 2021

[2] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). August 2010. "PVS Evaluation Report - République Centrafricaine".

[[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf)]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Global Database for Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self-Assessment - Central African Republic". [<https://amrcountryprogress.org/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[4] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[5] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[6] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[7] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[8] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

## 1.2 ZONOTIC DISEASE

### 1.2.1 National planning for zoonotic diseases/pathogens

#### 1.2.1a

**Is there national legislation, plans, or equivalent strategy documents on zoonotic disease?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is currently insufficient evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has in place a strategy on zoonotic diseases. When the last Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) report was conducted in 2010, there was no national law or strategy in place for the prevention of, or the fight against zoonoses, but the country had in place punctual operations against rabies and avian influenza, although it was explicitly stated in this PVS report that there is no official obligation for the State to interfere in case of a declared zoonotic outbreak. [1] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, states that the CAR is still implementing punctual operations against rabies, and that there are contingency plans in place for avian influenza, Monkey Pox, Ebola, and Rift Valley Fever, but there is no evidence of a comprehensive strategy on zoonotic diseases. [2] There is no evidence to suggest that any such law or strategy has been implemented since, from either the Ministry of Health and Population or the national laboratory, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [3, 4] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [5, 6]

[1] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). August 2010. "PVS Evaluation Report - République Centrafricaine".

[[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf)]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 3 November 2018

[6] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

**1.2.1b**

**Is there national legislation, plans or equivalent strategy document(s) which includes measures for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has in place a national legislation or strategic document which includes measures for risk identification and reduction for zoonotic disease spillover events from animals to humans. The Central African Republic's (CAR) strategy on certain zoonotic diseases makes no mention of identification or reduction of risks of spillover events from animals to humans. When the last Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) report was conducted in 2010, there was no national law or strategy in place for the prevention of, or the fight against zoonoses, but the country had in place punctual operations against rabies and avian influenza, although it was explicitly stated in this PVS report that there is no official obligation for the State to interfere in case of a declared zoonotic outbreak. [1] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, states that the CAR is still implementing these punctual operations against rabies, and that there are contingency plans in place for avian influenza, Monkey Pox, Ebola, and Rift Valley Fever, but there is no evidence of any risk reduction or identification measures against spillover events. [2] There is no evidence to suggest that any such measures have been implemented since, from either the Ministry of Health and Population or the national laboratory, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [3, 4] There are no websites for the Ministry of



Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [5, 6]

[1] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). August 2010. "PVS Evaluation Report - République Centrafricaine".

[[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf)]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 3 November 2018

[6] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

### 1.2.1c

**Is there national legislation, plans, or guidelines that account for the surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic pathogens of public health concern?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has in place a national law or strategy in place for the surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic pathogens of public health concern. The CAR's national laboratory, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui, does perform punctual operations against rabies and avian influenza when these diseases are encountered, but no official strategy enforces or mandates these operations. [1] There is no evidence to suggest any such law or strategy has been implemented from either the Ministry of Health and Population or from the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [2, 3] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [4, 5] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, states that the CAR has in place contingency plans for specific diseases, but no plan for the surveillance and control of multiple zoonotic pathogens. [6]

[1] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). August 2010. "PVS Evaluation Report - République Centrafricaine".

[[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf)]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[3] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

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[5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[6] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7



January 2021

### 1.2.1d

**Is there a department, agency, or similar unit dedicated to zoonotic disease that functions across ministries?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has an official department or unit dedicated to zoonotic disease that functions across ministries. However, in case of an outbreak of zoonotic disease, the National Agency of Animal Husbandry Development (ANDE), the Ministry of Health and Population, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development have in the past collaborated to address the situation. [1, 2, 3] The Pasteur Institute of Bangui performs the testing required in the case of outbreaks of zoonoses such as rabies, highly pathogenic avian influenza, tuberculosis, and haemorrhagic fevers. [1, 2] The ANDE is responsible for investigating outbreaks of potential zoonoses and informing the Ministry of Health and Population and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of any cases. [2] There is no additional evidence from the Ministry of Health, and there are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [4, 5, 6] There is no information from the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, as to any department or unit dedicated to zoonotic disease in the CAR. [7]

[1] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). 2018. "Public Health (Santé Publique)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/lappui-a-la-sante-publique/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). August 2010. "PVS Evaluation Report - République Centrafricaine". [[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf)]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[3] Points Chauds. 2 November 2012. "The health department has 2 major issues today: a lack of qualified human resources, and the poor quality of the qualifications of existing personnel (Le département de la santé connaît aujourd'hui 2 problèmes essentiels : le manque de ressources humaines qualifiées et la faiblesse de la qualification du personnel existant)". [<http://www.pointschauds.info/fr/2012/11/02/ba-housseinou%C2%AB-le-departement-de-la-sante-connaît-aujourd'hui-2-problemes-essentiels-i-le-manque-de-ressources-humaines-qualifiees-et-la-faiblesse-de-la-qualification-du-personnel-existant/?pr=69541&lang=fr>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[4] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[6] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[7] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

## 1.2.2 Surveillance systems for zoonotic diseases/pathogens

### 1.2.2a

**Does the country have a national mechanism (either voluntary or mandatory) for owners of livestock to conduct and report on disease surveillance to a central government agency?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has a mechanism in place for individuals or livestock owners to report disease cases to a central government agency. As of 2010, a surveillance network exists made up of veterinarian posts, health control posts, and breeding sectors, all of which have to submit monthly activity reports to the Animal Health Direction (Direction de la Santé Animale). [1, 2] However, there is no evidence of a national mechanism from either the World Health Organisation, the Ministry of Health and Population or the national laboratory, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [1, 2, 3, 4] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [5, 6] There is no information from the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, as to any mechanism for individuals or livestock owners to report disease cases. [7]

[1] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). August 2010. "PVS Evaluation Report - République Centrafricaine".

[[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf)]. Accessed 27 January 2021

[2] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). 2017. "Newsletter (Bulletin)".

[[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Publications\\_%26\\_Documentation/docs/pdf/bulletin/Bull\\_2017-1-FRA.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Publications_%26_Documentation/docs/pdf/bulletin/Bull_2017-1-FRA.pdf)].

Accessed 7 January 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[6] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[7] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

### 1.2.2b

**Is there legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of information generated through surveillance activities for animals (for owners)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has laws or guidelines in place to safeguard the confidentiality of information obtained through surveillance activities for diseases in general. There is no evidence of a law or guideline in the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) report by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) in 2010. [1] There is also no information about the existence of such laws from the Ministry of Health and Population and the national laboratory - the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [2, 3] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [4, 5] There is no information from the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, as to any laws or guidelines to safeguard the confidentiality of information from surveillance activities. [6]

[1] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). August 2010. "PVS Evaluation Report - République Centrafricaine".

[[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf)]. Accessed 7 January 2021

- [2] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021
- [3] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [4] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [6] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)". [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

### 1.2.2c

**Does the country conduct surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife (e.g., wild animals, insects, other disease vectors)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence of surveillance of zoonotic disease in wildlife in the Central African Republic (CAR). According to the World Organisation for Animal Health's (OIE) Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) report drawn up in 2010, this was due to lack of funding available to the government body whose responsibility it is to conduct wildlife surveillance for zoonotic outbreaks, the National Agency for Animal Husbandry Development (ANDE). [1] According to the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, there is no surveillance in place in wildlife. [2] There is no further information available from the Ministry of Health and Population and the national laboratory - the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [3, 4] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [5, 6]

- [1] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). August 2010. "PVS Evaluation Report - République Centrafricaine". [[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf)]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [2] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)". [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021
- [4] Pasteur Institute in Bangui (Institut Pasteur à Bangui). 2018. "Laboratory of arboviruses, haemorrhagic fevers, emerging viruses, and zoonoses (Laboratoire des arbovirus, des fièvres hémorragiques virales, virus émergents et zoonoses)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/laboratoire-des-arbovirus-des-fievres-hemorragiques-virales-virus-emergents-et-zoonoses-et-dentomologie-medicale/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [6] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

### 1.2.3 International reporting of animal disease outbreaks

#### 1.2.3a

Has the country submitted a report to OIE on the incidence of human cases of zoonotic disease for the last calendar year?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2019

OIE WAHIS database

### 1.2.4 Animal health workforce

#### 1.2.4a

Number of veterinarians per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 1.03

2017

OIE WAHIS database

#### 1.2.4b

Number of veterinary para-professionals per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 4.43

2017

OIE WAHIS database

### 1.2.5 Private sector and zoonotic

#### 1.2.5a

Does the national plan on zoonotic disease or other legislation, regulations, or plans include mechanisms for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence the national plan on zoonotic disease or other legislation, regulations, or plans include mechanisms for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses as there is no evidence of a national plan on zoonotic diseases in place in the Central African Republic (CAR). The Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) report drawn up in 2010 states that the CAR has in place mechanisms for coordinating work with the private sector for certain activities, although these are not explicitly listed. Such mechanisms are still in effect although there is no mention of mechanisms in

place for zoonotic diseases. [1, 2] There is no mention of legislation or plans for coordinating responses to zoonoses from the Ministry of Health and Population or from the main laboratory in the CAR, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [3, 4] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [5, 6] There is no mention of any plan for working with the private sector in controlling or responding to zoonoses in the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [7]

[1] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). August 2010. "PVS Evaluation Report - République Centrafricaine".

[[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf)]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] The Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). 3 December 2016. "The Central African Republican government thanks the Pasteur Institute of Bangui for its implication in the fight against HIV/AIDS in the CAR (Le gouvernement centrafricain remercie l'Institut Pasteur de Bangui pour son implication dans le combat contre le VIH/SIDA en République Centrafricaine)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/3-decembre-2016-gouvernement-centrafricain-remercie-institut-pasteur-de-bangui-implication-combat-contre-vihsida-republique-centrafricaine/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[6] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[7] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)". [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

## 1.3 BIOSECURITY

### 1.3.1 Whole-of- government biosecurity systems

#### 1.3.1a

**Does the country have in place a record, updated within the past five years, of the facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed, including details on inventories and inventory management systems of those facilities?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) maintains a record of the facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed. There is no information as to such as records of facilities in which dangerous pathogens are used or stored from the Ministry of Health, and there are no websites for the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, or the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. [1, 2, 3] The Pasteur Institute of Bangui, the national laboratory, does not make any mention of such a record either, nor does the French Embassy in Bangui (Ambassade de France à Bangui) and the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [4, 5, 6] There is no record that the Central African Republic has submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention, and there is no additional information from the VERTIC

database. [7, 8]

- [1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021
- [2] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [3] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Research (La recherche)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [5] French Embassy in Bangui (Ambassade de France à Bangui). 16 March 2016. "The Pasteur Institute of Bangui (L'Institut Pasteur de Bangui)". [<https://cf.ambafrance.org/Presentation-de-l-Institut-Pasteur>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [6] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)". [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [7] United Nations Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. 2018. "Central African Republic". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/central-african-republic>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [8] VERTIC. "Central African Republic" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/c/>]. Accessed 24 January 2021

### 1.3.1b

**Does the country have in place legislation and/or regulations related to biosecurity which address requirements such as physical containment, operation practices, failure reporting systems, and/or cybersecurity of facilities in which especially dangerous pathogens and toxins are stored or processed?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has established legislation or regulations relating to biosecurity. There are no websites for the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, or the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and the Ministry of Health and Population website has no information on regulations relating to biosecurity. [1, 2, 3] The main laboratory institute in the CAR, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui, ran a workshop from 31 July 2017 to 4 August 2017, to teach the importance of biosecurity both in the animal and human public health fields, but there is no evidence of a law or regulation. This workshop was organised by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), in conjunction with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the World Health Organisation (WHO). [4] It covered the biosecurity risks associated with zoonoses with the intention of giving participants the knowledge and competencies necessary for the protection of the environment and human and animal health, though no particulars are mentioned about the content of the course. [5] There is no information from the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, as to any legislation relating to biosecurity, and there is no record that the Central African Republic has submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention. [5, 6] There is no additional information in the VERTIC database. [7]

- [1] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [2] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). 6 August 2017. "End of the biosecurity and biosafety training workshop for wildlife, environment, and animal and human health specialists (Fin de l'Atelier de formation des spécialistes de la faune, de l'environnement, de la santé animale et humaine sur la biosécurité et la biosureté)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/04-aout-2017-fin-de-latelier-de-formation-specialistes-de-faune-de-lenvironnement-de-sante-animale-humaine-biosecurite-biosurete/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[5] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)". [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[6] United Nations Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. 2018. "Central African Republic". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/central-african-republic>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[7] VERTIC. "Central African Republic" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/c/>]. Accessed 24 January 2021

### 1.3.1c

#### Is there an established agency (or agencies) responsible for the enforcement of biosecurity legislation and regulations?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has an established agency to enforce biosecurity regulations. There are no websites for the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, or the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and the Ministry of Health and Population website has no information on regulations relating to biosecurity. [1, 2, 3] The main laboratory institute in the CAR, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui, ran a workshop from 31 July 2017 to 4 August 2017, to teach the importance of biosecurity both in the animal and human public health fields, but there is no evidence of a government body whose purpose it is to enforce biosecurity regulations. [4] There is no mention of the existence of an agency enforcing biosecurity regulations from the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, and there is no record that the Central African Republic has submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention. [5, 6] There is no additional information in the VERTIC database. [7]

[1] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). 6 August 2017. "End of the biosecurity and biosafety training workshop for wildlife, environment, and animal and human health specialists (Fin de l'Atelier de formation des spécialistes de la faune, de l'environnement, de la santé animale et humaine sur la biosécurité et la biosureté)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/04-aout-2017-fin-de-latelier-de-formation-specialistes-de-faune-de-lenvironnement-de-sante-animale-humaine-biosecurite-biosurete/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[5] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)". [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[6] United Nations Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. 2020. "Central African Republic". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/central-african-republic>]. Accessed 7 January 2021



[7] VERTIC. "Central African Republic" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/c/>]. Accessed 24 January 2021

### 1.3.1d

**Is there public evidence that shows that the country has taken action to consolidate its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has actively sought to consolidate its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities. There is no evidence of consolidation provided on the website of the Ministry of Health. [1] There are no websites for the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [2, 3] The Pasteur Institute in Bangui has made no mention of consolidating its inventories of especially dangerous pathogens and toxins into a minimum number of facilities, neither does the French Embassy in Bangui (Ambassade de France à Bangui). [4, 5] There is no evidence of inventory consolidation for dangerous pathogens and toxins in the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [6] There is no record that the Central African Republic has submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention, and there is no additional information from the VERTIC database. [7, 8]

[1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[2] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[3] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Research (La recherche)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[5] French Embassy in Bangui (Ambassade de France à Bangui). 16 March 2016. "The Pasteur Institute of Bangui (L'Institut Pasteur de Bangui)". [<https://cf.ambafrance.org/Presentation-de-l-Institut-Pasteur>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[6] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[7] United Nations Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. 2020. "Central African Republic". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/central-african-republic>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[8] VERTIC. "Central African Republic" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/c/>]. Accessed 24 January 2021

### 1.3.1e

**Is there public evidence of in-country capacity to conduct Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)–based diagnostic testing for anthrax and/or Ebola, which would preclude culturing a live pathogen?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) can perform in-country Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) - based diagnostic testing for the Ebola virus, but not for anthrax. An article published in 1997 titled "Epidemiology of filovirus infection in the République Centrafricaine: a risk study associated with subsistence activities" mentions that the Pasteur Institute of Bangui has been able to perform PCR for Ebola testing since then, and there is evidence that the CAR still has the capacity to conduct PCR testing for Ebola in-country as of 2017. [1, 2] There is no evidence, however, that the CAR is able to conduct PCR testing for anthrax. [3] There is no evidence from the Ministry of Health and Population about which PCR tests the country is able to perform. [4] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [5, 6] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, specifically states that the CAR is able to perform PCR and use it as a diagnostic tool, but does not mention for which pathogens. [7]

- [1] Jean Paul Gonzalez. 1997. "Epidemiology of filovirus infection in the République Centrafricaine: a risk study associated with subsistence activities." [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Jean-Paul\_Gonzalez/publication/323781812\_2\_HSMU\_Republique\_Centrafricaine\_RCA\_Deutschland\_FRANCE\_EPIDEMIOLOGP\_OF\_FILOVIRUS\_INFECTIONS\_IN\_THE\_REPUBLIQUE%27\_CENTRAFRAINE\_A\_RISR\_STUDY\_ASSOCIATED\_WITH\_SUBSISTENCE\_ACTIVITIES\_Final\_Report/links/5aaaaac6a6fdccd3b9bbee36/2-HSMU-Republique-Centrafricaine-RCA-Deutschland-FRANCE-EPIDEMIOLOGP-OF-FILOVIRUS-INFECTIONS-IN-THE-REPUBLIQUE-CENTRAFRAINE-A-RISR-STUDY-ASSOCIATED-WITH-SUBSISTENCE-ACTIVITIES-Final-Report.pdf]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [2] International Agency of Atomic Energy (IAEA). 15 May 2017. "African veterinarians are contributing to prevent the spread of Ebola fever and other zoonoses (Des vétérinaires africains contribuent à prévenir la propagation de la fièvre Ebola et d'autres zoonoses)". [https://www.iaea.org/fr/newscenter/news/des-veterinaires-africains-contribuent-a-prevenir-la-propagation-de-la-fievre-ebola-et-dautres-zoonoses]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [3] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Research (La Recherche)". [http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [4] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [https://www.sante.gouv.cf/]. Accessed 8 January 2021
- [5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [6] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [7] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)". [https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1]. Accessed 7 January 2021

## 1.3.2 Biosecurity training and practices

### 1.3.2a

**Does the country require biosecurity training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that biosecurity training is required by law in the Central African Republic (CAR). There is no evidence that such training is a legal requirement in the CAR from the Ministry of Health. [1] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock

and Animal Health. [2, 3] A biosecurity and biosafety training workshop was conducted for the first time in 2017 at the main national research laboratory that deals with dangerous pathogens - the Pasteur Institute in Bangui. This workshop was organised by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in conjunction with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the World Health Organisation (WHO). It covered particularly the biosecurity risks associated with zoonoses with the intention of giving participants the knowledge and competencies necessary for the protection of the environment and human and animal health, although no particulars are mentioned about the specific content of the course. [4] There is no information from the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, as to any legislation requiring biosecurity training, and there is no record that the Central African Republic has submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention. [5, 6] There is no additional information from the VERTIC database. [7]

[1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[2] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[3] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). 6 August 2017. "End of the biosecurity and biosafety training workshop for wildlife, environment, and animal and human health specialists (Fin de l'Atelier de formation des spécialistes de la faune, de l'environnement, de la santé animale et humaine sur la biosécurité et la biosureté)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/04-aout-2017-fin-de-latelier-de-formation-specialistes-de-faune-de-lenvironnement-de-sante-animale-humaine-biosecurite-biosurete/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[5] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)". [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[6] United Nations Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. 2018. "Central African Republic". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/central-african-republic>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[7] VERTIC. "Central African Republic" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/c/>]. Accessed 24 January 2021

### 1.3.3 Personnel vetting: regulating access to sensitive locations

#### 1.3.3a

**Do regulations or licensing conditions specify that security and other personnel with access to especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential are subject to the following checks: drug testing, background checks, and psychological or mental fitness checks?**

Personnel are subject to all three of these checks = 3, Personnel are subject to two of these checks = 2, Personnel are subject to one of these checks = 1, Personnel are not subject to any of these checks = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that regulations or licensing conditions in the Central African Republic (CAR) require personnel working with dangerous pathogens - human nor animal - to submit to any kind of checks: drug testing, background checks, and psychological or mental fitness checks. The main laboratory dealing with dangerous pathogens in the CAR, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui, gives no indication that checks are required. [1, 2] The Ministry of Health and Population website makes no mention of checks being required. [3] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [4, 5] Moreover, the

World Organisation for Animal Health's (OIE) Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) from 2010 makes no mention of legally required checks for personnel dealing with dangerous pathogens or toxins, and neither does the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [6, 7] There is no record that the Central African Republic has submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention, and there is no additional information from the VERTIC database. [8, 9]

[1] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Training (Formation)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-formation/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[2] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Arboviruses, viral haemorrhagic fevers, emerging viruses, and zoonoses laboratory (Laboratoire des arbovirus, des fièvres hémorragiques virales, virus émergents et zoonoses)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/laboratoire-des-arbovirus-des-fievres-hemorragiques-virales-virus-emergents-et-zoonoses-et-dentomologie-medicale/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[4] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[6] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). August 2010. "PVS Evaluation Report - République Centrafricaine". [[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf)]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[7] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[8] United Nations Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. 2020. "Central African Republic". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/central-african-republic>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[9] VERTIC. "Central African Republic" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/c/>]. Accessed 24 January 2021

### 1.3.4 Transportation security

#### 1.3.4a

**Does the country have publicly available information on national regulations on the safe and secure transport of infectious substances (specifically including Categories A and B)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has publicly available information on national regulations on the safe and secure transport of infectious substances. The Ministry of Health website makes no mention of such regulations. [1] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [2, 3] In addition, there is no evidence from the main laboratory in the country dealing with dangerous pathogens and toxins, the Pasteur Institute in Bangui. [4] Moreover, the World Organisation for Animal Health's (OIE) Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) report from 2010 does not mention any regulations concerning the transport of infectious substances. [5] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, makes no mention of any such regulations either. [6] There is no record that the Central African Republic has submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention,

and there is no additional information from the VERTIC database. [7, 8]

- [1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021
- [2] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021
- [3] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 15 January 2021
- [4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Search results for: transport". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/?s=transport>]. Accessed 5 January 2021
- [5] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). August 2010. "PVS Evaluation Report - République Centrafricaine". [[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf)]. Accessed 5 January 2021
- [6] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)". [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 5 January 2021
- [7] United Nations Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. 2020. "Central African Republic". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/central-african-republic>]. Accessed 5 January 2021
- [8] VERTIC. "Central African Republic" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/c/>]. Accessed 24 January 2021

### 1.3.5 Cross-border transfer and end-user screening

#### 1.3.5a

**Is there legislation and/or regulations in place to oversee the cross-border transfer and end-user screening of especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, and pathogens with pandemic potential?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of national legislation or regulations in place in the Central African Republic (CAR) to oversee the cross-border transfer or end-user screening of dangerous pathogens. In 2003, however, a United Nations (UN) Economic Commission for Africa (Nations Unies Commission Economique pour l'Afrique) report established the protocols to which the CAR and other African nations were obligated to adhere to when performing cross-border transfers of dangerous substances via different modes of transport, but no mention is made of pathogens or toxins with pandemic potential. There is no recent evidence of such legislation still being enforced, and the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, does not make any mention of such legislation currently in place. [1, 2] There is no evidence of protocols for cross-border transfer or end-user screening from the Ministry of Health or from the national laboratory - the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [3, 4] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [5, 6] There is no record that the Central African Republic has submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention and there is no additional evidence from the VERTIC database. [7, 8]

- [1] United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (Nations Unies Commission Economique pour l'Afrique). 27-29 October 2003. "Questions concerning the development of multimodal transport in Africa: International multimodal transport and transport of dangerous merchandise (Questions relatives au développement du transport multimodal en Afrique : Transport multimodal international et transport de marchandises dangereuses)". [<http://repository.uneca.org/bitstream/handle/10855/21151/Bib-31085.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[2] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Service Activities (Les activités de service)". [<https://pasteur-bangui.org/les-services/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[6] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[7] United Nations Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. 2020. "Central African Republic".

[<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/central-african-republic>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[8] VERTIC. "Central African Republic" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/c/>]. Accessed 24 January 2021

## 1.4 BIOSAFETY

### 1.4.1 Whole-of-government biosafety systems

#### 1.4.1a

**Does the country have in place national biosafety legislation and/or regulations?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of national biosafety legislation or regulations in the Central African Republic (CAR). The Ministry of Health and Population makes no mention of biosafety on its website. [1] There is also no information published by the main national laboratory, the Pasteur Institute in Bangui, nor by the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, [2, 3] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [4, 5] There is no record that the Central African Republic has submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention, and there is no additional evidence from the VERTIC database. [6, 7]

[1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[2] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). 6 August 2017. "End of the biosecurity and biosafety training workshop for wildlife, environment, and animal and human health specialists (Fin de l'Atelier de formation des spécialistes de la faune, de l'environnement, de la santé animale et humaine sur la biosécurité et la biosureté)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/04-aout-2017-fin-de-latelier-de-formation-specialistes-de-faune-de-lenvironnement-de-sante-animale-humaine-biosecurite-biosurete/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[3] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[4] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 5

January 2021

[6] United Nations Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. 2020. "Central African Republic". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/central-african-republic>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[7] VERTIC. "Central African Republic" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/c/>]. Accessed 24 January 2021

### 1.4.1b

**Is there an established agency responsible for the enforcement of biosafety legislation and regulations?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of any agency responsible for enforcing biosafety legislation and regulations as there is no evidence of national biosafety legislation or regulations in the Central African Republic (CAR). The Ministry of Health and Population makes no mention of biosafety on its website. [1] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, makes no mention of biosafety legislation or regulations. [2] There is also no information published by the main national laboratory, the Pasteur Institute in Bangui. [3] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [4, 5] There is no record that the Central African Republic has submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention, and there is no additional evidence from the VERTIC database. [6, 7]

[1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[2] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[3] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). 6 August 2017. "End of the biosecurity and biosafety training workshop for wildlife, environment, and animal and human health specialists (Fin de l'Atelier de formation des spécialistes de la faune, de l'environnement, de la santé animale et humaine sur la biosécurité et la biosureté)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/04-aout-2017-fin-de-latelier-de-formation-specialistes-de-faune-de-lenvironnement-de-sante-animale-humaine-biosecurite-biosurete/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[4] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[6] United Nations Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. 2018. "Central African Republic". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/central-african-republic>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[7] VERTIC. "Central African Republic" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/c/>]. Accessed 24 January 2021

## 1.4.2 Biosafety training and practices

### 1.4.2a

**Does the country require biosafety training, using a standardized, required approach, such as through a common curriculum or a train-the-trainer program, for personnel working in facilities housing or working with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, or biological materials with pandemic potential?**



Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence to suggest that the Central African Republic (CAR) requires a standardised biosafety training of personnel working with dangerous pathogens. A training workshop on biosafety was conducted for the first time in 2017 at the Pasteur Institute in Bangui. This workshop was organised by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in conjunction with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the World Health Organisation (WHO). [1] It covered particularly the biosecurity risks associated with zoonoses with the intention of giving participants the knowledge and competencies necessary for the protection of the environment and human and animal health, although no particulars are mentioned about the content of the course. [1] There is no evidence of a requirement for standardised biosafety training from the Ministry of Health and Population. [2] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [3, 4] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, mentions that certain types of training is afforded nationally to doctors, nurses, midwives, pharmacists, and veterinarians, but makes no mention of standardised biosafety training of personnel working with dangerous pathogens. [5] There is no record that the Central African Republic has submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention, and there is no additional evidence from the VERTIC database. [6, 7]

[1] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). 6 August 2017. "End of the biosecurity and biosafety training workshop for wildlife, environment, and animal and human health specialists (Fin de l'Atelier de formation des spécialistes de la faune, de l'environnement, de la santé animale et humaine sur la biosécurité et la biosureté)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/04-aout-2017-fin-de-latelier-de-formation-specialistes-de-faune-de-lenvironnement-de-sante-animale-humaine-biosecurite-biosurete/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[2] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[3] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[4] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[5] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)". [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[6] United Nations Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. 2020. "Central African Republic". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/central-african-republic>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[7] VERTIC. "Central African Republic" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/c/>]. Accessed 24 January 2021

## 1.5 DUAL-USE RESEARCH AND CULTURE OF RESPONSIBLE SCIENCE

### 1.5.1 Oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research

#### 1.5.1a

Is there publicly available evidence that the country has conducted an assessment to determine whether ongoing research is occurring on especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has conducted or intends to conduct an assessment of ongoing research on dangerous pathogens or toxins. There is no evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health. [1] There is also no evidence on the website of the main national laboratory working with dangerous pathogens, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [2] There are no websites for the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [3, 4] The World Organisation for Animal Health's (OIE) Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) from 2010 also does not mention any such assessment, and neither does the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [5, 6] There is no record that the Central African Republic has submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention, and there is no additional evidence from the VERTIC database. [7, 8]

- [1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021
- [2] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021
- [3] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021
- [4] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021
- [5] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). August 2010. "PVS Evaluation Report - République Centrafricaine". [[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf)]. Accessed 5 January 2021
- [6] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)". [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 5 January 2021
- [7] United Nations Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. 2018. "Central African Republic". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/central-african-republic>]. Accessed 5 January 2021
- [8] VERTIC. "Central African Republic" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/c/>]. Accessed 24 January 2021

**1.5.1b**

**Is there legislation and/or regulation requiring oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of a national policy on oversight of dual use research in the Central African Republic (CAR). There is also no evidence that the CAR has conducted or intends to conduct an assessment of ongoing research on dangerous pathogens or toxins as well. There is no evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health and Population. [1] There is also no evidence on the website of the main national laboratory working with dangerous pathogens, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [2] There are no websites for the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [3, 4] The World Organisation for Animal Health's (OIE) Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) from 2010 also does not mention any such assessment, and neither does the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [5, 6] There is no record that the Central African Republic has submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention,

and there is no additional evidence from the VERTIC database. [7, 8]

- [1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021
- [2] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021
- [3] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021
- [4] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021
- [5] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). August 2010. "PVS Evaluation Report - République Centrafricaine". [[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf)]. Accessed 5 January 2021
- [6] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)". [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 5 January 2021
- [7] United Nations Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. 2020. "Central African Republic". [<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/central-african-republic>]. Accessed 5 January 2021
- [8] VERTIC. "Central African Republic" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/c/>]. Accessed 24 January 2021

### 1.5.1c

**Is there an agency responsible for oversight of research with especially dangerous pathogens, toxins, pathogens with pandemic potential and/or other dual-use research?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has an agency responsible for the oversight of research with dangerous pathogens and pathogens with pandemic potential. There is no evidence on the website of the Ministry of Health and Population. [1] There is also no evidence on the website of the main national laboratory working with dangerous pathogens, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [2] There are no websites for the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [3, 4] The World Organisation for Animal Health's (OIE) Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) from 2010 also does not mention any such assessment, and neither does the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [5, 6] There is no record that the Central African Republic has submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention. [7, 8]

- [1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021
- [2] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021
- [3] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021
- [4] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021
- [5] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). August 2010. "PVS Evaluation Report - République Centrafricaine". [[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf)]. Accessed 5 January 2021
- [6] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of

Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".  
[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[7] United Nations Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. 2018. "Central African Republic".  
[<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/central-african-republic>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[8] VERTIC. "Central African Republic" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc-legislation-database/c/>]. Accessed 24 January 2021

## 1.5.2 Screening guidance for providers of genetic material

### 1.5.2a

**Is there legislation and/or regulation requiring the screening of synthesized DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) against lists of known pathogens and toxins before it is sold?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) requires the screening of synthesised DNA before it is sold. The Ministry of Health and Population makes no mention of any such regulations and neither does the United Nations report on international transport of dangerous items, drawn up in 2003. [1, 2] There is also no mention of synthesised DNA or of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) on the website of the main national laboratory, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [3] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [4, 5] There is also no evidence according to Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [6] There is no record that the Central African Republic has submitted Confidence Building Measures under the Biological Weapons Convention, and there is no additional information from the VERTIC database. [7, 8]

[1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[2] United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (Nations Unies Commission Economique pour l'Afrique). 27-29 October 2003. "Questions concerning the development of multimodal transport in Africa: International multimodal transport and transport of dangerous merchandise (Questions relatives au développement du transport multimodal en Afrique : Transport multimodal international et transport de marchandises dangereuses)".

[<http://repository.uneca.org/bitstream/handle/10855/21151/Bib-31085.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[3] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[4] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[6] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[7] United Nations Biological Weapons Convention Implementation Support Unit. 2020. "Central African Republic".  
[<https://bwc-ecbm.unog.ch/state/central-african-republic>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[8] VERTIC. "Central African Republic" [<https://www.vertic.org/programmes/biological-weapons-and-materials/bwc->

legislation-database/c/]. Accessed 24 January 2021

## 1.6 IMMUNIZATION

### 1.6.1 Vaccination rates

#### 1.6.1a

**Immunization rate (measles/MCV2)**

Immunization rate (measles/MCV2), 95% or greater = 2, 80-94.9% = 1, Less than 80%, or no data = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2019

World Health Organization

#### 1.6.1b

**Are official foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) vaccination figures for livestock publicly available through the OIE database?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2020

OIE WAHIS database

## Category 2: Early detection and reporting for epidemics of potential international concern

## 2.1 LABORATORY SYSTEMS STRENGTH AND QUALITY

### 2.1.1 Laboratory testing for detection of priority diseases

#### 2.1.1a

**Does the national laboratory system have the capacity to conduct diagnostic tests for at least 5 of the 10 WHO-defined core tests?**

Evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests and these tests are named = 2, Evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests and the tests are not named = 1, No evidence they can conduct 5 of the 10 core tests = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR)'s national laboratory can perform diagnostic tests for 5 out of the 10 World Health Organisation-defined (WHO) core tests. There is evidence that The Pasteur Institute of Bangui can

conduct four of the core tests: polymerase chain reaction (PCR) testing for influenza, microscopy for tuberculosis, serology for HIV and rapid testing for malaria. [1,3,4,6] Although the Pasteur Institute can test for the remaining two diseases in the central core test list, there is insufficient evidence to demonstrate they can conduct the specific tests. Evidence shows that the Pasteur Institute of Bangui can perform PCR testing for polio virus (polio) and an unspecified test for Salmonella typhi. [2,5] Apart from these tests, the Pasteur Institute can perform testing for rabies, Monkeypox, and Yellow Fever. [6] There is no additional information provided on the website of the Ministry of Health and Population. [7] There is no evidence as to the kind of agreement, if any, the Pasteur Institute has with the CAR government, neither from the Pasteur Institute itself nor from the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [1, 8]

[1] Pasteur Institute in Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). 21 April 2017. "Laboratory of Oncogenic Viruses (Laboratoire des virus oncogènes)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/unite-de-retrovirologie-et-virus-oncogenes>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[2] Pasteur Institute in Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). 6 March 2017. "Laboratory of Enteric Diseases (Laboratoire des Virus Enteriques Rougeole)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/laboratoire-des--enteriques-rougeole/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[3] Pasteur Institute in Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). 7 August 2017. "External evaluation session of the quality of the tuberculosis diagnostic laboratories (Session d'évaluation externe de la qualité des laboratoires de diagnostic de la Tuberculose)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/07-aout-2017-session-devaluation-externe-de-qualite-laboratoires-de-diagnostic-de-tuberculose/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute in Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). 12 June 2017. "Laboratory of parasitology (Laboratoire de parasitologie)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/laboratoire-de-parasitologie/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[5] Pasteur Institute in Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). 20 October 2016. "The Pasteur Institute in Bangui and the NGO Emergency are collaborating on a project on typhoid fevers (L'Institut Pasteur de Bangui et l'ONG Emergency collabore dans le cadre d'un projet sur les fièvres typhoïdes)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/20-octobre-2016-linstitut-pasteur-de-bangui-long-emergency-collabore-cadre-dun-projet-fievres-typhoides/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[6] Pasteur Institute in Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Laboratory of arboviruses, viral haemorrhagic fevers, emerging viruses, and zoonoses (Laboratoire des arbovirus, des fièvres hémorragiques virales, virus émergents et zoonoses)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/laboratoire-des-arbovirus-des-fievres-hemorragiques-virales-virus-emergents-et-zoonoses-et-dentomologie-medicale/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[7] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[8] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

### 2.1.1b

**Is there a national plan, strategy or similar document for conducting testing during a public health emergency, which includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing?**

Yes, there is evidence of a plan, and it includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing = 2, Yes, there is evidence of a plan, but there is insufficient evidence that it includes considerations for testing for novel pathogens, scaling capacity, and defining goals for testing = 1, No evidence of a plan = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has in place a national plan or strategy for conducting testing during public health emergencies. The Ministry of Health makes no mention of such a strategy. [1] There are no websites for

the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [2, 3] There is also no evidence of such a strategy from the Pasteur Institute of Bangui, the primary COVID-19 testing facility in the country. [4] There is no further information available through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [5]

[1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[3] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[5] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

## 2.1.2 Laboratory quality systems

### 2.1.2a

**Is there a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility which is accredited (e.g., International Organization for Standardization [ISO] 15189:2003, U.S. Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments [CLIA])?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the national laboratory in the Central African Republic (CAR) that serves as a reference facility, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui, is accredited. However, it is currently in the process of seeking ISO 15189 accreditation. There is no information on when this accreditation process is expected to be finalised, and the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, specifically states that the national laboratory is not yet accredited. [1, 2] There is no information provided from the Ministry of Health and Population about the accreditation of any laboratories in CAR. [3] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [4, 5]

[1] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Medical analyses (Les analyses médicales)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/lappui-a-la-sante-publique/analyses-medicales/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[2] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[4] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021



### 2.1.2b

**Is there a national laboratory that serves as a reference facility which is subject to external quality assurance review?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

The national laboratory that serves as a reference facility in the Central African Republic (CAR), the Pasteur Institute of Bangui, participates in an external quality control programme, ProBioQual, which allows a comparison with French laboratory standards. [1] ProBioQual is a programme that effects quality control of medical biology exams, and as such performs analyses in biochemistry, immunology and immunochemistry, pharmaco-toxicology, haematology, serology, bacteriology, and spermology. In addition, the programme offers training for laboratory personnel. [2] There is no additional information provided on the website of the Ministry of Health and Population, nor from the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [3, 4]

[1] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Medical analyses (Les analyses médicales)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/lappui-a-la-sante-publique/analyses-medicales/>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[2] ProBioQual. 1 October 2018. "Introduction to ProBioQual (Présentation de ProBioQual)".

[[https://www.probioqual.com/01\\_QUI\\_SOMMES\\_NOUS/0001\\_PRESENTATION\\_ASSOCIATION.php](https://www.probioqual.com/01_QUI_SOMMES_NOUS/0001_PRESENTATION_ASSOCIATION.php)]. Accessed 5 January 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[4] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 5 January 2021

## 2.2 LABORATORY SUPPLY CHAINS

### 2.2.1 Specimen referral and transport system

#### 2.2.1a

**Is there a nationwide specimen transport system?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has a nationwide specimen transport system in place. [1, 2] In case of a public health emergency, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) mounting a response to an outbreak work with the national laboratory, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui, organise transport of specimens to the laboratory, which is then ensured by trained focal points at CAR regional health facilities. [3, 4] There is no information about a specimen transport system from the Ministry of Health and Population, nor from the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [5, 6] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [7, 8]

[1] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). August 2010. "PVS Evaluation Report - République Centrafricaine".

[[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf)]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] Balekouzou A, Pamatika CM, Nambei SW, Djeintote M, Mossoro D, Ditu K, et al. 26 April 2016. "Management of biomedical waste in two medical laboratories in Bangui, Central African Republic". [<http://www.panafrican-med-journal.com/content/article/23/237/full/>]. PanAfrican Medical Journal, 23: 237-251. Accessed 7 January 2021

- [3] aBangui. 24 May 2018. "Central African Republic: the government mobilises to address the Ebola threat (Centrafrique : mobilisation du gouvernement pour faire face à la menace d'Ebola)". [<http://news.abangui.com/h/63062.html>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [4] Rubbo P-A, Soupé-Gilbert M-E, Golongba DM, Mbombo F, Girault D, Nakouné E, et al. 7 August 2018. "Evidence of human leptospirosis cases in a cohort of febrile patients in Bangui, Central African Republic: a retrospective study, 2012-2015". [<https://bmcinfectdis.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12879-018-3298-z>]. BMC Infectious Diseases, 18:376-379. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [5] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021
- [6] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)". [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [7] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 3 November 2018
- [8] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

## 2.2.2 Laboratory cooperation and coordination

### 2.2.2a

**Is there a plan in place to rapidly authorize or license laboratories to supplement the capacity of the national public health laboratory system to scale-up testing during an outbreak?**

Yes = 2 , Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has in place a national plan to rapidly authorize or license laboratories to supplement the capacity of the national public health laboratory system to scale-up testing during public health emergencies. The Ministry of Health makes no mention of such a strategy. [1] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [2, 3] There is also no evidence of such a strategy from the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [4] There is no further information available through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [5]

- [1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [2] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [3] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [5] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)". [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

## 2.3 REAL-TIME SURVEILLANCE AND REPORTING

### 2.3.1 Indicator and event-based surveillance and reporting systems

#### 2.3.1a

**Is there evidence that the country is conducting ongoing event-based surveillance and analysis for infectious disease?**

Yes, there is evidence of ongoing event-based surveillance and evidence that the data is being analyzed on a daily basis = 2,  
Yes, there is evidence of ongoing event-based surveillance, but no evidence that the data are being analyzed on a daily basis  
= 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) is conducting ongoing event-based surveillance and analysis for infectious disease. The CAR relies on foreign aid and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) for emergency operations centres in case of public health emergencies, and therefore whether or not event-based surveillance (EBS) is conducted depends on the programme instated by these organisations. [1, 2, 3] For example, given the outbreak of Ebola in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in Spring 2018, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) acted in the CAR to set up a preparedness plan, with the view of responding to any potential cases. As such, the IFRC set up event-based surveillance units on the CAR-DRC border, with the approval of the CAR government. [2] There is no mention of an EBS on the website of the Ministry of Health and Population, nor from the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [3, 4] There is no website for the Ministry of Agriculture. [5, 6]

[1] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). August 2010. "PVS Evaluation Report - République Centrafricaine".

[[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf)]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. 6 June 2018. "Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Central African Republic: Ebola Virus Disease Epidemic Preparedness".

[[https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=3&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwj3vODu7oXeAhWIKcAKHAbgDG8QFjACegQIBxAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fadore.ifrc.org%2FDownload.aspx%3FfileId%3D198448&usg=AOvVaw15n2RasQNI0U6\\_xP-3G3j-](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=3&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwj3vODu7oXeAhWIKcAKHAbgDG8QFjACegQIBxAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fadore.ifrc.org%2FDownload.aspx%3FfileId%3D198448&usg=AOvVaw15n2RasQNI0U6_xP-3G3j-)]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[4] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 3 January 2021

[6] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

#### 2.3.1b

**Is there publicly available evidence that the country reported a potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) to the WHO within the last two years?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has reported a potential public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) to the WHO within the last two years. On 4 March 2020, the CAR reported an outbreak of measles to the WHO. [1] There is no evidence that the CAR reported notifiable diseases to the WHO in 2019, nor is there any further information from the Ministry of Health. [2, 3, 4] The WHO declared the COVID-19 pandemic a PHEIC on 31 January 2020, and the CAR reported its first case of COVID-19 on 14 March 2020. [5] There is no further evidence from the WHO. [6, 7]

[1] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Disease Outbreaks News - 2020"

[<https://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/year/2020/en/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[2] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Disease Outbreaks News - 2019"

[<https://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/year/2019/en/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[3] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Disease Outbreaks News - Central African Republic"

[<https://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/country/caf/en/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[4] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[5] GardaWorld. 15 March 2020. "CAR: First COVID-19 case confirmed March 14" [<https://www.garda.com/crisis24/news-alerts/322961/car-first-covid-19-case-confirmed-march-14>]. Accessed 24 January 2021

[6] WHO. 2021. "Central African Republic" [<https://www.who.int/health-cluster/countries/central-african-republic/en/>]. Accessed 24 January 2021

[7] WHO. 2021. "Regional Office for Africa" [<https://www.afro.who.int/>]. Accessed 24 January 2021

## 2.3.2 Interoperable, interconnected, electronic real-time reporting systems

### 2.3.2a

**Does the government operate an electronic reporting surveillance system at both the national and the sub-national level?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) government operates an electronic reporting surveillance system either at the national or at the sub-national level. The Ministry of Health and Population established an agenda in 2018 to get a National System of Health Information (Système National d'Information Sanitaire - SNIS) up and running as quickly as possible, but there is no information as to what this system will contain, nor any indication that this system is to be electronic, and it is not yet operational. [1] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [2, 3] There is also no information on the website of the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [4] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, mentions that certain electronic notification systems exist, but as surveillance overall is not well established, these systems cannot be considered operational. [5]

[1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[3] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[5] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

### 2.3.2b

**Does the electronic reporting surveillance system collect ongoing or real-time laboratory data?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that an electronic reporting surveillance system collects ongoing or real-time laboratory data as there is no evidence of any such national electronic data collection system that is currently functional in the Central African Republic (CAR). The Ministry of Health and Population established an agenda in 2018 to get a National System of Health Information (Système National d'Information Sanitaire - SNIS) up and running as quickly as possible, but there is no information as to what this system will contain, nor any indication that this system is to be electronic, and it is not yet operational. [1] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [2, 3] There is also no information on the website of the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [4] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, mentions that certain electronic notification systems exist, but as surveillance overall is not well established, these systems cannot be considered operational. [5]

[1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[3] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[5] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

## 2.4 SURVEILLANCE DATA ACCESSIBILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

### 2.4.1 Coverage and use of electronic health records

#### 2.4.1a

**Are electronic health records commonly in use?**

Electronic health records are commonly in use = 2, Electronic health records are not commonly in use, but there is evidence they are used = 1, No evidence electronic health records are in use = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) uses electronic health records. The Ministry of Health and Population's Plan for the National System for Health Information does not mention anything about electronic records, nor of any intention to make health records electronic in the near future, and neither does the cooperation strategy with the World Health Organisation. [1, 2] There is no evidence that the CAR uses electronic health records from the Pasteur Institute of

Bangui. [3] There is no further information available through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [4]

[1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). May 2018. "Central African Republic - Cooperation Strategy (République Centrafricaine - Stratégie de coopération)". [[http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/137144/ccsbrief\\_caf\\_fr.pdf?sequence=1](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/137144/ccsbrief_caf_fr.pdf?sequence=1)]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[3] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[4] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)". [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

### 2.4.1b

**Does the national public health system have access to electronic health records of individuals in their country?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

As there is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has electronic health records in place, there is no evidence that the national public health system has access to such records. The Ministry of Health and Population's Plan for the National System for Health Information does not mention anything about electronic records, nor of any intention to make health records electronic in the near future, and neither does the cooperation strategy with the World Health Organisation. [1, 2] There is no evidence that the CAR uses electronic health records from the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [3] There is no further information available through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [4]

[1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). May 2018. "Central African Republic - Cooperation Strategy (République Centrafricaine - Stratégie de coopération)". [[http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/137144/ccsbrief\\_caf\\_fr.pdf?sequence=1](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/137144/ccsbrief_caf_fr.pdf?sequence=1)]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[3] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[4] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)". [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

### 2.4.1c

**Are there data standards to ensure data is comparable (e.g., ISO standards)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has implemented data standards applicable to health data. The CAR adhered to the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) as of the 1st of January 2010, but this is only for commerce data including imports and exports. [1] There is no evidence to suggest that this has since been expanded to apply to health data from either the Ministry of Health and Population or the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [2, 3] There is no further information available through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [4]

[1] Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and SMEs (Ministère du Commerce, de l'Industrie, des PME). January 2010. "Overview of Normalisation in the Central African Republic (Etat des lieux de la normalisation en République Centrafricaine)".

[[http://www.cemac-qualite.org/fileadmin/user\\_files/pdf/RCA/ETAT\\_DE\\_LA\\_NORMALISATION\\_1\\_1\\_\\_1\\_.pdf](http://www.cemac-qualite.org/fileadmin/user_files/pdf/RCA/ETAT_DE_LA_NORMALISATION_1_1__1_.pdf)]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[3] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Medical Analyses (Les analyses médicales)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/lappui-a-la-sante-publique/analyses-medicales/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[4] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

## 2.4.2 Data integration between human, animal, and environmental health sectors

### 2.4.2a

**Is there evidence of established mechanisms at the relevant ministries responsible for animal, human, and wildlife surveillance to share data (e.g., through mosquito surveillance, brucellosis surveillance)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence of mechanisms for different ministries responsible for human and animal health to share data in the Central African Republic (CAR). The World Organisation for Animal Health's (OIE) Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) conducted in 2010 specifically states that no such mechanism exists, and gives this as an example of the failings of the CAR to integrate its health services. [1] There is no evidence to suggest that this has changed since the OIE PVS was conducted. While the Ministry of Health and Population states that the Health Minister's activities include cooperation with other sectors implicated in public health activities, there is no evidence that this refers to the sharing of data with the entities responsible for animal health or wildlife surveillance. [2] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [3, 4] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, specifically states that there is no mechanism for sharing data between the ministries responsible for human and animal health in the CAR. [5]

[1] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). August 2010. "PVS Evaluation Report - République Centrafricaine".

[[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf)]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[3] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021



[4] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[5] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

## 2.4.3 Transparency of surveillance data

### 2.4.3a

**Does the country make de-identified health surveillance data on infectious diseases publicly available via reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, or similar)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

Although there is publicly available de-identified health surveillance data on disease outbreaks within the Central African Republic (CAR), there is no evidence that the country government makes this information available via its own sources. The World Health Organisation (WHO) publishes CAR health surveillance data on disease outbreaks. This health surveillance data appears publicly in regularly published reports. Data that the CAR makes available includes the number of cases of a disease reported, the date of the outbreak, the date the index case was declared, the geographical location of the cases, as well as some basic demographic information on cases and whether the cases were confirmed by laboratory testing. [1, 2] There is no further information available on the website of the Ministry of Health and Population or the Bangui Pasteur Institute, nor from the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [3, 4, 5]

[1] ProMED - International Society for Infectious Diseases. 30 July 2018. "Monkeypox - Africa

[12] : Central African Republic." [<http://www.promedmail.org/post/5936829>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 27 July 2018. "Weekly Bulletin on Outbreaks and Other Emergencies".

[<http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/273497/OEW30-2127072018.pdf>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute. [<http://pasteur-bangui.org>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[5] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

### 2.4.3b

**Does the country make de-identified COVID-19 surveillance data (including details such as daily case count, mortality rate, etc) available via daily reports (or other formats) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, or similar)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic government makes de-identified COVID-19 surveillance data (including details such as daily case count, mortality rate, etc) available via daily reports (or other formats) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, or similar). Although there is publicly available de-identified COVID-19 surveillance data from the Central African Republic (CAR), there is no such information on the country's official websites.. A few COVID-19 global

case counting websites make available de-identified surveillance data including number of cases, and number of deaths. [1, 2, 3] Nonetheless, there is no information available as to daily case count or mortality rates from the Ministry of Health and Population or the Bangui Pasteur Institute. [4, 5]

[1] Reuters. 7 January 2021. "COVID-19 tracker: République Centrafricaine" [<https://graphics.reuters.com/world-coronavirus-tracker-and-maps/fr/countries-and-territories/central-african-republic/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] Pandemias. 7 January 2021. "République Centrafricaine" [<https://pandemias.app/fr/coronavirus/republique-centrafricaine/car>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[3] Coronavir.org. 7 January 2021. "République Centrafricaine" [<https://www.coronavir.org/data/republique-centrafricaine>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[5] Pasteur Institute. [<http://pasteur-bangui.org>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

## 2.4.4 Ethical considerations during surveillance

### 2.4.4a

**Is there legislation and/or regulations that safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has legislation or regulations in place to safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals. The proposed National System of Health Information (Système National d'Information Sanitaire), mentioned by the Ministry of Health states that the confidentiality of patients will be respected, but no reference is made to guidelines that might impose confidentiality restrictions. [1] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [2, 3] There is also no evidence of confidentiality laws mentioned by the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [4] There is no further information available through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [5]

[1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[3] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[5] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)". [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

#### 2.4.4b

**Is there legislation and/or regulations safeguarding the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals, such as that generated through health surveillance activities, include mention of protections from cyber attacks (e.g., ransomware)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has legislation or regulations in place to safeguard the confidentiality of identifiable health information for individuals. The proposed National System of Health Information (Système National d'Information Sanitaire), mentioned by the Ministry of Health states that the confidentiality of patients will be respected, but no reference is made to guidelines that might impose confidentiality restrictions. [1] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [2, 3] There is also no evidence of confidentiality laws mentioned by the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [4] There is no further information available through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [5]

[1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[3] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[5] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

### 2.4.5 International data sharing

#### 2.4.5a

**Has the government made a commitment via public statements, legislation and/or a cooperative agreement to share surveillance data during a public health emergency with other countries in the region?**

Yes, commitments have been made to share data for more than one disease = 2, Yes, commitments have been made to share data only for one disease = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that the CAR government made a commitment via public statements, legislation and/or a cooperative agreement to share surveillance data for one or more diseases during a public health emergency with other countries in the region for one or more diseases. Although there is evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has shared surveillance data with neighbouring countries and the World Health Organisation (WHO) during a public health emergency, there is no evidence of a commitment. The most recent evidence of surveillance data sharing was made in the summer of 2018 with respect to the Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). These involve public health officials sharing details of case reports (when and where the cases were declared, as well as any details concerning contact tracing that might be pertinent to the neighbouring country) occurring in their respective countries, as well as what measures are being taken to minimise the public health impact, what measures are being taken to treat the population, and

what measures are being taken to minimise the risks both to local populations and to neighbouring countries. [1, 2, 3] There is no further information available on the website of the Ministry of Health and Population, nor from the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [4, 5]

[1] United Nations Info (ONU Info). 28 May 2018. "Ebola: the Central African Republic gets organised to track the virus on its border with the DRC (Ebola : la Centrafrique s'organise pour traquer le virus à sa frontière avec la RDC)".

[https://news.un.org/fr/story/2018/05/1015161]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[2] World Health Organisation Central African Republic. 12 June 2018. "The Central African Republic prepares for Ebola response". [https://afro.who.int/news/central-african-republic-prepares-ebola-response]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[3] Afrique Renouveau. 12 August 2016. "Central African Republic: the WHO strengthens its response to the cholera epidemic (Centrafrique : L'OMS renforce sa réponse face à l'épidémie de choléra)".

[https://www.un.org/africarenewal/fr/derni%C3%A8re-heure/centrafrique-loms-renforce-sa-r%C3%A9ponse-face-%C3%A0-l%C3%A9pid%C3%A9mie-de-chol%C3%A9ra]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[4] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [https://www.sante.gouv.cf/]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[5] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1]. Accessed 13 January 2021

## 2.5 CASE-BASED INVESTIGATION

### 2.5.1 Case investigation and contact tracing

#### 2.5.1a

**Is there a national system in place to provide support at the sub-national level (e.g. training, metrics standardization and/or financial resources) to conduct contact tracing in the event of a public health emergency?**

Yes, there is evidence that the national government supports sub-national systems to prepare for future public health emergencies = 2, Yes, there is evidence that the national government supports sub-national systems, but only in response to active public health emergencies = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has in place a national system in place to provide support at the sub-national level to conduct contact tracing in the event of an active or future public health emergency. The Ministry of Health makes no mention of such a strategy or system. [1] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [2, 3] There is also no evidence of such a strategy from the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [4] There is no further information available through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [5]

[1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [https://www.sante.gouv.cf/]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[2] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[3] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[5] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

### 2.5.1b

**Does the country provide wraparound services to enable infected people and their contacts to self-isolate or quarantine as recommended, particularly economic support (paycheck, job security) and medical attention?**

Yes, both economic support and medical attention are provided = 2, Yes, but only economic support or medical attention is provided = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) provides wraparound services, neither medical services nor economic support, to enable infected people and their contacts to self-isolate or quarantine as recommended. The Ministry of Health makes no mention of such a strategy. [1] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [2, 3] There is also no evidence of such a strategy from the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [4] There is no further information available through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [5]

[1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[2] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[3] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[5] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

### 2.5.1c

**Does the country make de-identified data on contact tracing efforts for COVID-19 (including the percentage of new cases from identified contacts) available via daily reports (or other format) on government websites (such as the Ministry of Health, or similar)?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic makes available de-identified data on contact tracing efforts for COVID-19 cases. The publicly available de-identified COVID-19 surveillance data from the Central African Republic (CAR) is not available from the the country's government but rather from a few COVID-19 global case counting websites, and these do not make available any information on contact tracing: the information is limited to number of cases, and number of deaths. [1, 2, 3] There is no information available as to daily case count, mortality rates, or contact tracing from the Ministry of Health and Population or the Bangui Pasteur Institute. [4, 5]

- [1] Reuters. 7 January 2021. "COVID-19 tracker: République Centrafricaine" [<https://graphics.reuters.com/world-coronavirus-tracker-and-maps/fr/countries-and-territories/central-african-republic/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [2] Pandemias. 7 January 2021. "République Centrafricaine" [<https://pandemias.app/fr/coronavirus/republique-centrafricaine/car>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [3] Coronavir.org. 7 January 2021. "République Centrafricaine" [<https://www.coronavir.org/data/republique-centrafricaine>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [4] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [5] Pasteur Institute. [<http://pasteur-bangui.org>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

## 2.5.2 Point of entry management

### 2.5.2a

**Is there a joint plan or cooperative agreement between the public health system and border control authorities to identify suspected and potential cases in international travelers and trace and quarantine their contacts in the event of a public health emergency?**

Yes, plan(s)/agreement(s) are in place to prepare for future public health emergencies = 2, Yes, but plan(s)/agreement(s) are in place only in response to active public health emergencies = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has in place a joint plan or cooperative agreement between the public health system and border control authorities to identify suspected and potential cases in international travelers and trace and quarantine their contacts in the event of an active or future public health emergency. The Ministry of Health makes no mention of such a strategy. [1] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Border Control Authorities, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [2, 3, 4] There is also no evidence of such a strategy from the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [5] There is no further information available through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [6]

- [1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021
- [2] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021
- [3] World Customs Authorities. "Border Control Administration - Central African Republic" [<http://www.omdaoc.org/douane.php?pay=CF>]. Accessed 13 January 2021
- [4] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021
- [5] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021
- [6] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)". [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

## 2.6 EPIDEMIOLOGY WORKFORCE

### 2.6.1 Applied epidemiology training program, such as the field epidemiology training program, for public health professionals and veterinarians (e.g., Field Epidemiology Training Program [FETP] and Field Epidemiology Training Program for Veterinarians [FETPV])

#### 2.6.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Applied epidemiology training program (such as FETP) is available in country
- Resources are provided by the government to send citizens to another country to participate in applied epidemiology training programs (such as FETP)

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for both = 1 , Yes for one = 1 , No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that citizens of the Central African Republic (CAR) are sent to other countries to participate in applied epidemiology training programs but there is no evidence that applied epidemiology training program (such as FETP) is available in country. CAR was one of three countries (Cameroon and the Democratic Republic of the Congo "DRC" being the other two) to implement the Central African Field Epidemiology Training Program (CAFELTP) in 2010. There is evidence this training is still being implemented as of August 2018, when a team of graduates from this programme were sent to north eastern DRC to help respond to the Ebola outbreak. [1, 2] The training is a 2-year programme, comprised of 75% of practical field work and 25% theory, encompassing modules in epidemiology, laboratory, surveillance, and biostatistics. At the end of the programme, graduates are expected to be fluent in valuation of a surveillance system, evaluation of a health program, evaluation of a health management project, outbreak investigation, and have completed a field project, a data surveillance analysis report, a dissertation, the submission of two publishable manuscripts, and presentations at national, regional or international conferences. [1] There is no evidence of a domestic program on FETP via AFENET, TEPHINET, the Ministry of Health and Population or the Pasteur Institute on tests the country can perform or if there is a regional reference laboratory for the remaining tests. [3,4,5,6]

[1] Andze GO, Namsenmo A, Ilungo BK, Kazambu D, Delissaint D, Kuaban C, Mbopi-Kéou F-X, Gabsa W, Mulumba L, Bangamingo JP, Ngulefac J, Dahlke M, Mukanga D, Nsubuga P. 14 December 2011. "Central African Field Epidemiology and Laboratory Training Program: building and strengthening regional workforce capacity in public health."

[<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3266671/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] African Field Epidemiology Network (AFENET). 22 August 2018. "ACoDD Teams Respond To Ebola Outbreak In Mangina, Beni". [<http://www.afenet.net/index.php/news/news/433-acodd-teams-respond-to-ebola-outbreak-in-mangina-beni>]

Accessed 7 January 2021

[3] TEPHINET. "Training Programs". [<https://www.tephinet.org/training-programs>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[4] AFENET. [<http://www.afenet.net>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[5] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[6] Pasteur Institute in Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). [<http://pasteur-bangui.org>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

#### 2.6.1b

Are the available field epidemiology training programs explicitly inclusive of animal health professionals or is there a specific animal health field epidemiology training program offered (such as FETPV)?



Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) implements a field epidemiology training programme related to animal health. The World Organisation for Animal Health's (OIE) Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) report from 2010 makes no mention of such a programme, and neither does the African Field Epidemiology Network (AFENET) or the Ministry of Health and Population. [1, 2, 3] The field epidemiology training (Central African Field Epidemiology and Laboratory Training Program or CAFELTP) does not contain an animal health component, nor is there evidence that it includes animal health professionals, according to a review published in 2011 titled "Central African Field Epidemiology and Laboratory Training Program: building and strengthening regional workforce capacity in public health". [4]

[1] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). August 2010. "PVS Evaluation Report - République Centrafricaine".

[[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf)]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] African Field Epidemiology Network (AFENET). 14 September 2016. "What we do".

[<http://www.afenet.net/index.php/about-us/whatwedo>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[4] Andze GO, Namsenmo A, Ilungo BK, Kazambu D, Delissaint D, Kuaban C, Mbopi-Kéou F-X, Gabsa W, Mulumba L, Bangamingo JP, Ngulefac J, Dahlke M, Mukanga D, Nsubuga P. 14 December 2011. "Central African Field Epidemiology and Laboratory Training Program: building and strengthening regional workforce capacity in public health."

[<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3266671/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

## 2.6.2 Epidemiology workforce capacity

### 2.6.2a

**Is there public evidence that the country has at least 1 trained field epidemiologist per 200,000 people?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2020

Completed JEE assessments; Economist Impact analyst qualitative assessment based on official national sources, which vary by country

## Category 3: Rapid response to and mitigation of the spread of an epidemic

### 3.1 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLANNING

#### 3.1.1 National public health emergency preparedness and response plan

##### 3.1.1a

**Does the country have an overarching national public health emergency response plan in place which addresses planning for multiple communicable diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential?**

Evidence that there is a plan in place, and the plan is publicly available = 2, Evidence that the plan is in place, but the plan is not publicly available OR, Disease-specific plans are in place, but there is no evidence of an overarching plan = 1, No evidence that such a plan or plans are in place = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has in place an overarching plan addressing multiple communicable diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential. The United Nations (UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) drew up Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs) for 2019 and 2020, in conjunction with the other humanitarian partners. According to the OCHA website, "HRPs are the result of OCHA's work with humanitarian partners around the world to identify the most critical humanitarian needs, plan responses and determine the budgets needed to address them". [1] The Humanitarian response plans for 2020 and 2019 are publicly available and address epidemic response specifically under objective three of its Health section. [2, 3] These plans outline what provisions should be made for multiple communicable disease outbreaks, but do not mention a list of diseases explicitly, nor the response measures to be set up in response to an outbreak. [2, 3] The provisions include the mounting of a public health response as quickly as possible upon declaration of an infectious disease outbreak, with a view to integrating this response structure into the health system such as it is, as well as collaboration with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in mounting such a response in areas government health workers cannot access. [2, 3] Further, it is unclear what steps the government of CAR/RCA has taken to develop its own emergency response plans or to carry out the implementation of the OCHA-developed HRPs. There is no additional information from the Ministry of Health, nor from the Pasteur Institute in Bangui. [4, 5]

[1] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. "Central African Republic (CAR)".

[<https://www.unocha.org/car>] Accessed May 21, 2021.

[2] Relief Web. December 2018. "Central African Republic: Humanitarian Response Plan, January-December 2019".

[[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2018\\_hrp\\_CAR\\_english\\_final\\_0.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2018_hrp_CAR_english_final_0.pdf)] Accessed May 21, 2021.

[3] Relief Web. December 2019. "Central African Republic: Humanitarian Response Plan, January-December 2020".

[[https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2021\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/ocha_car_hrp_2021_fr_vf.pdf)] Accessed May 21, 2021.

[4] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[5] Pasteur Institute in Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). [<http://pasteur-bangui.org>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

##### 3.1.1b

**If an overarching plan is in place, has it been updated in the last 3 years?**

Yes = 1, No /no plan in place= 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has in place an overarching plan addressing multiple communicable diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential. The CAR drew up national public health emergency response plans in 2019 and 2020 called the Humanitarian Response Plans, in conjunction with the United Nations (UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), which include provisions for multiple communicable disease outbreaks, but these do not mention a list of diseases explicitly. The provisions include the mounting of a public health response as quickly as possible, with a view to integrating this response structure into the health system such as it is, as well as collaboration with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in mounting such a response in areas government health workers cannot access. [1, 2] There is no additional information from the Ministry of Health, nor from the Pasteur Institute in Bangui, that a new plan has been drawn up. [3, 3]

[1] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2019. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[2] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2020. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute in Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). [<http://pasteur-bangui.org>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

### 3.1.1c

**If an overarching plan is in place, does it include considerations for pediatric and/or other vulnerable populations?**

Yes = 1 , No /no plan in place= 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has in place an overarching plan addressing multiple communicable diseases with epidemic or pandemic potential. The CAR drew up national public health emergency response plans in 2019 and 2020 called the Humanitarian Response Plans, in conjunction with the United Nations (UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), which include provisions for multiple communicable disease outbreaks, but these do not mention a list of diseases explicitly. The provisions include the mounting of a public health response as quickly as possible, with a view to integrating this response structure into the health system such as it is, as well as collaboration with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in mounting such a response in areas government health workers cannot access. [1, 2] There is no additional information from the Ministry of Health, nor from the Pasteur Institute in Bangui, that a new plan has been drawn up. [3, 4]

[1] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2019. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[2] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2020. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population

(Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute in Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). [<http://pasteur-bangui.org>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

### 3.1.1d

**Does the country have a publicly available plan in place specifically for pandemic influenza preparedness that has been updated since 2009?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2020

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH)

## 3.1.2 Private sector involvement in response planning

### 3.1.2a

**Does the country have a specific mechanism(s) for engaging with the private sector to assist with outbreak emergency preparedness and response?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

Although the Central African Republic (CAR) engages with the private sector for ongoing healthcare provision, there is no mention of a specific mechanism in place to collaborate with the private sector. The 2019 and 2020 Humanitarian Response Plans do mention private sector involvement, but without much detail. The plans lay out at what point the private healthcare sector is expected to intervene in case of a public health emergency, although there is no explicit information on the details of this intervention. [1, 2] However according to the Ministry of Health and Population and the Pasteur Institute of Bangui, a collaboration is also more regularly in place between the public and private healthcare sectors, as the public sector is rather weak and relies on partnerships with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) as well as with the private sector, to keep the healthcare system functioning. This is both in terms of providing healthcare to the population, and in terms of laboratory surveillance and detection. There is no additional evidence of the existence of private sector engagement from the Ministry of Public Health and Population as well as the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [3, 4, 5]

[1] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2019. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[2] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2020. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[3] Ministry of Public Health and Population (Ministère de la santé publique et de la population). September 2007. "Strategic plan for the reinforcement of health systems in the CAR (Plan stratégique de renforcement des systèmes de santé en RCA)". [[https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwj7wZ6UllbeAhWSOcAKHd9gBXIQFjAAegQICBAC&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.humanitarianresponse.info%2Fsystem%2Ffiles%2Fsep2007\\_PLAN\\_STRATEGIQUE\\_SYSTEMESSANTE\\_RCA\\_finale.doc&usq=AovVaw2NZq1CwRLk2kfa2PIjccNk](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwj7wZ6UllbeAhWSOcAKHd9gBXIQFjAAegQICBAC&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.humanitarianresponse.info%2Fsystem%2Ffiles%2Fsep2007_PLAN_STRATEGIQUE_SYSTEMESSANTE_RCA_finale.doc&usq=AovVaw2NZq1CwRLk2kfa2PIjccNk)]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[4] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[5] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "The Pasteur Institute in Bangui (L'institut Pasteur de Bangui)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/linstitut-pasteur-de-bangui/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

### 3.1.3 Non-pharmaceutical interventions planning

#### 3.1.3a

**Does the country have a policy, plan and/or guidelines in place to implement non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) during an epidemic or pandemic?**

Yes, a policy, plan and/or guidelines are in place for more than one disease = 2, Yes, but the policy, plan and/or guidelines exist only for one disease = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has in place a national plan or strategy to implement non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) during an epidemic or pandemic for one or more diseases. The Ministry of Health makes no mention of such a strategy. [1] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [2, 3] There is also no evidence of such a strategy from the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [4] There is no further information available through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [5]

[1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[2] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[3] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[5] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

## 3.2 EXERCISING RESPONSE PLANS

### 3.2.1 Activating response plans

#### 3.2.1a

**Does the country meet one of the following criteria?**

- Is there evidence that the country has activated their national emergency response plan for an infectious disease outbreak in the past year?

- Is there evidence that the country has completed a national-level biological threat-focused exercise (either with WHO or separately) in the past year?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for both = 1 , Yes for one = 1 , No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has activated their national emergency response plan for an infectious disease outbreak in the past year, and there no evidence that the country has completed a national-level biological threat-focused exercise (either with WHO or separately) in the past year. The Ministry of Health makes no mention of such a strategy nor of any such exercise having taken place. [1] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [2, 3] There is also no evidence of such a strategy or of an exercise from the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [4] There is no further information available through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [5] The WHO Simulation Exercise page shows the CAR has not conducted any simulation exercises after 2016. [6]

[1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[2] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[3] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[5] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[6] WHO. 2021. "Simulation Exercise: CAR" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise?region=All&country=217>]. Accessed 24 January 2021

### 3.2.1b

**Is there evidence that the country in the past year has identified a list of gaps and best practices in response (either through an infectious disease response or a biological-threat focused exercise) and developed a plan to improve response capabilities?**

Yes, the country has developed and published a plan to improve response capacity = 2 , Yes, the country has developed a plan to improve response capacity, but has not published the plan = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic has identified, within the past year, a list of gaps and best practices in response to an infectious disease outbreak, or that the country has developed a plan to improve response capabilities. There is no evidence of such action either from the World Health Organisation's (WHO) After Action Reviews, nor from the Ministry of Health and Population or the Pasteur Institute in Bangui. [1, 2, 3] The CAR Government's portal also makes no mention of such action. [4, 5] The WHO Simulation Exercise page shows the CAR has not conducted any simulation exercises since 2016. [6]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "After action review activities". [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/after-action-review>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[3] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à

l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[4] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[6] WHO. 2021. "Simulation Exercise: CAR" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise?region=All&country=217>]. Accessed 24 January 2021

## 3.2.2 Private sector engagement in exercises

### 3.2.2a

**Is there evidence that the country in the past year has undergone a national-level biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has undergone a national-level biological threat-focused exercise that has included private sector representatives. The Ministry of Health makes no mention of such an exercise within the last two years. [1] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [2, 3] There is also no evidence of such an exercise from the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [4] There is no further information available through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [5] The WHO After Action Review page mentions an exercise conducted in 2017. [6] There is no additional information from the WHO. [7, 8] There is no further evidence on the WHO Simulation Exercises page. [9]

[1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[2] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[3] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[5] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[6] World Health Organisation. 2021. "After Action Review" [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/after-action-review>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[7] WHO. 2021. "Central African Republic" [<https://www.who.int/health-cluster/countries/central-african-republic/en/>]. Accessed 24 January 2021

[8] WHO. 2021. "Regional Office for Africa" [<https://www.afro.who.int/>]. Accessed 24 January 2021

[9] World Health Organization (WHO) Simulation Exercise [<https://extranet.who.int/sph/simulation-exercise>]. Accessed 24 January 2021



## 3.3 EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATION

### 3.3.1 Emergency response operation

#### 3.3.1a

Does the country have in place an Emergency Operations Center (EOC)?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has in place an Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The World Health Organisation (WHO) supported the CAR in setting up an EOC in 2016, but there is no evidence this EOC is still operational as of January 2021, as the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies helped set up an EOC in 2018 given the Ebola Virus Disease epidemic threat, but there is no evidence that this EOC continues to exist after 2018 in the Humanitarian Response Plans from 2019 or 2020. [1, 2, 3, 4] There is no more information on the CAR's EOC available through the Ministry of Health and Population or the Pasteur Institute of Bangui, nor from the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [5, 6, 7]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Central African Republic Humanitarian Response Plan 2017".

[<http://www.who.int/emergencies/response-plans/2017/central-african-republic/en/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[2] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2019. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[3] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2020. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[4] International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. 6 June 2018. "Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Central African Republic: Ebola Virus Disease Epidemic Preparedness".

[[https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=10&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwj3ht2x5tjdAhXCCywkHfPqCicQFjAJegQIBBAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fadore.ifrc.org%2FDownload.aspx%3FfileId%3D198448&usg=AOvVaw15n2RasQNI0U6\\_xP-3G3j-](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=10&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwj3ht2x5tjdAhXCCywkHfPqCicQFjAJegQIBBAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fadore.ifrc.org%2FDownload.aspx%3FfileId%3D198448&usg=AOvVaw15n2RasQNI0U6_xP-3G3j-)]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[5] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[6] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[7] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

#### 3.3.1b

Is the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) required to conduct a drill for a public health emergency scenario at least once per year or is there evidence that they conduct a drill at least once per year?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) required to conduct a drill for a public health emergency scenario at least once per year or is there evidence that they conduct a drill at least once per year in Central African Republic (CAR) as there is no evidence that the country has in place an Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The World Health Organisation (WHO) supported the CAR in setting up an EOC in 2016, but there is no evidence this EOC is still operational, as it stays unmentioned in the Humanitarian Response Plans from 2019 or 2020. [1, 2, 3, 4] There is no further information on the CAR's EOC available through the Ministry of Health and Population or the Pasteur Institute of Bangui, nor from the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [5, 6, 7]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Central African Republic Humanitarian Response Plan 2017".

[<http://www.who.int/emergencies/response-plans/2017/central-african-republic/en/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[2] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2019. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[3] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2020. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[4] International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. 6 June 2018. "Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Central African Republic: Ebola Virus Disease Epidemic Preparedness".

[[https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=10&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKewj3ht2x5tjdAhXCCywKHfPqCicQFjAJegQIBBAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fadore.ifrc.org%2FDownload.aspx%3FfileId%3D198448&usg=AOvVaw15n2RasQNI0U6\\_xP-3G3j-](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=10&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKewj3ht2x5tjdAhXCCywKHfPqCicQFjAJegQIBBAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fadore.ifrc.org%2FDownload.aspx%3FfileId%3D198448&usg=AOvVaw15n2RasQNI0U6_xP-3G3j-)]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[5] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[6] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[7] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

### 3.3.1c

**Is there public evidence to show that the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) has conducted within the last year a coordinated emergency response or emergency response exercise activated within 120 minutes of the identification of the public health emergency/scenario?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has in place an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) which has conducted within the last year a coordinated emergency response or emergency response exercise activated within 120 minutes of the identification of the public health emergency/scenario as there is no evidence of such an EOC in the country. The World Health Organisation (WHO) supported the CAR in setting up an EOC in 2016, but there is no evidence this EOC is still operational as of January 2021, as there is no evidence of its existence in the Humanitarian Response Plans from 2019 or

2020. [1, 2, 3, 4] There is no more information on the CAR's EOC available through the Ministry of Health and Population or the Pasteur Institute of Bangui, nor from the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [5, 6, 7]

[1] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Central African Republic Humanitarian Response Plan 2017".

[<http://www.who.int/emergencies/response-plans/2017/central-african-republic/en/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[2] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2019. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[3] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2020. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[4] International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. 6 June 2018. "Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Central African Republic: Ebola Virus Disease Epidemic Preparedness".

[[https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=10&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwj3ht2x5tjdAhXCCywKHfPqCicQFjAJegQIBBAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fadore.ifrc.org%2FDownload.aspx%3FFileId%3D198448&usg=AOvVaw15n2RasQNI0U6\\_xP-3G3j-](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=10&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwj3ht2x5tjdAhXCCywKHfPqCicQFjAJegQIBBAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fadore.ifrc.org%2FDownload.aspx%3FFileId%3D198448&usg=AOvVaw15n2RasQNI0U6_xP-3G3j-)]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[5] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[6] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[7] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

## 3.4 LINKING PUBLIC HEALTH AND SECURITY AUTHORITIES

### 3.4.1 Public health and security authorities are linked for rapid response during a biological event

#### 3.4.1a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there public evidence that public health and national security authorities have carried out an exercise to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e., bioterrorism attack)?

- Are there publicly available standard operating procedures, guidelines, memorandums of understanding (MOUs), or other agreements between the public health and security authorities to respond to a potential deliberate biological event (i.e., bioterrorism attack)?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no publicly available evidence to suggest that the Central African Republic (CAR) has conducted any exercises to respond to potential bioterrorism events. Neither are there publicly available standard operating procedures (SOPs) or memoranda of understanding (MoUs) guiding response to deliberate biological events. There is no website for the Ministry

of Defence and the Ministry of Health and Population website does not have any information on exercises conducted or planned to respond to potential bioterrorist attacks. [1, 2, 3] The CAR's 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan does not include a section on deliberate biological events and neither does the World Organisation for Animal Health's (OIE) Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) report from 2010, or the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [4, 5, 6]

[1] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[4] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. June 2017. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/rca\\_ocha\\_0617\\_hrpr\\_eise\\_final.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/rca_ocha_0617_hrpr_eise_final.pdf)]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[5] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). August 2010. "PVS Evaluation Report - République Centrafricaine".

[[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf)]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[6] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

## 3.5 RISK COMMUNICATIONS

### 3.5.1 Public communication

#### 3.5.1b

**Does the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) outline how messages will reach populations and sectors with different communications needs (eg different languages, location within the country, media reach)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic's (CAR) 2019 or 2020 Humanitarian Response Plans outlines how to reach sections of the population with different communication needs. It merely gives guidelines for what needs to be communicated and by whom, but no details are mentioned regarding populations that might not be reached by the generic communications plan. For example, it attributes the responsibility of communicating with communities to inform them of the declaration of an outbreak and of the public health risks to the Inter-Cluster Communication group, a group which convenes when a public health emergency is declared, to coordinate communication across different sectors. [1, 2] There is no evidence of how to reach populations with different communication needs from either the Ministry of Health and Population or the main laboratory in the CAR, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui, nor from the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [3, 4, 5]

[1] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2019. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_)

fr\_vf.pdf]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[2] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2020. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[3] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[4] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

### 3.5.1 Risk communication planning

#### 3.5.1a

**Does the country have in place, either in the national public health emergency response plan or in other legislation, regulation, or strategy documents, a section detailing a risk communication plan that is specifically intended for use during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that the CAR has in place a strategy for risk communication specifically intended for use during a public health emergency. The Central African Republic's (CAR) Humanitarian Response Plans of 2019 and 2020 establish a communications plan for use during a public health emergency, but there is no publicly available details about this plan, beyond that, as also mentioned in the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR conducted in November 2018, it includes a section for communicating with at-risk populations and populations experiencing the events, in the event of epidemics, and defines a strategy for regular communication between the different sectors and the population, to target and plan efficient preparation, prevention, and response activities. However, the details as to what the plan consists of exactly are not publicly available. [1, 2, 3] There is no information about this plan from the Ministry of Health and Population or from the Pasteur Institute in Bangui. [4, 5]

[1] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2019. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[2] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2020. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[3] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[4] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population

(Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[5] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

### 3.5.1c

**Does the risk communication plan (or other legislation, regulation or strategy document used to guide national public health response) designate a specific position within the government to serve as the primary spokesperson to the public during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic's (CAR) risk communication plan designates a specific government position as primary spokesperson to the public during public health emergencies. There is no information in the risk communications plan as to a specific position within the government to serve as the primary spokesperson to the public during a public health emergency in the Humanitarian Response Plans from 2019 and 2020. [1, 2] The Ministry of Health makes no mention of such a strategy. [3] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [4, 5] There is also no evidence of such a strategy from the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [6] There is no further information available through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [7]

[1] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2019. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[2] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2020. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[4] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[6] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[7] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

## 3.5.2 Public communication

### 3.5.2a

**In the past year, is there evidence that the public health system has actively shared messages via online media platforms (e.g. social media, website) to inform the public about ongoing public health concerns and/or dispel rumors, misinformation or disinformation?**

Public health system regularly shares information on health concerns = 2, Public health system shares information only during active emergencies, but does not regularly utilize online media platforms = 1, Public health system does not regularly utilize online media platforms, either during emergencies or otherwise = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

The Central African Republic's (CAR) public health system regularly shares information on health concerns, both during emergencies and on a routine basis, and has used the platform to dispel rumours about health situations. Its national laboratory, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui, regularly uses Twitter to inform the population about public health concerns, including ongoing health issues such as malnutrition or bacterial infections as well as disease outbreaks and emergencies, and has used the platform to dispel rumours and disinformation about health issues. The Pasteur Institute is the main laboratory working with dangerous pathogens, and the national reference centre for sample analysis and diagnostic support for infectious diseases. It has most recently utilised its social media platform to dispel conspiracy theories about COVID-19 being created and utilised as a weapon, and to the prevention measures that can be taken both against COVID-19 and other diseases in an ongoing manner, including HIV, malnutrition, and bacterial infections among other. There is no evidence that the Pasteur Institute uses any other form of media communication to reach the population. [1] There is no evidence that the government uses media platforms to communicate with the population about public health issues from the Ministry of Health and Population nor from the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [2, 3] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [4, 5]

[1] Twitter. "Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui)". [[https://twitter.com/I\\_P\\_Bangui](https://twitter.com/I_P_Bangui)]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[2] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[3] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[4] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

### 3.5.2b

**Is there evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers) have shared misinformation or disinformation on infectious diseases in the past two years?**

No = 1, Yes = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no evidence that senior leaders from the Central African Republic (CAR) have shared misinformation or disinformation on infectious diseases in the past two years. The national news outlets make no mention of such



misinformation or disinformation, nor do international news outlets specialising in the CAR. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

- [1] Centrafrique-presse.com. 2021. "Our Mission: to keep you informed (Notre mission : toujours vous informer)" [<http://centrafrique-presse.over-blog.com/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021
- [2] Corbeau News Centrafrique. 2021. "News" [<https://corbeaunews-centrafrique.com/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021
- [3] Jeunafrique. 2021. "Central African Republic (Centrafrique)" [<https://www.jeunefrique.com/pays/centrafrique/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021
- [4] Ouest France. 2021. "Central African Republic (Centrafrique)" [<https://www.ouest-france.fr/monde/centrafrique/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021
- [5] Le Monde. 2021. "Central African Republic (Centrafrique)" [<https://www.lemonde.fr/centrafrique/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

## 3.6 ACCESS TO COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

### 3.6.1 Internet users

#### 3.6.1a

Percentage of households with Internet

Input number

Current Year Score: 4.34

2019

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

### 3.6.2 Mobile subscribers

#### 3.6.2a

Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

Input number

Current Year Score: 32.25

2019

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

### 3.6.3 Female access to a mobile phone

#### 3.6.3a

Percentage point gap between males and females whose home has access to a mobile phone

Input number

Current Year Score: 7.0

2019

Gallup; Economist Impact calculation

### 3.6.4 Female access to the Internet

#### 3.6.4a

Percentage point gap between males and females whose home has access to the Internet

Input number

Current Year Score: 5

2019

Gallup; Economist Impact calculation

## 3.7 TRADE AND TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS

### 3.7.1 Trade restrictions

#### 3.7.1a

In the past year, has the country issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of medical goods (e.g. medicines, oxygen, medical supplies, PPE) due to an infectious disease outbreak?

Yes = 0, No = 1

Current Year Score: 1

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has issued restrictions without international support on the import or export of medical goods due to an infectious disease outbreak. The Ministry of Health makes no mention of such restrictions. [1] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [2, 3] There is also no evidence of restrictions from the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [4] There is no further information available through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [5]

[1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[2] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[3] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[5] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

#### 3.7.1b

In the past year, has the country issued a restriction, without international/bilateral support, on the export/import of non-medical goods (e.g. food, textiles, etc) due to an infectious disease outbreak?

Yes = 0 , No = 1

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has issued restrictions without international support on the import or export of non-medical goods due to an infectious disease outbreak. The Ministry of Health makes no mention of such restrictions. [1] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [2, 3] There is also no evidence of restrictions from the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [4] There is no further information available through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [5]

[1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[2] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[3] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[5] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

## 3.7.2 Travel restrictions

### 3.7.2a

**In the past year, has the country implemented a ban, without international/bilateral support, on travelers arriving from a specific country or countries due to an infectious disease outbreak?**

Yes = 0 , No = 1

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) implemented bans without explicit international support on travelers arriving from a specific country due to an infectious disease outbreak. Throughout 2020, the CAR has at various times banned all foreigners except diplomats and visitors from countries with no COVID-19 transmission, and visitors from various countries. [1] There is no further information from the Ministry of Health or the WHO Disease Outbreak News page. [2, 3]

[2] Travelbans.2021. "Central African Republic" [<https://travelbans.org/africa/central-african-republic/>]. Accessed 24 January 2021

[2] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[3] World Health Organisation. 2021. "Disease Outbreaks News - Central African Republic"

[<https://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/country/caf/en/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

## Category 4: Sufficient and robust health sector to treat the sick and protect health workers

### 4.1 HEALTH CAPACITY IN CLINICS, HOSPITALS, AND COMMUNITY CARE CENTERS

#### 4.1.1 Available human resources for the broader healthcare system

##### 4.1.1a

Doctors per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 7.21

2015

WHO; national sources

##### 4.1.1b

Nurses and midwives per 100,000 people

Input number

Current Year Score: 20.63

2015

WHO; national sources

##### 4.1.1c

Does the country have a health workforce strategy in place (which has been updated in the past five years) to identify fields where there is an insufficient workforce and strategies to address these shortcomings?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has a public workforce strategy in place to identify fields where there is an insufficient workforce. While the Ministry of Health and Population of the Central African Republic (CAR) has documented the human resources situation as of the end of 2016, and states that one of the functions of the Minister is to coordinate and manage the human resources situation in the country, there is no evidence of a documented strategy to address human resources shortages. The Ministry of Health and Population briefly mentions a collaboration with the World Health Organisation (WHO) to address shortages within the public health workforce, but no details are publicly available. [1, 2] There is no mention of such a strategy from the main laboratory in the CAR, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [3] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, specifically states that no such strategy is in place. [4]

- [1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [2] World Health Organisation (WHO). May 2018. "Central African Republic - Cooperation Strategy (République Centrafricaine - Stratégie de Coopération)". [[http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/137144/ccsbrief\\_caf\\_fr.pdf?sequence=1](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/137144/ccsbrief_caf_fr.pdf?sequence=1)]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [3] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [4] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)". [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

## 4.1.2 Facilities capacity

### 4.1.2a

#### Hospital beds per 100,000 people

Input number

**Current Year Score: 100**

2011

WHO/World Bank; national sources

### 4.1.2b

#### Does the country have the capacity to isolate patients with highly communicable diseases in a biocontainment patient care unit and/or patient isolation room/unit located within the country?

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has the capacity to isolate patients with highly infectious diseases in a biocontainment patient care unit or a patient isolation facility. A 2017 joint report on African Swine Fever by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, Interafrican Office for the African Union's Animal Resources, and the International Institute for Farming Research suggests that the CAR is able to isolate infectious animals, but there is no evidence that this extends to human patients with highly communicable diseases. The Ministry of Health does not mention any plan for bioconfinement, and neither do the two major hospitals in Bangui: the National University Hospital Centre of Bangui (Centre national hospitalier universitaire de Bangui or "CNHUB"), and the Sica Hospital of Bangui. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] There is no evidence of a capacity to isolate patients from the Pasteur Institute in Bangui. [6]

- [1] United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, Interafrican Office for the African Union's Animal Resources, and the International Institute for Farming Research. 2017. "Regional strategy for controlling African Swine Fever in Africa (Stratégie régionale pour le contrôle de la peste porcine africaine en Afrique)". [<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6053f.pdf>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [2] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021
- [3] Afrique Info. 2018. "Central African Republic: Morocco rehabilitates the CNHUB (Centrafrique : le Maroc réhabilite le

CNHUB)". [<https://www.africa-info.org/societe/897-centrafrique--le-maroc-rehabilite-le-cnhub.html>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[4] Afriquelocale. "National University Hospital Centre in Bangui". [<https://www.afriquelocale.info/CF/Ombella-M-Poko/Cities/Bangui/Spots/Centre-National-Hospitalier-Universitaire-De-Bangui/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[5] Médecins Sans Frontières. 7 February 2018. "Central African Republic: offer of secondary and surgical healthcare in Bangui". [<https://www.msf.fr/decouvrir-msf/nos-operations/republique-centrafricaine-offre-de-soins-de-sante-secondaire-et-chirurgicaux-a-bangui>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[6] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

#### 4.1.2c

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence that the country has demonstrated capacity to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years?

- Is there evidence that the country has developed, updated or tested a plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has demonstrated capacity to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years. There is also no evidence that the CAR has developed, updated, or tested a plan to expand isolation capacity in response to an infectious disease outbreak in the past two years. A 2017 joint report on African Swine Fever by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, Interafrican Office for the African Union's Animal Resources, and the International Institute for Farming Research suggests that the CAR is able to isolate infectious animals, but there is no evidence that this extends to human patients with highly communicable diseases. The Ministry of Health does not mention any plan for bioconfinement, and neither do the two major hospitals in Bangui: the National University Hospital Centre of Bangui (Centre national hospitalier universitaire de Bangui or "CNHUB"), and the Sica Hospital of Bangui. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] There is no evidence of a capacity to isolate patients from the Pasteur Institute in Bangui, the primary COVID-19 testing facility in the country. [6]

[1] United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, Interafrican Office for the African Union's Animal Resources, and the International Institute for Farming Research. 2017. "Regional strategy for controlling African Swine Fever in Africa (Stratégie régionale pour le contrôle de la peste porcine africaine en Afrique)". [<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6053f.pdf>]. Accessed 15 April 2021

[2] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 15 April 2021

[3] Afrique Info. 2018. "Central African Republic: Morocco rehabilitates the CNHUB (Centrafrique : le Maroc réhabilite le CNHUB)". [<https://www.africa-info.org/societe/897-centrafrique--le-maroc-rehabilite-le-cnhub.html>]. Accessed 15 April 2021

[4] Afriquelocale. "National University Hospital Centre in Bangui". [<https://www.afriquelocale.info/CF/Ombella-M-Poko/Cities/Bangui/Spots/Centre-National-Hospitalier-Universitaire-De-Bangui/>]. Accessed 15 April 2021

[5] Médecins Sans Frontières. 7 February 2018. "Central African Republic: offer of secondary and surgical healthcare in Bangui". [<https://www.msf.fr/decouvrir-msf/nos-operations/republique-centrafricaine-offre-de-soins-de-sante-secondaire-et-chirurgicaux-a-bangui>]. Accessed 15 April 2021

[6] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 15 April 2021

## 4.2 SUPPLY CHAIN FOR HEALTH SYSTEM AND HEALTHCARE WORKERS

### 4.2.1 Routine health care and laboratory system supply

#### 4.2.1a

**Is there a national procurement protocol in place which can be utilized by the Ministries of Health and Agriculture for the acquisition of laboratory supplies (e.g. equipment, reagents and media) and medical supplies (e.g. equipment, PPE) for routine needs?**

Yes for both laboratory and medical supply needs = 2, Yes, but only for one = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has a national procurement protocol in place which can be utilised by the Ministries of Health and Population and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development for the acquisition of medical or laboratory needs. No such policy is mentioned on the website of the Ministry of Health and Population, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has no website. [1, 2, 3] The World Organisation for Animal Health's (OIE) Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) report from 2010 mentions that certain groups and associations, including public veterinarians and associations of farmers or breeders can procure materials including cold chain equipment and reagents as well as medications and vaccines from the National Federation of CAR farmers/breeders. [4] It does not however mention a national procurement policy. [4] The World Health Organisation (WHO) websites also show no evidence of a national procurement protocol for the CAR, and the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, specifically states there is no procurement protocol in place in the CAR. [5, 6, 7, 8, 9]

[1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[2] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[3] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[4] World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). August 2010. "PVS Evaluation Report - République Centrafricaine". [[http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support\\_to\\_OIE\\_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/PVS-Report-RCA.pdf)]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[5] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Procurement at WHO". [<http://www.who.int/about/finances-accountability/procurement/en/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[6] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Procurement mechanisms and systems". [[http://www.who.int/immunization/programmes\\_systems/procurement/mechanisms\\_systems/en/](http://www.who.int/immunization/programmes_systems/procurement/mechanisms_systems/en/)]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[7] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2018. "Central African Republic". [<http://www.who.int/countries/caf/en/>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[8] World Health Organisation (WHO) in Africa. 2018. "Health Themes (Thèmes de santé)". [<https://afro.who.int/fr/health-topics>]. Accessed 7 January 2021

[9] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 7 January 2021



## 4.2.2 Stockpiling for emergencies

### 4.2.2a

**Does the country have a stockpile of medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, medical equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is limited evidence about what the stockpile contains = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has a stockpile of medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, medical equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency. Due to the precarious humanitarian situation in the CAR, the country itself has not been able to maintain a stockpile of medical countermeasures or supplies, and has relied on international organisations, mostly non-governmental organisations (NGOs) such as the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) or Doctors Without Borders (Médecins Sans Frontières or "MSF") to provide this. [1, 2] There is no mention of stockpiling of medical countermeasures or supplies from the Ministry of Health and Population, nor from the main laboratory in the CAR, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [3, 4] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, makes no mention of any stockpile of medical supplies or countermeasures or that the CAR has agreements in place with international organisations for delivery of medical supplies in case of flare-ups of disease, as well as for stocking medication. [1, 5] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [6, 7]

"[1] Première Urgence Internationale. 21 December 2017. ""A new pharmacy space for the humanitarian repository in Bangui (Un nouvel espace pharmacie pour l'entrepôt humanitaire de Bangui)"". [<https://www.premiere-urgence.org/pharmacie-dans-l-entrepot-humanitaire/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[2] Médecins Sans Frontières. 7 February 2018. ""Central African Republic: offer of secondary and surgical healthcare in Bangui"". [<https://www.msf.fr/decouvrir-msf/nos-operations/republique-centrafricaine-offre-de-soins-de-sante-secondaire-et-chirurgicaux-a-bangui>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. ""Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)"". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). ""Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)"". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[5] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. ""Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)"". [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[6] The Prime Minister (La Primature). ""The Government"". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[7] The Prime Minister (La Primature). ""Official Sites"". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

"

### 4.2.2b

**Does the country have a stockpile of laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is limited evidence about what the stockpile contains = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has a stockpile of laboratory supplies. Due to the precarious humanitarian situation in the CAR, the country itself has not been able to maintain a stockpile of any laboratory supplies and has relied on international organisations, mostly non-governmental organisations (NGOs) such as the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) or Doctors Without Borders (Médecins Sans Frontières or "MSF") to provide this. [2, 3] There is no mention of stockpiling of laboratory supplies or of agreements to procure laboratory supplies from manufacturers or distributors from the Ministry of Health and Population, nor from the main laboratory in the CAR, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [4, 5] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, makes no mention of any stockpile of laboratory supplies or that the CAR has agreements in place with international organisations for delivery of laboratory supplies in case of flare-ups of disease. [1, 2, 6] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [7, 8]

[1] GAVI - the Vaccine Alliance. 2018. "Support for the vaccine against yellow fever (Soutien au vaccin contre la fièvre jaune)". [<https://www.gavi.org/soutien/svn/fievre-jaune/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[2] Première Urgence Internationale. 21 December 2017. "A new pharmacy space for the humanitarian repository in Bangui (Un nouvel espace pharmacie pour l'entrepôt humanitaire de Bangui)". [<https://www.premiere-urgence.org/pharmacie-dans-l-entrepot-humanitaire/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[3] Médecins Sans Frontières. 7 February 2018. "Central African Republic: offer of secondary and surgical healthcare in Bangui". [<https://www.msf.fr/decouvrir-msf/nos-operations/republique-centrafricaine-offre-de-soins-de-sante-secondaire-et-chirurgicaux-a-bangui>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[4] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[5] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[6] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)". [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[7] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[8] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

#### 4.2.2c

**Is there evidence that the country conducts or requires an annual review of the national stockpile to ensure the supply is sufficient for a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) conducts or requires an annual review of the national stockpile to ensure the supply is sufficient for a public health emergency as there is no evidence of national healthcare stockpiles in the country. Due to the precarious humanitarian situation in the CAR, the country itself has not been able to maintain a stockpile of medical supplies, and has relied on international organisations, mostly non-governmental organisations (NGOs) such as the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) or Doctors Without Borders (Médecins Sans Frontières or "MSF") to provide this. [1, 2] There is no mention of any reviews of stockpiles, or of agreements to procure medical supplies from manufacturers or distributors from the Ministry of Health and Population, nor from the main laboratory in the CAR, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [3, 4] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR

Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, makes no mention of any stockpile reviews. [1, 5] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [6, 7]

[1] Première Urgence Internationale. 21 December 2017. "A new pharmacy space for the humanitarian repository in Bangui (Un nouvel espace pharmacie pour l'entrepôt humanitaire de Bangui)". [<https://www.premiere-urgence.org/pharmacie-dans-l-entrepot-humanitaire/>]. Accessed 15 April 2021

[2] Médecins Sans Frontières. 7 February 2018. "Central African Republic: offer of secondary and surgical healthcare in Bangui". [<https://www.msf.fr/decouvrir-msf/nos-operations/republique-centrafricaine-offre-de-soins-de-sante-secondaire-et-chirurgicaux-a-bangui>]. Accessed 15 April 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 15 April 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 15 April 2021

[5] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)". [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 15 April 2021

[6] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 15 April 2021

[7] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 15 April 2021

## 4.2.3 Manufacturing and procurement for emergencies

### 4.2.3a

Does the country meet one of the following criteria?

- Is there evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?
- Is there evidence of a plan/mechanism to procure medical supplies (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has in place a plan to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency, nor is there evidence of a plan to procure (e.g. MCMs, medicines, vaccines, equipment, PPE) for national use during a public health emergency. The Ministry of Health makes no mention of such a strategy. [1] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [2, 3] There is also no evidence of such a strategy from the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [4] There is no further information available through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [5] The CAR's Humanitarian Response Plans for 2020 and 2021, drawn up in 2019 and 2020 in conjunction with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, make no mention of such plans either. [6, 7]

[1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

- [2] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021
- [3] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021
- [4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021
- [5] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)". [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 13 January 2021
- [6] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2019. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)". [[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021
- [7] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2020. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)". [[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

#### 4.2.3b

**Does the country meet one of the following criteria?**

- Is there evidence of a plan/agreement to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?
- Is there evidence of a plan/mechanism to procure laboratory supplies (e.g. reagents, media) for national use during a public health emergency?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has in place a plan to leverage domestic manufacturing capacity to produce laboratory supplies for national use during a public health emergency, nor is there evidence of a plan to procure laboratory supplies for national use during a public health emergency. The Ministry of Health makes no mention of such a strategy. [1] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [2, 3] There is also no evidence of such a strategy from the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [4] There is no further information available through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [5] The CAR's Humanitarian Response Plans for 2020 and 2021, drawn up in 2019 and 2020 in conjunction with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, make no mention of such plans either. [6, 7]

- [1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021
- [2] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021
- [3] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021
- [4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021
- [5] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[6] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2019. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[7] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2020. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

## 4.3 MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES AND PERSONNEL DEPLOYMENT

### 4.3.1 System for dispensing medical countermeasures (MCM) during a public health emergency

#### 4.3.1a

**Does the country have a plan, program, or guidelines in place for dispensing medical countermeasures (MCM) for national use during a public health emergency (i.e., antibiotics, vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that the country has a plan, program, or guidelines in place for dispensing medical countermeasures (MCM) for national use during a public health emergency (i.e., antibiotics, vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics). There is insufficient evidence that the Central African Republic's (CAR) 2020 or 2021 Humanitarian Response Plans set out guidelines for dispensing medical countermeasures to the population in the event of a public health emergency. They define who is responsible for the mass distribution of medical equipment (including mosquito nets, condoms, etc) and vaccinations (and the age-brackets within which vaccinations must be dispensed), as well as who is responsible for what level of healthcare and specialised healthcare (such as paediatrics, maternity, surgery, etc). [1, 2] There is no information on dispensing medical countermeasures mentioned on the website of the Ministry of Health and Population or from the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [3, 4]

[1] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2019. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[2] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2020. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

## 4.3.2 System for receiving foreign health personnel during a public health emergency

### 4.3.2a

Is there a public plan in place to receive health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence of a public plan in place to receive health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency. The Central African Republic (CAR) has in place an informal capacity to receive health personnel from other countries to respond to a public health emergency - the CAR is able to receive and accommodate rapidly health personnel from other countries and from international organisations such as the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) or Doctors Without Borders (Médecins Sans Frontières or "MSF") in case of public health emergencies, and has done so as recently as this year in response to the threat posed by the Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. [1, 2, 3] There is no information publicly available about an official national strategy for receiving foreign health workers from the Ministry of Health and Population or from the main laboratory in the CAR, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui, nor from the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [4, 5, 6] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [7, 8]

[1] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2019. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[2] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2020. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[3] International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. 6 June 2018. "Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Central African Republic: Ebola Virus Disease Epidemic Preparedness".

[[https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=10&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwj3ht2x5tjdAhXCCywkHfPqCicQFjAJegQIBBAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fadore.ifrc.org%2FDownload.aspx%3FfileId%3D198448&usg=AOvVaw15n2RasQNI0U6\\_xP-3G3j-](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=10&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwj3ht2x5tjdAhXCCywkHfPqCicQFjAJegQIBBAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fadore.ifrc.org%2FDownload.aspx%3FfileId%3D198448&usg=AOvVaw15n2RasQNI0U6_xP-3G3j-)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[4] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[5] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[6] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[7] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[8] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

## 4.4 HEALTHCARE ACCESS

### 4.4.1 Access to healthcare

#### 4.4.1a

**Does the constitution explicitly guarantee citizens' right to medical care?**

Guaranteed free = 4, Guaranteed right = 3, Aspirational or subject to progressive realization = 2, Guaranteed for some groups, not universally = 1, No specific provision = 0

**Current Year Score: 3**

2020

World Policy Analysis Center

#### 4.4.1b

**Access to skilled birth attendants (% of population)**

Input number

**Current Year Score: 40**

2010

WHO/World Bank/United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

#### 4.4.1c

**Out-of-pocket health expenditures per capita, purchasing power parity (PPP; current international \$)**

Input number

**Current Year Score: 13.1**

2017

WHO Global Health Expenditure database

### 4.4.2 Paid medical leave

#### 4.4.2a

**Are workers guaranteed paid sick leave?**

Paid sick leave = 2, Unpaid sick leave = 1, No sick leave = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

2020

World Policy Analysis Center



### 4.4.3 Healthcare worker access to healthcare

#### 4.4.3a

**Has the government issued legislation, a policy, or a public statement committing to provide prioritized healthcare services to healthcare workers who become sick as a result of responding to a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

Although the Central African Republic (CAR) does make assurances for priority protection for healthcare workers, these fall short of guaranteeing priority treatment for health workers who fall sick in the line of duty during a health emergency. The CAR's Humanitarian Response Plans for 2020 and 2021, drawn up in 2019 and 2020 in conjunction with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, specifically mention priority protections for staff, patients and families working in the water, sanitation & health sector, although there is no more detail publicly available as to what this entails. [1, 2] There is no additional information available on the website of the Ministry of Health and Population. [3]

[1] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2019. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[2] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2020. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

## 4.5 COMMUNICATIONS WITH HEALTHCARE WORKERS DURING A PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

### 4.5.1 Communication with healthcare workers

#### 4.5.1a

**Is there a system in place for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has in place a system for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during a public health emergency. The CAR's Humanitarian Response Plans for 2020 and 2021, drawn up in 2019 and 2020 in conjunction with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, state that in the event of a public health emergency, an efficient and regular communications scheme will be set up on an ad hoc basis. The communications plans is under the responsibility of the Inter-Cluster Coordination (ICC) group, which is in charge of setting up a mechanism for the downstream communication from public health officials and Ministries to healthcare workers and the community, and a return of communication from the health workers and the community to public health officials, via the ICC. The ICC also coordinates communication between governmental officials and health workers and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). However, no specific communication measures are listed in either

plan. [1, 2] There is no additional information available on the website of the Ministry of Health and Population. [3]

[1] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2019. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[2] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2020. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

#### 4.5.1b

##### **Does the system for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during an emergency encompass healthcare workers in both the public and private sector?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that the Central African Republic's (CAR) has a system for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during an emergency that encompasses healthcare workers in both the public and private sector as there is insufficient evidence of a system for public health officials and healthcare workers to communicate during an emergency. The CAR's Humanitarian Response Plans for 2020 and 2021, drawn up in 2019 and 2020 in conjunction with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, state that in the event of a public health emergency, an efficient and regular communications scheme will be set up on an ad hoc basis. This communications plan is under the responsibility of the Inter-Cluster Coordination (ICC) group, which is in charge of setting up a mechanism for the downstream communication from public health officials and Ministries to healthcare workers and the community, and a return of communication from the health workers and the community to public health officials, via the ICC. The ICC also coordinates communication between governmental officials and health workers and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). However, no specific communication measures are listed in either plan. [1, 2] There is no additional information available on the website of the Ministry of Health and Population. [3]

[1] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2019. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[2] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2020. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

## 4.6 INFECTION CONTROL PRACTICES AND AVAILABILITY OF EQUIPMENT

### 4.6.1 Healthcare associated infection (HCAI) prevention and control programs

#### 4.6.1a

Is there evidence that the national public health system is monitoring for and tracking the number of healthcare associated infections (HCAI) that take place in healthcare facilities?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic's (CAR) national public health system monitors or tracks the number of healthcare-associated infections (HAIs). The Ministry of Health and Population makes no mention of such activities, and while the main national laboratory, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui analyses bacteria from HAIs, it does not appear to conduct surveillance, monitoring, or tracking of such infections. [1, 2] The CAR has not developed a national action plan (NAP), there is no mention of national public health system monitoring or tracking the number of HAIs in the CAR's self-assessment for Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR). [3, 4] The Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018, states specifically that the CAR does not conduct any monitoring or tracking of HAIs. [5]

[1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[2] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Bacteriology (Service de bactériologie)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/service-de-bacteriologie/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[3] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2020. "Library of national action plans". [<http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/national-action-plans/library/en/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[4] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2020. "Global Database for Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self Assessment - Central African Republic". [<https://amrcountryprogress.org/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[5] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

## 4.7 CAPACITY TO TEST AND APPROVE NEW MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES

### 4.7.1 Regulatory process for conducting clinical trials of unregistered interventions

#### 4.7.1a

Is there a national requirement for ethical review (e.g., from an ethics committee or via Institutional Review Board approval) before beginning a clinical trial?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that suggests the Central African Republic (CAR) has a national requirement for ethical review before beginning a clinical trial. [1, 2] There is no information on the existence of such legislation or requirement from the Ministry of Health and Population or the main laboratory in the CAR, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [3, 4] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [5, 6]

- [1] Ouwe-Missi-Oukem-Boyer O, Munung NS, Ntoumi F, Nyika A, Tangwa GB. 2013. "Capacity building in health research ethics in Central Africa: key players, current situation and recommendations". [[http://www.bioethica-forum.ch/docs/13\\_1/03\\_Ouwe\\_et\\_al.pdf](http://www.bioethica-forum.ch/docs/13_1/03_Ouwe_et_al.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021
- [2] Barchi F, Little MT. 2016. "National ethics guidance in Sub-Saharan Africa on the collection and use of human biological specimens: a systematic review". [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5075204/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021
- [3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021
- [4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021
- [5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021
- [6] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

#### 4.7.1b

**Is there an expedited process for approving clinical trials for unregistered medical countermeasures (MCM) to treat ongoing epidemics?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has a committee or entity responsible for approving the ethical component of clinical trials and it also does not have an expedited process for approving clinical trials in circumstances of public health emergencies. [1, 2] There is no information on the existence of such a process from the Ministry of Health and Population or the main laboratory in the CAR, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [3, 4] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [5, 6]

- [1] Ouwe-Missi-Oukem-Boyer O, Munung NS, Ntoumi F, Nyika A, Tangwa GB. 2013. "Capacity building in health research ethics in Central Africa: key players, current situation and recommendations". [[http://www.bioethica-forum.ch/docs/13\\_1/03\\_Ouwe\\_et\\_al.pdf](http://www.bioethica-forum.ch/docs/13_1/03_Ouwe_et_al.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021
- [2] Barchi F, Little MT. 2016. "National ethics guidance in Sub-Saharan Africa on the collection and use of human biological specimens: a systematic review". [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5075204/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021
- [3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021
- [4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021
- [5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021
- [6] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

## 4.7.2 Regulatory process for approving medical countermeasures

### 4.7.2a

**Is there a government agency responsible for approving new medical countermeasures (MCM) for humans?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has a government agency responsible for approving medical countermeasures for humans. Neither the Ministry of Health and Population, nor the main research laboratory in the CAR, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui, have any information on the existence of such an agency. [1, 2] In addition, the CAR does not have an agency responsible for approving clinical trials. [3, 4] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [5, 6]

[1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[2] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Research (La recherche)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/>]. Accessed 14 October 2018

[3] Ouwe-Missi-Oukem-Boyer O, Munung NS, Ntoumi F, Nyika A, Tangwa GB. 2013. "Capacity building in health research ethics in Central Africa: key players, current situation and recommendations". [[http://www.bioethica-forum.ch/docs/13\\_1/03\\_Ouwe\\_et\\_al.pdf](http://www.bioethica-forum.ch/docs/13_1/03_Ouwe_et_al.pdf)]. Accessed 14 October 2018

[4] Barchi F, Little MT. 2016. "National ethics guidance in Sub-Saharan Africa on the collection and use of human biological specimens: a systematic review". [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5075204/>]. Accessed 14 October 2018

[5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 3 November 2018

[6] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed

### 4.7.2b

**Is there an expedited process for approving medical countermeasures (MCM) for human use during public health emergencies?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has an expedited process for approving new medical countermeasures for humans during a public health emergency. As the CAR does not have an agency responsible for approving medical countermeasures for humans, there is also no expedited process to apply during a public health emergency. Neither the Ministry of Health and Population nor the main research laboratory in the CAR, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui, have any information on the existence of such a process. [1, 2] In addition, the CAR does not have an agency responsible for approving clinical trials. [3, 4] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [5, 6]

[1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[2] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Research (La recherche)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[3] Ouwe-Missi-Oukem-Boyer O, Munung NS, Ntoumi F, Nyika A, Tangwa GB. 2013. "Capacity building in health research

ethics in Central Africa: key players, current situation and recommendations". [[http://www.bioethica-forum.ch/docs/13\\_1/03\\_Ouwe\\_et\\_al.pdf](http://www.bioethica-forum.ch/docs/13_1/03_Ouwe_et_al.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[4] Barchi F, Little MT. 2016. "National ethics guidance in Sub-Saharan Africa on the collection and use of human biological specimens: a systematic review". [<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5075204/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[6] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

## Category 5: Commitments to improving national capacity, financing plans to address gaps, and adhering to global norms

### 5.1 INTERNATIONAL HEALTH REGULATIONS (IHR) REPORTING COMPLIANCE AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

#### 5.1.1 Official IHR reporting

##### 5.1.1a

Has the country submitted IHR reports to the WHO for the previous calendar year?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2020

World Health Organization

#### 5.1.2 Integration of health into disaster risk reduction

##### 5.1.2a

Are epidemics and pandemics integrated into the national risk reduction strategy or is there a standalone national disaster risk reduction strategy for epidemics and pandemics?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that pandemics are integrated into the Central African Republic's (CAR) national disaster risk reduction strategy. There is also no evidence that the CAR has a standalone national disaster risk reduction strategy for pandemics and no such policy is mentioned by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. [1, 2] The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction is an agreement endorsed by the United Nations that stipulates that the States that sign it must collaborate with different stakeholders including local government and the private sector to reduce the risk posed by disasters and as far as possible the consequences of disasters. [1, 2] There is no further information on national disaster risk reduction strategies from the Ministry of Health and Population or from the main laboratory in the CAR, the Pasteur Institute

of Bangui. [3, 4] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [5, 6]

[1] United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. 2017. "Central African Republic: Sendai Framework data readiness review report". [[https://www.preventionweb.net/files/53089\\_centralafricanrepubliccaf.pdf](https://www.preventionweb.net/files/53089_centralafricanrepubliccaf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[2] United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. 13 February 2017. "Central Africa spurs disaster risk reduction". [<https://www.unisdr.org/archive/51902>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[6] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

## 5.2 CROSS-BORDER AGREEMENTS ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND ANIMAL HEALTH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

### 5.2.1 Cross-border agreements

#### 5.2.1a

**Does the country have cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to public health emergencies?**

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has agreements in place with neighbouring countries regarding response to public health emergencies.

Most recently, the CAR put in place an agreement with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), to tackle the current outbreak of Ebola and prevent spillover into the CAR. This agreement involves the sharing of case information, particularly as regards geographical location of cases and contact tracing. [1, 2, 3, 4] There is no evidence of a regional group to which the CAR belongs, from either the Ministry of Health and Population or the main laboratory in the CAR, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [5, 6] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [7, 8] The CAR's Humanitarian Response Plans for 2020 and 2021, drawn up in 2019 and 2020 in conjunction with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, make no mention of cross-border agreements with neighbouring countries. [9, 10]

[1] United Nations (UN). 28 May 2018. "Ebola: the Central African Republic is organising to track the virus to the border with the DRC (Ebola : la Centrafrique s'organise pour traquer le virus à sa frontière avec la RDC)".

[<https://news.un.org/fr/story/2018/05/1015161>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[2] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). 22 June 2018. "How is the Central African Republic preparing to respond to the Ebola virus disease epidemic? (Comment la République Centrafricaine se prépare pour répondre à l'épidémie de la maladie à virus Ebola ?)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/22-juin-2018-comment-la-republique-centrafricaine-se-prepare-pour-repondre-a-lepidemie-de-la-maladie-a-virus-ebola/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[3] WHO. 23 October 2019. "Communique on cross-border coordination, partnerships, and communication for Ebola virus



disease preparedness in at-risk member states" [<https://www.afro.who.int/news/communique-cross-border-coordination-partnerships-and-communication-ebola-virus-disease>]. Accessed 24 January 2021

[4] WHO. 21 October 2019. "Ten African countries endorse cross-border collaboration framework on Ebola outbreak preparedness and response" [<https://www.afro.who.int/news/ten-african-countries-endorse-cross-border-collaboration-framework-ebola-outbreak-preparedness>]. Accessed 24 January 2021

[5] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[6] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[7] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[8] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[9] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2019. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[10] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2020. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

### 5.2.1b

#### Does the country have cross-border agreements, protocols, or MOUs with neighboring countries, or as part of a regional group, with regards to animal health emergencies?

Yes = 2, Yes, but there is evidence of gaps in implementation = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is insufficient evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has agreements in place with neighbouring countries regarding animal health emergencies. There is no evidence of a regional group to which the CAR belongs, from either the Ministry of Health or the main laboratory in the CAR, the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [1, 2] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [3, 4] The CAR's Humanitarian Response Plans for 2020 and 2021, drawn up in 2019 and 2020 in conjunction with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, make no mention of cross-border agreements with neighbouring countries. [5, 6]

[1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[2] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[3] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[4] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[5] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2019. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[6] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2020. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

## 5.3 INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS

### 5.3.1 Participation in international agreements

#### 5.3.1a

**Does the county have signatory and ratification (or same legal effect) status to the Biological Weapons Convention?**

Signed and ratified (or action having the same legal effect) = 2, Signed = 1, Non-compliant or not a member = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

#### 5.3.1b

**Has the country submitted confidence building measures for the Biological Weapons Convention in the past three years?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

#### 5.3.1c

**Has the state provided the required United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 report to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (1540 Committee)?**

Yes = 1 , No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

#### 5.3.1d

**Extent of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 implementation related to legal frameworks and enforcement for countering biological weapons:**

Very good (60+ points) = 4, Good (45–59 points) = 3, Moderate (30–44 points) = 2, Weak (15–29 points) = 1, Very weak (0–14 points) or no matrix exists/country is not party to the BWC = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

Biological Weapons Convention

## 5.3.2 Voluntary memberships

### 5.3.2a

Does the country meet at least 2 of the following criteria?

- Membership in Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA)
- Membership in the Alliance for Country Assessments for Global Health Security and IHR Implementation (JEE Alliance)
- Membership in the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (GP)
- Membership in the Australia Group (AG)
- Membership in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)

Needs to meet at least two of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure. , Yes for five = 1 , Yes for four = 1 , Yes for three = 1 , Yes for two = 1 , Yes for one = 0 , No for all = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Global Health Security Agenda; JE Alliance; Global Partnership; Australia Group; PSI

## 5.4 JOINT EXTERNAL EVALUATION (JEE) AND PERFORMANCE OF VETERINARY SERVICES PATHWAY (PVS)

### 5.4.1 Completion and publication of a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) assessment and gap analysis

#### 5.4.1a

Has the country completed a Joint External Evaluation (JEE) or precursor external evaluation (e.g., GHSA pilot external assessment) and published a full public report in the last five years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 1

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

#### 5.4.1b

Has the country completed and published, within the last five years, either a National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS) to address gaps identified through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) assessment or a national GHSA roadmap that sets milestones for achieving each of the GHSA targets?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

## 5.4.2 Completion and publication of a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) assessment and gap analysis

### 5.4.2a

Has the country completed and published a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) assessment in the last five years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

### 5.4.2b

Has the country completed and published a Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) gap analysis in the last five years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

OIE PVS assessments

## 5.5 FINANCING

### 5.5.1 National financing for epidemic preparedness

#### 5.5.1a

Is there evidence that the country has allocated national funds to improve capacity to address epidemic threats within the past three years?

Yes = 1, No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has allocated national funds to improve capacity to address epidemic threats within the past three years. The Ministry of Health makes no mention of such funds, nor does the Prime Minister's Office. [1, 2] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [2, 3] There is also no evidence of such a strategy from the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [4] There is no further information available through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [5] The CAR's Humanitarian Response Plans for 2020 and 2021, drawn up in 2019 and 2020 in conjunction with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, make no mention of national funds allocated to improve the capacity to respond to epidemic threats.

[6, 7]

[1] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[2] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[3] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[4] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[5] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principales capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[6] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2019. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[7] United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2020. "Humanitarian Response Plan (Plan de réponse humanitaire)".

[[https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha\\_car\\_hrp\\_2020\\_fr\\_vf.pdf](https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/sites/www.humanitarianresponse.info/files/documents/files/ocha_car_hrp_2020_fr_vf.pdf)]. Accessed 8 January 2021

## 5.5.2 Financing under Joint External Evaluation (JEE) and Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) reports and gap analyses

### 5.5.2a

Does the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) report, National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS), and/or national GHSA roadmap allocate or describe specific funding from the national budget (covering a time-period either in the future or within the past five years) to address the identified gaps?

Yes = 1 , No/country has not conducted a JEE = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2021

WHO Strategic Partnership for IHR and Health Security (SPH); Global Health Security Agenda

### 5.5.2b

Does the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) gap analysis and/or PVS assessment allocate or describe specific funding from the national budget (covering a time-period either in the future or within the past five years) to address the identified gaps?

Yes = 1 , No/country has not conducted a PVS = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2021

OIE PVS assessments

### 5.5.3 Financing for emergency response

#### 5.5.3a

Is there a publicly identified special emergency public financing mechanism and funds which the country can access in the face of a public health emergency (such as through a dedicated national reserve fund, an established agreement with the World Bank pandemic financing facility/other multilateral emergency funding mechanism, or other pathway identified through a public health or state of emergency act)?

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is a publicly identified special emergency public financing mechanism and funds which the Central African Republic (CAR) can access in the face of a public health emergency. The Central African Republic (CAR) qualifies for World Bank pandemic financing. This financing takes the form of the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility, which was developed by the World Bank and the World Health Organisation (WHO), in conjunction with private partners, and it gives low-income countries access to emergency funds to respond to large-scale outbreaks of infectious diseases, to prevent the outbreak from becoming a pandemic. [1, 2]

[1] The World Bank. 2018. "Borrowing Countries". [<http://ida.worldbank.org/about/borrowing-countries>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[2] The World Bank - Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility. December 2017. "Operational Brief for Eligible Countries". [<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/119961516647620597/PEF-Operational-Brief-Dec-2017.pdf>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

### 5.5.4 Accountability for commitments made at the international stage for addressing epidemic threats

#### 5.5.4a

Is there evidence that senior leaders (president or ministers), in the past three years, have made a public commitment either to:

- Support other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats by providing financing or support?
- Improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats by expanding financing or requesting support to improve capacity?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

There is no evidence that senior leaders in the Central African Republic (CAR) have made a public commitment either to support other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats or to improve its own domestic capacity to address epidemic threats by expanding financing or requesting support to improve capacity in the past three years. The CAR however has made a public commitment to improve its own domestic capacity to address epidemic threats, and has received funding to that effect, but there is no evidence of senior leaders making such commitments. The CAR has received funding from several international organisations, including the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the World Bank, to strengthen its healthcare system. Funds have mainly supported emergency response operations, but also immunisation, real-time surveillance, and preparedness. [1] There is no evidence that senior leaders in the CAR have pledged support to other countries to improve capacity to address epidemic threats by providing financing or support, from either the Ministry of Health and Population nor from the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [2, 3] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture

and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [4, 5]

[1] Global Health Security Tracking Dashboard. 2018. "Central African Republic - Recipient Profile".

[<https://tracking.ghscosting.org/#analysis/CF/r>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[2] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[3] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[4] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

### 5.5.4b

Is there evidence that the country has, in the past three years, either:

- Provided other countries with financing or technical support to improve capacity to address epidemic threats?

- Requested financing or technical support from donors to improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats?

Needs to meet at least one of the criteria to be scored a 1 on this measure., Yes for both = 1, Yes for one = 1, No for both = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has requested and received financing or technical support from donors to improve the country's domestic capacity to address epidemic threats. However, there is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has provided other countries with financing or technical support to improve capacity to address epidemic threats.

The CAR has received funding from several international organisations, including the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the World Bank, to strengthen its healthcare system. Funds have mainly supported immunisation, but also real-time surveillance, emergency response operations, and preparedness, and have come from UNICEF, WHO, GAVI, and the International Development Association. In the last three years, the total amount received by the CAR total just over \$200 million. [1]

The Global Health Security Tracking website also states that "There are no funding data where this stakeholder is a funder".

[2] The Ministry of Health makes no mention of such provisions to provide other countries with financing or technical support to improve capacity to address epidemic threats. [3] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [4, 5] There is also no evidence of such provisions from the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [6] There is no further information available through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [7]

[1] Global Health Security Tracking Dashboard. 2021. "Recipient Profile: Central African Republic".

[<https://tracking.ghscosting.org/details/910/recipient>]. Accessed 21 May 2021

[2] Global Health Security Tracking Dashboard. 2021. "Funder Profile: Central African Republic".

[<https://tracking.ghscosting.org/details/910/funder>]. Accessed 21 May 2021

[3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[4] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 13



January 2021

[5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[6] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[7] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)".

[<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

### 5.5.4c

Is there evidence that the country has fulfilled its full contribution to the WHO within the past two years?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Economist Impact analyst qualitative assessment based on official national sources, which vary by country

## 5.6 COMMITMENT TO SHARING OF GENETIC AND BIOLOGICAL DATA AND SPECIMENS

### 5.6.1 Commitment to sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) in both emergency and nonemergency research

#### 5.6.1a

Is there a publicly available plan or policy for sharing genetic data, clinical specimens, and/or isolated specimens (biological materials) along with the associated epidemiological data with international organizations and/or other countries that goes beyond influenza?

Yes = 1 , No = 0

Current Year Score: 0

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has a publicly available plan or policy for sharing genetic data, epidemiological data, clinical specimens or isolated specimens with international organisations. While a national plan for sharing biological data exists called the National Plan for Health Development II (Plan National de Développement Sanitaire or "PNDS") the plan itself is not publicly available for perusal: there is merely a reference to this plan in the Strategy for Cooperation with the World Health Organisation (WHO). [1] The CAR regularly shares epidemiological data and clinical specimens of malaria and other fevers, as well as rabies, with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) as well as with the Pasteur Institute in Paris and the World Health Organisation. [2] There is no additional evidence from the Ministry of Health. [3] There are no websites for the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development or the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health. [4, 5] There is also no evidence of such a strategy from the Pasteur Institute of Bangui. [6] There is no further information available through the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) of the Main IHR Capacities of the CAR, conducted in November 2018. [7]

- [1] WHO. 16 May 2018. "Strategy for Cooperation (Stratégie de Coopération)". [[https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/137144/ccsbrief\\_caf\\_fr.pdf;jsessionid=65E4094B22E22AE16489FAEEB3AB64C1?sequence=1](https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/137144/ccsbrief_caf_fr.pdf;jsessionid=65E4094B22E22AE16489FAEEB3AB64C1?sequence=1)]. Accessed 13 January 2021
- [2] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). 2018. "Collaboration". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/?s=collaboration>]. Accessed 13 January 2021
- [3] Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population). 2020. "Ministry of Health and Population (Ministère de la Santé et de la Population)". [<https://www.sante.gouv.cf/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021
- [4] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "The Government". [<http://primature.govcf.org/le-gouvernement/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021
- [5] The Prime Minister (La Primature). "Official Sites". [<http://primature.govcf.org/sites-officiels/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021
- [6] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). "Ongoing big projects at the IPB (Les grands projets en cours à l'IPB)". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/la-recherche/nos-grands-projets/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021
- [7] World Health Organisation. 26-30 November 2018. "Joint external evaluation of the main IHR capacities of the Republic of Central Africa (Evaluation externe conjointe des principaux capacités RSI de la République Centrafricaine)". [<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/280124/WHO-WHE-CPI-2019.30-fre.pdf?sequence=1>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

### 5.6.1b

**Is there public evidence that the country has not shared samples in accordance with the Pandemic Influenza Preparedness (PIP) framework in the past two years?**

Yes = 0 , No = 1

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has not shared influenza samples in accordance with the PIP framework in the past two years. There is no evidence of any non-compliance mentioned by the World Health Organisation (WHO) or in the media. [1, 2]

- [1] Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS). 2018. "Global Influenza Surveillance and Response System (GISRS) (Système mondial OMS de surveillance de la grippe et de riposte)". [[https://www.who.int/influenza/gisrs\\_laboratory/GISRS\\_map.jpg?ua=1](https://www.who.int/influenza/gisrs_laboratory/GISRS_map.jpg?ua=1)]. Accessed 13 January 2021
- [2] World Health Organisation (WHO). 2020. "Weekly Seasonal Influenza Updates". [[https://www.who.int/influenza/surveillance\\_monitoring/updates/GIP\\_surveillance\\_2020\\_archives/en/](https://www.who.int/influenza/surveillance_monitoring/updates/GIP_surveillance_2020_archives/en/)]. Accessed 13 January 2021

### 5.6.1c

**Is there public evidence that the country has not shared pandemic pathogen samples during an outbreak in the past two years?**

Yes = 0 , No = 1

**Current Year Score: 1**

There is no public evidence that the Central African Republic (CAR) has not shared pandemic pathogen samples during an outbreak in the past two years. The country regularly shares pandemic pathogen samples with the Pasteur Institute in Paris. [1, 2] There is also no evidence of non-sharing mentioned by the World Health Organisation (WHO) or from media outlets stating that the CAR has not shared pathogen samples in the past two years. [3] In addition, there is no evidence from WHO

that the CAR has not shared COVID-19 samples. [4, 5]

[1] Pasteur Institute of Bangui (Institut Pasteur de Bangui). 2018. "Collaboration". [<http://pasteur-bangui.org/?s=collaboration>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[2] International Agency of Atomic Energy (IAEA). 15 May 2017. "African veterinarians are contributing to prevent the spread of Ebola fever and other zoonoses (Des vétérinaires africains contribuent à prévenir la propagation de la fièvre Ebola et d'autres zoonoses)". [<https://www.iaea.org/fr/newscenter/news/des-veterinaires-africains-contribuent-a-prevenir-la-propagation-de-la-fievre-ebola-et-dautres-zoonoses>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[3] World Health Organisation. 2021. "List of Blueprint priority disease". [<http://www.who.int/blueprint/priority-diseases/en/>]. Accessed 13 January 2021

[6] WHO. 2021. "Central African Republic" [<https://www.who.int/health-cluster/countries/central-african-republic/en/>]. Accessed 24 January 2021

[7] WHO. 2021. "Regional Office for Africa" [<https://www.afro.who.int/>]. Accessed 24 January 2021

## Category 6: Overall risk environment and vulnerability to biological threats

### 6.1 POLITICAL AND SECURITY RISK

#### 6.1.1 Government effectiveness

##### 6.1.1a

Policy formation (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2020

Economist Intelligence

##### 6.1.1b

Quality of bureaucracy (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 0

2020

Economist Intelligence

##### 6.1.1c

Excessive bureaucracy/red tape (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 0

2020

Economist Intelligence

### **6.1.1d**

Vested interests/cronyism (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 0

2020

Economist Intelligence

### **6.1.1e**

Country score on Corruption Perception Index (0-100, where 100=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 26

2020

Transparency International

### **6.1.1f**

Accountability of public officials (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 1

2020

Economist Intelligence

### **6.1.1g**

Human rights risk (Economist Intelligence score; 0-4, where 4=best)

Input number

Current Year Score: 0

2020

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.2 Orderly transfers of power

### 6.1.2a

**How clear, established, and accepted are constitutional mechanisms for the orderly transfer of power from one government to another?**

Very clear, established and accepted = 4, Clear, established and accepted = 3, One of the three criteria (clear, established, accepted) is missing = 2, Two of the three criteria (clear, established, accepted) are missing = 1, Not clear, not established, not accepted = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.3 Risk of social unrest

### 6.1.3a

**What is the risk of disruptive social unrest?**

Very low: Social unrest is very unlikely = 4, Low: There is some prospect of social unrest, but disruption would be very limited = 3, Moderate: There is a considerable chance of social unrest, but disruption would be limited = 2, High: Major social unrest is likely, and would cause considerable disruption = 1, Very high: Large-scale social unrest on such a level as to seriously challenge government control of the country is very likely = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.4 Illicit activities by non-state actors

### 6.1.4a

**How likely is it that domestic or foreign terrorists will attack with a frequency or severity that causes substantial disruption?**

No threat = 4, Low threat = 3, Moderate threat = 2, High threat = 1, Very high threat = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2021

Economist Intelligence

### 6.1.4b

**What is the level of illicit arms flows within the country?**

4 = Very high, 3 = High, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Low, 0 = Very low

**Current Year Score: 3**

2020

UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

### 6.1.4c

**How high is the risk of organized criminal activity to the government or businesses in the country?**

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.5 Armed conflict

### 6.1.5a

**Is this country presently subject to an armed conflict, or is there at least a moderate risk of such conflict in the future?**

No armed conflict exists = 4, Yes; sporadic conflict = 3, Yes; incursional conflict = 2, Yes, low-level insurgency = 1, Yes; territorial conflict = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.6 Government territorial control

### 6.1.6a

**Does the government's authority extend over the full territory of the country?**

Yes = 1, No = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.1.7 International tensions

### 6.1.7a

**Is there a threat that international disputes/tensions could have a negative effect?**

No threat = 4, Low threat = 3, Moderate threat = 2, High threat = 1, Very high threat = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

### 6.2.1 Literacy

#### 6.2.1a

Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, both sexes (%)

Input number

Current Year Score: 37.4

2018

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);  
The Economist Intelligence Unit

### 6.2.2 Gender equality

#### 6.2.2a

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Gender Inequality Index score

Input number

Current Year Score: 0.32

2018

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); The Economist Intelligence Unit

### 6.2.3 Social inclusion

#### 6.2.3a

Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 32.8

2008

World Bank; Economist Impact

#### 6.2.3b

Share of employment in the informal sector

Greater than 50% = 2, Between 25-50% = 1, Less than 25% = 0



**Current Year Score: 2**

The last recorded figure giving the proportion of the Central African Republic's population employed in the informal sector is in 2011, where the proportion of the population employed in the informal sector was over 90% according to the CAR Ministry of Economy and Planning. [1] There is no more recent information from the Index Mundi, the ILOSTAT database or from the World Bank. [2, 3, 4]

[1] The World Bank. December 2011. "Assessing the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants in the Context of Instability and Informal Economies"

[<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/27276/714820WP0Infor00Box370075B00PUBLIC0.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>] Accessed 08 January 2021

[2] Index Mundi. 2020. "Central African Republic" [<https://www.indexmundi.com/facts/central-african-republic>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[3] The World Bank. 2021. "Central African Republic" [<https://data.worldbank.org/country/central-african-republic>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

[4] International Labour Organisation. 2021. "Central African Republic" [<https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/safety-and-health-at-work/country-profiles/africa/central-african-republic/lang--en/index.htm>]. Accessed 8 January 2021

### 6.2.3c

#### Coverage of social insurance programs (% of population)

Scored in quartiles (0-3, where 3=best)

**Current Year Score: 1**

2016, or latest available

World Bank; Economist Impact calculations

## 6.2.4 Public confidence in government

### 6.2.4a

#### Level of confidence in public institutions

Input number

**Current Year Score: 0**

2021

Economist Intelligence Democracy Index

## 6.2.5 Local media and reporting

### 6.2.5a

Is media coverage robust? Is there open and free discussion of public issues, with a reasonable diversity of opinions?

Input number

**Current Year Score: 1**

2021

Economist Intelligence Democracy Index

## 6.2.6 Inequality

### 6.2.6a

**Gini coefficient**

Scored 0-1, where 0=best

**Current Year Score: 0.56**

Latest available.

World Bank; Economist Impact calculations

## 6.3 INFRASTRUCTURE ADEQUACY

### 6.3.1 Adequacy of road network

#### 6.3.1a

**What is the risk that the road network will prove inadequate to meet needs?**

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

**Current Year Score: 0**

2021

Economist Intelligence

### 6.3.2 Adequacy of airports

#### 6.3.2a

**What is the risk that air transport will prove inadequate to meet needs?**

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

**Current Year Score: 2**

2021

Economist Intelligence

### 6.3.3 Adequacy of power network

#### 6.3.3a

What is the risk that power shortages could be disruptive?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.4 ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

### 6.4.1 Urbanization

#### 6.4.1a

Urban population (% of total population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 41.77

2019

World Bank

### 6.4.2 Land use

#### 6.4.2a

Percentage point change in forest area between 2006–2016

Input number

Current Year Score: -0.48

2008-2018

World Bank; Economist Impact

### 6.4.3 Natural disaster risk

#### 6.4.3a

What is the risk that the economy will suffer a major disruption owing to a natural disaster?

Very low = 4, Low = 3, Moderate = 2, High = 1, Very high = 0

Current Year Score: 0

2021

Economist Intelligence

## 6.5 PUBLIC HEALTH VULNERABILITIES

### 6.5.1 Access to quality healthcare

#### 6.5.1a

Total life expectancy (years)

Input number

Current Year Score: 52.8

2018

United Nations; World Bank, UNICEF; Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME); Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)  
World Factbook

#### 6.5.1b

Age-standardized NCD mortality rate (per 100 000 population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 911.1

2019

WHO

#### 6.5.1c

Population ages 65 and above (% of total population)

Input number

Current Year Score: 2.81

2019

World Bank

#### 6.5.1d

Prevalence of current tobacco use (% of adults)

Input number

Current Year Score: 14.04

2018

World Bank

### **6.5.1e**

#### **Prevalence of obesity among adults**

Input number

Current Year Score: 7.5

2016

WHO

## **6.5.2 Access to potable water and sanitation**

### **6.5.2a**

#### **Percentage of homes with access to at least basic water infrastructure**

Input number

Current Year Score: 59.7

2017

UNICEF; Economist Impact

### **6.5.2b**

#### **Percentage of homes with access to at least basic sanitation facilities**

Input number

Current Year Score: 26.25

2017

UNICEF; Economist Impact

## **6.5.3 Public healthcare spending levels per capita**

### **6.5.3a**

#### **Domestic general government health expenditure per capita, PPP (current international \$)**

Input number

Current Year Score: 6.07

2018

WHO Global Health Expenditure database

## 6.5.4 Trust in medical and health advice

### 6.5.4a

#### Trust medical and health advice from the government

Share of population that trust medical and health advice from the government , More than 80% = 2, Between 60-80%, or no data available = 1, Less than 60% = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2018

Wellcome Trust Global Monitor 2018

### 6.5.4b

#### Trust medical and health advice from medical workers

Share of population that trust medical and health advice from health professionals , More than 80% = 2, Between 60-80%, or no data available = 1, Less than 60% = 0

**Current Year Score: 1**

2018

Wellcome Trust Global Monitor 2018