



Factsheet - Association Nationale des Scouts de Centrafrique

INTRODUCTION

The Central African Republic is a landlocked country located in Central Africa. Chad borders it to the north, Sudan to the northeast, South Sudan to the east, the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the south, the Republic of the Congo to the southwest, and Cameroon to the west.

The Central African Republic covers about 620,000 square kilometres. As of 2024, its estimated population is 5,330,690. Formerly a French colony known as Ubangi-Shari, the country's capital and largest city is Bangui, which is on the southern border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

In recent years, governments have changed through three methods: negotiations, elections, and violence. Voters approved a new constitution in a referendum held on 5 December 2004.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Name of Country/Territory	République Centrafricaine (French) Ködörösêse tî Bêafrîka (Sango) Central African Republic (English)
Total Population	5,330,690 (2024 according to the World Bank Data)
Total Youth Population	3,019,236 (5-25 years old)
Languages (Official)	French and Sango (also spelled Sangho)
Gross Domestic Product	USD 2.75 billion
Human Development Index	0.414 (according to the UNDP Human Development Report)
Politics and Religion	- Centrafrique is a presidential republic. The president is the head of state, with a prime minister as head of government. Executive power is exercised by the government. Legislative power is vested in both the government and parliament. - Christianity (73.2%) / Islam (13.9%) / traditional faiths (12.0%) / other or none (0.9%)

The Central African Republic is divided into 20 administrative prefectures, two of which are economic prefectures; the prefectures are further divided into 84 sub-prefectures. Around 36% of the country is covered by forest, with the densest parts generally located in the southern regions.

The nation comprises over 80 ethnic groups, each having its own language. The largest ethnic groups are the Baggara Arabs, Baka, Banda, Bayaka, Fula, Gbaya, Kara, Kresh, Mbaka, Mandja, Ngbandi, Sara, Vidiri, Wodaabe, Yakoma, Yulu, and Zande, along with others, including Europeans, mostly of French descent. The most common ethnic groups are Gbaya (Baya) (28.8%) and Banda (22.9%), which together made up slightly over half of the country's population in 2003.

The Central African Republic's two official languages are French and Sango (also spelt Sangho), a creole developed as an inter-ethnic lingua franca based on the local Ngbandi language. Like Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Tanzania, Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda, South Africa, and North African countries among others, the Central African Republic is one of the African countries to have granted official status to an African language.

NATIONAL SCOUT ORGANIZATION FACTS AND FIGURES

Name of Association	Association Nationale des Scouts de Centrafrique (ANSCA)
Key Representatives	Aimé Augustin ZANGAKPIOUE (Chairperson) Luther OUADDA (Chief Commissioner) Deberny DOKOWANE (International Commissioner)
Region	Africa
Started	1940
Number of Members	15,000

Scouting was introduced to the Central African Republic, then known as Ubangi-Shari within French Equatorial Africa, through the efforts of the French colonial administration and the Scouts de France organisation in the early 1940s. The first Scout unit, the Meute 1ère Bangui (1st Bangui Pack), was inaugurated in February 1940 in the capital, Bangui, marking Scouting's first formal presence in the territory. This early group was part of broader initiatives in French Equatorial Africa, where colonial administrators and European residents promoted Scouting as a means of character-building and discipline among youth, often in mission schools and urban centres. By 1946, the region counted about 1,560 African Scouts across 18 packs, 33 troops, and 6 rover crews, though they were largely concentrated in larger territories like Gabon and Congo, with Ubangi-Shari hosting smaller, emerging groups limited to urban elites and mission-educated children.

Organised as Fédération du Scoutisme Centrafricain in 1990, membership from the World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM) was lost in 1999 due to non-payment of membership fees. Following this, the movement became disorganised and split. The Association of Central African Catholic Scouts (ASCCA) reestablished itself as an independent organisation, while other member associations continued their activities under the name Scouts of Central Africa (SCA).

In 2000, WOSM sent a mission to Bangui. Over the following years, various reunification efforts took place, including discussions during a training camp in 2012 facilitated by French and Cameroonian Scout leaders. However, successive political and military crises interrupted the process. As stability gradually returned, ASCCA and SCA agreed to establish a committee to continue work toward reintegration into WOSM.

As a result, the two previously separate associations agreed to merge into a unified National Scout Organization (NSO), the Association Nationale des Scouts de Centrafrique (ANSCA). ANSCA has actively contributed to national development, peacebuilding, leadership development, and community service through a range of Scouting initiatives.

As part of its institutional strengthening efforts, ANSCA organised a compliance workshop in Bangui in 2022 to enhance organisational capacity in governance, policies, and strategic planning, supporting its reintegration process into WOSM.

In 2023, ANSCA promoted social cohesion and peacebuilding by organising interreligious and intercultural dialogue activities in Bossangoa, Boda, and Bambari. In partnership with the French embassy, the NSO also organised an intercommunity sports tournament involving Muslim and Christian youth, using football, basketball, and volleyball to strengthen peaceful coexistence and mutual understanding.

To strengthen Adults in Scouting, ANSCA conducted national training in Boali in 2024, benefiting 180 adult leaders through trainers, assistant trainers, and Wood Badge programmes. In 2026, the NSO further expanded leadership development by training chaplains and members of the Interreligious Forum in Bangui, helping to address divisions along religious lines.

ANSCA has also demonstrated strong commitment to community engagement and environmental protection. During Africa Scout Day 2026, Scouts conducted nationwide environmental clean-up campaigns to reduce plastic waste and improve community sanitation. As part of "Scout Good Turn", members visited prisons, including Ngaragba Central Prison, providing moral support, essential items, and opportunities for spiritual reflection and Scout Promise ceremonies.

In April 2026, ANSCA conducted a workshop to develop and validate its Safe From Harm Policy, with technical support from a WOSM Consultant. The Safe From Harm self-assessment established a baseline for compliance.

Since its initial Safe from Harm assessment, ANSCA has made significant progress by establishing a Code of Conduct, governance structure, and operational procedures, creating a strong foundation for implementation. To further strengthen compliance, ANSCA was selected to participate in a regional Safe from Harm Capacity Building Workshop alongside Cameroon, Chad, Gabon, and Congo Brazzaville (Brazzaville, 26-28 August 2026).

This targeted support has helped the NSO address identified gaps and accelerate implementation in key areas, including safeguarding practices, reporting and case management, integration into the Youth Programme and Adults in Scouting, and event management, demonstrating ANSCA's continued commitment towards achieving full Safe From Harm compliance

In addition, ANSCA has strengthened youth participation and interfaith engagement by establishing a National Youth Forum and an Interreligious Forum Executive Committee, following dedicated leadership training held in Bangui in 2026. These initiatives have enhanced youth representation, reinforced Scouting governance structures, and promoted collaboration among faith communities within the Movement

The regional team's assessment indicates that the NSO is well established in the country, sufficiently covering the administrative prefectures, and runs quality programmes for its members. Therefore, membership with WOSM offers an opportunity to further build the NSO's capacity through World Scouting's worldwide network of resources.

Following extensive engagement with ANSCA's leadership, the Africa Scout Committee recommended the NSO to the World Scout Committee (WSC) for WOSM membership consideration. The WSC reviewed the file at its meeting in September 2026 and resolved that it is sufficiently compliant with the requirements outlined in Article V of the WOSM Constitution. It subsequently requested the World Scout Bureau to forward the file for WOSM membership consideration in line with Article VI of the WOSM Constitution.

FUTURE VISION & SUPPORT

By 2032, ANSCA aims to position itself as the premier educational movement for young people in the Central African Republic, with a presence in all 20 prefectures and a strong commitment to youth development.

The World Scout Bureau Africa Support Centre will continue to provide services to the NSO to help it address areas that need further improvement, with a clear roadmap of support established for the years ahead.

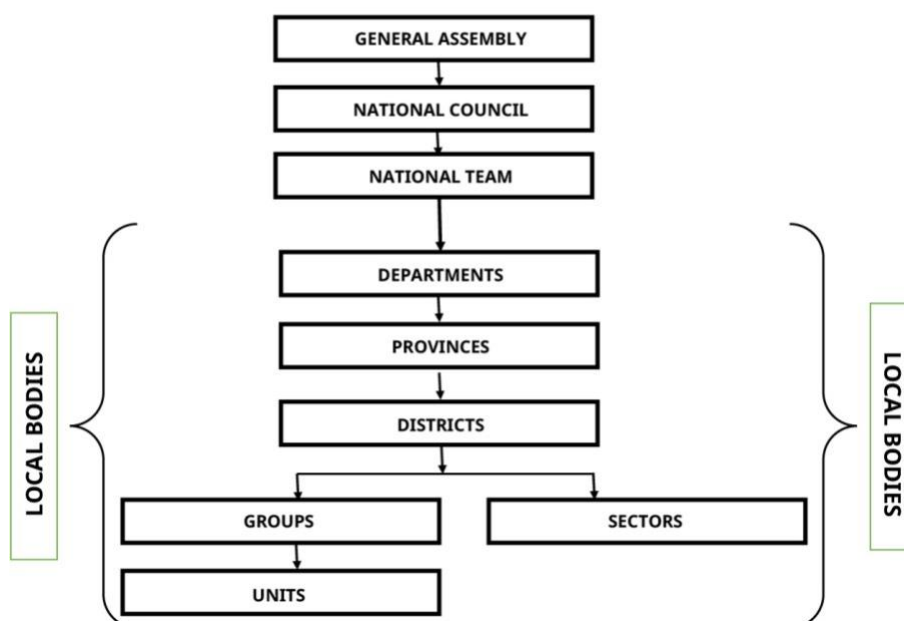
LEGAL REGISTRATION & CONSTITUTIONAL COMPLIANCE

In November 2025, ANSCA received its Certificate of Incorporation, signed by the Ministry of Administration of Territory, Decentralisation and Local Development, as proof of its legal registration.

After review, the WSC's Constitutions Committee determined that ANSCA's Constitution complies with the WOSM Constitution in December 2025.

ORGANISATION

ORGANIGRAM L'ASSOCIATION NATIONAL DES SCOUTS DE CENTRAFRIQUE (ANSCA)



SCOUT CENSUS

Age	Section	Male	Female	Total
8-11	Louveteaux (Cub Scouts)	2,170	845	3,015
12-17	Eclaireurs (Scouts)	5,992	1,026	7,018
18-25	Routiers (Rovers)	2,828	572	3,400
	TOTAL (youth*)	10,990	2,443	13,433
	Adults	1,356	211	1,567
	TOTAL (youth + adults**)	12,346	2,654	15,000

* "Youth" consists of girls and boys divided into Scout units: packs, troops, and patrols.

** "Adults" consist of unit leaders who supervise young people, plus adult leaders responsible for training unit leaders.