SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

Central African Republic Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2020

ACR Reading Guidance

WFP
World Food Programme

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Summary

In 2018, WFP continued its Level 2 emergency humanitarian response in the Central African Republic (CAR) and provided food and nutrition assistance targeting the most vulnerable women, men, girls and boys affected by the protracted conflict. Besides providing emergency assistance, WFP scaled up its recovery programmes in relatively secure areas and reached 85 percent of its annual target. As the optimum vehicle to implement its response, WFP launched its Interim Country Strategic Plan at the beginning of the year.

Faced with a rising number of people needing humanitarian assistance, WFP responded flexibly including through the revision of its project to adjust response strategies to reach more beneficiaries in more areas. WFP employed different approaches to reach the most vulnerable which included reducing rations to ensure more people could be assisted, reallocating its resources and adapting its activities.

Insecurity, pipeline constraints, poor logistics infrastructure have hampered WFP's performance, some activities could not be implemented monthly, resulting in the distribution of only 40 percent of the planned food commodities. To address these challenges, WFP developed an access strategy reinforcing its storage, prepositioning and delivery capacity, and extended the Uganda corridor's reach.

WFP introduced cash-based transfers in relatively secure areas achieving 84 percent of the planned transfer. In late 2018, WFP introduced SCOPE, its corporate digital beneficiary and transfer-management platform, transitioning 6,500 beneficiaries to personalized value vouchers with security parameters. Efforts are being made to lay the groundwork for the further use of this modality across CAR. This will inject additional resources into the local economy, while stimulating local food production.

Beneficiaries with specific nutrition requirements, such as children aged 6-59 months and anti-retroviral therapy patients, received specialized nutrition assistance. Working with the Ministry of Education and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP provided emergency school meals to 170,000 children from crisis-affected families, improving enrollment rates in assisted primary schools, although consistent attendance was limited by the worsening context. Linking with school meals, WFP supported smallholder farmer's capacities and improved their access to markets.

WFP worked closely with national and international partners at all levels of its programme implementation. WFP provided the necessary technical support to the Ministries of Education, Health and Agriculture to carry out their respective activity plans and integrate WFP interventions. WFP also supported the different ministries in organizing skills upgrading workshops. WFP co-led the Food Security Cluster with the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and ACTED. Through its participation in the Rapid Response Mechanism, WFP contributed to addressing critical gaps in humanitarian coverage.

To enhance the humanitarian community's capacity to reach and operate in all crisis-affected areas, WFP provided common logistics, telecommunications and humanitarian air services to the Government, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. WFP led the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters, managed the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and provided logistics services to the Global Fund's health programmes. Through these activities, WFP supported more than 160 organizations comprising NGOs, UN agencies, donors, diplomatic missions and government bodies.

933,927

total beneficiaries in 2018

53% female

47% male

Beneficiaries by Residence Status
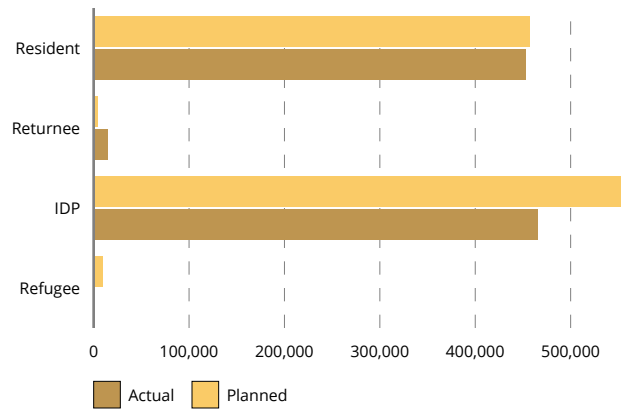
Resident	
Returnee	
IDP	
Refugee	

■ Actual ■ Planned

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Children (under 5 years)	
Children (5-18 years)	
Adults (18 years plus)	

■ Actual ■ Planned

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Value Voucher	

■ Actual ■ Planned

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Legend: Actual, Planned

Categories: Maize, Maize Meal, Rice, Sorghum Flour, Sorghum/Millet, Biscuits, Corn Soya Blend, High Energy Biscuits, Rice Soya Blend, Ready To Use Supplementary Food, Wheat Soya Blend, Iodised Salt, Vegetable Oil, Beans, Peas, Split Lentils, Split Peas
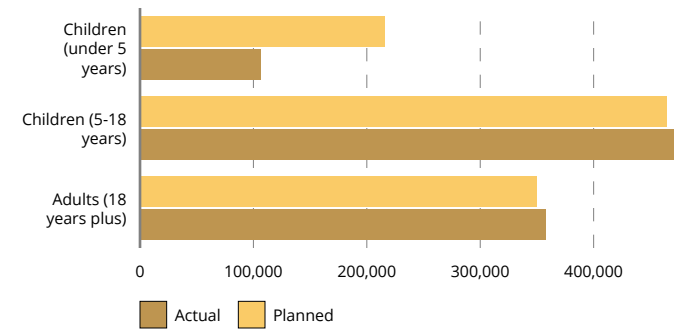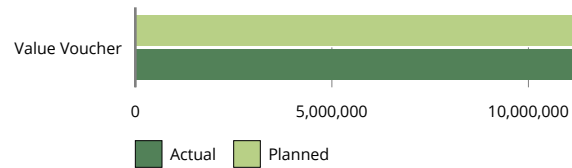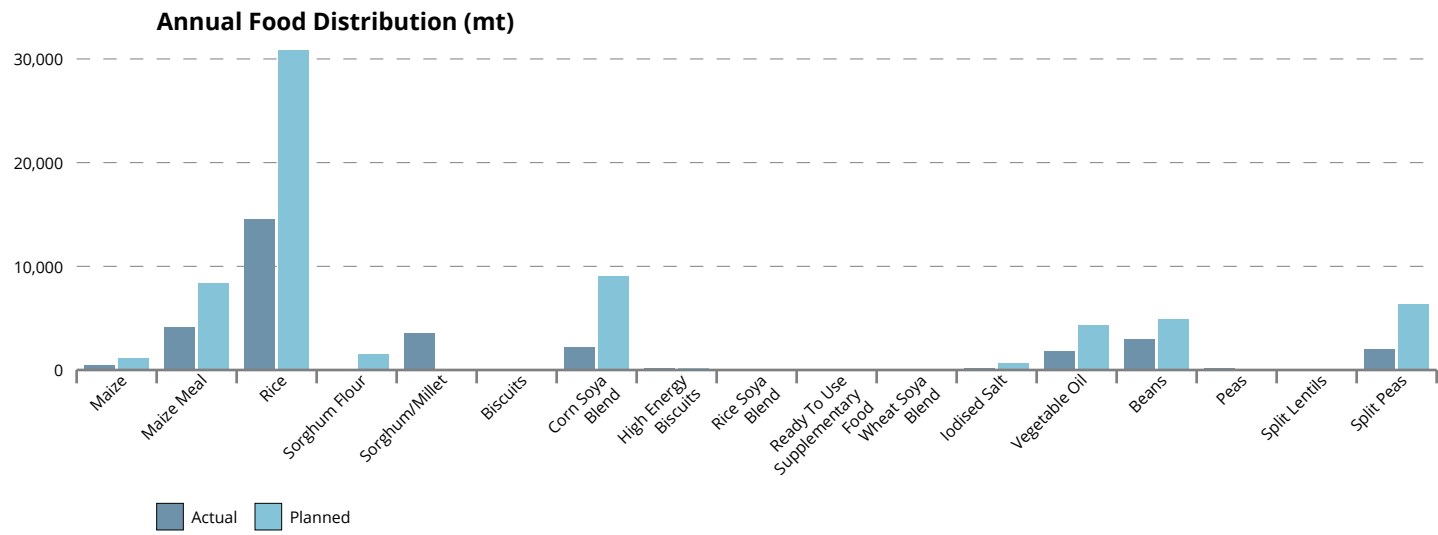
Context and Operations
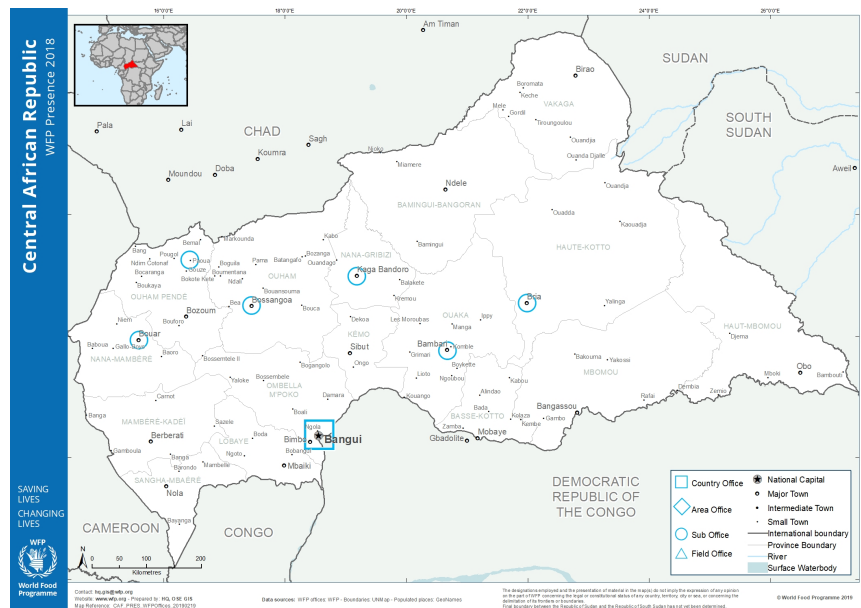
The Central African Republic (CAR) is a land-locked country that has been afflicted by successive coups and waves of conflict, culminating in the 2013 crisis and resulting in unprecedented levels of violence. Elections in 2016 gave rise to hopes for a gradual end to the unrest, but two years after, violence continues to grip the country, hundreds of thousands of people are still internally displaced and facing growing food insecurity. One in four citizens remains displaced within or outside the country.

Poverty remains high throughout the country. CAR ranks 188 out of 189 countries in the 2018 Human Development Index with 75 percent of its population living under the international poverty line. Basic services are dysfunctional or non-existent in many areas, and the dilapidation of already limited services further hinders people's access to livelihood opportunities. CAR has a population of about 4.7 million people [1], more than half of which are women. Reflecting a gradual deterioration of the overall humanitarian situation, the number of people in need increased by 16 percent, from 2.5 million in 2017 to 2.9 million in 2018, including 1.6 million in need of critical and immediate assistance [2].

Stark gender inequalities exist across all socio-economic sectors. The crisis has further increased the exposure of women and girls to protection and health risks, particularly those related to gender-based violence. Women and girls represent 51 percent of the population in need of humanitarian assistance [3], CAR ranks 156 out of 159 on the 2017 Gender Inequality Index [4].

Most Central African households face serious food security constraints. Declining purchasing power and access constraints resulting from market disruptions, coupled with five consecutive years of reduced harvests [5] have caused a decline in food consumption and led to an alarming food security situation in the country. The 2017 National Food Security Assessment indicated that 2 million people were affected by food insecurity, of which 22.5 percent were severely food insecure [6]. When access to food is constrained, not only the quantity of food intake is reduced but the dietary diversity is also drastically diminished by the substitution of more healthy foods with aliments of low nutrient density.

Low coverage of basic social services and high levels of poverty, combined with population displacements, affect food security and public health. There is a high and persistent prevalence of maternal and child malnutrition in all their forms. The prevalence of stunting among children under five years is 40.7 percent. Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) persists: more than half of the country's districts have prevalence rates above the 2-percent emergency threshold defined by the World Health Organization [5]. The global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence rate is above the emergency threshold in more than 15 sites hosting internally displaced persons [7]. People living with HIV and

their families are vulnerable to malnutrition. Up to 110,000 people live with HIV (55 percent women) and 32 percent receive anti-retroviral therapy (ART) [8].

Agriculture remains the backbone of the economy with more than 75 percent of CAR's working population relying on it as their main source of livelihood and income. However, this sector is characterized by low productivity, and people engaged in agricultural activities face significant challenges in terms of security, safe access to the land, access to markets, inputs, financial support, insurance, technology, land rights and transport services.

Insecurity continues to endanger humanitarian workers with 316 security incidents registered in 2018, including six deaths of humanitarians workers from other agencies. The direct targeting of humanitarian workers and the looting of their properties caused the temporary suspension of activities in several locations across the country. In this security context, WFP continues to face significant risks while operating and delivering emergency assistance.

Against this backdrop, WFP's operations are articulated around crisis response, resilience building and root causes focus areas, in line with the key objectives of providing relief to conflict-affected populations, rebuilding livelihoods in areas of relative stability and strengthening the capacities of national institutions.

Five Strategic Outcomes contributing to Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17 have been defined. Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on meeting the basic food requirements of households affected by the crisis through unconditional cash-based and in-kind food transfers, as well as emergency school feeding. Strategic Outcome 2 aims to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations, particularly children and ART patients and their families through food and cash-based transfers. Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP provides capacity strengthening to smallholder farmers and supports vulnerable communities, re-establishing their productive assets and enhancing their resilience. Strategic Outcomes 4 and 5 focus on strengthening the capacity of national institutions to deal with food and nutrition insecurity and shocks; and on providing common transport, logistics and telecommunications services to the humanitarian community through United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and WFP-led clusters.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

Under the 2018 Interim Country Strategic Plan, WFP received 95 percent of the needs-based budget. This marked an improvement compared to 2016 and 2017 when annual requirements were funded at 60 and 57 percent respectively. The bulk of 2018 contributions was earmarked for specific strategic outcomes and activities and, to some extent, geographical areas. Flexible multilateral funding made up 17 percent of the contributions, providing WFP with flexibility to respond to the evolving needs along with other unearmarked funds. The multilateral funding was instrumental in minimizing funding gaps in unconditional food assistance, particularly during the first quarter of 2018. Multi-year contributions from Germany, the European Union's Bêkou Trust Fund and the Republic of Korea accounted for 5.8 percent of the overall funding and were mostly directed towards root causes and resilience focus areas, facilitating medium and long-term planning.

During the first half of 2018, to meet the growing needs for emergency food assistance, WFP prioritized life-saving assistance and advocated for resources. Similarly, donors' interest was largely centred on humanitarian assistance with 62 percent of the received contributions earmarked for unconditional resource transfers. Activities aimed at providing support services to the humanitarian community received 14 percent of the funding while 6 percent of the contributions were allocated to nutrition activities. To respond to growing needs, WFP conducted a budget revision increasing the budget of the initial implementation plan by 38 percent. With increased needs and additional fundraising efforts in the second half of 2018 coupled with more efforts to scale up distributions, actual expenditures exceeded the revised implementation plan by 22 percent. The United States Agency for International Development/Food for Peace remained WFP's biggest donor CAR in 2018 as in recent years, with Germany, Norway, the European Commission and Canada also providing considerable financial support.

WFP planned to reach 1.1 million people with unconditional food transfers in 2018 and was successful in reaching the most vulnerable people, achieving 85 percent of its target. However, challenges surrounding the timeliness of contributions, with most of contributions being confirmed in the second and third quarters, and long lead times for the procurement and delivery of food into CAR (4-6 months) resulted in WFP delivering 42 percent of the planned food commodities (67,140 mt) with a year-end balance of USD 40 million across all Strategic Objectives.

In the first half of 2018, WFP implemented reduced rations and geographic targeting based on the commodities available. Similarly, funding and supply chain constraints meant that livelihoods and, during some months, school feeding activities could not be implemented at planned scale. WFP made use of advance financing mechanisms to compensate for long procurement lead times, hence avoiding major pipeline breaks and ensuring the continuity of the operations. Efforts were made to scale up local procurement of food commodities to deliver assistance as quickly and cost-effectively as possible, including contracting local traders in addition to smallholder farmers to expand local purchases schemes. By the end of 2018, WFP had sourced 5,125 mt of food locally of which 3,940 mt from smallholder farmers, a more than three-fold increase compared to 2017. Measures were also put in place to ensure an agile upstream supply chain by identifying additional commercial transporter options from Uganda to CAR. This eased the pressure on the Douala corridor and served as the most cost-effective and fastest option to deliver food to the south-eastern parts of the country.

The available funding allowed WFP to achieve 52 percent of its outcome indicator targets, with progress made towards targets in 16 percent. Thirty percent of the output indicators met their targets while progress was made towards targets in 43 percent.

Programme Performance

Through unconditional food distribution and school meals to primary schoolchildren from crisis-affected families, Strategic Outcome 1 provided a crisis response ensuring that vulnerable populations had access to food.

Unconditional food distributions were conducted monthly, rations were designed for a household of five people in crisis-affected zones, while in areas with relative security rations were based on the family size. WFP partnered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to distribute food commodities to refugees in Obo and Bambari, while the distributions for internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and host communities were carried out by cooperating partners, including local NGOs and international organizations. The food basket was designed to provide 2,102 kcal per person through a daily ration of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, Iodized salt, Super Cereal and high energy biscuits.

Major funding shortage affected the resource allocations from the beginning of January up to March. Following the large-scale crisis in Paoua and the upsurge of violence in other hotspots, resources had to be reallocated to respond to the needs of thousands of people who were not in the original plan. Due to considerable security and supply chain constraints as well as funding shortfalls, general rations were reduced for most of 2018: on average, the ration distributed was 50 percent of the full entitlement, with as low as 25 percent during the first trimester of 2018; food rations were provided only for half a month on average. Refugee beneficiaries were the exception and received full rations for 30 days each month in 2018. Unconditional food distributions were continuous throughout the year although distributions had to be suspended temporarily in sites that were not accessible for security reasons, such as Zemio and villages around Batangafo.

Limited access to remote areas because of insecurity was exacerbated by very poor infrastructures and bad road conditions. Due to the combined effects of these factors, the total number of beneficiaries reached was lower than planned by 25 percent. Nevertheless, WFP continued to improve its operational capacity to better respond to the needs of crisis-affected populations, including through strengthening its capacity to transport and pre-position food as close as possible to hotspots, and increasing its footprint by augmenting its presence and capacity in the field, particularly where partners' capacity is limited. To improve delivery capacity, an access strategy was developed in July, exploring innovative and alternative solutions to the complex access situation in CAR. WFP has been working on strengthening its continuity plans and programme criticality,

particularly for the most at-risk areas, to be better prepared for the potential further deterioration of the crisis. As a measure to supplement cooperating partners' capacity and enhance its own response capacity, WFP formed rapid response teams to facilitate direct distributions in certain locations. These actions allowed WFP to reach an increasing number of beneficiaries over the months, reaching its highest figures in December (62 percent of targeted beneficiaries).

In line with the 2018 Country Portfolio Evaluation, the use of cash-based transfers was introduced in several areas including Bangui, Bouar, Baoro, Bozoum, Paoua, Carnot, Barberati, Yaloke and Kaga Bandoro. The transfer value of XAF 5,800 (USD 10) per person per month was designed to replace part of the in-kind food basket with market purchases in localities with relative stability and security. The funds were transferred using value vouchers, and beneficiaries were selected based on vulnerability and gender criteria, namely households with low income (less than XAF 15,000 per month), households headed by women, as well as households hosting IDPs but having no revenue. Cash-based transfers had to be put on hold in localities with high insecurity, such as Bambari and Batangafo, where cash beneficiaries were immediately returned to in-kind transfers until the security context improved. For similar reasons, cash transfers were suspended in Bangui's PK5 neighbourhood in May and June 2018.

Consequently, assessments measuring vulnerable households' food security noted an overall decline compared to the previous year. The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption declined while the proportion of households with borderline and poor food consumption increased slightly. Returnees and refugees remained the most affected and vulnerable categories with the highest levels of poor food consumption, followed by IDPs. When applying a gender lens, data highlighted that more women than men were subject to poor food consumption, confirming women's higher vulnerability to food insecurity and the validity of WFP's targeting criteria. A closer look at the sub-population of beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers reveals that such households have benefited from improved food security outcomes. Post-distribution monitoring surveys indicated that cash beneficiaries had significantly higher acceptable food consumption (90 percent) than in-kind beneficiaries (60 percent), and fewer cash beneficiaries were reported to have poor food consumption (1.6 percent) compared to in-kind respondents (10 percent). The results show that allowing beneficiaries to buy their own food not only dignifies them and supports local markets, but also improves dietary diversity which positively affects food consumption.

Overall, a slightly higher number of households was facing increased difficulties in accessing food, in part due to the reduction of in-kind food rations for several months, renewed violence and an increasing number of forcibly displaced

persons throughout the country. However, the overall dietary diversity score and the reduced coping strategy index remained stable, due to the better score of cash beneficiaries.

WFP together with UNICEF and the Ministry of Education, distributed nutritious emergency school meals to 170,000 primary schoolchildren from crisis affected families. The emergency school meals were designed to provide 701 kcal per child per day, the basket was composed of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt. School attendance rates are increasing, but girls' enrolment rate remains lower than that of boys, indicating parents' tendency to send boys to school while keeping girls at home to help with domestic and agricultural work. Due to funds shortage, this activity started only in March and April in few localities, however rations distributed were always full. The security situation in Bambari disrupted the implementation of the emergency school meals activity in the area.

Strategic Outcome 02
Vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, children, pregnant and lactating women and girl and malnourished ART clients living in target regions, have an improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2020

In 2018, WFP responded to the Central African Republic's severe nutritional situation through nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific activities. Strategic Objective 2 aims to build the long-term resilience of vulnerable populations by treating and preventing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Activities included a prevention of acute malnutrition programme for children aged 6-23 months; a comprehensive package for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition for children with MAM aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G); food by prescription to anti-retroviral therapy (ART) patients; nutritious school meals provided to schoolchildren as well as capacity strengthening to health district staff in programme design, implementation and monitoring of the SUN (Scaling Up Nutrition) initiative.

The prevention of acute malnutrition programme included daily ration of Super Cereal Plus, a highly nutritious complementary food formula, also health vaccination campaigns, the provision of vitamin A supplements and the distribution of non-food items by partners. Through this programme, WFP reached 54,300 children aged 6-23 months, 70 percent of planned beneficiaries, in localities where the risk of malnutrition remained high, representing a significant improvement compared to last year.

WFP enhanced its partnership with UNICEF, the Ministry of Health and NGOs to provide a comprehensive package of nutrition screening, treatment, health and

nutrition education to vulnerable groups. Through this activity, WFP treated 7,000 children (53 percent girls) aged 6-59 months with MAM, which is a slight decrease compared to the previous year. Due to funding shortage, many mothers had been missing from the programme, hence WFP could only reach 1,000 PLW/G; the major challenge was to bring them back into the programme when deliveries resumed. In addition, the follow-up on children was irregular. To mitigate this, WFP is strengthening its partners' capacity in the monitoring of children with MAM and PLW/G. WFP together with the Ministry of Health and NGOs also supported HIV patients and their families. Food by prescription was provided to 1,300 ART patients. To mitigate ration sharing within the household, families of malnourished ART patients received USD 380,000 worth of value vouchers, supporting 8,200 women, men, girls and boys.

WFP provided the Ministry of Health with approximately 150 communication materials on nutritional support for people living with HIV. For the care of people living with HIV, approximately 500 patient records were delivered to the Ministry, as well as the materials and tools needed for training and for the conduct of the national SMART 2018 study.

As part of the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme, education sessions for families and mothers were organized. About 1000 UFCWs have been delivered to the Ministry, as well as the nutritional protocol sheets and about 20 registers and more than 10,000 ration sheets.

WFP conducted nutrition awareness and education campaigns for mothers who consulted with their children individually at each medical visit and collectively during nutrition days with culinary demonstrations.

The number, duration and quality of nutrition interventions were negatively affected by insecurity, funding shortage, delays in supply chain and a weakened network of local health facilities. To mitigate this, WFP is conducting a review of its overall nutrition strategy and monitoring tools, assisting the Government in the development of a nutrition road map to help eradicate maternal and child malnutrition in CAR, re-positioning nutrition as a priority for human capital development.

In support of the Government's 'Back to School' campaign, WFP worked closely with UNICEF, the Ministry of Education and other partners to reverse the dramatic impact of the conflict on the education sector by improving enrolment rates and regularizing school attendance. To this end, in localities where the security situation remained relatively stable, 8,200 children received nutritious school meals using food procured from local smallholder associations in the framework of a 'Purchase for Progress' initiative. Contributing to Strategic Outcome 3, this approach supported local farmers, mainly women, by enhancing their integration into local value chains. Due to the lack of resources, the

home-grown school feeding programme started only in October 2018. The limited capacity of stakeholders and insufficiency of school facilities in certain localities are challenges that WFP is currently seeking to address. Plans to scale up this programme will be informed by a Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) diagnostic exercise combined with the findings of the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey conducted in December 2018. In the meantime, WFP organized five training activities in three locations of the country, notably in Bouar, Poaua and Bangui, for school principals, regional directors, parents, cooks and cooperating partners' staff involved in managing WFP's school feeding programme, including the Home-Grown School Feeding programme where community participation is of utmost importance.

WFP and FAO continue to provide technical support to the Government in their preparation of the National Food Security and Nutrition policy. In 2018, WFP worked on the elaboration of the National Food Security Assessment (ENSA) and the National Nutritional survey using SMART methodology. The results will be presented early 2019.

Low coverage of basic social services and a high level of poverty, combined with population displacements, continue to affect food security and health situation in the Central African Republic, resulting in a high and persistent prevalence of maternal and child malnutrition in all their forms. Though WFP activities focusing on the treatment and prevention of MAM were developed in line with the evolving needs, the lack of multisectoral responses to malnutrition and the lack of a response to micro-nutrient deficiencies in CAR are the main reasons for the insufficient results achieved in the fight against malnutrition. With a view to solving in a sustainable manner and eradicating the various types of malnutrition that continue to prevail in CAR, WFP, FAO, UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) supported the Government in developing the National Food Security and Nutrition Policy Document. WFP along with its partners also supported the Government in the setting up of the Multisectoral National Committee on Food Security and Nutrition and the Multisectoral Technical Committee on Food Security and Nutrition.

Strategic Outcome 03
Food-insecure women and men living in targeted areas of CAR have enhanced livelihoods to support the food security and nutrition needs of their households and communities by 2020

Strategic Outcome 3 focuses on resilience-building for food insecure women and men smallholders in CAR. WFP's activity under this strategic outcome aimed at

enhancing smallholders' livelihoods to support the food security and nutrition needs of their households and community. In areas of relative security, WFP provided smallholder farmers with transfers to support asset creation and technical assistance to increase their access to markets, including purchases for WFP's school feeding activities.

In 2018, WFP partnered with FAO supported vulnerable smallholder farmers by ensuring their participation in food assistance-for-assets (FFA) interventions, rehabilitating productive infrastructure to strengthen livelihoods, in complementarity with the technical support, seasonal seeds and tool inputs provided by FAO, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and non-governmental organizations. FFA rations were designed to help smallholder households fill the food gap. The rations included cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and iodized salt. Alternatively, a monthly FFA cash-based transfer was provided with amounts varying according to family size up to 5, from XAF 16,000 (USD 26) and XAF 25,000 (USD 40). Food rations and cash-based transfers were provided seasonally to the host communities to help them protect their assets and support early recovery. Following the recommendation of the 2018 Country Portfolio Evaluation, WFP strengthened its funding for FFA activities and support to local farmers through Purchase for Progress (P4P) activities.

FFA activities were implemented in the north-western areas in synergy with P4P activities. More than 300 ha of food and cash crop areas were sown, 50 ha of lowland rice, 50 ha of community fields and more than 200 km of rural track were developed, which helped to boost production and facilitate the trade of niébé (African bean), corn, sorghum and rice to the markets in the area. The implementation of FFA activities was based on a participatory community approach which showed and further strengthened smallholder farmers' interest in combining P4P activities with FFA activities, so that they could easily sell their product and hence improve their income. FFA activities were negatively affected by the evolving security context in the targeted areas as well as by the need to redirect resources from resilience building to crisis response, resulting in a smaller number of assets built or restored compared to the initial plan.

Through this assistance WFP distributed 170 mt of food and USD 213,000 worth of cash-based transfers to 36,000 vulnerable smallholder farmers. WFP expanded the procurement of nutritious foods for WFP school meals from local smallholder cooperatives, enabling them to enter local value chains. Women accounted for 80 percent of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems. In 2018, the value of the contracts established between smallholder farmers and WFP amounted to USD 1.2 million, representing 6 percent of WFP food procurement, an increase compared to last year.

WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture in organizing several training courses to support the implementation of the Ministry's programme, including workshops for smallholder farmers in the framework of P4P activities, as well as training sessions for beneficiaries participating in FFA activities; a total of 165 people were trained. Furthermore, joint supervision and awareness-raising missions for smallholder farmers were conducted focusing on P4P mechanisms, aspects, procedures and other conditionalities related to this activity. The aim of these missions was to improve smallholder farmers' understanding of the P4P process and to strengthen their skills to organize smallholder famers' associations, including financial and administrative management and acquisition of new agricultural production techniques. As part of this framework, agricultural equipment was procured and distributed to smallholder farmers.

Strategic Outcome 04
National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to establish an adequate social protection system and manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2020

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP and partner agencies worked to strengthen the Government's capacities in both zero hunger policies and national social safety net programmes.

In 2018, WFP signed a memorandum of understanding with the Ministries of Education, Health and Agriculture to provide them with technical support related to their respective activity plans, and integrate WFP interventions in geographical areas where the Government is present. WFP also supported these ministries in organizing skills upgrading workshops aimed at capacitating their staff to better implement and carry out related activities.

Furthermore, and in line with the recommendations of the 2018 Country Portfolio Evaluation, WFP engaged with the Food Aid Management Group of the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation in the development of a joint work plan to improve coordination with sectoral ministries. WFP supported the implementation of the National Zero Hunger Strategic Review; the report was submitted to the Government by the Chief Facilitator attached to the President's Office in early 2018. The report highlighted the need to closely support the ministries of Education, Agriculture and Health and strengthen their technical capacity especially in data collection and analysis, in order to move along the humanitarian-development nexus in food security. In its upcoming Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP will integrate the findings of the National Zero Hunger Strategic Review. The worsening security situation made it challenging to start planning for the CSP, however through the budget revision of the ICSP, WFP will continue to address the humanitarian needs and support early recovery, particularly in the area of agriculture, following the recommendation of the

National Zero Hunger Strategic Review to dynamize the agricultural sector.

WFP worked closely with the National Institute of Statistics to conduct food security assessments. An analysis training was conducted for the staff with a view to gradually adopt the assessment process. WFP held a training in mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) in Bangui and Bouar, with the objective to improve the quality of data collected through key informants by giving them an opportunity to better understand WFP's mandate in the country, the mVAM tools employed, critical questions asked during the mVAM data collection and the different ways data is utilized by WFP, the Government and humanitarian partners. Overall 21 institutions, 64 traders and more than 180 participants benefited from capacity building through the mVAM project. Approximately 40 percent were government institutions that work closely with humanitarian actors and whose mandate is to respond to shocks and provide assistance to displaced persons and refugees. Staff from six international NGOs and WFP staff also attended the training. These training will allow WFP and the humanitarian community in CAR to better understand the food security situation of displaced persons to improve the quality and quantity of coverage of the most vulnerable populations in the country.

In April, WFP organized a training on geographic information system (GIS) and satellite imagery with the objective of strengthening the capacities of government institutions and other partners involved in the food security response. This was a vital training and opened developmental opportunities for the Government, particularly for the Institute of Statistics which will be implementing, in collaboration with the World Bank, a five-years project (Data for Decision Making Project) that will use satellite imagery. The training provided by WFP was the first step to implement that project and to familiarize the institute with the use of free and open-source applications such as Google Earth, as well as GIS for the analysis of geospatial data. This training filled important knowledge gaps in government institutions that were still relying on older technologies or on no technology at all. In total, 30 participants from 13 institutions took part in the training, including Government ministries, NGOs and the University of Bangui.

WFP provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of Health, in partnership with UNICEF, for the implementation of the 2018 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey. Preliminary results of the national nutritional SMART survey already showed that 60 percent of the country's prefectures were in a critical nutritional situation with a SAM prevalence rate exceeding the emergency threshold defined by WHO. Almost the entire country was affected by severe acute malnutrition. This data will help to improve the analysis of the nutritional situation and to restructure WFP's response to the 2019 ICSP budget review.

With WFP's support, a school feeding programme coordination unit was established within the Ministry of Education. This contributed to improving communication and information sharing for the successful implementation of the programme. WFP continues to provide technical and material support to this structure. With the participation of the Ministry of Education, WFP held training sessions for school principals, inspectors and representatives of Parents' Associations (APE) on the management of the school feeding programme, clarifying the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders and local coordination structures to be put in place. A school feeding management manual was distributed, treating aspects related to hygiene awareness, the proper use of the food provided (how to determine the quantities to be used per day); food control mechanisms by the APE, or the conditions required for food storage. Non food items such as kitchen equipment as well as plates and spoons were distributed. Joint WFP-Ministry of Education monitoring and supervision missions were regularly conducted. The school feeding coordination unit at the central level benefited from motorcycles, printers, computers and some office consumables in order to be able to carry out its duties. With financial support from WFP, staff of the school feeding programme coordination unit participated in international meetings on school feeding and child nutrition, including the Global Nutrition Child Forum.

WFP's Integrated Context Analysis was initiated at the end of 2018; the report will be available in 2019 and will inform the formulation of viable approaches for the introduction of WFP's three-pronged approach to resilience building. This will allow WFP to strengthen capacities of local authorities and partners to enhance complementarity in the design and implementation of community-based recovery and resettlement initiatives.

Strategic Outcome 05
Humanitarian community (partners and donors) have enhanced capacity to reach and operate in areas of humanitarian crisis all year-round

Strategic Outcome 5 focuses on crisis response by enhancing global partnerships through three main activities: the provision of common Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) services, provision of humanitarian air services to all partners, provision of in-country logistics services for three Global Fund health programmes.

The Logistics Cluster, led by WFP, facilitated access to common logistics services, coordination platforms and consolidated information related to logistics capacities for the humanitarian community. In 2018, the Logistics Cluster experienced a 10-percent increase in the number of organizations benefiting from its services.

Working with different international NGOs such as Premiere Urgence Internationale and Humanity and Inclusion, the Logistics Cluster continued to provide more than 3,000 m² of common warehousing in Bangui on a cost recovery basis for more than 20 organizations, while doubling the number of Mobile Storage Units (MSU), covering Bangui, Kaga Bandoro, Bambari, Zemio and Bossangoa. The cluster facilitated access to a common road transport service which allowed the transport of more than 2,000 mt of humanitarian aid on behalf of 30 organizations from Bangui, Bossangoa and Bambari on a partial cost recovery basis. The Logistics Cluster is currently purchasing additional MSUs to expand common storage capacities in priority areas.

In case of emergency, the Logistics Cluster facilitated access to an air transport service of last resort, free to the user and available to the entire humanitarian community. In 2018, 350 mt of life-saving humanitarian cargo were airlifted on behalf of 22 organizations to priority zones.

The Logistics Cluster held 21 logistics coordination meetings and will relaunch the working group focusing on logistics infrastructure to improve information sharing and strengthen coordination between organizations implementing infrastructure maintenance projects across the country.

In 2018, 21 landing strips were rehabilitated by Projet Löndo and Humanity and Inclusion, working in coordination with the UNHAS; this represents an increase compared to last year. In the Ouham and Haute-Kotto provinces, ACTED began maintenance projects targeting bridges that were significantly slowing down the humanitarian response in the crisis-affected areas.

ETC provided essential connectivity and security telecommunications services to over 50 humanitarian organizations, supporting life-saving activities of humanitarian partners and WFP's own logistics and programme activities. The cluster provided shared Internet connectivity and security telecommunications to the humanitarian community in nearly 100 percent of the targeted sites. Furthermore, it increased the number of operational areas where it provided vital data and communications services, reaching full coverage over the humanitarian response areas. Due to lack of staff capacity within the ETC, only 50 percent of targeted UN agencies and NGOs were trained in radio communications. Planned ETC assessment missions in the west of the country, specifically in Amada-Gaza, Gamboula and Berberati, were reprioritized, which ultimately hindered the ETC response in these areas. To mitigate this, a priority plan was drawn up to equip these localities with internet connection via satellite network and establish networks of Very High Frequency (VHF) radio telecommunications in communication centres managed by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS).

ETC carried out the first ever ICT4Gov (ICT Emergency Management for Governments and Partners) training in Bangui. Thirty staff from the government, international and national NGOs, military and UN agencies participated in this training to learn how to better support emergencies, deploy shared ICT services and strengthen collaboration among humanitarian actors on the ground. In addition, on-demand radio handset training was provided to humanitarian organizations.

UNHAS provided weekly flights to prioritized strategic locations in CAR. A fleet of four aircrafts adapted to local air transport needs and airfield characteristics was in place, reaching 33 destinations among which 24 were scheduled on a weekly basis. UNHAS offered passenger and cargo transportation services to 161 registered national and international organizations, including 85 regular user agencies and NGOs. In 2018, more than 18,700 passengers benefitted from the air passenger service, while some 190 mt of light cargo were transported. The service remained vital for security and medical evacuations. UNHAS conducted 13 security evacuations, for more than 190 passengers from 25 user organizations, and 26 medical evacuations for 16 user organizations.

Regular steering committee, user group meetings and consultations with the humanitarian community ensured that the service responded to the demand. WFP standard management structures and systems were employed to oversee UNHAS operations, including booking systems, customer services, flight tracking and safety management arrangement.

UNHAS maintained its services to the humanitarian community all year around. Despite challenges linked to lack of capacity, insecurity and weather constraints, UNHAS fulfilled 94 percent of the passenger transport demand, an improvement of 12 percent compared to last year. To address the problems of inadequate capacity and minimize its impact, UNHAS implemented a flexible route planning which allowed to decrease the unsupported passenger transport demand by 30 percent. UNHAS responded to weather restrictions by implementing a reactive rescheduling system.

WFP managed the in-country supply chain for medical products as part of the Global Fund's grant to World Vision's malaria control programme, as well as the tuberculosis and HIV control programmes of the French Red Cross in CAR. Since August 2018, WFP also extended its logistical support to the mass distribution campaign for long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets (MILDAs) led by World Vision.

To support the smooth distribution of medical products and MILDAs, WFP expanded its partnership with COOPI, Caritas and Plan International. WFP transport channels were made available to ensure the delivery of medical products to more than 630 health facilities across the country, also mobilizing

UNHAS services when needed. As a result, more than 160 mt of medical products were dispatched, accounting for nearly 100 percent of delivery orders. WFP transported more than 712,000 MILDAs achieving a realization rate of nearly 90 percent; only Rafai and Bangassou could not be reached due to security issues.

A Supply Chain Visibility initiative enabled partners and the Ministry of Health to make data-based decisions in planning their supply chain activities, including procurement of commodities based on real "demand/consumption" data, ensuring that there were no shortages in life-saving medicines for beneficiaries.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Gender inequality in CAR remains high, ranking the country 156th out of 159 in the 2017 Gender Inequality Index [1]. The crisis aggravated women's and girls' exposure to health and protection risks, including gender-based violence. Women face serious socio-economic challenges such as low influence on decision-making, limited access to and control over resources, and high burden of domestic responsibilities. Women and girls are particularly affected by food insecurity, especially in rural areas.

In 2005, the Government adopted a national policy to promote gender equality and launched its action plan in 2007. CAR is aligned with international policies on women's rights. In 2016, a gender parity law was enacted, requiring a minimum of 35 percent women in decision-making bodies in both public and private sectors. However, women are still poorly represented in the political sphere making up 17 percent of the Government and 8.5 percent of the National Assembly. The Peace Recovery and Consolidation National Plan in Central Africa (RCPCA), launched in 2016, reflects the country's commitment to advancing gender equality in the provision of basic services.

Although WFP's country office in CAR is yet to take part in the corporate Gender Transformation Programme, it made progress in integrating gender considerations into its activities. In line with the RCPCA and UNDAF priorities, WFP's Interim Country Strategic Plan applied its technical, diagnostic and logistics capacities to create an enabling environment for the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment to address food and nutrition challenges.

WFP promotes women's equal participation in decision-making bodies and women's access to food by making them the holders of food entitlements: women and girls represent 52 percent of WFP's beneficiaries. The percentage of women in leadership positions on committees stabilized. WFP's activities, particularly school feeding, helped to increase girls' school attendance but their enrollment rate remains lower than that of boys, indicating a tendency for parents to send boys to school and keeping girls at home. WFP works to prevent violence against women, girls and children in its operations by making distribution sites safe and encouraging local initiatives to end violence against women and girls.

Following the recommendations of the 2018 decentralized evaluation on gender, WFP will apply context-specific gender-sensitive indicators and conduct a gender analysis of its activities to develop a common approach with stakeholders. Following the recommendations of the Country Portfolio Evaluation, an analysis of gender dynamics in the design and implementation of activities will inform WFP's operational strategy to integrate gender in programming. This will allow WFP in CAR to finalize the design stage of the Gender and Age Marker (GaM) and initiate the monitoring stage by 2019.

Although progress is slow, WFP CAR remains committed to increasing the proportion of women in its workforce: 23 percent of the staff are women representing an 18 percent increase compared to 2017. All units have integrated the objective of gender balance in their respective recruitment strategies: women represent 42 percent of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service unit and several management positions are held by women.

Protection
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

The chronic issue of limited state presence in CAR results in the state's inability to protect the population. The recent crisis demonstrated this as civilians were largely left to fend for themselves. Common protection challenges include killing, sexual violence, kidnapping, torture, looting and the torching of houses, internally displaced population (IDP) sites and places of worship. The targeting of humanitarian workers and commodities hampers the provision of assistance and the collection of safety-related data. To mitigate this, WFP developed a strategy to enhance the safety of its commodities with partners and its access to affected populations, improving quality and geographical coverage of delivery and monitoring. WFP is working closely with other humanitarian actors, including OCHA, UNHCR and the MINUSCA peacekeeping mission to seek guarantees on humanitarian access and the protection of civilians. WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with UNHCR to enhance protection outcomes through food assistance to refugees, while exploring similar opportunities with NGOs with respect to IDPs, returnees and host communities.

WFP conducted monitoring surveys to measure the effects of its assistance and the population's ability to access assistance safely. This offered beneficiaries the opportunity to raise their concerns and provide feedback. The post-distribution monitoring conducted in July 2018 indicated that 94 percent of beneficiaries accessed WFP's assistance without experiencing protection issues. However, the monetization of food entitlements at less than their real value negatively impacted people's food security. Focus group interviews with the targeted populations showed that the selling of vouchers and food items was often a distress strategy, and that food entitlements were monetized to satisfy urgent needs such as shelters or to purchase other types of food. WFP is strengthening its monitoring to better understand the needs of families receiving assistance and discourage utilization issues.

WFP is working to further integrate protection at the strategic, programmatic and operational levels in 2019 to ensure that its activities take beneficiaries' protection into account and facilitate safe, dignified, and accountable food assistance. This includes recruiting a Protection Officer, building staff members' and cooperating partners' capacity to understand and respond to protection concerns stemming from programmes as well as strengthening WFP's own capacities to undertake context and protection risk analysis and formulate appropriate protection risk mitigation and response activities. In accordance with the "do no harm" approach, cooperating partners were also required to share their action plans for protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). WFP designated a PSEA focal point and an alternate in it country office. This will allow the harmonization of a joint PSEA action plan between WFP and NGO partners and ensure its coherence with the inter-agency PSEA Task Force approach.

Accountability to affected populations
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

To further strengthen accountability to affected populations, WFP established in April 2018 a toll-free hotline to provide a mechanism for direct beneficiary feedback. The hotline number was advertised on beneficiary entitlement cards, through beneficiary sensitisation and on promotional materials including banners set up at distribution sites. The feedback mechanism ensured that beneficiaries could easily and without fear of repercussion communicate issues such as sexual exploitation, abuse of power or non-compliance by any key actor, or unintended adverse effects stemming from any programme or transfer modality.

In 2018, WFP received a total of 48 calls. Over 29 percent of the callers who disclosed their gender were women. Calls to the beneficiary hotline were received by both male and female WFP staff speaking the local language and were referred to the respective WFP field office for investigation and follow-up. The most salient issues were related to information provision, complaints about cooperating partner staff, inclusion and exclusion errors and missing verification. Several callers complimented WFP for its assistance and nutritious food. The small number of calls received in 2018 can be explained by the recent introduction of the feedback mechanism, limited trust and understanding of the hotline mechanism among beneficiaries, and limited access to communication services across the country. WFP is continuously reassures beneficiaries during distributions that their feedback and complaints will not cause them any trouble or retaliation. In addition, WFP has been proactive in responding as quickly as

possible to the feedback and complaints, encouraging more and more beneficiaries to trust and use WFP's feedback and complaints system. To allow greater numbers of beneficiaries to share their concerns and comments about WFP's assistance, the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster has been working to improve conflict-affected communities' access to communication services. WFP will also enhance coordination with NGO partners and other humanitarian actors to reduce potential duplication of efforts and to simplify access to feedback mechanisms.

WFP sought feedback from beneficiaries also through post-distribution monitoring and regular monitoring surveys conducted every month by field monitors during which focus groups allowed women, men, girls and boys to equally participate. In addition, WFP's cooperating partners received feedback from beneficiaries through complaints feedback desks established in most distribution sites. Feedback was shared with and followed up by WFP on a regular basis.

To enhance beneficiaries' understanding of their entitlements, sensitization was carried out in the local language prior to any food distribution. Beneficiaries' food entitlements were also displayed at distribution points. Before distributions, WFP ensured that cooperating partners were aware of programme objectives and disseminated accurate information to beneficiaries. Moving forward, WFP plans to improve its interventions by further strengthening beneficiaries' awareness of its activities including through announcements, public meetings, women's groups and community leaders. Community consultations on age, gender and diversity will also be strengthened, taking into consideration the challenges related to literacy and the affected population's preferred communication methods.

Paoua: Fleeing Violence

A wave of newly displaced people with harrowing tales has filled the streets of Paoua in the prefecture of Ouham-Pendé following an upsurge of violence in that area beginning of 2018. The World Food Programme (WFP) has provided food assistance to more than 70,000 people in the area. Here are the stories of the people behind these figures.

Paoua is located 479 km northwest of Bangui, and had been a relatively quiet until last December, when violent clashes erupted between the members of the Revolution Justice (RJ) group and the fighters of the National Movement for the Liberation of the Central African Republic (MNLC). The impact on civilians was immediate.

"I started the year 2018 in tears and mourning because my father was murdered on 1 January on the Bémal bridge 52 km from Paoua" says Celestine Ngaouram, a 20-year-old mother of two children. She adds, the tone bruised by what she experienced, "My father who was the head of the village Béboura, could not get a funeral worthy of his rank, because his remains were devoured by pigs."

Similar tales of sorrow and distress fill the streets of the town. Marvin Ngaro, aged 36, lost his father who was also a village chief. Marvin says his father was shot dead in his farm by men on horseback 34 km from Paoua. "We could not go collect his body to bury him decently because of these bloody clashes," says Marvin.

The direct consequence of these attacks is an inflow of people in Paoua. These men, women and children roam the streets bearing the stigma of suffering on their faces, desperate for humanitarian assistance. WFP conducted series of distributions to assist more than 70,000 people. The teams worked around the clock to get the maximum amount of supplies into Paoua to assist the displaced people.

"I have finally been able to feed my two daughters thanks to the food we received from WFP," says Celestine at a food distribution site, "seeing my kids satiated, comforts me despite the tragedy we are experiencing."

"I can assure you that many families were going to starve had WFP not distributed this food," says Marvin with a smile.

As WFP teams in Paoua provide life-saving assistance, they were also filled with regrets about the disruption of long-term food security projects they were running in the area. During the past two years, 8 percent of WFP's activities to support smallholder farmers and encourage agriculture as a business through its Purchase for Progress scheme have been implemented in this area. Paoua was developing into a granary of peanut and bean. "It is a sad situation because this was one of the most stable offices where WFP roll-out its resilience projects in the Central African Republic," says Mahoua Coulibaly, the head of the sub-office of Paoua. "Alas, the current situation is dashing all these hopes."

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Bruno Djoyo
Mother and her twins receiving WFP's assistance in a displaced persons camp in Bambari.

Explanatory notes, cross cutting results:

Environment indicators not available - Country office did not collect the data as the environment component could not be implemented for the reporting year.

Context and operations

[1] UNDP HDI, CAR online country page, 2018.
[2] OCHA, CAR Humanitarian Needs Overview, 2018.
[3] OCHA, CAR Humanitarian Needs Overview, 2018.
[4] UNDP, CAR online country page, 2018
[5] FAO, CAR online country page, 2018
[6] OCHA Humanitarian Response Plan, 2018
[7] OCHA Humanitarian Response Plan, 2018
[8] UNAIDS, CAR Country Profile, 2018

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01

Due to the volatile security context, the minimum dietary diversity score for women and the proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet couldn't be measured regularly.

Strategic outcome 02

Due to the volatile security context, output indicators of nutrition messaging and counselling, the minimum acceptable diet and the minimum dietary diversity score for women couldn't be measured regularly.
The target value of the number of institutional sites assisted was not set for 2018.

Strategic outcome 03

Due to constant insecurity monitoring assessments and surveys could not be conducted regularly.

Strategic outcome 04

Due to the volatile security context, some indicators could not be measured on a regular basis.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] UNDP GII (gender inequality index), CAR online country page, 2018.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	473,758	443,571	93.6%
	female	556,122	490,356	88.2%
	total	1,029,880	933,927	90.7%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	156,880	161,096	102.7%
	female	192,921	196,256	101.7%
	total	349,801	357,352	102.2%
Children (5-18 years)	male	215,870	230,909	107.0%
	female	248,399	239,357	96.4%
	total	464,269	470,266	101.3%
Children (under 5 years)	male	101,008	51,566	51.1%
	female	114,802	54,743	47.7%
	total	215,810	106,309	49.3%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	10,000	198	2.0%
IDP	559,078	465,871	83.3%
Returnee	4,000	14,663	366.6%
Resident	456,802	453,195	99.2%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Crisis-affected households and communities in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs both during and in the aftermath of crises			
Maize	1,150	458	39.8%
Maize Meal	7,000	4,101	58.6%
Rice	28,895	14,412	49.9%
Sorghum Flour	1,500	0	-
Sorghum/Millet	0	3,476	-
Biscuits	0	44	-
Corn Soya Blend	6,075	1,143	18.8%
High Energy Biscuits	115	140	121.6%
Wheat Soya Blend	0	72	-
Iodised Salt	584	183	31.4%
Vegetable Oil	3,932	1,748	44.5%
Beans	4,705	2,957	62.8%
Peas	0	114	-
Split Lentils	0	24	-
Split Peas	5,443	1,896	34.8%
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, children, pregnant and lactating women and girl and malnourished ART clients living in target regions, have an improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2020			
Rice	619	30	4.8%
Corn Soya Blend	2,940	988	33.6%
Rice Soya Blend	0	7	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	33	69	208.6%
Wheat Soya Blend	0	5	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Iodised Salt	15	0	3.2%
Vegetable Oil	82	7	9.0%
Beans	183	0	0.1%
Split Lentils	0	0	-
Split Peas	18	8	44.0%
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Food-insecure women and men living in targeted areas of CAR have enhanced livelihoods to support the food security and nutrition needs of their households and communities by 2020			
Maize Meal	1,350	0	-
Rice	1,350	119	8.8%
Iodised Salt	68	3	4.4%
Vegetable Oil	270	12	4.5%
Split Peas	810	36	4.4%

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Crisis-affected households and communities in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs both during and in the aftermath of crises			
Value Voucher	10,839,150	10,915,696	100.7%
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, children, pregnant and lactating women and girl and malnourished ART clients living in target regions, have an improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2020			
Value Voucher	299,700	380,430	126.9%
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Food-insecure women and men living in targeted areas of CAR have enhanced livelihoods to support the food security and nutrition needs of their households and communities by 2020			
Value Voucher	2,428,800	213,090	8.8%

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected households and communities in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs both during and in the aftermath of crises				
Output A: Children of refugees, IDPs, returnees and from crisis-affected host families attending primary schools receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school in order to meet basic food and nutrition needs and increase school enrolment				
Act 02. Distribute emergency school meals to primary school children from crisis-affected families in targeted localities				
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided	Days	18.0	8.0	44.4
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	380.0	311.0	81.8
Value of non-food items distributed	US$	400000.0	356600.0	89.2
Output A: Refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities in food insecure regions, receive nutritious food or cash-based transfers to meet their basic food and nutrition needs				
Act 01. Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.				
Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	106.0	106.0	100.0
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition				
Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, children, pregnant and lactating women and girl and malnourished ART clients living in target regions, have an improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2020				
Output A: Children 6-59, PLW, girls and ART clients receive a comprehensive package of nutrition services and sensitization on community measures in order to prevent and treat malnutrition				
Act 04. Provide a comprehensive package for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition to children with MAM aged 6 to 59 months, PLW/G and provide food by prescription to ART clients				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	334.0	334.0	100.0
Output A: School-children receive nutritious home-grown school meals every day they attend school in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase school enrolment				
Act 06. Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas				
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided	Days	18.0	10.0	55.6
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	76.0	14.0	18.4
Value of non-food items distributed	US$	80000.0	16030.0	20.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 3: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Strategic Outcome 03: Food-insecure women and men living in targeted areas of CAR have enhanced livelihoods to support the food security and nutrition needs of their households and communities by 2020				
Output A: Smallholder households and communities living in at-risk environments benefit from restored and enhanced productive assets in order to improve their productivity and food security				
Act 07. Provide smallholder farmers with transfers to support asset creation and technical assistance to increase their access to markets, including purchases from WFP supported school meals				
Value of non-food items distributed	US$	100.0	100.0	100.0
Amount of cash transferred by WFP through the special operation to participants	US$	2428800.0	213090.07	8.8
Output C: Women and men smallholders have increased access to markets in order to benefit from local value chains				
Act 07. Provide smallholder farmers with transfers to support asset creation and technical assistance to increase their access to markets, including purchases from WFP supported school meals				
Number of people trained	individual	300.0	165.0	55.0
Output D: Smallholder farmers living in at-risk environments receive conditional transfers in order to support productive assets creation or restoration				
Act 07. Provide smallholder farmers with transfers to support asset creation and technical assistance to increase their access to markets, including purchases from WFP supported school meals				
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	80.0	50.0	62.5
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 04: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to establish an adequate social protection system and manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2020				
Output C: Vulnerable populations, including persons with disabilities, benefit from national and local social safety nets, including in-kind and cash based transfers and livelihood support in order to improve food security				
Act 08. Provide capacity strengthening in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials				
Number of capacity development activities provided for the expansion of School Feeding and food diversification.	activity	10.0	8.0	80.0
Number of people trained	individual	100.0	80.0	80.0
Output I: Vulnerable populations, including persons with disabilities, benefit from national and local social safety nets, including in-kind and cash based transfers and livelihood support in order to improve food security				
Act 08. Provide capacity strengthening in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials				
Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	policy	1.0	1.0	100.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Output K: Vulnerable populations, including persons with disabilities, benefit from national and local social safety nets, including in-kind and cash based transfers and livelihood support in order to improve food security				
Act 08. Provide capacity strengthening in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials				
Number of partners supported	partner	5.0	3.0	60.0
Output M: Vulnerable populations, including persons with disabilities, benefit from national and local social safety nets, including in-kind and cash based transfers and livelihood support in order to improve food security				
Act 08. Provide capacity strengthening in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials				
Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	1.0	1.0	100.0
Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 05: Humanitarian community (partners and donors) have enhanced capacity to reach and operate in areas of humanitarian crisis all year-round				
Output H: Targeted populations benefit from common logistic and ETC services provided by WFP to partners, in order to receive humanitarian and development assistance				
Act 10. Provide common logistic and ETC services to government, UN and NGO partners, to run effective field operations and provide for staff security				
Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established	system	20.0	18.0	90.0
Number of WFP-led clusters operational	unit	2.0	2.0	100.0
Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Mt	5700.0	6144.0	107.8
Output H: Targeted populations benefit from common logistics and ETC services provided by WFP to partners to enable them to provide humanitarian and development assistance				
Act 12. Provide bilateral logistics services to partners for 'in country' supply chain for three health programmes (Malaria, TB & HIV/AIDS) in the Central African Republic.				
Number of partner organizations participating in the cluster system nationally	agency/organization	1.0	1.0	100.0
Number of humanitarian workers provided health services	individual	3.0	3.0	100.0
Number of services provided	service	3.0	3.0	100.0
Volume (m3) of cargo transported	m3	2118.06	2118.06	100.0
Output H: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas benefit from air services provided by WFP to partners, in order to receive adequate assistance				
Act 11. Provide Humanitarian Air Services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available				
Number of humanitarian workers provided health services	individual	31.0	26.0	83.9
Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	%	100.0	94.0	94.0

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity	%	100.0	59.0	59.0
Number of passengers transported	individual	21600.0	21984.0	101.8
Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Mt	360.0	188.0	52.2

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected households and communities in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs both during and in the aftermath of crises								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)								
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	URT: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	Food, Value Voucher	male	15.60	15.20	≤15.60	≤15.60	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	15.60	15.30	≤15.60	≤15.60	
			overall	15.60	15.20	≤15.60	≤15.60	
Outcome Indicator: Dietary Diversity Score								
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	URT: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	Food, Value Voucher	male	5.45	5.67	≥5.45	≥5.45	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	5.66	5.69	≥5.66	≥5.66	
			overall	5.53	5.67	≥5.53	≥5.53	
Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	SMP: Distribute emergency school meals to primary school children from crisis-affected families in targeted localities	Food	male	90.00	95.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	90.00	85.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	
			overall	90.00	91.70	≥90.00	≥90.00	

Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	URT: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	Food, Value Voucher	male	12.30	14.40	>50.00	>50.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	12.20	12.20	>50.00	>50.00	
			overall	12.30	13.60	>50.00	>50.00	

Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	URT: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	Food, Value Voucher	male	50.30	48.10	>50.00	>50.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	53.80	51.00	>50.00	>50.00	
			overall	48.30	48.10	>50.00	>50.00	

Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	URT: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	Food, Value Voucher	male	74.40	75.00	≥50.00	≥50.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	75.80	75.20	≥50.00	≥50.00	
			overall	73.60	75.10	≥50.00	≥50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	URT: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	Food, Value Voucher	male	18.00	18.90	<10.00	<10.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	15.20	15.90	<10.00	<10.00	
			overall	19.60	17.90	<10.00	<10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	URT: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	Food, Value Voucher	male	3.30	6.90	<10.00	<10.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	2.80	4.70	<10.00	<10.00	
			overall	3.60	6.10	<10.00	<10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	URT: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	Food, Value Voucher	male	0.10	0.10	<10.00	<10.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0.20	0	<10.00	<10.00	
			overall	0.10	0.10	<10.00	<10.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	URT: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	Food, Value Voucher	male	69.80	66.80	≥50.00	≤50.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	72.60	71.90	≥50.00	≤50.00	
			overall	68.10	68.50	≥50.00	≤50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)								
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	URT: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	Food, Value Voucher	male	46.40	46.50	≥50.00	≥50.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	43.40	44.40	≥50.00	≥50.00	
			overall	48.20	45.80	≥50.00	≥50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	URT: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	Food, Value Voucher	male	25.50	24.90	≥20.00	≥20.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	24.00	24.80	≥20.00	≥20.00	
			overall	26.30	24.80	≥20.00	≥20.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	URT: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	Food, Value Voucher	male	72.70	67.76	>58.20	>58.20	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	75.40	68.41	>60.30	>60.30	
			overall	73.70	67.98	>59.00	>59.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	URT: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	Food, Value Voucher	male	19.60	25.05	≤15.70	≤15.70	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	19.70	22.09	≤15.80	≤15.80	
			overall	19.60	24.04	≤15.70	≤15.70	

Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	URT: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	Food, Value Voucher	male	7.70	7.19	≤6.20	≤6.20	Base Value: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	4.90	9.50	≤3.90	≤3.90	
			overall	6.70	7.97	≤5.40	≤5.40	

Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	URT: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	Food, Value Voucher	male	47.70	60.30	>65.00	>65.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Latest Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	55.80	72.10	>65.00	>65.00	
			overall	50.70	64.30	>65.00	>65.00	

Outcome Indicator: Retention rate

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	SMP: Distribute emergency school meals to primary school children from crisis-affected families in targeted localities	Food	male	80.00	92.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	80.00	80.00	≥80.00	≥90.00	
			overall	80.00	86.30	≥85.00	≥90.00	

Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, children, pregnant and lactating women and girl and malnourished ART clients living in target regions, have an improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2020

Outcome Indicator: Attendance rate

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	SMP: Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas	Food	male	70.00	90.00	≥80.00	≥90.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	70.00	84.00	≥80.00	≥90.00	
			overall	70.00	87.00	≥80.00	≥90.00	

Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	SMP: Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas	Food	male	75.00	96.00	≥87.00	≥90.00	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	75.00	88.00	≥83.00	≥90.00	
			overall	75.00	92.00	≥85.00	≥90.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Default rate								
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	NTA: Provide a comprehensive package for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition to children with MAM aged 6 to 59 months, PLW/G and provide food by prescription to ART clients	Food	male	3.11	2	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	3.11	1	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	3.11	1.50	<15.00	<15.00	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	NTA: Provide a comprehensive package for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition to children with MAM aged 6 to 59 months, PLW/G and provide food by prescription to ART clients	Food	male	0.03	1	<3	<3	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	0.03	1	<3	<3	
			overall	0.03	1	<3	<3	
Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Non-response rate								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	NTA: Provide a comprehensive package for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition to children with MAM aged 6 to 59 months, PLW/G and provide food by prescription to ART clients	Food	male	2.32	0	<15.00	<15.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	2.32	0	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	2.32	0	<15.00	<15.00	

Outcome Indicator: MAM Treatment Recovery rate

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	NTA: Provide a comprehensive package for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition to children with MAM aged 6 to 59 months, PLW/G and provide food by prescription to ART clients	Food	male	94.54	97.20	>75.00	>75.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	94.54	98.00	>75.00	>75.00	
			overall	94.54	97.00	>75.00	>75.00	

Strategic Result 3 - Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition

Strategic Outcome 03: Food-insecure women and men living in targeted areas of CAR have enhanced livelihoods to support the food security and nutrition needs of their households and communities by 2020

Outcome Indicator: Percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	ACL: Provide smallholder farmers with transfers to support asset creation and technical assistance to increase their access to markets, including purchases from WFP supported school meals	Food	male	60.00	64.00	=65.00	=100.00	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	60.00	80.00	=80.00	=100.00	
			overall	60.00	72.00	=75.00	=100.00	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	ACL: Provide smallholder farmers with transfers to support asset creation and technical assistance to increase their access to markets, including purchases from WFP supported school meals	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	5	6	=5	=25.00	

Outcome Indicator: Rate of post-harvest losses

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	ACL: Provide smallholder farmers with transfers to support asset creation and technical assistance to increase their access to markets, including purchases from WFP supported school meals	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	30.00	25.00	<30.00	≤10.00	

Outcome Indicator: Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	ACL: Provide smallholder farmers with transfers to support asset creation and technical assistance to increase their access to markets, including purchases from WFP supported school meals	Food	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	847.00	3936.00	≥3500.00	≥12500.00	

Strategic Result 5 - Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 04: National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to establish an adequate social protection system and manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2020

Outcome Indicator: Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 1 (Policies and legislation)

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	CSI: Provide capacity strengthening in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	50.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Outcome Indicator: Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 2 (Institutional accountability)								
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	CSI: Provide capacity strengthening in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	70.00	70.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Outcome Indicator: Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 3 (Strategic planning and financing)								
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	CSI: Provide capacity strengthening in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	100.00	=100.00	=100.00	
Outcome Indicator: Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 4 (National programme design and delivery)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	CSI: Provide capacity strengthening in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	75.00	75.00	=100.00	=100.00	

Outcome Indicator: Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard / % process milestones completed along Pathway 5 (Engagement and participation of non-state actors)

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	CSI: Provide capacity strengthening in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	-
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	-	-	=100.00	=100.00	

Strategic Result 8 - Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 05: Humanitarian community (partners and donors) have enhanced capacity to reach and operate in areas of humanitarian crisis all year-round

Outcome Indicator: User satisfaction rate

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	CPA: Provide bilateral logistics services to partners for 'in country' supply chain for three health programmes (Malaria, TB & HIV/AIDS) in the Central African Republic.	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	100.00	≥100.00	≥100.00	
	CPA: Provide Humanitarian Air Services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available	Capacity Strengthening	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, Desk-based Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2020.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	92.00	≥100.00	≥100.00	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	Food, Value Voucher	NPA: Implement Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) for the prevention of MAM among children aged 6 to 23 months , URT: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	41.63	41.78	≥40.00	≥50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	Food, Value Voucher	NPA: Implement Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) for the prevention of MAM among children aged 6 to 23 months , URT: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	32.30	37.29	>25.00	=50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	Food, Value Voucher	NPA: Implement Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) for the prevention of MAM among children aged 6 to 23 months , URT: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	9.20	7.97	=25.00	≥25.00	

| Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women |

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	Food, Value Voucher	NPA: Implement Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) for the prevention of MAM among children aged 6 to 23 months , URT: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	58.50	54.74	>50.00	≥25.00	

| Cross-cutting Indicator: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity |

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	Food	ACL: Provide smallholder farmers with transfers to support asset creation and technical assistance to increase their access to markets, including purchases from WFP supported school meals	male	50.68	46.01	=50.00	=50.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	49.32	53.99	=50.00	=50.00	
			overall	81.10	54.10	=50.00	=50.00	
		NTA: Provide a comprehensive package for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition to children with MAM aged 6 to 59 months, PLW/G and provide food by prescription to ART clients	male	42.20	37.34	=50.00	=50.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	57.80	62.66	=50.00	=50.00	
			overall	50.00	50.00	=50.00	=50.00	
	Value Voucher	ACL: Provide smallholder farmers with transfers to support asset creation and technical assistance to increase their access to markets, including purchases from WFP supported school meals	male	41.60	46.00	=50.00	=50.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	58.40	54.00	=50.00	=50.00	
			overall	18.90	45.90	=50.00	=50.00	

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	Food, Value Voucher	NPA: Implement Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) for the prevention of MAM among children aged 6 to 23 months , URT: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	male	95.72	93.84	≥90.00	≥90.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	94.33	94.16	≥90.00	≥90.00	
			overall	94.86	94.03	≥90.00	≥90.00	

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	Food, Value Voucher	URT: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	male	66.90	62.60	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2017.12 Latest Follow-up: 2017.12 Year end Target: 2017.12 CSP end Target: 2017.12
			female	75.30	60.30	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	70.00	61.80	≥80.00	≥80.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	Food, Value Voucher	ACL: Provide smallholder farmers with transfers to support asset creation and technical assistance to increase their access to markets, including purchases from WFP supported school meals , NPA: Implement Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) for the prevention of MAM among children aged 6 to 23 months , NTA: Provide a comprehensive package for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition to children with MAM aged 6 to 59 months, PLW/G and provide food by prescription to ART clients, SMP: Distribute emergency school meals to primary school children from crisis-affected families in targeted localities , SMP: Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas , URT: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.02 Latest Follow-up: 2017.02 Year end Target: 2017.02 CSP end Target: 2017.02
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	7	33.00	=100.00	=100.00	

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected households and communities in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs both during and in the aftermath of crises	Distribute emergency school meals to primary school children from crisis-affected families in targeted localities	6,390,166	7,660,284	0	7,660,284	5,492,271	2,168,013
		Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	85,040,035	81,689,151	0	81,689,151	57,627,486	24,061,666
		Non Activity Specific	0	470,698	0	470,698	0	470,698
		Non Activity Specific	0	6,771	0	6,771	0	6,771
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			**91,430,200**	**89,826,904**	**0**	**89,826,904**	**63,119,757**	**26,707,147**
2	Vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, children, pregnant and lactating women and girl and malnourished ART clients living in target regions, have an improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2020	Provide capacity strengthening to health district authorities, health centre staff and community health workers (CHW) in programme design, implementation and monitoring to deliver the SUN agenda	149,382	140,973	0	140,973	45,908	95,065

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, children, pregnant and lactating women and girl and malnourished ART clients living in target regions, have an improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2020	Implement Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) for the prevention of MAM among children aged 6 to 23 months	6,310,308	4,386,645	0	4,386,645	3,378,093	1,008,553
		Provide a comprehensive package for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition to children with MAM aged 6 to 59 months, PLW/G and provide food by prescription to ART clients	906,719	3,435,493	0	3,435,493	1,819,093	1,616,400
		Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas	744,839	934,710	0	934,710	538,942	395,768

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, children, pregnant and lactating women and girl and malnourished ART clients living in target regions, have an improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2020	Non Activity Specific	0	197,016	0	197,016	0	197,016
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			**8,111,249**	**9,094,837**	**0**	**9,094,837**	**5,782,036**	**3,312,801**
3	Food-insecure women and men living in targeted areas of CAR have enhanced livelihoods to support the food security and nutrition needs of their households and communities by 2020	Provide smallholder farmers with transfers to support asset creation and technical assistance to increase their access to markets, including purchases from WFP supported school meals	8,042,147	5,051,715	0	5,051,715	1,423,191	3,628,524
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			**8,042,147**	**5,051,715**	**0**	**5,051,715**	**1,423,191**	**3,628,524**

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to establish an adequate social protection system and manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2020	Provide capacity strengthening to the government to establish a national social safety net platform in collaboration with World Bank and MINEPC, informed by national and sub-national Zero Hunger data, monitoring and accountability systems	103,000	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide capacity strengthening in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials	435,111	205,401	0	205,401	130,235	75,166
		Non Activity Specific	0	-3,458	0	-3,458	0	-3,458
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			**538,111**	**201,944**	**0**	**201,944**	**130,235**	**71,708**

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian community (partners and donors) have enhanced capacity to reach and operate in areas of humanitarian crisis all year-round	Provide common logistic and ETC services to government, UN and NGO partners, to run effective field operations and provide for staff security	2,858,558	4,074,044	0	4,074,044	2,292,089	1,781,956
		Provide Humanitarian Air Services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available	13,977,609	13,806,287	0	13,806,287	12,958,571	847,715
		Provide bilateral logistics services to partners for 'in country' supply chain for three health programmes (Malaria, TB & HIV/AIDS) in the Central African Republic.	3,020,428	2,392,992	0	2,392,992	1,654,166	738,826
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			19,856,595	20,273,323	0	20,273,323	16,904,826	3,368,497
		Non Activity Specific	0	-56,873	0	-56,873	0	-56,873
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	-56,873	0	-56,873	0	-56,873
Total Direct Operational Cost			127,978,302	124,391,849	0	124,391,849	87,360,044	37,031,805
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			7,721,763	5,847,405	0	5,847,405	3,685,346	2,162,059
Total Direct Costs			135,700,065	130,239,255	0	130,239,255	91,045,390	39,193,864
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			8,820,504	6,685,538		6,685,538	6,685,538	0

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Grand Total			144,520,569	136,924,793	0	136,924,793	97,730,929	39,193,864

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan
Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions
Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and
other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:
Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.
This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources
Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures
Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources
Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

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Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Cen.African Rep	144,520,569	51,846,091	96,079,497
*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018			