

SAVING
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Central African Republic Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022



World Food
Programme

Table of contents

2020 Overview	3
Context and operations & COVID-19 response	7
Risk Management	8
Partnerships	10
CSP Financial Overview	11
Programme Performance	13
Strategic outcome 01	13
Strategic outcome 02	16
Strategic outcome 03	19
Strategic outcome 04	22
Strategic outcome 05	25
Cross-cutting Results	28
Progress towards gender equality	28
Protection and accountability to affected populations	29
Environment	31
Data Notes	31
Figures and Indicators	35
WFP contribution to SDGs	35
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	37
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	37
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	37
Annual Food Transfer	38
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher	39
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	40
Cross-cutting Indicators	56

2020 Overview

As a result of the growing insecurity and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the year 2020 was marked by **an increase in humanitarian needs** in the Central African Republic (CAR). **The number of people in need increased from 2.6 million in 2019 to 2.8 million (+8 percent)** in 2020. WFP continued its efforts in combating hunger by **addressing the food needs of 1.3 million vulnerable conflict-affected people**. Over 30.9 mt of food was distributed and USD 15.5 million disbursed through cash-based assistance. To address the food insecurity situation exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP adapted its operations to prioritise lifesaving activities and was able to provide immediate food and nutrition assistance to the most vulnerable as well as critical logistics, telecommunication, and air transport services to the humanitarian community to efficiently implement their activities.

Despite the funding constraints associated with the increased needs due to the global pandemic, WFP managed to maintain operations using cash assistance to reach 121,326 more beneficiaries [1]. Amid a dramatic economic downturn, rising unemployment, food price hikes, threats to food supply and access, **WFP used cash-assistance to ease the strain and socio-economic effects of COVID-19 on families** in urban areas. This provided a lifeline for families who lost their sources of income and those affected by COVID-19. In addition, to leverage resilience and livelihood programmes which were drastically reduced by insecurity and the additional effects of COVID-19, WFP supported activities such as face mask production and soap making to maintain productive assets.

The WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) remained **the backbone of humanitarian access in CAR** despite travel restrictions due to COVID-19. In 2020, **183 organisations relied on UNHAS to implement humanitarian activities**, including the national COVID-19 response, by transporting COVID-19 test samples. The WFP-led Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster also enabled humanitarian response by providing common security telecommunications, transport, storage and internet connectivity services to humanitarian workers.

The 2020 election was seen as a test of stability and a springboard for stepping up resilience activities. However, the security situation deteriorated sharply, leading to new displacements and heightened needs. The pre-election period was marked by violence and armed group attacks, disrupting WFP operations. Insecurity, funding constraints, poor logistics infrastructure, and COVID-19 restrictive measures affected WFP's performance. The COVID-19 measures slowed down the supply chain and disrupted food transfer from Cameroon to CAR and across the country. The resulting food items shortages significantly affected crisis response and nutrition activities which targeted people living with HIV, children and pregnant and lactating women and girls. Distributions were suspended, depriving beneficiaries of essential nutrition support. In response, WFP reallocated resources and reduced food rations to ensure that more people could be assisted.

WFP collaborated with a wide range of partners to maximise the impact of its programmes [2] and strengthened the capacity of national entities such as the Ministry of Education, Health and Agriculture to carry out their activities, integrate WFP interventions and ensure long-term impact. WFP also supported national authorities with a back to school campaign [3], market price monitoring, and food security and nutrition analysis.

Gender equality was promoted, including through vulnerability and gender-sensitive criteria for beneficiary targeting and programming. WFP committed to ensuring equal access of women, men, girls and boys to nutritious food, education and livelihood opportunities, and also encouraged **equal representation in decision making**. To empower women economically, WFP included women retailers within its cash-based interventions and supported them to open bank accounts, a requirement for participation and an important step to **fostering economic gains for women**. **WFP connected women smallholder farmers to local food value chains**. In addition, **the education of over 215,00 children including 67,500 girls was promoted** through school feeding.

In 2020, WFP improved **access for people with disabilities at distribution sites** and reached over **65,000 persons with disabilities** through food and nutrition support. WFP ensured that its programming, including COVID-19 related initiatives, included persons with disabilities, which involved holding meaningful consultations to reflect their needs in programming.

WFP extended the 2018-2020 Interim Country Strategic Plan for two additional years (2018 to 2022) to align with the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework and the government's national recovery and peacebuilding plan. This reinforced WFP's commitment to support the Government in its efforts towards achieving the sustainable development goal targets 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships).



1,273,429



53%
female

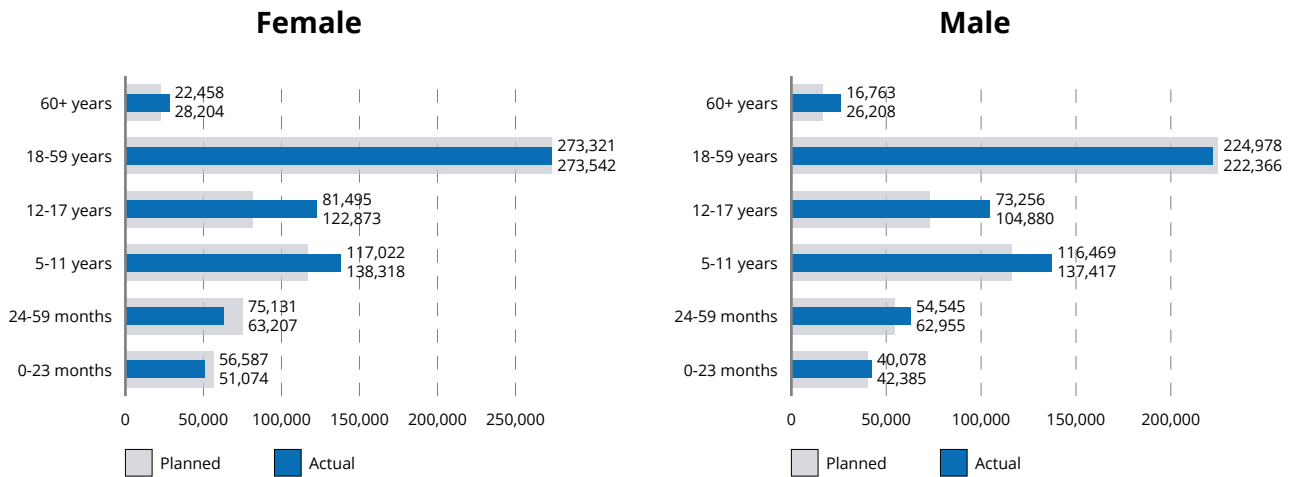


47%
male

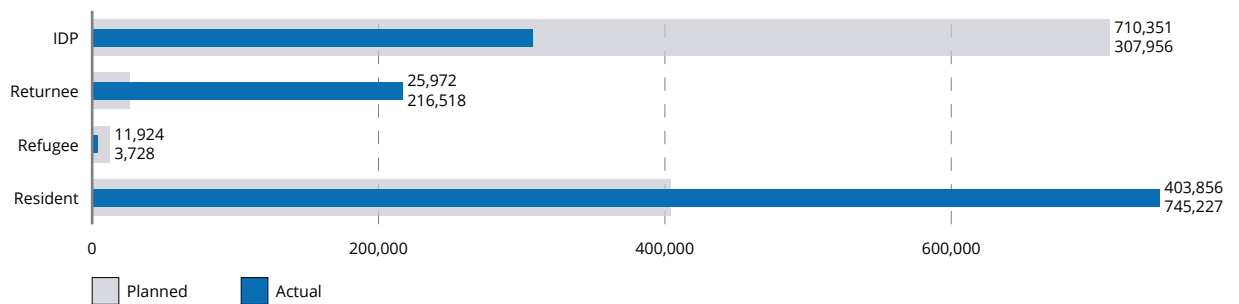
Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 65,806 (53% Female, 47% Male)

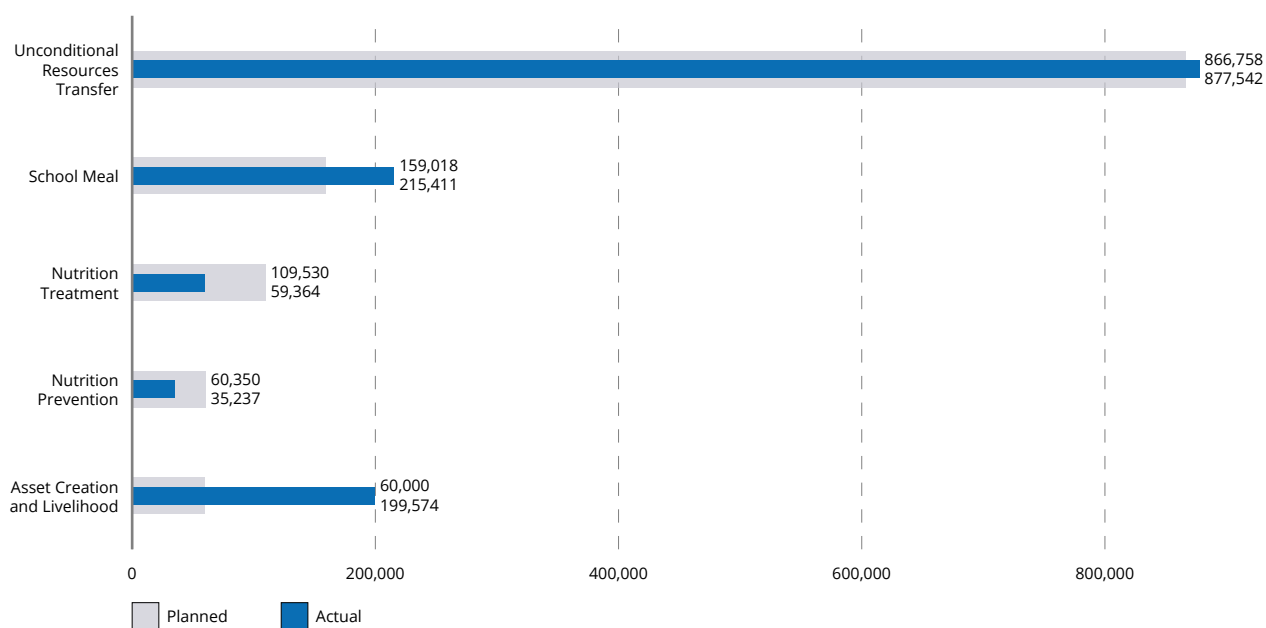
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

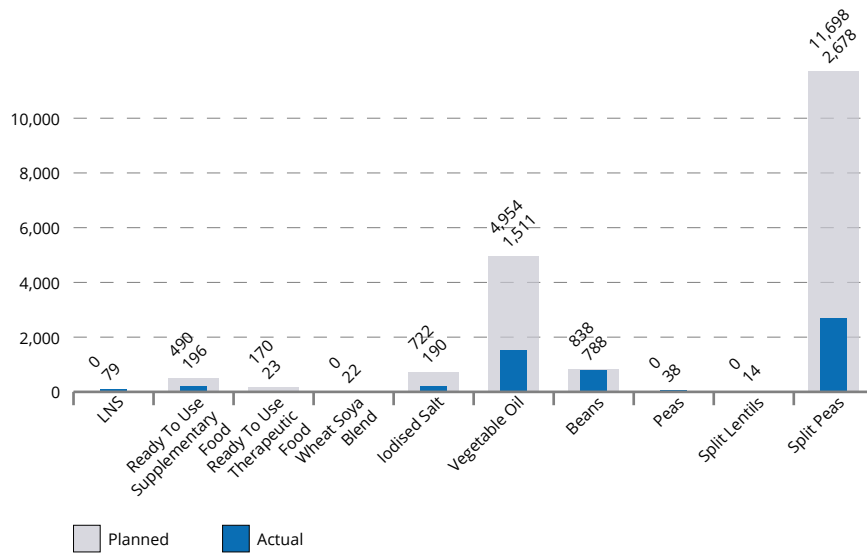
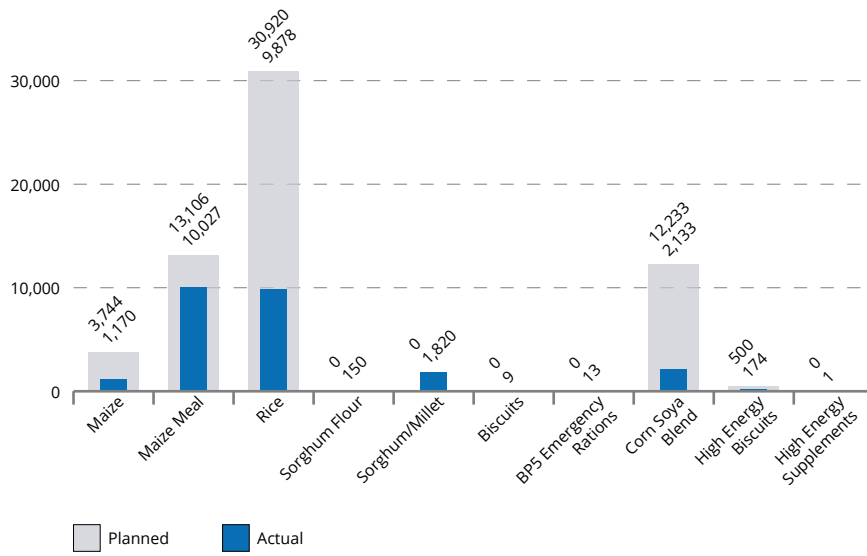


30,915 mt
total actual food transferred in 2020
 of 79,375 mt total planned

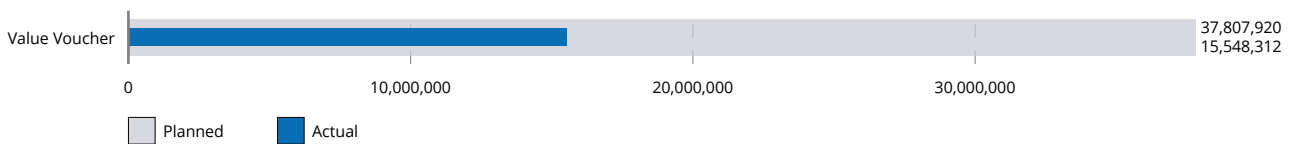


US\$ 15,548,312
total actual cash transferred in 2020
 of \$US 37,807,920 total planned

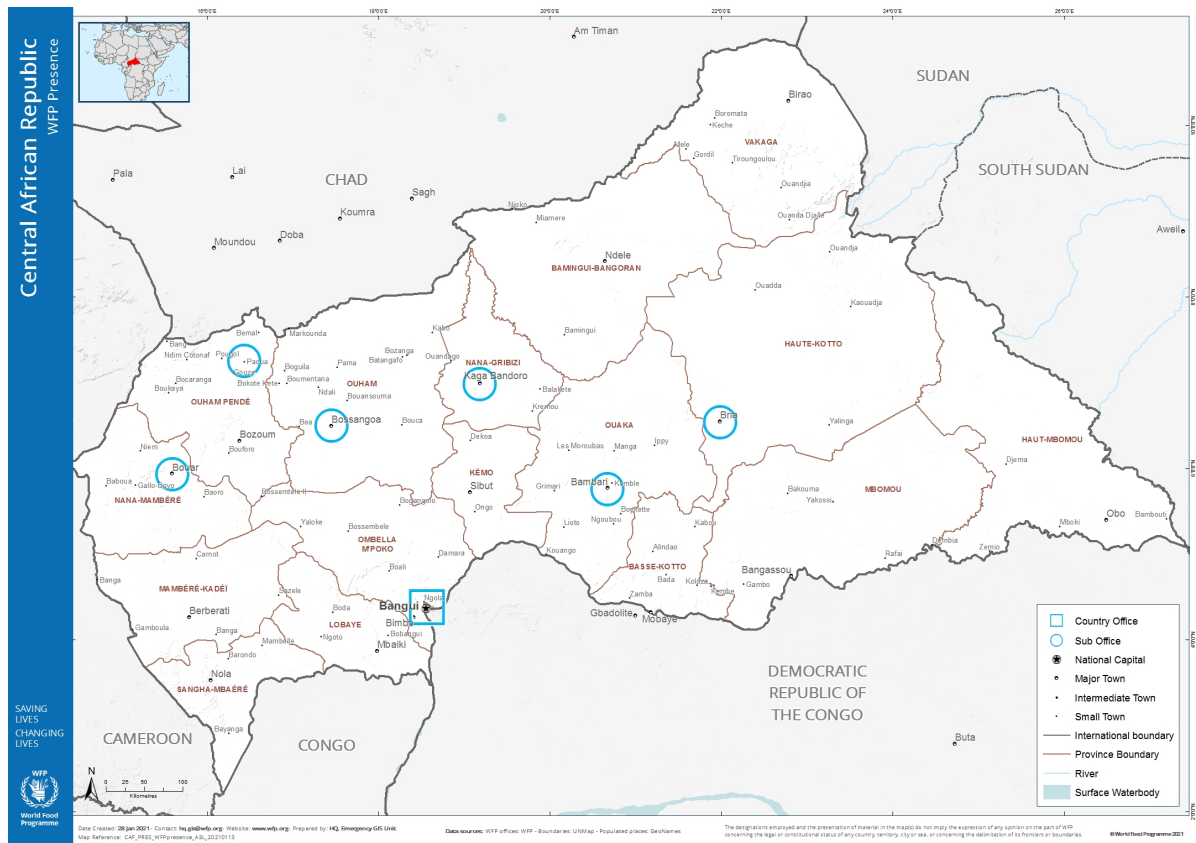
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



The Central African Republic (CAR) is a landlocked country in central Africa, with a population of 4.8 million, pursuing recovery from decades of conflict and instability. While an internationally endorsed peace agreement was signed in February 2019 between the Government and 14 non-state armed groups, crimes and human rights violations continue to be reported[1]. **The protracted humanitarian context has left one fourth of the population displaced.**

Low education and gender equality indicators, high prevalence of HIV[2], and armed groups' exactions, which caused major disruptions in agricultural activities, are persistent challenges. A total of 75 percent of the population lives under the international poverty line (USD 1.90 per day), ranking CAR 188 out of 189 countries in the 2019 Human Development Index.

In 2020, **CAR continued to be one of the most dangerous countries for humanitarian workers in the world.** On average, more than one incident per day affected humanitarian workers. However, civilians also bear the brunt of the renewed violence, particularly before and after the December Presidential and Parliamentary elections which affected food availability and access to markets, increasing the food and nutrition insecurity of the already vulnerable population. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) reported that, from September 2020 to April 2021, corresponding to the post-harvest period in most areas of the country, over 1.9 million people (41 percent of the population) are in a Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Emergency (IPC Phase 4) situation, representing a 6 percent increase from the same period in 2019.

The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the humanitarian situation throughout the country and increased needs for all sectors, including protection, health, water, hygiene, and food security. Chances of transmission were exceptionally high at overcrowded IDP sites sheltering 631,000 individuals in 2020. Market disruptions significantly increased food prices across CAR, further deteriorating the food security situation, specifically in Bangui. In September 2020, about 394,353 people (43 percent of the Bangui population) were in IPC phase 3 and above, a 200 percent increase compared to September 2019.

In a study alongside the World Bank and the Central African Institute of Statistics on the impact of COVID-19 on household economy and food security in Bangui and in the surrounding area, WFP found a rise in unemployment and a decrease in household income. Only 52.2 percent of the households surveyed were able to engage in some form of income-generating activity one week before the survey, compared to 77.7 percent before the pandemic. Lack of purchasing power resulted in households' increased exposure to food insecurity with about 51.8 percent of households unable to eat healthy and nutritious food. The number of people in need increased from 2.6 million in 2019 to 2.8



million in 2020 (+8 percent). **The unprecedented increase in the number of people in humanitarian distress in CAR – compared to the last five years – is a direct consequence of the downward plunge of the economy, the spreading of the violent conflict, rising food insecurity and the COVID-19 pandemic.**

In 2020, with efforts towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, and in line with government targets to improve food security, **WFP directed 70 percent of its resources to lifesaving interventions.** Despite the challenges of COVID-19, food and nutrition security were sustained for the most vulnerable crisis-affected people (strategic outcome 1). Assistance was provided through unconditional resource transfers to IDPs, refugees, returnees, and crisis-affected host communities. To improve school retention rates in crisis-affected areas, WFP provided nutrition intervention and emergency school feeding, individual alternative take-home rations were provided following nationwide school closures[3].

WFP used cash-based transfers (CBT) where conditions were favourable, markets were functioning, and the security situation allowed. **CBT supported the strengthening of local markets and gave beneficiaries the autonomy to cater food purchase decisions to their needs.**

WFP's strategic outcome 2 advanced progress towards SDG 2 and supported SDG 3 achievement, focusing on improving the nutritional status of vulnerable groups, including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and malnourished anti-retroviral treatment patients through food and CBT. WFP prioritised nutritional response to prevent and treat malnutrition, implemented social and behaviour change communication and promoted good Infant and young child feeding practices. WFP provided home-grown school feeding to improve the nutritional status of school-aged children, alternative take-home rations were distributed following school closures. Additionally, WFP continued screening, monitoring, and assessing the nutrition situation, provided capacity strengthening to local healthcare workers and sought innovative ways to prevent and treat malnutrition.

Through strategic outcome 3, WFP prioritized SDG 2, enhancing livelihoods and supporting food insecure people and communities to address their food security and nutrition needs. Along with partners, WFP supported smallholder farmers and rural communities on livelihoods and asset rehabilitation. Striving for SDG 17, strategic outcomes 4 and 5 aimed to strengthen the capacities of national institutions to deal with food and nutrition insecurity through government capacity strengthening and the provision of evidence-based analysis. WFP also worked to enhance the capacities of the humanitarian community to respond to shocks through the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters and managed the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service.

COVID-19

As COVID-19 presented a growing risk to WFP personnel, cooperating partners (CP) and beneficiaries, particularly during food distributions, **WFP revised its food distribution Standard Operating Procedures to minimize the risk of exposure.** Adaptations included setting up hand washing areas, organizing rations ahead of distributions, and instructing beneficiaries on distancing measures. WFP provided direct food assistance to COVID-19 patients and people under quarantine in Bangui, Paoua, Bambari, and Bria, to mitigate the immediate socio-economic impact of the pandemic on their households. Furthermore, WFP supported vulnerable people (IPC phase 3) affected by the COVID-19 pandemic through CBT assistance. WFP CAR's intervention strategy was in line with the UN socio-economic response and resilience plan to mitigate the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19, which articulated the UN's contribution to the government's National Response Plan and will directly contribute to the implementation of the National Recovery and Reconciliation Plan (RCPCA).

Risk Management

WFP faced significant challenges in the upstream flow of food items due to the COVID-19 regulations at the borders and the structural bottlenecks in the customs clearance at the **Douala corridor** through which **WFP sources 90 percent of food items.** Insecurity, the low uplift capacity of transporters, and weak road infrastructure continued to limit the amount of food transported on land. Recurrent flooding in several areas of the country affected the lead time of cargo transport, jeopardising WFP's ability to reach beneficiaries particularly across the centre south and south-east. As a mitigation measure, **WFP prepositioned stocks in the areas most affected by flooding.** Within the context of **COVID-19, WFP used remote monitoring tools,** which provided **a safer and more flexible way to collect information, were timely, cost effective,** and specifically **designed for conflict or epidemic-affected areas without putting enumerators and populations at risk.**

WFP adapted distribution methods to help contain the spread of COVID-19 and to continue to meet humanitarian needs safely. In view of the December election, WFP coupled November and December distributions to evade exposing beneficiaries to violence and conducted a risk analysis to ensure the effectiveness and relevance of all activities.



With high insecurity and limited state presence, the protection of beneficiaries remains a priority for WFP. The number of qualitative studies on protection risks linked to WFP assistance was increased. In addition, WFP strengthened its capacity to identify, analyse and reduce potential protection risks, including through community-based approaches in relation to food assistance.

WFP's risk mitigation strategies in place include the continuous exploration of new partnerships, alternate supply routes, procurement options, and companies for the efficient transport of food products. WFP organized trainings, carried out systematic monitoring, and assured regular assessments to enhance the quality of processes across the operation.

Partnerships

In 2020, WFP worked closely with partners to support the Central African Republic (CAR) to achieve “Zero Hunger” (SDG 2) while promoting an inclusive society and strengthening partnerships through SDG 17. The CAR interim Country Strategic Plan (I-CSP) contributes to the National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan (2017–2021) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, aligning with the Government’s priorities of peace, security and reconciliation, renewing the social contract between the state and its citizens, and ensuring economic recovery and revitalizing productive sectors.

To ensure strategic results and activities are aligned with national priorities, **the I-CSP document was extended for two additional years** (1 January 2021 to 31 December 2022). WFP worked with national and international partners at all levels to implement its assistance programme and to provide technical support to the Ministries of Education, Health and Agriculture to carry out their respective activity plans. WFP mapped out opportunities to enhance partnerships with traditional and non-traditional donors, the CAR government, and UN agencies. WFP also aimed to strengthen the capacities of national institutions to cope with food and nutrition insecurity through government capacity strengthening.

Through engagement with government donors, WFP secured funding for the implementation of the I-CSP in 2020. The main contributors included the United States, providing over 70 percent funding towards supporting crisis-affected households and communities (strategic outcome 1), Germany (BMZ) provided close to 80 percent of all funding towards resilience focused areas of the I-CSP (strategic outcomes 2 and 3), as well as Japan, the European Commission, and Canada.

To secure adequate funding and avoid disrupting activities, WFP engaged with a wide range of government donors and sought to enhance visibility and interest in the CAR humanitarian situation. WFP CAR’s partnerships in 2020 included the Ministry of Plan, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, field-level government representatives, community leaders, other UN agencies including FAO, UNHCR and UNICEF, as well as national and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) such as World Vision International, Plan International, Cooperazione Internazionale, *Association des Femmes Rurales de Batangafo pour le Développement*, *Triangle GH*, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development, *Solidarités International* and *Action Contre la Faim*.

WFP ensured a strong collaboration with all relevant national government ministries (Ministry of Planning, Health, Humanitarian Affairs, Agriculture) for joint activities. This includes carrying out food security assessments, sustainable resilience programmes, and social protection safety nets, as well as strengthening the capacity of local authorities.

Partnerships within the United Nations Country Team were strengthened in 2020, focusing on a “delivering as one” approach with an emphasis on longer-term joint programming for common outcomes in support towards national development priorities and in line with common priority areas. Emphasis was placed on further operationalizing the United Nations Joint Common Cash System (WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR and OCHA) for the cross-functional coordination to deliver humanitarian assistance. WFP continued working with UNHCR to support voluntary returns of internally displaced persons in CAR. WFP also allocated funds from the UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework for HIV-related activities.

WFP developed direct relationships with international financial institutions. During the height of the COVID-19 pandemic in CAR, WFP, the Government and the World Bank presented a **weekly market monitoring bulletin** to assess the impact of the pandemic on the prices of food and non-food items, as well as the impact on vulnerable households. The collaboration was further developed with a prospect of funding for 2021.

WFP worked with national and international NGOs to deliver food and nutrition assistance to the affected population throughout the country. WFP partnered with UNICEF and *Solidarités International*, *Action Contre la Faim* and ACTED, to ensure **coordination and collaboration in response to new hotspots**. As the COVID-19 pandemic hampered operations within the country, WFP established regular exchanges with its partners to ensure the smooth continuation of operations and timely and effective response to any unexpected issues that occurred. WFP provided assistance for COVID-19 patients through a partnership with hospitals in Bangui. Discussions are ongoing with *Médecins Sans Frontières* to provide food assistance to affected people in Bouar.



CSP Financial Overview

WFP continued to adapt to dramatic shifts in the allocation of resources to various activities despite several challenges including the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2020, WFP operations in Central African Republic (CAR) were funded at 80 percent [1], with USD 13.5 million mobilised from multilateral funding, USD 75 million from directed multilateral contribution, and USD 1.4 million through global funds. As in previous years, the United States and Germany remained the two biggest supporters of WFP's operation in CAR.

Over 90 percent of contributions received in 2020 were earmarked at strategic outcome or activity level, with a main focus towards strategic outcome 1, unconditional resource transfers through school feeding and general food assistance (GFA) at 64.5 percent. This gave WFP the opportunity to scale up the provision of GFA through cash-based value vouchers in response to growing humanitarian needs due to the impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable families in CAR. However, funding deficit in the cash-based transfer modality, supply chain challenges, persisting insecurity and school closure for several months affected the implementation of emergency assistance activities.

WFP accessed funding from a range of sources, including directed multilateral contributions and funding. Internal funding mechanisms in the first quarter of the year allowed WFP to kick-start the 2020 implementation of activities, providing valuable food items and funds for value voucher transfers during the early months of the COVID-19 pandemic. Following market assessments, WFP shifted modalities due to supply chain constraints, reaching the beneficiaries previously targeted through food transfers, to cash-based transfers (CBT). School feeding and nutrition assistance activities were suspended due to COVID-19. The resilience building programmes were also affected by the pandemic in 2020, which led to a suspension of activities from mid-March through September 2020, when a gradual resumption of activities began. In November, the implementation of WFP's activities returned to normal.

While funding constraints prevented WFP from providing full monthly food rations to beneficiaries, **one of WFP CAR's greatest challenges was to obtain flexible unearmarked funds**. The timing of funding and tight earmarking did not allow WFP to easily fill gaps for underfunded activities. This would have allowed WFP to allocate funds to activities such as those related to resilience building not always prioritized by top donors. These include Home-Grown School Feeding (HGFS), Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) and livelihood creation through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) which is a key component of WFP's exit strategy from the provision of unconditional food assistance. FFA will allow WFP to facilitate the voluntary return of IDPs to their communities and also contributes to providing durable solutions for early recovery. **Flexible funding would also allow WFP to maintain the smooth supply of critical food products** including nutritious products such as Super Cereals. In 2021, WFP aims to increase advocacy for flexible funding to allow efficient response to changing needs, especially in CAR's fragile context where the situation is expected to further deteriorate and where resources are limited.

Furthermore, WFP continues to advocate also for support to its lifesaving activities including GFA, nutrition, and school feeding as well as recovery and resilience activities including capacity strengthening for FFA creation. WFP continues to aim for increased CBT interventions, which ease constraints on in-kind food and contribute to resolving supply chain challenges exacerbated by the COVID-19 context. Discussions continue at the country level with the World Bank and the Government of CAR on potential funding and engagement in cash transfers related to the COVID-19 impact. In 2020 a fourth budget revision of the ICSP 2018–2020 was approved to extend operations for two additional years (1 January 2021–31 December 2022). This extension will allow WFP to align with the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (2023–2027) and the government's National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan (2023–2027).



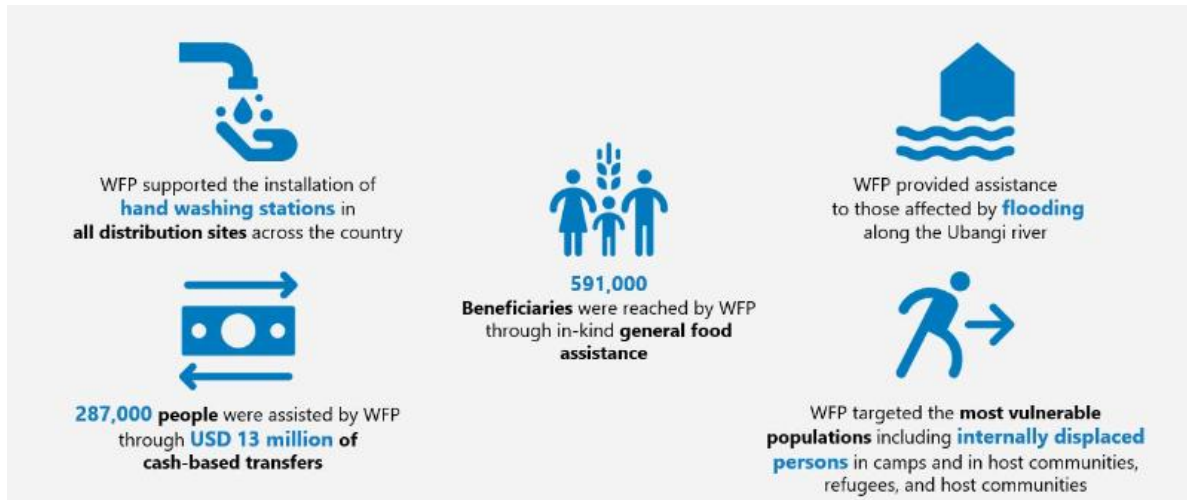
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
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	 171,974,464	 102,466,310	 119,337,842	 74,831,694
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 2022	 3,515,080	 1,929,410	 5,911,484	 3,810,328
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 2022	 4,829,133	 5,818,074	 6,133,205	 4,391,265
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 2022	 595,436	 410,495	 626,047	 407,014
05: Humanitarian community (partners and donors) have enhanced capacity to reach and operate in areas of humanitarian crisis all year-round	 21,071,065	 18,644,997	 26,242,145	 22,105,974
Total:	 201,985,178	 129,269,286	 158,250,723	 105,546,275

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

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



In 2020, WFP provided **general food assistance (GFA)** to **104 percent of the beneficiaries planned for food and nutrition assistance**. To support crisis-affected families, **WFP also provided nutritious school meals to 133 percent of the targeted schoolchildren** with little or nothing to eat. Targeted vulnerable populations included internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and host communities. As significant earmarking favours crisis response, GFA was relatively well resourced (69 percent). However, the cash-based transfer modality encountered a funding deficit at the end of the year, leading to a partial suspension of activities in certain areas. Supply chain challenges and persisting insecurity were the main challenges that delayed the delivery of emergency food assistance and led to a shortage of some food items including cereals, vegetable oil and iodized salt. This hampered WFP's ability to fully meet population needs as beneficiaries sometimes received reduced rations instead of full baskets[1].

In 2020, WFP's efforts to reach beneficiaries targeted for GFA activities every month were severely hampered by insecurity, poor road infrastructures, limited availability of private transporters, heavy reliance on unpredictable and frequently cancelled MINUSCA[2] military escort. These challenges were further compounded, by heightened bottlenecks at the Douala corridor[3] due to increased regulations following COVID-19. Transport infrastructure in CAR was also degraded making many routes unpassable during the rainy season. In addition, the old fleet of private transporters often required maintenance in transit causing further delays in distributions and delivery of assistance. Despite the exacerbated challenges and increased need for humanitarian food assistance in 2020, **WFP assisted 32 percent more beneficiaries with in-kind GFA compared to 2019**.

The crisis response included nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific activities, targeting children aged 6-23 months for the prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in 2020. For the treatment of acute malnutrition, WFP provided a package of integrated nutrition assistance to children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and provided nutrition support to patients on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) in crisis affected areas.

The 2019 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) and the National Food Security Assessment directed targeting to prioritise communities most affected by crisis. **WFP used vulnerability criteria** including community gender statistics, households with limited or no assets, households headed by women, people with disabilities or illnesses, precarious livelihoods, while also considering the cultivation and production capacity and above crisis food-base coping strategies of households[4].

WFP's operations in CAR focused mainly on crisis response. Activities were designed in direct line with WFP's core mandate of contributing to achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger). In 2020, WFP reached 101 percent of the beneficiaries planned under GFA through food and voucher distributions, including those most affected by COVID-19 along the Douala-Bangui corridor and the towns of Bambari, Paoua, Berberati, Bangassou and Bria.

Partnering with Doctors without Borders, WFP assisted chronically ill patients in Carnot and Paoua and provided in-kind transfers for COVID-19 patients and their households in the two hospitals in Bangui.

Alongside the Ministry of Health, **WFP responded to CAR's chronic and acute malnutrition situation to prevent the deterioration of health status**, utilising 79 percent of resources and assisting 50 percent of the beneficiaries targeted at health centres or through community screening to meet their basic food and nutrition needs (this includes SAM caretakers). WFP distributed 322 metric tons of in-kind food transfers, including ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF).

Alongside partners, WFP distributed **nutritious emergency meals to more than 100 percent of planned primary schoolchildren** from crises affected families in **508 schools** to improve the nutritional status and retention rates of school-aged children and in crisis-affected areas. Implementation was focused on the most vulnerable areas including Ombella M'Poko, Ouaka, Nana-Grebizi, Ouham, Ouham-Pende, Mambere-Kadei, and Nana-Mambere prefectures. Due to the closure of schools for several months following the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP was able to utilise 45 percent of the funds to reach over 100 percent of the schoolchildren targeted for emergency school feeding.

The integrated assistance package to be provided for the treatment of malnutrition to children 6-59 months, PLWG and nutrition support to ART patients in crisis affected areas was fully resourced at over 100 percent. However, supply chain disruptions instigated a shortfall in RUSF from July to September. WFP's activity to provide specialised nutritious food for the prevention of MAM among children aged 6-23 months in crisis affected areas was resourced at 31 percent only. Despite the challenges faced, WFP managed to utilise 58 percent of the resources to provide assistance to 58 percent of the children aged 6-23 months targeted for MAM prevention.

COVID-19 severely affected nutrition and emergency school feeding activities. WFP's emergency school feeding programme was suspended for several months following school closures. Despite implementing alternative take-home rations[5] to ensure children do not go hungry, WFP reached 39 percent less schoolchildren compared to 2019. In addition, due to a shortage in food items for nutrition activities under crisis response, WFP also reduced the targeted age group to children aged 6-23 months compared to 6-59 in 2019. The daily ration of specialised nutritious foods was revised from 150g to 100g.

As WFP aimed to strengthen and scale up its cash-based transfers (CBT) programme to tackle several operational challenges, the number of CBT beneficiaries increased significantly in 2020, from 258,064 in 2019 to 361,399 in 2020. A total of 361,399 beneficiaries received value vouchers for a total transfer value of USD 15 million, including 297,371 beneficiaries under crisis response.

In 2020, monitoring market price trends was an integral component of WFP's efforts to understand food security conditions in CAR. Such monitoring helped guide programming activities related to food assistance through in-kind assistance and cash-based transfers and contributed to understand how prevailing market conditions affected the access of conflict-affected households to food. **The main drivers of food insecurity in the region widened in 2020 compared to 2019**, expanding beyond conflict to also include currency depreciations leading to higher food prices, and diminishing incomes brought about by an unfavourable macro-economic environment as well as the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Post distribution outcome monitoring (PDM) reports showed positive results regarding the inclusion of local food items in the food basket, as well as the most preferred modality which was CBT. CBT helped diversify dietary intake, gave beneficiaries purchasing flexibility, stimulated local agricultural production, linked smallholders' producers to markets opportunities. CBT was therefore a catalyst for inclusive economic growth[6].

Data in 2020 yielded mixed results in different provinces. Among IDPs and refugees receiving in-kind food assistance, the proportion of households with poor food consumption scores increased from 4.5 percent to 5.7 percent. The use of negative coping strategies among IDPs remained high in 2020, as price increases affected households' purchasing power resulting in increased exposure to food insecurity. Livelihoods were also disrupted, and population movement continued after conflict flares across the country.

WFP worked with government partners[7], UN agencies including FAO, UNHCR and UNICEF as well as national and international NGOs such World Vision International, *Plan International*, COOPI, AFRBD, DMI-AHI, in addition to the three partners of the Rapid Response Mechanism in CAR, which included ACTED, *Solidarités International* and *Action Contre la Faim*. Also, WFP established a partnership with the INGO APADE to assist the affected population in Bamingui-Bangoran, following an armed clash in April between two rival ethnic groups.



Due to the COVID-19, WFP used **remote monitoring[8] tools to provide a safer and more flexible way to collect information**. Tools were cheaper, faster and were specifically designed to be conducted in conflict-settings or epidemic-affected areas without putting enumerators and populations at risk.

WFP fully integrated gender into strategic outcome 1, supporting women’s economic empowerment by including women shopkeepers through CBT programming and supporting women traders in opening bank accounts, a requirement for participation. In 2020, the enrolment and attendance of 67,497 schoolgirls was supported with emergency school feeding programme.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Distribute emergency school meals to primary school children from crisis-affected families in targeted localities	4
Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or CBTs to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities	4

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 2022



Under strategic outcome 2, WFP focused on resilience building by providing capacity strengthening to health district authorities, health centre staff and community health workers in programme design, implementation and monitoring to deliver the **scaling up nutrition (SUN)** agenda. WFP's key objective in 2020 was to **improve the nutritional status of targeted populations** and **build the long-term resilience of vulnerable populations by preventing and treating malnutrition**.

WFP contributed to the development of national capacities, provided technical assistance for the development and strengthening of national systems and capacities at both central and decentralized levels for the government to establish an adequate social protection system and managed food security and nutrition policies and programmes. As WFP's nutrition activities also aimed to build long-term resilience, vulnerable populations are targeting to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)[1] and prevent acute malnutrition[2].

WFP provided nutritious school meals to schoolchildren in the targeted areas to improve the nutritional status of school-aged children. School meals were implemented in targeted localities to provide emergency food, protection, and nutritional support as a complement of national and local authorities' efforts to reopen schools and increase enrolment. WFP home-grown school feeding (HGSF) aimed to link school feeding to agricultural development through the purchase and use of locally produced food, thereby benefiting both schoolchildren and smallholder farmers in Ouham-Pende et Nana-Mambere prefectures. In support of the Ministry of Education's strategic objective, WFP worked closely with education partners to improve school enrolment, attendance, and completion rates in Paoua and Bouar.

WFP supported health district authorities, healthcare staff and community workers in the COVID-19 context. WFP procured and distributed personal protective equipment to its staff and cooperating partners, and personal protective equipment and sanitation kits to the Ministry of Health. The implementation of malnutrition prevention and treatment was linked to GFA as an integrated approach to the prevention of undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, especially in IDP camps with high levels of food and nutrition insecurity.

Children received hot and nutritious school meals and then individual alternative take-home rations following school closures. The HGSF programme used food procured from local smallholder associations as part of a 'Purchase for Progress' initiative.

WFP's implementation plan did not initially intend to provide services to prevention of acute malnutrition and treatment of MAM under resilience building, however due to earmarked funding, nearly half a million USD was spent on these activities. **Despite being funded at over 100 percent, due to COVID-19 restrictions and other challenges, only 65 percent of the funding acquired was used for capacity strengthening, and 73 percent on HGSF.** Most of the technical support activities planned for cooperating partners and Health Centres could not be achieved. However, WFP organized conference calls with partners to facilitate mobile capacity strengthening. While school closures

heightened challenges, shortage of qualified teachers, inadequate school infrastructure, unsafe learning environment affected education advancements especially for the most vulnerable, affecting children's ability to learn, but also their access to a range of health, nutrition and protection services offered in and through schools.

In 2020, WFP started the year by providing assistance to **74,983 schoolchildren at 104 schools** through HGSF. This represented a 105 percent increase from 2019. For the 104 schools where WFP provided assistance, **enrolment rates were on average 85 percent, compared to a national average of 70 percent**. However, WFP was forced to pause the implementation of this activity following the COVID-19 outbreak. WFP provided assistance through hot and nutritious school meals, and to ensure children didn't go hungry following school closures, alternative take-home rations were provided. Rations were equivalent to 178 grams per day per child attending school, including pulses, cereals, and vegetable oil.

A new initiative carried out in 2020, included the training of district medical directors or 'Médecins chefs de districts' (MCDs) which focused on different WFP nutrition intervention programmes in CAR to improve coordination, commitment and ownership by health districts in collaboration with WFP sub-offices. The training of 26 MCDs further developed collaboration with the Ministry of Health.

In 2020, school gardens were created in some schools in the areas surrounding Paoua and Bouar and served as a platform to provide nutrition education to parents, teachers and students, teaching them to prepare and adopt a balanced and nutritious diet for households.

As part of crisis response and resilience building, 284 out of the 549 functional health facilities (52 percent) reachable via permissible and secure access were covered with treatment of acute malnutrition for children aged 6-23 months. The extended coverage from 2019 was due to functional health centres and improved enrolment of remote health facilities with the support of cooperating partners. WFP improved the quality of monitoring with additional registers, providing health facilities to enhance monitoring and evaluation. Systematic monthly screening was initiated in 2020 and effective among all cooperating partners, which was an important step in the implementation of the prevention of acute malnutrition.

To ensure early detection of malnutrition, WFP screened 156,275 children who were referred to health facilities for treatment. Following monitoring assessments, the increase in the number of children reached is a result of awareness-raising activities at community level with the participation of local authorities, new internally displaced persons (IDP) sites as well as the commitment of cooperating partners to ensure improvements in 2020.

Despite a shortage in Super Cereals at the beginning of the year, objectives were achieved for IDPs in camps and in host communities. However, this shortage restricted WFP from reaching pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) until June. Nevertheless, WFP reached 252 PLWG with a total of 45.578 mt of Super Cereal and oil.

WFP carried out monthly nutrition coordination meetings with cooperating partners, improving the implementation of activities, and regular monthly reports advanced cooperating partners' diligence regarding the census of children in IDP sites.

In 2020, while integrated 'behaviour change communication' (BCC) activities were attempted via conference call, this activity occurred at a reduced rate considering the COVID-19 context and travel restrictions in place.

Collaboration with cooperating partners, including UN agencies, government institutions, and the members of the national committee for food security and nutrition, contributed to the development of national capacities.

In 2020, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development, Ministry of Plan and cooperation, Plan International, DMI-AHI, and World Vision International to provide home-grown school meals to more than 60,000 primary schoolchildren.

In 2021, WFP aims to increase partnership projects UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank within the framework of Education Cannot Wait (ECW) and The Global Partnership for Education (GPE). WFP will support the Government of CAR to manage food security and nutrition policies through programme design, implementation and monitoring capacity. WFP will strengthen national capacities for a more self-reliant school feeding model and promote smallholder farmers' food production and access to market.

Nutrition activities will be implemented separately from GFA at the community level, targeting areas with high rates of malnutrition. In addition, WFP will increase small-scale farmers' access to school feeding markets, encourage improved production practices, increase direct purchase from smallholders (reducing traders who decrease their purchasing



power), and carry out technical trainings cancelled due to COVID-19.

Gender was mainstreamed into the implementation of activities that contributed to strategic outcome 3, as **WFP ensured the integration of women smallholder farmers into the local food and nutrition value chains and empower women for decision-making to guarantee good nutrition at community level.**

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
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	0
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	2
Implement Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) for the prevention of MAM among children aged 6 to 23 months	1
Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas	4

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 2022



The security situation and the COVID-19 pandemic affected the consistent implementation of WFP activities in the Central African Republic (CAR) in 2020. However, WFP was able to support communities and households to create **productive assets**, providing technical support for the **diversification of livelihoods** and by facilitating the **access of smallholder farmers** and their organization to **market opportunities** offered by WFP and partners. The most successful months were those of June and July 2020 as they correspond to the peak of the agricultural season. WFP also carried out **capacity strengthening training** for local communities and integrated a **seed protection programme**. Beneficiaries were selected through a household food economy analysis[1] approach and assets were selected during community based participatory planning (CBPP) sessions.

Smallholder farmers received value vouchers to support asset creation activities and technical assistance to increase their **access to markets**, including **purchases from WFP-supported school feeding programme**. With the aim to reduce food insecurity and vulnerability, WFP implemented activities to enhance the resilience of smallholder farmers and communities vulnerable to shocks in areas where security was relatively stable. WFP's approach combined Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) creation activities with technical training, local purchases, nutrition interventions, lean season assistance and support to the government-led school feeding programme.

In 2020, **WFP assisted 199,600 beneficiaries through food and cash transfers, in return for their participation in community asset building activities, such as the cultivation of 1,132 hectares of land for crop farming**. Over 50 percent of those assisted were women. WFP also provided technical support and training to enable farmers to minimize post-harvest losses by improving handling and storage. WFP prioritised women, young people, and farmer organizations. Households and smallholder communities living in risk areas benefited from rehabilitated and strengthened means of production to improve their productivity and food security. WFP used a participatory planning approach to implement asset creation activities in ways that enable them to become an integral part of government and partners' programmes.

WFP's asset creation and resilience interventions were linked to the UN Country Team strategy to find **durable solutions** for returnees, internally displaced persons, and host communities affected by the political and security crisis in CAR within the framework of the humanitarian, development and peacebuilding nexus, favouring joint interventions to effectively **promote local economies** and **change the lives of vulnerable communities**. Assets creation focused on **restoring land and rebuilding communities** while assisting IDPs and returnees to improve long-term food security and resilience.

The level of funding for strategic outcome 3 stood at over 100 percent in 2020. However, 28 percent of the resources available was not used due to logistical constraints rooted from COVID-19. This restricted steady progress of activities and consequently inhibited the resilience of communities. The livestock, fishing and agricultural sectors were in a dire situation of declining production. Furthermore, the storage options and physical access to markets were reduced due to the poor conditions of the access roads. WFP expanded the amount of cash-based transfers (CBT) initially planned

and distributed vouchers at a total value of over USD 1.2 million to continue reaching beneficiaries.

WFP was able to reach 1,269 additional beneficiaries in 2020 (compared to 2019) despite amplified constraints and distributed **2,300 mt of in-kind food to beneficiaries in Bangui, Bossangoa, Bouar, Kaga-Bandoro, and Paoua**. Metric tons of food distributed totalled over 1,000 mt more than in 2019. The one percent increase in beneficiaries reached is not only attributed to the additional mt distributed but also to the additional value vouchers distributed.

Households and smallholder communities living in at-risk areas benefited from rehabilitated and strengthened means of production to improve their productivity and food security. WFP supported more beneficiaries in 2020, with a 41 percent increase in beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers from 2019 to support asset creation and technical assistance to increase their access to markets. However, WFP was not able to reach all targets. Overall 65 percent of assets were created, which included strengthening 20 percent of the targeted road and school infrastructure initiatives. COVID-19 constraints and security concerns were the main challenges in carrying out asset creation activities. Efforts to create assets and build resilience were routinely disrupted by displacement and/or armed groups attacks. In addition to the insecurity, scaling up of livelihood activities continued to be hampered by the limited organizational capacity of farmer organizations which required additional and close monitoring. Poor quality of products received from farmers due to poor storage and handling as well as transport delays due to damaged road infrastructure across the country were further setbacks in targeted performance.

WFP aimed to establish a common framework and predefined working standards to create productive assets alongside government technical staff, implementing partners and other local organizations. The framework took into consideration the integration of different activities relevant to address the shocks faced by affected communities and the resources of country capacity for resilience building.

WFP continued to use the **three-pronged approach (3PA)** in 2020[2], an **innovative and highly consultative programming approach** developed by WFP in consultation with governments and partners. The approach was based on an **integrated context analysis** taking into consideration the mapping of national historical trends in food security and nutrition; a **seasonal livelihood programming**, which is a participatory process of coordination and partnership under the leadership of local government, and a **community-based participatory planning** exercise that helped identify needs, adapt responses to contexts and **promote local ownership**. The 3PA approach gave WFP a deeper understanding of the local context and livelihoods, enabled the establishment of multi-stakeholder partnerships, bridged the gaps between communities and national levels while allowing women to equitably participate in the consultative process. It also helped tailor programmes to the needs of women and girls.

In 2020, WFP continued to work with several technical partners to implement asset creation activities in CAR. Partners included the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development through its specialized agencies including the Central African Agency for Agricultural Development, the Laboratory of Biological and Agricultural Sciences for Development, and the Central African Institute for Agricultural Research. FAO remained a strategic and complementary partner providing seeds and training farmers in appropriate farming techniques and supporting the reduction of post-harvest losses.

WFP is developing a sustainable solutions strategy alongside the humanitarian coordination office and the Central African Ministry of Humanitarian Action. This strategy specified the guiding principles for the implementation of sustainable solutions in CAR and included strategies to support the return of IDPs and refugees to their homes. WFP supported this voluntary choice without neglecting the indiscriminatory support to be provided to host communities.

WFP interacted with community leaders regularly by phone, as travel restrictions halted in-person community planning exercises programmed for 2020. This allowed communities to identify and communicate to WFP the priority needs of vulnerable populations. **WFP and its partners worked to reduce post-harvest losses to less than 10 percent through the reinforcement of storage capacities (warehouse, drying tarpaulins) and the construction of drying areas**. Technical support was provided on stock management and preparation for market gardening campaigns. WFP aims to provide materials such as paddy huskers and tricycles in 2021.

Gender was integrated into the implementation of activities that contribute to strategic outcome 3, as WFP ensures the integration of women smallholder farmers into the local food and nutrition value chains, supports women to access resources such as land for farming, and empower women for decision-making to guarantee good nutrition at community level. WFP supported the training of women's groups in the manufacture and sale of products to reduce the spread of COVID-19, including soap, gel and face masks, as well as in producing agri-food products, including oils and moringa powder. **3,185 women were trained and connected to local markets**. WFP noted the highest rate of participants in areas hosting returned IDPs who were assisted to rebuild their livelihoods and resume asset creating activities.



WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
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	3

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 2022



WFP worked to strengthen the capacities of the Government [1] of CAR and its cooperating partners at the national and sub-national levels to support institutions and to be effectively equipped to establish an adequate social protection system and manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes.

By **strengthening capacities** and **supporting strong leadership at the national level**, WFP aimed for CAR to **develop and deliver national Zero Hunger food and nutrition policies and programmes to address the root causes of food and nutritional insecurity**. This will support the vulnerable populations in CAR who suffer from food insecurity to benefit from enhanced and coherent policies and a strategic framework that will help them meet their basic food and nutrition needs.

Strengthened capacities stimulated food and agriculture production, diversified livelihoods and created employment and empowered youth and women, thus contributing to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger). Coherent policy development with the Government, other UN agencies, and cooperating partners promoted institutional partnerships for synergies and complementarity, contributing to SDG 17 (improving partnerships) within the framework of "**delivering as one**"[2].

The Zero Hunger strategy offered opportunities to address unemployment, improve the economic status of women and provide social safety nets in support to SDG 1 (reduce poverty). Strategic outcome 4 included strengthening government capacities to establish a national social safety net platform, informed by a national and sub-national Zero Hunger data, monitoring and accountability system, as well as providing capacity strengthening with Zero Hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials.

WFP continued to reinforce the capacity of governmental and non-governmental institutions to carry out food security assessments and market monitoring by provided technical and financial support for data analysis and shared reports on findings. WFP worked with the Ministry of Agriculture on food security assessments and technical support for the integrated food security phase classification (IPC). In light of COVID-19 movement restrictions, the IPC relied on data collected by WFP's near real-time food security monitoring and market monitoring. **WFP used mobile vulnerability analysis and monitoring tools, notably CATI[3] surveys, for effective humanitarian response and programming**. WFP provided training to its staff and those of cooperating partners to improve the quality of the programme.

In 2020, a national survey on agriculture and food security was implemented in partnership with the Government, FAO and the food security cluster partners [4]. WFP supported the gradual transfer of social safety nets to the Government with the staff, tools, resources and common management system to monitor and administer national programmes.

Funding was secured at 105 percent for strategic outcome 4 activities through direct multilateral contributions, and contributions from various government donors. As such, WFP was able to support the development of policies and strategies related to food and nutrition security. However, due to COVID-19 restriction measures, activities such as workshops, training events and monitoring activities were not fully implemented as planned and several activities were reprogrammed for 2021. Therefore, only 65 percent of the funding resourced was used.

Regarding output and outcome indicators for strategic outcome 4, the socio-political and insecurity crisis in CAR with the quasi absence of government presence in various parts of the country made it difficult to conduct baselines and data collection related to the Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard.

Compared to 2019, WFP faced increased challenges in the implementation of these activities. An annual workplan for monitoring the implementation of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) activities was signed between WFP and the food aid management Group (CEGAL) based at the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation. Due to the COVID-19 restriction measures in place, the organization of the annual review workshop could not take place.

The weakened and decentralized state structure remained a challenge for regular participation in monitoring activities and the presence of armed groups countrywide reduced free movement along most axes. WFP relied on military escorts provided by MINUSCA.

Despite the challenges, WFP managed to make strides in strengthening capacities of various institutions in 2020. In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development through its specialized agencies, WFP continued to support the strengthening of smallholder farmers' capacity to market their products in bulk sales and use WFP's local purchases to strengthen the livelihoods of smallholder producers and revitalize the local economy. Key social protection instruments were provided to support smallholders during gaps and periods of food insecurity. Three field monitoring missions were implemented in the last quarter of 2020 by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Economy, Plan and Cooperation to monitor smallholders agricultural and market support programmes. Six field monitoring missions were implemented by the CEGAL regional inspectors to monitor the implementation of school feeding and nutrition activities. WFP invested over 28,800 USD in operational and monitoring missions to reinforce the functional capacity of CEGAL.

On policy capacity strengthening, WFP provided technical and financial support to the CAR's national HIV/AIDS strategic plan which considered HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis co-infection and the impact of COVID-19 on HIV/AIDS and other chronic disease patients, who were already vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity. WFP played a key role in implementing the strategy and also financially supported the participation of government officials (Prefects and HIV/AIDS regional coordinators) from administrative regions with high HIV/AIDS prevalence in the National Committee fighting against HIV/AIDS.

To inform policy interventions, jointly with the World Bank, WFP supported the National Statistical Institute to monitor the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on markets and the household food security situation through weekly monitoring of the impact on food prices and transport. More frequent collection of price data and the publication of weekly bulletins helped to monitor staple foods storage and prices, the flow of commercial trucks from Cameroon, and the factors driving price changes. WFP and partners produced two briefs on the COVID-19 impacts on livelihoods. The study covered mitigation measures, household behaviours to reduce transmission, compliance with government ordinances, access to basics services including health and education, employment, and income loss, coping strategies, food consumption behaviour and external assistance. The data collected contributed to the selection of location and household for the COVID-19 response.

In 2020, WFP partnered with UNICEF and FAO to organize a capacity strengthening and awareness-raising workshop for regional officials. A total of 15 regional officials and 15 technical representatives were trained on food security concepts, nutrition and vulnerability for their role as regional multisector food and nutrition coordinators. To provide capacity strengthening in Zero Hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials, WFP, UNICEF and FAO financially supported a mission to Senegal for the technical committee of the National Council for Food Security and Nutrition. Eleven food and nutrition experts from CAR strengthened their capacities to contextualize the multisectoral approach in Senegal, replicate lessons learned and bring innovations in the design, management and coordination of food security and nutrition policies and programmes in CAR.

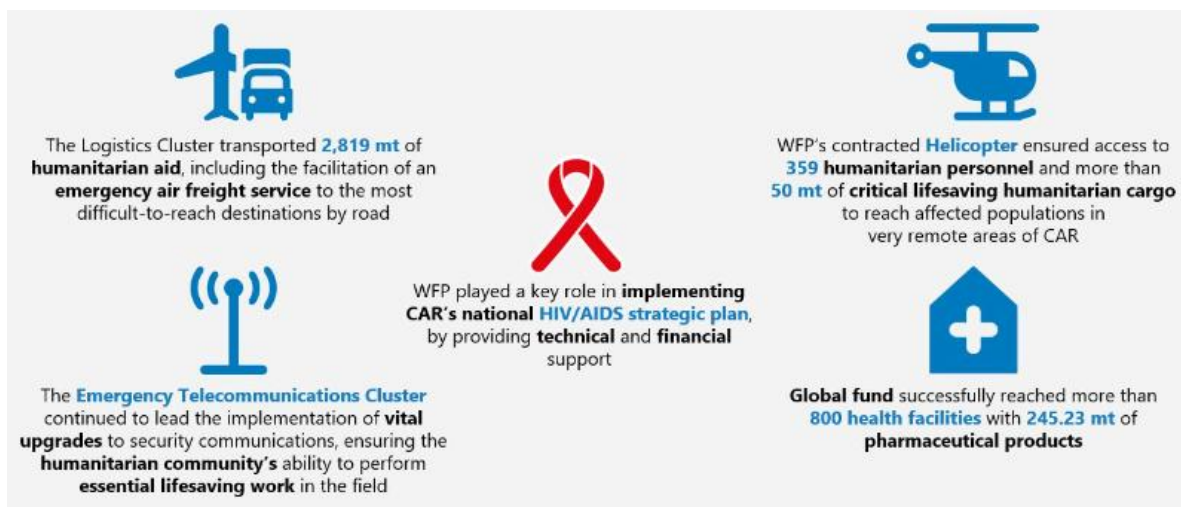
Alongside partners WFP will continue to support institutions through the provision of technical support to address food and nutrition security analysis, emergency preparedness and response, supply-chain management, gender, protection, and accountability to affected populations. WFP will also contribute to the development of national policies and strategies (food and nutrition security, school feeding, resilience, social protection) and support national systems and delivery platforms focused on capacity strengthening with a view of finding durable solutions for peace building and inclusive socioeconomic growth.



WFP aims to **gradually transfer of technical capacities and competencies** to local communities/organizations, central and decentralized government services and other stakeholders. Gender was integrated into the implementation of strategic outcome 4, through which WFP contributed to national priorities for women and girls' empowerment through education, entrepreneurship, employment, and various other initiatives in collaboration with national partners. Strengthened capacities promote food and agriculture production, diversify livelihoods and create employment and empower youth and women.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide capacity strengthening in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials.	0
Provide capacity strengthening to the Government to establish a national social safety-net platform in collaboration with the World Bank and MINEPC, informed by national and subnational zero hunger data and monitoring and accountability systems.	0

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



WFP continued to provide common logistics, telecommunications, and humanitarian air services to the Government, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations in Central African Republic (CAR). WFP led the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Clusters (ETC), managed the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and provided logistics services to the Global Fund's three health programmes (HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria). Strategic outcome 5 was in line with global initiatives, including 'The Grand Bargain', '**UN Delivering as One**' and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 (partnerships for the goals). Activities embodied SDG 17, as the entire humanitarian community was assisted through the various services under this strategic outcome to effectively provide humanitarian support to the targeted people affected by shocks, ensuring people vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition can meet their basic food and health needs in times of crisis.

UNHAS provided a **safe, reliable and efficient air transport service** to humanitarian workers, and agencies, as there was no commercial operator available in CAR. The ETC [1] facilitated shared security telecommunications and Internet connectivity services to **over 3,000 humanitarians from 97 partner organizations across 12 common operational areas**. The Logistics Cluster, led by WFP, and together with its partners *Humanité & Inclusion* and *Première Urgence Internationale*, facilitated access to reliable logistics services, coordinated and consolidated information related to logistics capacities, and enhanced the capacity of the humanitarian community in delivering relief items to hard-to-reach locations, ensuring smooth and timely supply of life-saving cargo to affected people.

In 2020, **over 2,800 metric tons (mt) of humanitarian aid was transported for 46 organizations** in key strategic locations in CAR. The Global Fund supported bilateral service provision for WFP to reach partners with necessary resources for the reception, storage, and delivery of pharmaceutical products to some 834 health facilities across CAR. UNHAS completed 17 medical evacuations, 121 security relocations and seven special flights for emergency missions. It also supported the WHO and the Ministry of Health to transport health supplies and more than 155 samples of suspected cases from field locations to Bangui for testing in the only two diagnostic institutions capable of conducting COVID-19 testing across the country, making UNHAS services critical.

All activities were over 100 percent funded under strategic outcome 5, however resources received late in the year affected ETC activities. Nevertheless, the Logistics Cluster continued to lead the implementation of critical upgrades of the security communications network at 15 sites across the country. Adequate funding allowed WFP to provide uninterrupted services and logistical support to the humanitarian community. UNHAS added an additional fixed wing aircraft in March 2020, WFP managed to respond to all requests from the Ministry of Health (through Global Fund, the French Red Cross, and World Vision) to deliver medicines and other health products. The partners of the Logistic Cluster ensured the road transport of humanitarian aid to various hotspots in the country on a partial cost recovery basis.

In 2020, WFP experienced an increase in demand for activities related to strategic outcome 5. The Logistics Cluster facilitated access to transport for 2,819 mt of humanitarian relief items, some by emergency airlift to hard-to-reach locations, representing a 14 percent increase in tonnage over the previous year. On behalf of 30 organizations, 341 mt

of priority freight were transported to priority zones identified by the humanitarian country team and the inter-Cluster coordination team. This represented an increase of nearly 60 percent in demands compared to 2019.

Furthermore, the Logistics Cluster made nine mobile storage units available across the country for common service use, managed by various international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) partners. The Logistics Cluster held 21 logistics coordination meetings with the participation of 68 different humanitarian organizations. The logistics working group meetings in Bambari, Bossangoa, Bangassou and Bria were interrupted at the end of March 2020, due to COVID-19 and were re-launched in the fourth quarter of the year. A new logistics working group was created in Paoua.

UNHAS provided air transport, including for medical and security evacuations to more than 183 humanitarian organizations working in the most remote and difficult places in CAR, serving 20 more organizations in 2020, compared to 2019. UNHAS transported 809 mt of freight and over 19,638 passengers in 2020. While UNHAS transported fewer people in 2020 due to COVID-19 restrictions, the volume of light cargo transported increased during the pandemic peak (March to July 2020), from a monthly average of 15 mt to 32.4 mt, following the higher demand for transport of COVID-19 response-related supplies.

The security situation was extremely volatile, causing UNHAS to conduct several security relocations from Bossangoa, Kouango, Bambari, Bria, Ndele, and Bouar to Bangui. Given the current insecurity context, this is likely to continue after the elections throughout 2021. ETC continued to support three pilot projects in Bria and Bangassou, including an Information and Learning Hub in Bangassou, a Common Feedback Mechanism in Bria, and designated phone booths in Bria's internally displaced persons (IDPs) camp. After the COVID-19 outbreak, ETC supported the Ministry of Health to set up a toll-free COVID-19 helpline to tackle misinformation surrounding COVID-19, encourage early detection of the virus and ultimately improve the safety of communities. The ETC and Telecommunications Security Standards (TESS)[1] continued to lead the implementation of vital upgrades to the security communications to ensure the humanitarian community could perform essential lifesaving work while maintaining the safety of staff. Two-thirds of the TESS recommendations were completed. ETC provided satellite phones to the 10 Security Operation Centres, set up a dedicated radio channel for NGOs in Bria – which was utilized during an escalation of violence in March 2020, and delivered two training sessions to humanitarians in Batangafo and Birao to strengthen national technical capacity in using security telecommunications systems.

Despite additional supply chain challenges, WFP supported the Global Fund through its bilateral service provision, providing reception, storage, and delivery of pharmaceutical products to some 834 health facilities across CAR. WFP's achievements in implementing strategic outcome 5 were demonstrated by its enhanced adaptability to contextual events occurring in 2020, including security constraints and COVID-19.

WFP established partnerships with various humanitarian actors through its activities under strategic outcome 5.

Partners included the Government, national institutions, other United Nations Organizations, and INGOs.

UNHAS partners included OCHA for managing humanitarians using the service, and ANAC and ASECNA for aviation management activities. Other partners included ICRC, MAF, ASF, *Humanité & Inclusion* and MINUSCA, with which WFP expanded services in 2020 as UNHAS's main fuel supplier in the field.

The Logistics Cluster brought together active humanitarian actors as well as the private sector and the Government to reinforce the logistics response of the entire humanitarian community, serving 84 organizations including national NGOs, INGOs and UN agencies. ETC services reached over 3,000 humanitarian workers from 97 partner organizations. Partnerships reduced intervention costs, created synergies between actors and sectors and helped to avoid duplication of efforts as partners and external actors were given a space to collaborate closely.

To meet the strong demand for logistics, telecommunications, and health services, WFP intends to continue funding strategic outcome 5 activities. In 2021, WFP will continue to provide various services, strengthen field support and focus on capacity strengthening through trainings, if the COVID-19 situation allows. WFP will train Ministry of Health personnel to strengthen their supply chain capacity for support in sustaining the health system in CAR. ETC will implement the remaining TESS recommendations [2] to upgrade security telecommunications infrastructure. WFP will continuously assess needs on the ground to **support and enable humanitarian activities where, when, and as needed**. Although services are not in direct contact with the affected population, staff complied with WFP code of conduct, the UN Standards of Conduct for International Civil Service, and principles and directives for protection, while ensuring participation in trainings on humanitarian principles. Notably, staff attended monthly humanitarian gender working group meetings.



WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide bilateral logistics services to partners for 'in country' supply chain for three health programmes (Malaria, TB & HIV/AIDS) in the Central African Republic.	N/A
Provide humanitarian air services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available.	N/A
Provide common logistics and ETC services to the Government and United Nations and NGO partners to run effective field operations and provide for staff security.	N/A

Cross-cutting Results

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

The Central African Republic (CAR) ranked 159 out of 162 countries in the 2019 Gender Inequality Index. Discriminatory social norms prevent women from accessing education and acquiring skills to advance in the workforce in a formal setting or through individual entrepreneurial development which could allow them to sustain their livelihoods. Women are largely excluded from participation in household decision-making on resource management. According to UNESCO, the men literacy rate is 50.7 percent compare to 24.4 percent for women. The CAR crisis exacerbated gender-based violence (GBV). In 2019, **13,028 cases of GBV were registered**. GBV further increased by 69 percent since the COVID-19 outbreak, rape by 27 percent, and other assaults by 45 percent. Women suffer multifaceted inequality affecting their socio-economic status, physical integrity, and mental well-being.

As part of its gender-sensitive intervention strategy, WFP integrated issues related to gender equality in its activities and aimed for equity in addressing the food security and nutrition needs of women, men, girls and boys. **WFP economically empowered women and girls** through capacity strengthening, Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) creation, and connected women smallholders' farmers to market opportunities offered through the **purchase for progress initiative**. WFP favoured the inclusion of women shopkeepers within its cash-based transfers (CBT) programmes, and supported women traders in opening bank accounts, which was a requirement for participation.

Access to education for boys and girls was enhanced through Stand-by Partnerships and women-headed households were assisted through unconditional food assistance.

WFP actively participated in the GBV working group and the Protection Cluster to promote better coordination and information sharing among partners. Gender-disaggregated data were regularly collected and women's feedback including opinions on needs, appropriateness of assistance and programme delivery was captured through post-distribution monitoring and regular monthly surveys.

In 2020, WFP worked with the non-governmental organisation (NGO) partner Daughters of Mary Immaculate - Help Humanity International to support the socio-economic status and job opportunities for women in CAR. Nearly 22,000 women were trained in reading, decoration, tailoring, catering, agriculture, soap making, and poultry farming. Since COVID-19, women groups also produced facial masks.

Additionally, WFP supported the enrolment and attendance of 100,451 schoolgirls through school feeding in emergency and resilience contexts. Overall, 3,173 people living with HIV/AIDS received food transfers to proceed with medical treatments. To ensure assistance was not diverted, WFP also provided CBTs to their families (13,569 people).

In line with the recommendations of the decentralized evaluation on Gender from 2019[1], a **Gender Results Network** was established in 2020, promoting the reinforcement and integrating of gender in WFP's activities. Gender-related risks were mapped and addressed to **bridge the gender gap in food security**. In 2021, WFP CAR intends to strengthen qualitative gender analysis to further inform programming and ensure projects respond to the needs of women, girls and boys, facilitating empowerment and promoting gender equality. In addition, WFP will establish platforms to discuss gender-related specifics within the workplace and WFP activities. WFP will continue to support women's groups alongside cooperating partners for improved socio-economic development and advancing initiatives to support organization directly intervening to protect victims of GBV.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

The population of Central African Republic (CAR) faced significant protection risks ranging from a weak judicial system to widespread violence and violation of basic human rights.

Given the protracted crisis which exacerbated risks to the entire population, certain groups such as women, girls, persons with disabilities, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) appear to be at higher risk.

In its effort to improve the quality of its operation, WFP continued its partnership with the with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) to strengthen the capacity of its staff and partners in identifying, analysing, and reducing potential threats and protection risks associated with WFP food assistance activities. Moreover, WFP's technical partnership with NRC is part of the implementation of the 2019 gender evaluation recommendations.

The main risks associated with assistance are identified through field visits and community-based discussions. An action plan was produced, outlining potential risks and mitigation measures in WFP's activities. Launched in December 2020, the plan will support further integration of protection into all WFP activities in 2021.

Where tensions existed, distributions were planned to safeguard beneficiaries. This included simultaneous distributions in different sites, and/or sensitization of beneficiaries on the order in which different blocks of IDP camps were served. **WFP ensured that beneficiaries are not further exposed to protection risks whilst receiving assistance.** Elderly individuals, persons with disabilities and PLW were served before the general populations at distribution sites. WFP also installed large sheds and drinking points at sites and in schools without these amenities and provided trainings on safe food handling to enhance safety and security.

In the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP and its cooperating partners (CPs) multiplied the number of distribution sites to limit gatherings and refine general food assistance Standard Operating procedures limiting beneficiary exposure to COVID-19.

WFP worked with humanitarian actors including OCHA, UNHCR, and MINUSCA to seek guarantees on humanitarian access and protection of civilians. Cooperating partners signed a code of conduct and protocols for the prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation policies. They participated in regular calls and capacity strengthening sessions, reiterating their obligations to respect the protection of beneficiaries. All the missions organized to support the distributions provided an opportunity to strengthen the capacities of cooperating partners on protection and accountability to the affected populations.

WFP CAR prioritised the consultation of beneficiaries on the assistance they received. This included how the assistance was designed and delivered, assuring relevance, effectiveness and sustainability. WFP also targeted women in polygamous families, ensuring that they have a say in household resource allocation.

CAR ratified the International Labour Organisation Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, providing a supportive normative framework to address the situation of its indigenous communities. WFP CAR launched a study to examine indigenous peoples' livelihood and income generating activities to understand whether the activities enabled them to meet and sustain their food and nutrition needs[1]. The research focused on two ethnic groups – the Bayaka Pygmy hunter-gatherers and the pastoralist Peulh Mbororos – facing challenges in ensuring a healthy and varied diet. **WFP aimed to ensure that even the most isolated communities were not left behind.** Findings will be published in early 2021.

WFP partnered with MSF France to assist 25,000 individuals vulnerable to the COVID-19 virus, including chronically ill patients in Carnot and Paoua, suffering from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other illnesses. This allowed patients and their families to stay home safely. With most of the population working in the informal sector, WFP organized direct distributions in hospitals to assist in-patients and their families, ensuring their socio-economic status was not affected by the COVID-19.

In December 2020, WFP launched the digitalization of beneficiaries in Bangui. The digitalization will be carried out in the rest of the country in 2021. WFP will conduct a privacy impact assessment in early 2021 to grasp and develop adequate strategies to avoid risks that a digitalization process could pose in the country context.



WFP collaborated with cooperating partners to strengthen two-way beneficiary feedback and engagement. Beneficiaries were systematically informed of assistance through the engagement of cooperating partners and WFP staff in the field, holding regular community discussions with leaders and community representatives. These platforms served to inform beneficiaries of distribution dates, rations, targeting criteria and accountability systems. Within and beyond the partnership with NRC, WFP organized community-based discussions to hear beneficiaries' voices, opinions and preferences on WFP assistance. Representation of women was ensured during community discussions with leaders and community representatives. Complaint and feedback mechanism banners were regularly displayed during distributions and feedbacks were collected through post-distribution monitoring and regular monthly surveys.

Taking into account low literacy rates among women, WFP banners use images and pictograms to be legible among all audiences. WFP adapted its programmes as needed, such as altering distribution site locations to provide beneficiaries with easy access to assistance to limit exposure to risk when travelling to and from the sites.

As the COVID-19 pandemic hindered supply chain and prompted shortages in food items, WFP informed beneficiaries - prior to distributions - on shortages and challenges in procuring food through information sheets. To maximize reach, speakers with recorded messages regarding COVID-19 preventive measures were used at distribution sites.

In 2021, WFP will advance protection and accountability to the affected population to ensure assistance does not expose beneficiaries to any protection risks and that opportunities for beneficiaries to share their feedback on WFP assistance are multiplied, including through community-based discussions and helpdesks at distribution sites. WFP intends to enhance its targeting criteria, methods and tools, to decrease beneficiary fraud and channel resources to those who need them the most.

Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

The environmental shocks most affecting food security in Central African Republic (CAR) include floods, drought, desertification and soil erosion. As the rural economy is heavily dependent on climate-sensitive activities such as subsistence rainfed agriculture, cash crops, horticulture, market gardening and livestock rearing, the population remained vulnerable to climate variability and shocks. In CAR, food insecurity persisted, linked to political instability and insecurity, poverty, recurrent climatic shocks, high food prices and the low resilience of households and communities to these shocks. Irregular rainfall, dry spells, and droughts affect the northern Sudanese-Saharan part of the country, triggering periodic conflicts between migrant pastoralists and sedentary farmers in Baminui-Bangoran, Nana-Grebezi, Nana-Mambere, and Ouham prefectures, often leading to population displacements, loss of livelihoods and gender based violence.

In 2020, WFP and partners in CAR worked to address environmental issues affecting food security and supported the Government in operationalizing sustainable resilience programmes and social protection safety nets, to support disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation through community assets creation. Smallholder households and communities living in at-risk environments benefited from restored and enhanced productive assets to improve productivity and food security. Under the seed protection programme, WFP worked with FAO to ensure good quality seeds adapted to various agroecological systems were provided to vulnerable livelihoods.

In 2020 WFP implemented the use of **fuel-efficient stoves for school feeding** to contribute to environment protection in Baour and Nana-Mambere. However, due to school closures following the COVID-19 pandemic, the initiative did not continue as planned when schools resumed. In 2021 WFP will relaunch this initiative, as fuel-efficient stoves prevent toxic smoke, reduce meal preparation time and improve children's learning conditions by reducing the time spent collecting firewood.

WFP also ensured that solar panels installed in Paoua, Bouar and Bambari in 2019 continued to provide a secure and renewable energy supply through ongoing maintenance, which is crucial to optimising system performance. The solar systems reduce energy cost and ensure stable internet connectivity. WFP is working to further increase installed solar energy capacity in its sub-offices and guest houses to reduce generator fuel consumption and WFP's carbon footprint.

WFP continued to reinforce the capacity of the Central Agency for Agricultural Development of the Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development, cooperating partners and other decentralised services of technical ministries on Seasonal Livelihood planning and community based participatory planning. Trainings were again carried out in 2020, on how to perform rapid environmental screening. WFP identified community assets to be strengthened as part of its food assistance for asset-related activities.

An environmental impact assessment study on FFA activities is being carried out in Nana-Mambere, Ouham-Pende and Ouham prefectures to assess whether the assets creation activities supported by WFP potentially resulted in unintended negative conditions or outcomes for beneficiaries, communities or the natural environment. The results will help WFP to better mainstream environmental and social risk management into its operations and to include environmental and social risk assessment as an integral part of monitoring and reporting activities with field offices and cooperating partners.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

[1] WFP sought to scale up cash-based assistance and expand the cash voucher modality to boost the local economy.

[2] Through its participation in the food security cluster and the rapid response mechanism, WFP contributed to addressing critical gaps in humanitarian coverage.

[3] To encourage the return of schoolchildren after three months of school closure due to COVID-19, WFP supported the national back-to-school campaign by providing take-home rations to the schoolchildren.

SDG results: national results not available for: 1) Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight); 2) Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status; and 3) Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (in SDG2). National results for SDG 17 are not available as well.

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] Note on Security in 2020: The security situation worsened significantly in mid-December 2020, when some of the country's disparate non-state armed groups (NSAGs), including key signatories of the 2019 peace agreement, united under the Coalition of Patriots for Change (CPC) alliance to mobilize against the Government and the electoral process. Flare-up of violence in Bangui and across the country resulted in significant displacement and increased humanitarian needs. Access to populations in need was a serious challenge due to the high insecurity on many axes leading to those locations, most of them requiring armed escorts, that are increasingly less available and also expose humanitarians to more attacks.

[2] CAR has the highest HIV prevalence across the West and Central African region and is fueled by extreme poverty, pervasive violence, a dire shortage of health facilities and health staff, long-existing supply chain issues for lifesaving medications, and significant barriers to early detection and treatment. HIV remains a leading cause of death in the country. According to Doctors without Borders, 4,800 people died of HIV/AIDS in CAR in 2019, while some 5,500 new cases are confirmed annually.

[3] School closures: According to the Education cluster, an estimated 1.4 million students were affected by the nationwide school closure. Fear persists that some children may never return to school. It is noted that some initiatives were in place for radio learning in certain areas such as Bambari.

CSP Financial Overview

[1] Among the resources mobilized in 2020, USD 9.2 million was from WFP's immediate response account, USD 1.5 million from cost recoveries, and USD 19.4 million were carried over from 2019.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] The Emergency School Feeding food basket includes cereals, (either rice or fortified maize meal), pulses (yellow split peas), vegetable oil, iodized salt and super cereal.

[2] MINUSCA is the UN peacekeeping mission deployed in CAR.

[3] The Douala Corridor is the overland trade route from the Douala, Cameroon to CAR.

[4] Coping strategies: include relying on less expensive food, limiting portion size, reduce number of meals, restrict adult food consumption to feed children and borrowing food.

[5] To mitigate the spread of COVID-19 WFP has continued alternate take-home-rations after the re-opening of schools.

[6] CBT: WFP is in the process of digitalizing beneficiaries and rolling out the SCOPE e-voucher delivery mechanism, electronic transfers with mobile money, and direct cash in envelope transfers or via bank accounts. In 2021, WFP aims for financial inclusion of beneficiaries with CBT acting as a catalyst for inclusive economic growth. This will position WFP as a service provider for government social protection initiatives.

[7] In 2020, partners for crisis response at the government level included the Ministry of Plan, Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Humanitarian affairs, Ministry of Health and field level government representatives.

[8] Remote monitoring challenges included: Limited opportunity for missions made it challenging to have an extensive view of the operation. Limited network connection throughout the country also caused low response rate. WFP identified a need for stronger knowledge and information management capacity at the country level and is an area for further investments.

Activity 14: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers (children): WFP was not able to reach the 23,050 targeted children suffering from severe acute malnutrition due to a lack of funding. For caretakers activities, WFP gave a basket of food to mothers with SAM children to encourage them staying at the hospital for the treatment of their children suffering from SAM.

The beneficiary groups: All and Activity Supports should be combined; 10,396 Activity supporters were reached under the 14,000 planned.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] 59,364 children and pregnant and lactating women and girls supported for MAM treatment. Food commodities provided for MAM treatment programme include: Plumpy'Sup, rice, yellow split peas, vegetable oil, super cereal and salt.

[2] 35,237 children and pregnant and lactating women and girls assisted for the prevention of acute malnutrition. Food commodities provided for the prevention of acute malnutrition include: Super cereal plus and Plumpy'DOZ.

[3] To mitigate the spread of COVID-19 WFP has continued alternative take-home-rations after the re-opening of schools.

[4] 1,294 children treated for moderate acute malnutrition were planned under Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition). The misalignment is due to partial resource transfers following a budget revision.

Nutrition outcome: Adherence and coverage were not collected in 2020. They will be included next year.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] The household food economy analysis categorizes the population into a socio-economic group based on the level of vulnerability and COVID-19 impact on activities. The return on investment of assets created is monitored through a local committee where all groups concerned are represented. For example, the resources from gardening are divided between immediate needs (food, health, school) and savings.

The socio-economic categorization considers the status of IDPs and clarifies certain aspects such as access to land. Community leaders, partners and other UN agencies are strongly involved in this process.

[2] The 3PA tools are adapted to facilitate dialogue between IDPs and host communities so they have access to the productive assets ensured post implementation.

Livelihood and resilience activities are guided by a set of overarching principles including enhancing environmental sustainability while also strengthening partners' capacities to plan and implement environmentally sound activities for food security and nutrition.

Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP: of the 1,596, 878 are women, totaling 55 percent.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Capacities strengthening sessions were organized at different government levels through the provision of technical equipment (computers, smartphones), training of staff in data collection using smart technology and on the job joint analysis of food security indicators. Attendees included technical staff from key ministries, directors and some decentralized administrative authorities and their technical staff.

[2] Delivering as One" refers to a concept at the core of the UN reform process: coordinating different agencies to exploit their competitive advantages (<https://www.sdgfund.org/un-joint-efforts>).

[3] CATI: Computer-assisted telephone interviewing.

[4] The Food Security Cluster partners include: Solidarités International, Action Contre la Faim (ACF), OXFAM, CORDAID and Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI).

Strategic outcome 05

[1] The three ETC pilot projects in Bria and Bangassou will enable affected communities to access critical information and communication services. Hosted by the Central African Red Cross, an Information and Learning Hub in Bangassou will empower affected communities to develop digital skills and help them to connect with humanitarians. A Common Feedback Mechanism (CFM) in Bria, and other IDP sites across CAR, will enable affected communities to contact humanitarians to explain their needs and to request assistance. In turn, the CFM will help humanitarians work more efficiently towards meeting those needs. In collaboration with INTERSOS, designated phone booths in Bria's IDP camp will enable affected populations to communicate with their families and to contact humanitarian helplines free-of-charge.

[2] TESS is the Telecommunications Security Standards, which entails defining the connectivity, applications and procedures for staff safety communications.

[3] ANAC: The National Authority of Civil Aviation.

[4] ICRC: International Committee of the Red Cross.

[5] MAF: Mission Aviation Fellowship.

[6] ASF: Aviation sans Frontières.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] Other results from the decentralized evaluation on Gender from 2019, include assigning a WFP Gender Focal Point, ensuring WFP participation in thematic groups on the country level, and integrating gender issues in the training of interviewers for post distribution monitoring, outcome monitoring, VAM, and Nutrition data collection.

Protection and accountability to affected populations


[1] WFP also collaborated with Plan international on integrating boys and girls in a food security and nutrition assessment exercise and in carrying out a training of WFP field monitors on consulting with boys and girls.

Environment

WFP CAR country office intends to start environmental and social risk screening in 2021. None was conducted in 2020.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			21.3	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	674,917	598,512	1,273,429	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	674,917	598,512	1,273,429	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	674,917	598,512	1,273,429	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	674,917	598,512	1,273,429	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			42.3	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	18,514	16,723	35,237	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			5.8	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	46,110	37,907	84,017	

					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	54,210	43,376	97,586	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	46,110	37,907	84,017	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	46,110	37,907	84,017	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$				Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	100,375	99,199	199,574	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	137,500	112,500	250,000	250,000
					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			2,423	



SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

WFP Strategic Goal 2:

Partner to support implementation of the SDGs

WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)

SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number			Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	55	55



Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%		Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$	2,000,000	2,000,000
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$		Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	2,000,000	2,000,000

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	526,089	596,211	113%
	female	626,014	677,218	108%
	total	1,152,103	1,273,429	111%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	40,078	42,385	106%
	female	56,587	51,074	90%
	total	96,665	93,459	97%
24-59 months	male	54,545	62,955	115%
	female	75,131	63,207	84%
	total	129,676	126,162	97%
5-11 years	male	116,469	137,417	118%
	female	117,022	138,318	118%
	total	233,491	275,735	118%
12-17 years	male	73,256	104,880	143%
	female	81,495	122,873	151%
	total	154,751	227,753	147%
18-59 years	male	224,978	222,366	99%
	female	273,321	273,542	100%
	total	498,299	495,908	100%
60+ years	male	16,763	26,208	156%
	female	22,458	28,204	126%
	total	39,221	54,412	139%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	403,856	745,227	185%
Refugee	11,924	3,728	31%
Returnee	25,972	216,518	834%
IDP	710,351	307,956	43%



Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	60,000	199,574	332%
Nutrition Prevention	60,350	35,237	58%
Nutrition Treatment	109,530	59,364	54%
School Meal	159,018	215,411	135%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	866,758	877,542	101%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize	3,744	1,170	31%
Maize Meal	12,348	9,882	80%
Rice	30,012	8,324	28%
Sorghum Flour	0	150	-
Sorghum/Millet	0	1,363	-
Biscuits	0	9	-
BP5 Emergency Rations	0	13	-
Corn Soya Blend	12,137	1,869	15%
High Energy Biscuits	500	174	35%
High Energy Supplements	0	1	-
LNS	0	63	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	490	61	12%
Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	170	1	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	0	22	-
Iodised Salt	681	160	24%
Vegetable Oil	4,768	1,296	27%
Beans	714	665	93%
Peas	0	38	-
Split Lentils	0	8	-
Split Peas	11,297	2,318	21%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize Meal	0	95	-
Rice	765	293	38%
Corn Soya Blend	96	264	276%
High Energy Biscuits	0	0	-
LNS	0	16	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	136	-
Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	0	22	-
Iodised Salt	19	9	47%
Vegetable Oil	96	55	57%
Beans	123	36	29%
Split Peas	132	45	34%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Maize Meal	758	51	7%
Rice	142	1,261	889%
Sorghum/Millet	0	457	-
Iodised Salt	22	21	95%
Vegetable Oil	90	160	178%
Beans	0	87	-
Split Lentils	0	6	-
Split Peas	270	315	117%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Value Voucher	37,642,320	14,018,446	37%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Value Voucher	165,600	1,529,866	924%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

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					- Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	158,288 141,712 300,000	168,384 118,591 286,975
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	299,036 267,722 566,758	313,225 277,342 590,567
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	68,367	26,575
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	35,964,000	13,292,852
	A.7*: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes					
A: Refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities in food insecure localities, Northeast and Central regions receive nutritious food or cash transfers in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		General Distribution	retailer	140	121
Activity 02: Distribute emergency school meals to primary school children from crisis-affected families in targeted localities						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category N*: School feeding provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	49,761 55,239 105,000	67,497 72,931 140,428
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,283	524
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
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	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		School feeding (take-home rations)	individual	46,809	46,809
	A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed					

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	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	150	122
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
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	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		School feeding (on-site)	site	198	197
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	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		School feeding (take-home rations)	site	198	197
	N*.2*: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)					
N*: 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	N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)		School feeding (on-site)	Days	18	10

Activity 13: Provide specialised nutritious food (BSFP) for the prevention of MAM among children aged 6 to 59 months in crisis affected areas,
Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	31,974 28,376 60,350	18,514 16,723 35,237
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,259	211

Activity 14: Provide an integrated assistance package for the treatment of malnutrition to children 6 to 59 months, PLW/Girls and provide food by prescription to ART patients in crisis affected areas,
Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	 0	6,008 4,388 10,396
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	9,876 4,124 14,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	2,119 681 2,800	2,092 1,081 3,173

A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	Female Male Total	644 206 850	862 67 929
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	Female Male Total	13,493 9,557 23,050	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	37,836 12,164 50,000	22,090 19,504 41,594
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	19,000 19,000	2,719 2,719
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,952	277
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,678,320	725,594
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Children 6-59, persons with disabilities, PLW, girls and ART patients receive a comprehensive package of nutrition services and sensitization on community measures to prevent and treat malnutrition.	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	396	396

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Children 6 - 23 months; Central African Republic; Food									
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	General Distribution	Overall	13.9	>70	≥22.3	22.4	12.3		WFP programme monitoring
IDPs, Refugees, Returnees and Severely Food Insecurity people; Central African Republic; Food, Value Voucher									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	General Distribution	Female	15.6	<15.6	<15.6	14.4	14.13		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	15.6	<15.6	<15.6	15	14.59		
		Overall	15.6	<15.6	<15.6	14.6	14.48		
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	5.69	≥6	≥5	5.2	5.23		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	5.67	≥6	≥4	5.3	5.26		
		Overall	5.67	≥6	≥5	5.23	5.27		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	12.3	>12.3	≥12.3	4.7	1.3		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	12.3	>12.3	≥12.3	0.8	2.7		
		Overall	12.3	>12.3	≥12.3	3.4	2.3		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	75.8	>75.8	≥75.8	35.1	36.1		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	74.4	>74.4	≥74.4	31.8	32.1		
		Overall	73.6	>73.6	≥73.6	34	33.1		

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	53.8	>53.8	≥53.8	40.7	41.9	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	50.3	>50.3	≥50.3	36	42.8	
		Overall	48.3	>48.3	≥48.3	39.1	42.6	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	15.2	<15.2	<15.2	33.6	22.8	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	18	<18	<18	30.2	19.4	
		Overall	19.6	<19.6	<19.6	32.4	20.2	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	2.8	<2.8	<2.8	8.1	2.6	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	3.3	<3.3	<3.3	5.9	3	
		Overall	3.6	<3.6	<3.6	7.3	2.9	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	0.2	<0.2	<0.2	3.4	2.6	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	1.7	1.8	
		Overall	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	2.8	2	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	72.6	>72.6	≥72.6	61.7	75.9	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	69.8	>69.8	≥69.8	69	78	
		Overall	68.1	>68.1	≥68.1	64.2	77.4	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	43.3	>43.4	≥43.3	51.2	55.5	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	46.4	>46.4	≥46.4	58.1	54.1	
		Overall	48.2	>48.2	≥48.2	53.6	54.5	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	24	>24	≥24	61.5	61.3	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	25.5	>25.5	≥25.5	66.5	66.1	
		Overall	26.3	>26.3	≥26.3	63.2	64.9	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	60.3	>60.3	>68	68.9	68.6	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	58.2	>58.2	>72	72.6	72.1	
		Overall	59	>59	>71	70.2	71.2	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	15.8	≤15.8	≤26	24.8	26.2	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	15.7	≤15.7	≤24	22.9	23.6	
		Overall	15.7	≤15.7	≤24	24.1	24.3	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	3.9	≤3.9	≤5	6.3	5.2	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	6.2	≤6.2	≤4	4.5	4.3	
		Overall	5.4	≤5.4	≤5	5.7	4.5	
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	72.09	≤72.09	≤72	54.6	75.1	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	60.28	≤60.28	≤60	48.3	67.4	
		Overall	64.3	≤64.3	≤64	52.4	70.4	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	Overall	42.53	>70	≥42.53	40.6		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 02: Distribute emergency school meals to primary school children from crisis-affected families in targeted localities

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Primary school; Central African Republic; Food									
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	5	≥6	≥7	19	5	Secondary data	
		Male	5	≥8	≥6	14	5		
		Overall	5	≥7	≥6.5	16	5		
Retention rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	75	≥84	≥82	85	80	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	86	≥90	≥88	87	90		
		Overall	77	≥86	≥84	85	85		

Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	25	<16	<18	15	20	Secondary data
		Male	14	<10	<12	13	10	
		Overall	23	<14	<16	15	15	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	75	≥84	≥82	85	80	Secondary data
		Male	86	≥90	≥88	87	90	
		Overall	77	≥86	≥84	85	85	

Activity 14: Provide an integrated assistance package for the treatment of malnutrition to children 6 to 59 months, PLW/Girls and provide food by prescription to ART patients in crisis affected areas,

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow- up	2019 Follow- up	2018 Follow- up	Source
Children 6 - 59 months; Central African Republic; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	3.11	<15	<15	3	1.4	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	3.11	<15	<15	5	1.4		
		Overall	3.11	<15	<15	4	1.4		
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.03	<3	<3	0	0.5	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	0.03	<3	<3	0.5	0.5		
		Overall	0.03	<3	<3	0.5	0.5		
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	2.32	<15	<15	2	0.4	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	2.32	<15	<15	3	0.4		
		Overall	2.32	<15	<15	3	0.4		
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	94.5	>75	>75	87	97.7	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	94.5	>75	>75	94	97.7		
		Overall	94.5	>75	>75	90.5	97.7		

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 2022	- Resilience Building
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Output Results

Activity 03: Implement supplementary feeding for the prevention of stunting among children 6-23 months and PLWs, including social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) and promote good Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	0	143

Activity 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

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	Female	0	695
	Male			599		
	Total			1,294		
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	0	177

Activity 05: 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

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Vulnerable groups benefit from enhanced capacities of Health Districts in delivering the SUN agenda in order to prevent malnutrition	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	36	26
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Vulnerable groups benefit from enhanced capacities of Health Districts in delivering the SUN agenda in order to prevent malnutrition	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	2	2

Activity 06: Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	25,599	32,956
	Male			28,419	42,027	
	Total			54,018	74,983	

A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT		1,231	650	
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
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	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		School feeding (take-home rations)	individual		24,994	24,994	
	A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed							
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	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item		150	50	
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted							
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	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		School feeding (on-site)	site		135	134	
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	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		School feeding (take-home rations)	site		134	134	

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Implement supplementary feeding for the prevention of stunting among children 6-23 months and PLWs, including social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) and promote good Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Children 6-59 months; Central African Republic; Food									
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	13.9	>70	>22.3	22.4	12.3		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Children 6 - 59 months; Central African Republic; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	3.1	<15	<15	3	1.4		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	3.1	<15	<15	5	1.4		
		Overall	3.1	<15	<15	4	1.4		
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.03	<3	<3	0.2	0.5		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0.03	<3	<3	0.2	0.5		
		Overall	0.03	<3	<3	0.2	0.5		

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	2.32	<15	<15	1.1	0.4	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	2.32	<15	<15	1.06	0.4	
		Overall	2.32	<15	<15	1.08	4	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	94.5	>75	>75	99	97.7	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	94.5	>75	>75	81	97.7	
		Overall	94.5	>75	>75	90.2	97.7	

IDPs, Refugees, Returnees, Residents; Central African Republic; Food

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	42.53	≥50	≥42.53	40.6			WFP programme monitoring
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Activity 05: 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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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National FSN systems; Central African Republic; Capacity Strengthening

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	≥2	≥2	2	4		Secondary data
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Activity 06: Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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Primary school; Central African Republic; Food

Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	68.1	≥75	≥73.1	82.2	68	Secondary data
		Male	78.3	≥85	≥83.3	88.8	78	
		Overall	73.2	≥80	≥78.2	85.5	73	
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	4	≥7	≥5.5	6	4	Secondary data
		Male	6	≥9	≥6.5	10	6	
		Overall	5	≥8	≥6	8	5	

Output Results

Activity 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

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category D: Assets created

Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	5,303 4,697 10,000	47,028 48,245 95,273
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	26,521 23,479 50,000	53,347 50,954 104,301
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,282	2,358
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	165,600	1,529,866
	A.7*: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes					
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	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes		Food assistance for asset	retailer	110	145
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Women and men smallholders have increased access to markets in order to benefit from local value chains	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Food assistance for asset	individual	1,000	1,436
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
D: Smallholder farmers living in at-risk environments receive conditional transfers in order to support productive assets creation or restoration	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Food assistance for asset	Number	20	25
	F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained					
F: Purchases from smallholders completed	F.1.3: Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	3,000	1,596

F: Purchases from smallholders completed	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	46,000	46,000
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Outcome Results

Activity 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

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
All; Central African Republic; Food									
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Food assistance for asset	Overall	10	≥50	≥25	26	20		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Food assistance for asset	Female	60	≥90	≥85	86	81		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	60	≥90	≥70	76	72		
		Overall	60	≥90	≥80	81	76.5		
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Food assistance for asset	Overall	25	<10	≤10	10	21		WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	2,003,328	≥2,500,000	≥2,500,000	3,320,876.19	2,003,328		WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i>	Food assistance for asset	Overall	3,936	≥10,000	≥4,000	5,753	4,969		WFP programme monitoring
All; Central African Republic; Food, Value Voucher									
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	>37	>0	30			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	28.6	>27	>28.6	19.4			
		Overall	25	>32	>25	24.4	32.4		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	<0	<0	27.3			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	21.4	<27.27	<21.4	30.2			
		Overall	18.8	<18.8	<18.8	28.8	19.1		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	50	<20.05	<50	22.3			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	21.4	<19.64	<21.4	21.8			
		Overall	25	<19.83	<25	22	15.7		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	50	<18.41	<50	20.5			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	28.6	<25.71	<28.6	28.6			
		Overall	31.3	<22.31	<31.3	24.8	32.8		
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base	Food assistance for asset	Overall	10	≥80	≥30	85	80		WFP programme monitoring

IDPs, Returnees, Severely Food Insecure People; Central African Republic; Food, Value Voucher



Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	17.59	<8.8	≤14	20	16	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	14.01	<7.01	≤14	17	17.5	
		Overall	14.89	<7.45	≤14	18	17.3	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	45.5	≥50.05	≥45.5	71.8	50	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	70.6	≥77.66	≥70.6	79.4	71.4	
		Overall	64.4	≥70.84	≥64.4	75.8	68.8	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	47.5	≤42.75	≤47.5	22.3	50	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	25.6	≤23.04	≤25.6	19	21.4	
		Overall	31	≤27.9	≤31	20.6	25	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	7	≤1.4	≤7	5.9	0	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	3.8	≤0.76	≤3.8	1.6	7.1	
		Overall	4.6	≤0.92	≤4.6	3.6	6.3	
Food expenditure share	Food assistance for asset	Female	68.2	≤50	≤68.2	47.7	75.1	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	52.9	≤50	≤52.9	42.5	67.4	
		Overall	56.7	≤50	≤56.7	44.9	70.4	

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 2022	- Root Causes
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Output Results

Activity 08: Provide capacity strengthening in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output Category M: National coordination mechanisms supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Vulnerable populations benefit from national and local social safety nets, including in-kind and cash based transfers and livelihood support in order to improve food security	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	100	100
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Vulnerable populations benefit from national and local social safety nets, including in-kind and cash based transfers and livelihood support in order to improve food security	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	10	10
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
K: Vulnerable populations benefit from national and local social safety nets, including in-kind and cash based transfers and livelihood support in order to improve food security	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	partner	18	18
	M.1*: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported					
M: Vulnerable populations benefit from national and local social safety nets, including in-kind and cash based transfers and livelihood support in order to improve food security	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1

Outcome Results

Activity 08: Provide capacity strengthening in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
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Activity supporters; Central African Republic;



Proportion of cash-based transfers channelled through national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	25	≥30	≥25	12		Secondary data
Activity supporters; Central African Republic; Capacity Strengthening								
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	1	>4	>3	2		Secondary data
National institutions; Central African Republic;								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	3	≥4	=3	1	4	Secondary data

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

Activity 10: Provide common ETC services to government, UN and NGO partners, to run effective field operations and provide for staff security

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type					
H: Targeted populations benefit from common ETC services provided by WFP to partners, in order to receive humanitarian and development assistance	H.1.38: Number of ETCs equipped and provided connectivity upon request		Emergency Tel ecommunicati on Cluster	ETC service	15	12
	H.2*: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type					
H: Targeted populations benefit from common ETC services provided by WFP to partners, in order to receive humanitarian and development assistance	H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational		Emergency Tel ecommunicati on Cluster	unit	3	1
	H.8*: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type					
H: Targeted populations benefit from common ETC services provided by WFP to partners, in order to receive humanitarian and development assistance	H.8.1: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established		Emergency Tel ecommunicati on Cluster	system	15	15

Activity 11: Provide Humanitarian Air Services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.10: Number of humanitarian workers provided health services, by agency and type					
H: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas benefit from air services provided by WFP to partners, in order to receive adequate assistance	H.10.1: Number of humanitarian workers provided health services		Service Delivery General	individual	35	35
	H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported					
H: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas benefit from air services provided by WFP to partners, in order to receive adequate assistance	H.4.17: Volume (m3) of cargo moved (International Organizations)		Service Delivery General	m3	360	444
	H.5*: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested					
H: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas benefit from air services provided by WFP to partners, in order to receive adequate assistance	H.5.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested		Service Delivery General	%	100	38

	H.6*: Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity					
H: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas benefit from air services provided by WFP to partners, in order to receive adequate assistance	H.6.1: Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity		Service Delivery General	%	100	56
	H.7*: Total number of passengers transported					
H: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas benefit from air services provided by WFP to partners, in order to receive adequate assistance	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported		Service Delivery General	individual	24,000	20,935

Activity 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.

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.10: Number of humanitarian workers provided health services, by agency and type					
H: Targeted populations benefit from common logistics services provided by WFP to partners to enable them to provide humanitarian and development assistance	H.10.1: Number of humanitarian workers provided health services		Service Delivery General	individual	2	2
	H.12: Number of complementary services provided by type and by organization					
H: Targeted populations benefit from common logistics services provided by WFP to partners to enable them to provide humanitarian and development assistance	H.12.2: Number of partner organizations participating in the cluster system nationally		Service Delivery General	agency/organization	1	1
	H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported					
H: Targeted populations benefit from common logistics services provided by WFP to partners to enable them to provide humanitarian and development assistance	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported		Service Delivery General	Mt	3,400	3,400

Activity 15: Provide common logistics and coordination services through Logistic Cluster to UN and NGO partners to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.1*: Number of shared services provided, by type					
H: Targeted populations benefit from common logistics services provided by WFP to partners, in order to receive humanitarian and development assistance	H.1.105: Number of services provided		Logistics Cluster	service	3	2
	H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported					

H: Targeted populations benefit from common logistics services provided by WFP to partners, in order to receive humanitarian and development assistance	H.4.16: Quantity of cargo transported through road services		Logistics Cluster	Mt		3,000	2,603		
H: Targeted populations benefit from common logistics services provided by WFP to partners, in order to receive humanitarian and development assistance	H.4.5: Cubic meters of cargo transported		Logistics Cluster	m3		100	100		

Outcome Results

Activity 10: Provide common ETC services to government, UN and NGO partners, to run effective field operations and provide for staff security

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Humanitarian actors; Central African Republic;									
User satisfaction rate	Emergency Telecommunication Cluster	Overall	80	≥90	=80	85	72		WFP survey

Activity 11: Provide Humanitarian Air Services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Humanitarian actors; Central African Republic;									
User satisfaction rate	Humanitarian Air Service	Overall	80	≥90	=85	85	85		WFP survey

Activity 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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Humanitarian actors; Central African Republic;									
User satisfaction rate	Logistics Cluster	Overall	100	≥90	=85	91	100		WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
ALL; Central African Republic; Food	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	Food assistance for asset		Overall	9.10	≥10	≥10	7.10	100
ALL; Central African Republic; Food, Value Voucher	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	Food assistance for asset		Overall	8.70	≥10	≥10	2.50	50
ALL; Central African Republic; Value Voucher	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	Food assistance for asset		Overall	0	≥10	≥10	0	0
IDPs, Refugees, Residents, Returnees; Central African Republic; Food	Act 01: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	General Distribution		Overall	10.30	≥40	≥10.30	2.20	5.40
IDPs, Refugees, Residents, Returnees; Central African Republic; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	General Distribution		Overall	12.30	≥40	≥12.30	10.70	5.10
IDPs, Refugees, Residents, Returnees; Central African Republic; Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	General Distribution		Overall	22.70	≥40	≥22.70	17.90	4.70
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up

ALL; Central African Republic; Food	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	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	40	≥50	≥50	51.60	47.70
			Decisions made by men	Overall	40	≥30	≥30	16.70	6
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20	≥20	≥20	31.80	46.30
ALL; Central African Republic; Food, Value Voucher	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	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	50	≥50	≥50	30.08	50.30
			Decisions made by men	Overall	30	≥30	≥30	20.97	6
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20	≥20	≥20	48.94	43.70
ALL; Central African Republic; Value Voucher	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	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	40	≥50	≥50	47.10	56.70
			Decisions made by men	Overall	40	≥30	≥30	23.90	6.10
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20	≥20	≥20	28.90	37.20
IDPs, Refugees, Residents, Returnees; Central African Republic; Food	Act 01: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	40	=40	=40	54.90	47.70
			Decisions made by men	Overall	40	=40	=40	10.90	6

			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20	=20	=20	34.10	46.30
IDPs, Refugees, Residents, Returnees; Central African Republic; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	40	=40	=40	66.70	56.30
			Decisions made by men	Overall	40	=40	=40	9.10	6.50
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20	=20	=20	24.20	37.30
IDPs, Refugees, Residents, Returnees; Central African Republic; Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	40	=40	=40	76.30	56.70
			Decisions made by men	Overall	40	=40	=40	7.50	6.10
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20	=20	=20	16.10	37.20

Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Caretakers; Central African Republic; Food	Act 14: Provide an integrated assistance package for the treatment of malnutrition to children 6 to 59 months, PLW/Girls and provide food by prescription to ART patients in crisis affected areas,	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)		Female	66.20	=100	≥90	92.80	
				Male	33.80	=100	≥10	7.20	
				Overall	100	=100	≥100	100	
IDPs, Refugees, Residents, Returnees; Central African Republic; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	General Distribution		Female	49.30	=100	=52	54.90	100
				Male	50.60	=100	=48	45.10	100
				Overall	81	=100	=100	100	100

Participants; Central African Republic; Food, Value Voucher	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	Food assistance for asset		Female	50.20	=100	≥50.20	50.30
				Male	49.80	=100	≥49.80	49.70
				Overall	100	=100	≥100	100

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Central African Republic; Food, Value Voucher	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	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	=100	≥90	87.50	
			Male	92.70	=100	≥90	100	
			Overall	94.70	=100	≥90	90	
IDPs, Refugees, Returnees, Residents; Central African Republic; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	General Distribution	Female	94.30	=100	≥90	88.60	97
			Male	95.70	=100	≥90	100	97.50
			Overall	94.80	=100	≥90	94.70	97.20
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
IDPs, Refugees, Returnees, Residents; Central African Republic; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	General Distribution	Female	96.90	=100	=100	94.10	96.90
			Male	97.70	=100	=100	91.60	97.70
			Overall	97.20	=100	=100	93.20	97.20
Participants; Central African Republic; Food, Value Voucher	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	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	=100	=100	88.60	
			Male	95.10	=100	=100	90.50	
			Overall	96.50	=100	=100	89.60	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Central African Republic; Food, Value Voucher	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	Food assistance for asset	Female	92.70	≥90	≥90	98.60	
			Male	100	≥90	≥90	98.40	
			Overall	94.70	≥90	≥90	98.50	

IDPs, Refugees, Returnees, Residents; Central African Republic; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	97 97 97	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	95.40 95.50 95.50	97 97.50 97.20
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
IDPs, Refugees, Returnees, Residents; Central African Republic; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	94.50 94.70 94.60	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	97.70 96.10 96.80	94.50 94.70 94.60
Participants; Central African Republic; Food, Value Voucher	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	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	83.30 66.70 80	

Accountability to affected population indicators

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

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Central African Republic; Food, Value Voucher	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	Food assistance for asset	Female	50	≥80	≥50	55.90	
			Male	50	≥80	≥50	53.20	
			Overall	50	≥80	≥50	54.40	
IDPs, Refugees, Returnees, Residents; Central African Republic; Food	Act 01: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	General Distribution	Female	75.30	≥80	≥80	38.70	50.50
			Male	66.90	≥80	≥80	60.10	59.10
			Overall	70	≥80	≥80	46.70	57
IDPs, Refugees, Returnees, Residents; Central African Republic; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	General Distribution	Female	75.30	≥80	≥80	43.10	50.70
			Male	66.90	≥80	≥80	48.30	50.10
			Overall	70	≥80	≥80	44.90	50.60
IDPs, Refugees, Returnees, Residents; Central African Republic; Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	General Distribution	Female	75.30	≥80	≥80	58.90	49.50
			Male	66.90	≥80	≥80	38.70	40.90
			Overall	70	≥80	≥80	51.40	43

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Central African Republic; Food, Value Voucher			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
IDPs, Refugees, Returnees, Residents; Central African Republic; Food, Value Voucher			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100

World Food Programme

Contact info

Peter Schaller

Peter.Schaller@wfp.org

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Food for Assets programme in Bossangoa

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/central-african-republic>

Financial Section

Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.



April 1, 2020

**CORRIGENDUM TO THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC COUNTRY OFFICE
MT OF FOOD REPORTED WITHIN
THE 2020 ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORT**

Overview section

The metric ton of food mentioned in the Overview section of the Central African Republic 2020 ACR report is amended as follows:

Page 1 (Overview section)

1st paragraph/ 4th sentence: *'Over 30.9 mt of food was distributed and USD 15.5 million disbursed through cash-based assistance'.*

The reference to 'over 30.9 mt of food distributed' in the ACR should be '**over 30,000 mt of food distributed**'.

This would align with the graph on 'total actual food transferred in 2020' in the Overview section: 30,915 mt.

NB: all other information and data remain unchanged.

Country Director/Deputy Country Director

Name Aline Rumbaye Ped. OIL.

Date 02/04/2021

Signature 

Annual Country Report

Gen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 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
SO 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 2022
SO 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 2022
SO 4	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to establish an adequate social protection system and manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2022
SO 5	Humanitarian community (partners and donors) have enhanced capacity to reach and operate in areas of humanitarian crisis all year-round
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	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
CPA1	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
CPA1	Provide common ETC services to government, UN and NGO partners, to run effective field operations and provide for staff security
CPA2	Provide Humanitarian Air Services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available
CPA3	Provide bilateral logistics services to partners for 'in country' supply chain for three health programmes (Malaria, TB & HIV/AIDS) in the Central African Republic.
CPA4	Provide common logistics and coordination services through Logistic Cluster to UN and NGO partners to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials
CSI1	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
NPA1	Implement supplementary feeding for the prevention of stunting among children 6-23 months and PLWs, including social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) and promote good Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices.
NPA1	Provide specialised nutritious food (BSFP) for the prevention of MAM among children aged 6 to 59 months in crisis affected areas,
NTA1	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
NTA1	Provide an integrated assistance package for the treatment of malnutrition to children 6 to 59 months, PLW/Girls and provide food by prescription to ART patients in crisis affected areas,
SMP1	Distribute emergency school meals to primary school children from crisis-affected families in targeted localities

Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas
URT1	Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.

Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	Provide specialised nutritious food (BSFP) for the prevention of MAM among children aged 6 to 59 months in crisis affected areas,	8,680,549	7,791,413	2,667,779	2,102,976
		Provide an integrated assistance package for the treatment of malnutrition to children 6 to 59 months, PLW/Girls and provide food by prescription to ART patients in crisis affected areas,	4,950,741	3,540,959	7,695,154	4,466,907
		Distribute emergency school meals to primary school children from crisis-affected families in targeted localities	6,757,810	4,599,097	2,963,699	1,327,256
		Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	151,585,364	86,534,842	104,479,346	66,934,555
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,531,864	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			171,974,464	102,466,311	119,337,842	74,831,694

Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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 2022	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	154,101	98,713	309,760	188,338
		Implement supplementary feeding for the prevention of stunting among children 6-23 months and PLWs, including social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) and promote good Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices.	0	0	615,414	195,085
		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	1,987,684	0	476,229	172,853
		Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas	1,373,295	1,830,697	4,448,687	3,254,052

Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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 2022	Non Activity Specific	0	0	61,394	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,515,080	1,929,410	5,911,484	3,810,328
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 2022	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	4,829,133	5,818,075	5,951,997	4,391,265
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	181,209	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			4,829,133	5,818,075	6,133,206	4,391,265

Annual Country Report

Gen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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 2022	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	228,423	138,713	113,981	49,236
		Provide capacity strengthening in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials	367,013	271,783	508,777	357,778
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,289	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			595,436	410,496	626,047	407,014

Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Humanitarian community (partners and donors) have enhanced capacity to reach and operate in areas of humanitarian crisis all year-round	Provide common ETC services to government, UN and NGO partners, to run effective field operations and provide for staff security	2,858,572	2,929,115	3,043,048	2,178,259
		Provide Humanitarian Air Services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available	14,296,076	12,754,489	18,721,338	16,809,368
		Provide bilateral logistics services to partners for 'in country' supply chain for three health programmes (Malaria, TB & HIV/AIDS) in the Central African Republic.	3,916,418	2,961,394	3,241,958	2,809,940
		Provide common logistics and coordination services through Logistic Cluster to UN and NGO partners to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance	0	0	1,048,009	308,408
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	187,793	0
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)			21,071,066	18,644,997	26,242,146	22,105,975
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,697,156	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	3,697,156	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			201,985,180	129,269,289	161,947,881	105,546,277

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Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			8,528,735	7,528,735	10,293,784	6,742,921
			210,513,915	136,798,024	172,241,665	112,289,198
			13,683,404	8,891,872	7,339,397	7,339,397
			224,197,319	145,689,895	179,581,062	119,628,595



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

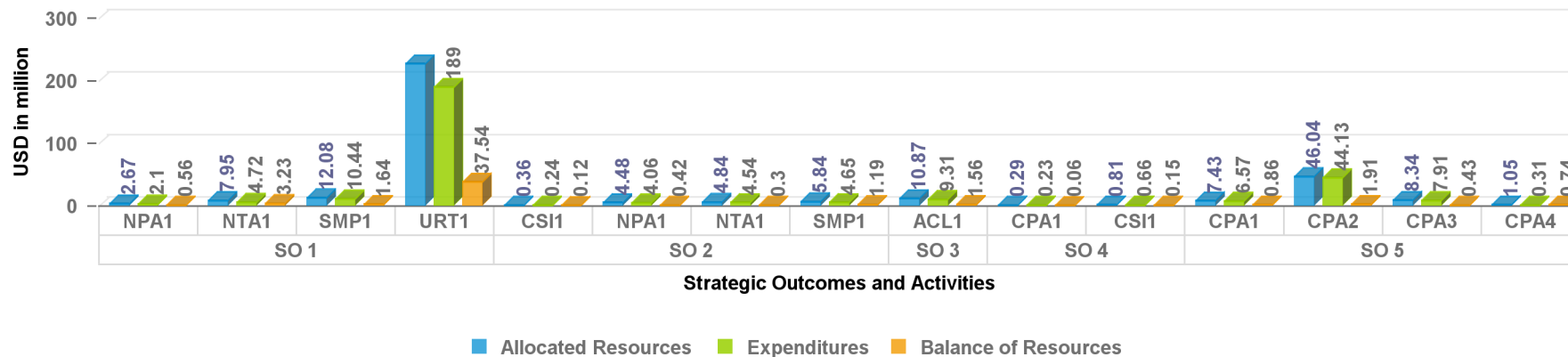
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 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
SO 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 2022
SO 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 2022
SO 4	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to establish an adequate social protection system and manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2022
SO 5	Humanitarian community (partners and donors) have enhanced capacity to reach and operate in areas of humanitarian crisis all year-round
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	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
CPA1	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
CPA1	Provide common ETC services to government, UN and NGO partners, to run effective field operations and provide for staff security
CPA2	Provide Humanitarian Air Services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available
CPA3	Provide bilateral logistics services to partners for 'in country' supply chain for three health programmes (Malaria, TB & HIV/AIDS) in the Central African Republic.
CPA4	Provide common logistics and coordination services through Logistic Cluster to UN and NGO partners to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials
CSI1	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
NPA1	Implement supplementary feeding for the prevention of stunting among children 6-23 months and PLWs, including social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) and promote good Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices.
NPA1	Provide specialised nutritious food (BSFP) for the prevention of MAM among children aged 6 to 59 months in crisis affected areas,
NTA1	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

Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
NTA1	Provide an integrated assistance package for the treatment of malnutrition to children 6 to 59 months, PLW/Girls and provide food by prescription to ART patients in crisis affected areas,
SMP1	Distribute emergency school meals to primary school children from crisis-affected families in targeted localities
SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas
URT1	Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.

Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	Provide specialised nutritious food (BSFP) for the prevention of MAM among children aged 6 to 59 months in crisis affected areas,	13,113,882	2,667,779	0	2,667,779	2,102,976	564,803
		Provide an integrated assistance package for the treatment of malnutrition to children 6 to 59 months, PLW/Girls and provide food by prescription to ART patients in crisis affected areas,	7,541,387	7,950,601	0	7,950,601	4,722,354	3,228,247
		Distribute emergency school meals to primary school children from crisis-affected families in targeted localities	18,647,369	12,075,836	0	12,075,836	10,439,393	1,636,443
		Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	344,844,961	213,386,753	13,158,954	226,545,706	189,000,916	37,544,791

Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	Non Activity Specific	0	1,531,864	0	1,531,864	0	1,531,864
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			384,147,599	237,612,833	13,158,954	250,771,786	206,265,639	44,506,148
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 2022	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	455,247	358,324	0	358,324	236,902	121,421
		Implement supplementary feeding for the prevention of stunting among children 6-23 months and PLWs, including social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) and promote good Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices.	10,776,531	4,477,097	0	4,477,097	4,056,767	420,329

Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 2022	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	5,579,082	4,841,225	0	4,841,225	4,537,849	303,376
		Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas	3,076,928	5,841,603	0	5,841,603	4,646,968	1,194,635
		Non Activity Specific	0	61,394	0	61,394	0	61,394
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			19,887,789	15,579,642	0	15,579,642	13,478,486	2,101,156

Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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 2022	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	18,425,659	10,871,032	0	10,871,032	9,310,301	1,560,732
		Non Activity Specific	0	181,209	0	181,209	0	181,209
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			18,425,659	11,052,241	0	11,052,241	9,310,301	1,741,940

Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

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 2022	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	505,456	294,487	0	294,487	229,742	64,745
		Provide capacity strengthening in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials	1,173,594	809,261	0	809,261	658,262	151,000
		Non Activity Specific	0	3,289	0	3,289	0	3,289
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,679,050	1,107,037	0	1,107,037	888,004	219,033

Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

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 ETC services to government, UN and NGO partners, to run effective field operations and provide for staff security	8,575,186	7,432,994	0	7,432,994	6,568,205	864,789
		Provide Humanitarian Air Services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available	42,435,985	46,043,316	0	46,043,316	44,131,345	1,911,970
		Provide bilateral logistics services to partners for 'in country' supply chain for three health programmes (Malaria, TB & HIV/AIDS) in the Central African Republic.	11,425,865	8,342,107	0	8,342,107	7,910,089	432,018
		Provide common logistics and coordination services through Logistic Cluster to UN and NGO partners to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance	0	1,048,009	0	1,048,009	308,408	739,600
		Non Activity Specific	0	187,793	0	187,793	0	187,793

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Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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)			62,437,037	63,054,219	0	63,054,219	58,918,048	4,136,171
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,697,156	0	3,697,156	0	3,697,156
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	3,697,156	0	3,697,156	0	3,697,156
Total Direct Operational Cost			486,577,134	332,103,128	13,158,954	345,262,081	288,860,477	56,401,604
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			23,970,952	18,904,305	678,861	19,583,166	16,032,303	3,550,863
Total Direct Costs			510,548,086	351,007,433	13,837,815	364,845,247	304,892,781	59,952,467
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			33,185,626	19,501,102		19,501,102	19,501,102	0
Grand Total			543,733,711	370,508,534	13,837,815	384,346,349	324,393,882	59,952,467



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures