



World Food
Programme

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Central African Republic

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022

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Overview

As a result of the rising insecurity linked to the post-election violence and the deterioration of the food security situation, 2021 was marked by an increase in humanitarian needs in the Central African Republic. The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance increased considerably to 2.8 million compared to 2.6 million in 2020. [1] WFP sustained its efforts in the fight against hunger by addressing the food needs of 1.28 million vulnerable food insecure people.

Overall, over 31,644 mt of food was distributed and USD 21.5 million was disbursed through cash-based assistance. In order to effectively tackle the food insecurity situation, WFP fine-tuned its operations to prioritise lifesaving activities and was able to provide immediate food and nutrition assistance to the most vulnerable food insecure households impacted by conflict. WFP also provided much-needed logistics, telecommunication, and air transport services to the humanitarian community. Irrespective of the funding challenges associated with the increased needs due to the deteriorating security situation and the lingering effects of the COVID-19, WFP managed to sustain its operations to fight hunger using cash-based assistance to reach 499,247 beneficiaries living in poor urban and semi-urban areas. However, insecurity prevented the livelihood resilience building programmes from being extensively carried out as planned, even though 181,257 beneficiaries were still reached (compared to 250,000 planned).

The WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) remained the backbone of humanitarian access in the Central African Republic despite the major challenges imposed by insecurity and poor road network and infrastructure: in 2021, over 186 organisations relied on UNHAS to implement humanitarian activities. In addition, the WFP-led Logistics Cluster and Emergency Telecommunications Cluster also provided common security telecommunications, transport/storage, and internet connectivity services to humanitarian workers in remote areas. From a supply chain standpoint, insecurity, funding constraints and poor logistics infrastructure affected WFP's operational performance. More specifically, the post-election violence in the first quarter of 2021 blocked the major supply road from Douala (Cameroon) to Bangui, disrupting the supply chain and interrupting food transfers from Cameroon to the Central African Republic. The resulting commodity shortages in the country preponderantly affected crisis response and nutrition activities, therefore, WFP had to reallocate resources and reduce food rations to ensure that more people could be assisted.

In 2021, WFP maintained a strong collaboration with a wide range of partners to maximise the impact of its programmes and strengthened the capacity of national entities (including Ministry of Education, Health, and Agriculture) to carry out their activities. WFP also supported national institutions by building capacity in analysis, specifically on food security and nutrition, market functionality index, livelihood, and food security of indigenous people within the framework of Living No One Behind. WFP also facilitated the Food System national dialogue. Efforts to promote gender equality have been maintained, including by using vulnerability and gender-sensitive criteria for beneficiary targeting and programming, and by further connecting women smallholder farmers to local food value chains. In addition, WFP supported the education of over 148,737 children through school feeding activities, of which 69,859 were girls. To empower women economically, WFP also included women retailers within its cash-based interventions and supported them to open bank accounts: this was an important step to foster economic gains for women. Faced with an increase in gender-based violence (GBV) and protection issues in 2021, WFP and partners carried out a study to assess linkages between gender-based violence and food insecurity, which results showed the high vulnerability of GBV survivors to food insecurity. Finally, and in like manner, WFP also engaged with specialized actors on how to adapt its food assistance and resilience programmes to better suit the needs of people living with disability, and therefore contribute to improving the food security of their households. WFP is working in Bosangoa with a group of visually impaired farmers, providing them with livelihoods opportunities to improve food production and income-generating activities, thereby reducing stigmatisation of the disabled.

In 2021, WFP also carried out the Evaluation of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (CSP): the results will help the country office to design a second generation CSP (2023-2027), which will align with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and the Government's national recovery and peacebuilding plan.

1,280,298

Total beneficiaries in 2021



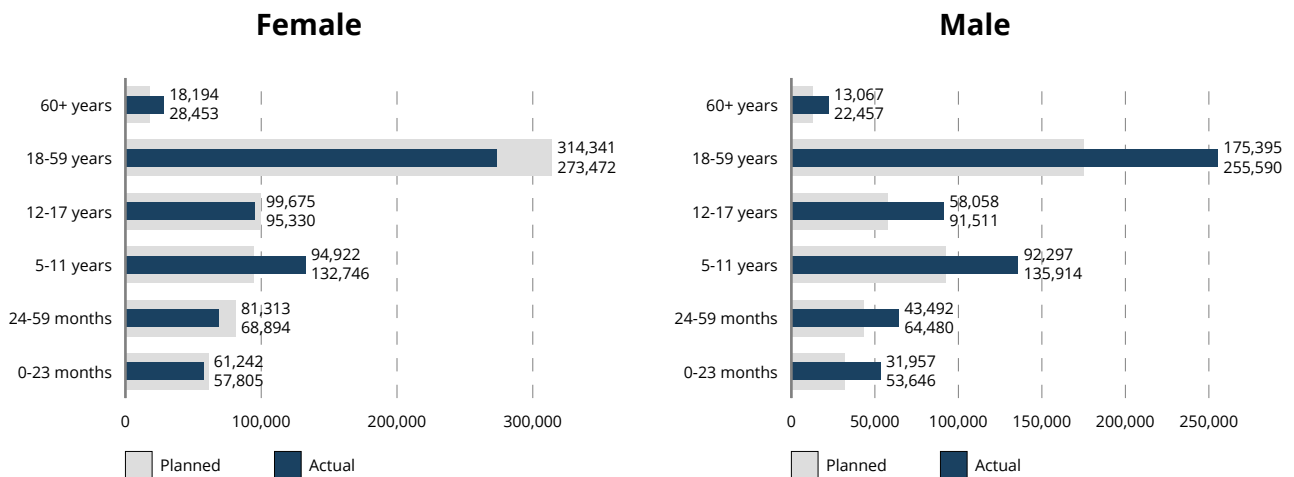
51% female



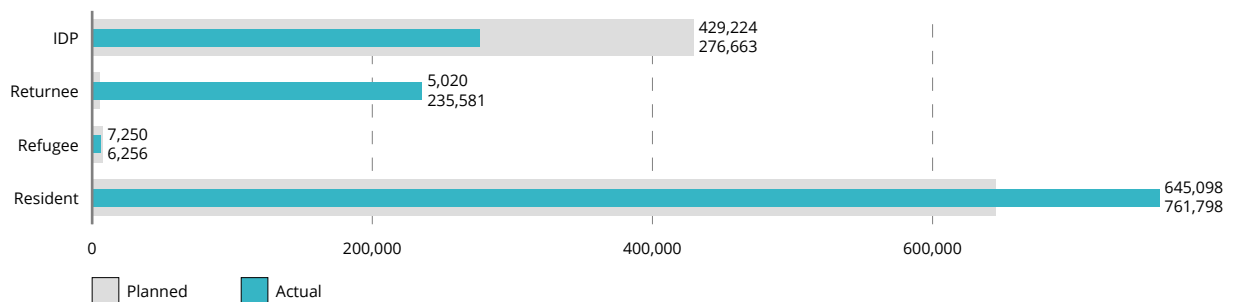
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 45,395 (58% Female, 42% Male)

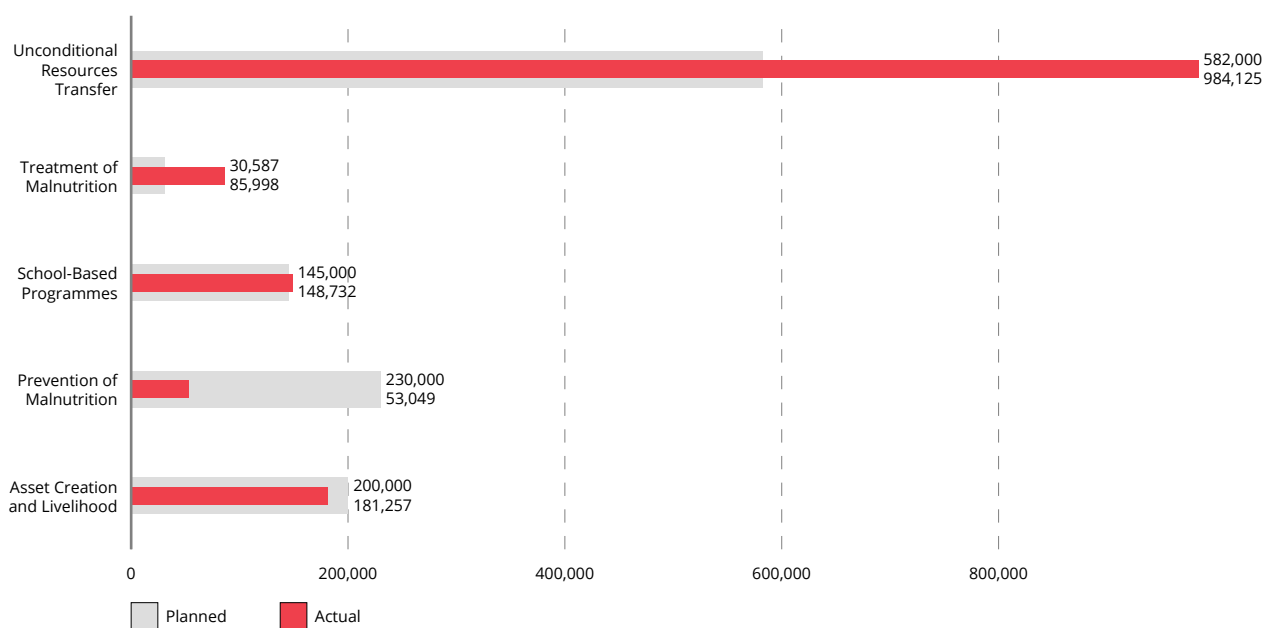
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality



814,833

total actual food beneficiaries in 2021

of 713,544 total planned
(418,301 Female, 396,532 Male)



465,465

total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021

of 370,408 total planned
(238,402 Female, 227,063 Male)

Total Food and CBT



31,644 mt

total actual food transferred in 2021

of 62,683 mt total planned

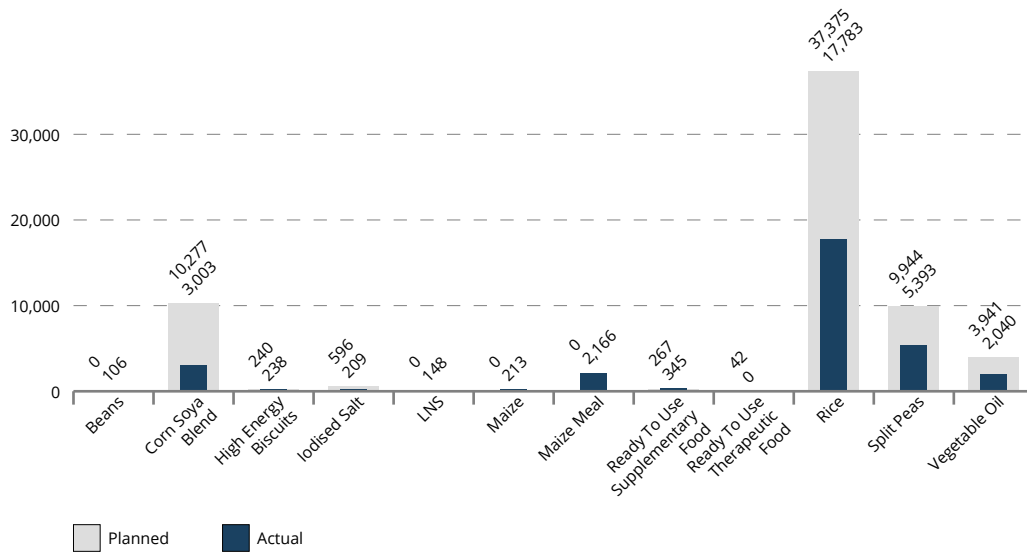


US\$ 21,464,798

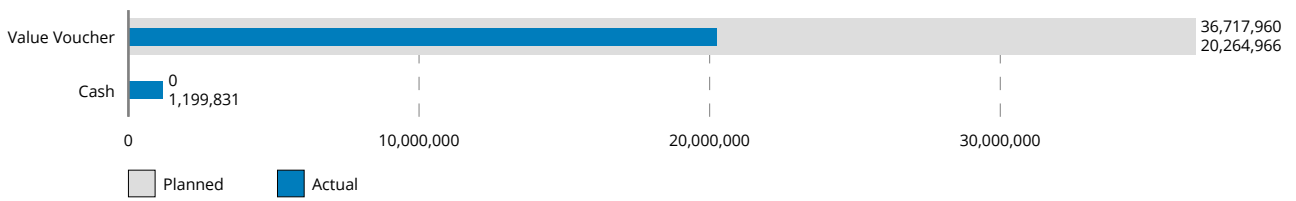
total actual cash transferred in 2021

of \$US 36,717,960 total planned

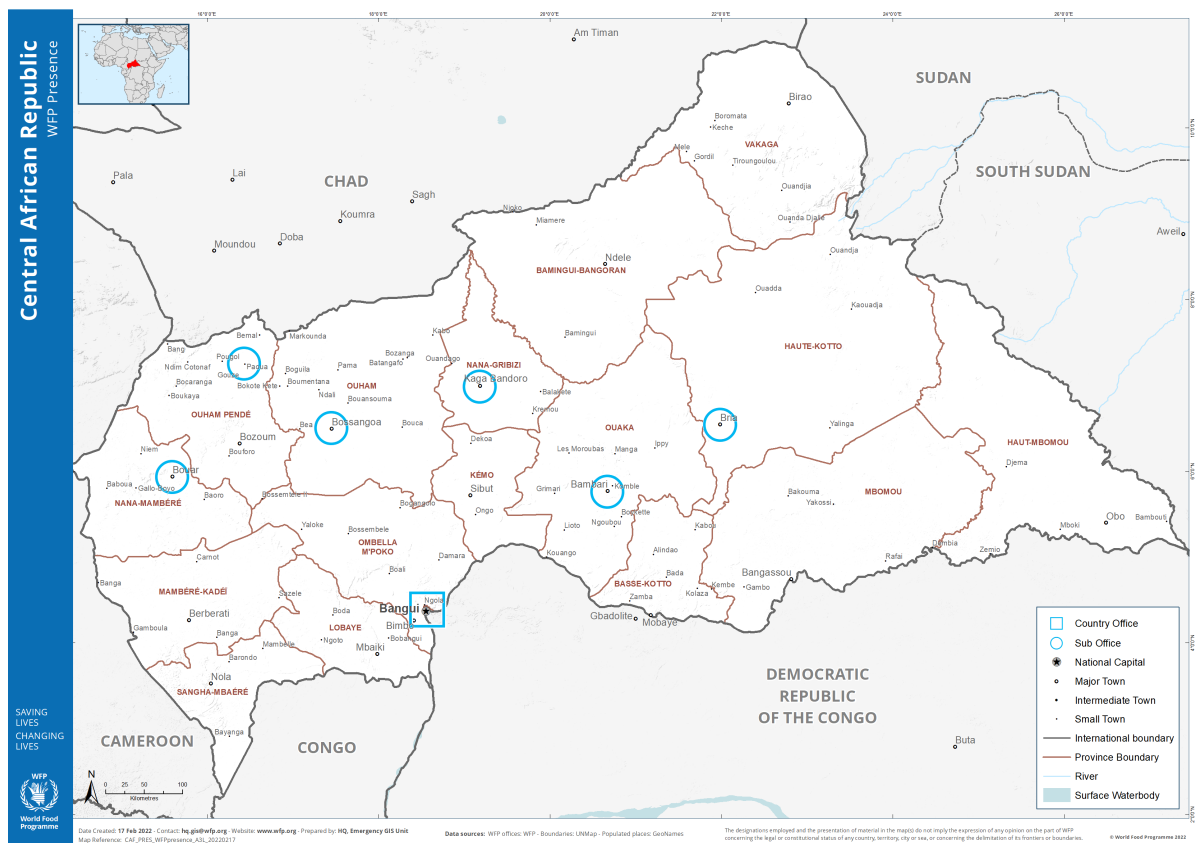
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



The Central African Republic remains one of the poorest countries in the world, ranked 188 out of 189 countries.[1] The World Bank estimates that 71 percent of the population lives below the international poverty line (USD 1.90 per day, in purchasing power parity) with a life expectancy of 53 years.[2]

The country's population of 4.9 million people is heavily affected by the protracted conflict. Following the December 2020 presidential elections, the security situation in the country has undergone significant changes, with increased violent attacks and high access constraints in several regions. Post-electoral disputes resulted in renewed mass displacements and substantial economic slowdown, in addition to blocking the Bangui-Douala corridor, which adversely affected economic activity. As of 31 October 2021, the volatile situation had displaced about 722,000 people within the country, while an estimated 735,000 people sought refuge in neighbouring countries. Against this backdrop, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance has increased by almost 8 percent from 2020 to 2021, reaching 2.8 million in 2021 (compared to 2.6 million in 2020).[3]

The new dynamics of conflicts and the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 intensified the humanitarian crisis to an unprecedented level since 2015: the Central African Republic ranked 114 out of 116 countries on the 2021 Global Hunger Index, with a score of 43 indicating an alarming hunger level, and a 48 percent proportion of the population undernourished.[2] The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis undertaken in September 2021 estimates that 2.1 million people (43 percent of the population) are facing emergency or crisis levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phases 3 and 4) between September 2021 and March 2022, with about 620,000 people in an emergency food security situation (IPC Phase 4) with challenging living conditions.

Children aged 6-59 months are particularly hit by malnutrition with 214,000 acutely malnourished in the country, of which 67,000 are severely malnourished and require urgent care, according to the IPC acute malnutrition analysis. The mortality rate for children within this age range is the sixth highest globally, with 110 out of every 1,000 children dying before their fifth birthday. HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is 3.6 percent among children and 4.3 percent among women. Overall, about 110,000 people are living with HIV/AIDS: 36 percent (40,000 people) are under ARV treatment of which 17,000 need food and nutrition support.[4] Due to the socio-political instability affecting the country, recurrent clashes in almost all the prefectures of the country followed by population movements have led to a deterioration of the education system.

While agriculture remains the backbone of the economy, with 80 percent of the population relying on it as their primary source of livelihood and income,[5] in 2021, the agricultural harvest was affected by population displacement, lack of

seeds and tools, and reduced land access due to insecurity, poverty and supply difficulties. The poverty gap between men and women has increased and 70 percent of women-headed households now earn less than USD 50 per month, (compared to 60 percent of men-headed households).[6] Therefore, even though women represent more than half of the population, women and girls are subject to significant inequalities, and the country's gender inequality index score of 0.680 ranks the country 159 out of 162 in the world. [7]

At the same time, 2021 was also marked by an increase in access constraints compared to the previous years, severely hampering WFP's operations. The establishment of a six-month state of emergency combined with a curfew, and the use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) in some areas drastically restricted the humanitarian access to those in need, especially in the northwestern part of the country, and significantly increased difficulties in food transport, reduced access to the field, disrupted markets and reduced agricultural production.

The prevalence of extreme poverty and widespread impunity has heightened the risks of exploitation and abuse, and the volume of protection violations, sexual violence, and abuse of women and children, has increased throughout the country. The population is therefore at high risk, and direct targeting of humanitarian workers caused the temporary suspension of activities across the country.

In 2021, while strictly following COVID-19 preventive measures to safeguard beneficiaries, partners, and WFP staff, WFP increased efforts towards achieving its five strategic outcomes, aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (achieving Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (partnering to support the implementation of the SDGs). WFP maintained its agility to respond despite the dangerous operating environment in the country by sustaining food and nutrition security for the most vulnerable crisis-affected people through unconditional cash-based and in-kind food transfers. However, school closures caused by the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated previously existing inequalities, and more children were at risk of being excluded from quality education in 2021. However, WFP provided school meals and take-home rations to maintain the school enrollment rate and the students' ability to concentrate, learn. This also aimed to cover the food and nutritional needs of schoolchildren and support the government in ensuring a transition towards self-sustaining national school feeding programmes. School feeding activities, including emergency school feeding, and home-grown school feeding, allowed to support a total of 138,000 students in the 2020-2021 academic year (51 percent of boys 49 percent of girls). WFP also continued essential moderate acute malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes to children, pregnant and lactating women, and antiretroviral therapy patients and their families through food and cash-based transfers. Given the high rate of chronic malnutrition, and in line with strategic outcome 2, WFP also prioritized the prevention of stunting amongst children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating women, and girls.

To achieve strategic outcome 3, WFP maintained resilience-building efforts with transfers to support smallholder farmers in asset creation and technical assistance to increase their access to markets, including purchases for WFP supported school meals. Based on strategic outcomes 4 and 5, WFP focused on strengthening the capacity of national institutions to tackle food and nutrition insecurity and shocks and provided common transport, logistics, and telecommunications services to the humanitarian community through UNHAS and WFP-led clusters.

Risk Management

In 2021, WFP faced significant challenges, specifically related to the post-electoral crisis, insecurity and threat of explosive devices, supply chain difficulties, access constraints and the need for extensive humanitarian access negotiations to reach communities in need and funding shortfalls. Despite these contextual challenges, WFP strengthened control and risk management activities and effectively used the existing control measures to manage critical risks.

With increased insecurity, WFP conducted studies to identify ways to improve protection for beneficiaries and used the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) as an accountability instrument. Given the second wave of COVID-19 and the volatile security, WFP used remote monitoring tools as a safer and more flexible way to collect information without putting enumerators and populations at risk. In addition, innovations with third-party monitoring parties were also explored. Finally, WFP continued to conduct distributions under strict preventive measures to ensure the safety of both staff and beneficiaries.

To overcome access challenges, WFP gathered contextual information on local dynamics to guide its operational planning by consistently analyzing changes, monitoring security risks that may affect programme implementation, and closely coordinating with parties at various levels. WFP engaged actively with multiple stakeholders to ensure the safe passage of WFP food trucks and food distributions. WFP also scaled up its cash assistance to reduce the pressure on the Bangui-Doula corridor, which continues to affect food delivery time and WFP operations. In terms of targeting approach and beneficiary analysis, WFP concentrated its interventions in areas of high food and nutrition insecurity targeting internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees and host communities to ensure the people most in need receive

adequate assistance.

Other risk mitigation strategies employed include continuous donor advocacy, exploration of alternative supply routes, and local purchasing. WFP also organized awareness training on anti-fraud and anti-corruption policy (AFAC) to deter fraudulent activities in WFP operations.

Partnerships

In line with WFP's commitment to addressing the root causes of hunger in the Central African Republic, WFP pursued strategic partnerships to maximise the reach of WFP operations in 2021. WFP strategically positioned itself as an essential partner to respond in areas of its comparative advantage food security, including emergency response, common services, and preparedness activities. WFP worked with the government to ensure coherence with the national priorities while working with other humanitarian actors to contribute to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

WFP strengthened its relationship with its existing government partners (Ministry of Planning, Health, Humanitarian Affairs, Agriculture) by providing technical expertise to enhance the government's capacity in addressing chronic poverty, addressing increasing levels of food insecurity, and responding to future crises including through social protection.

WFP worked on various projects with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). This includes eliminating root causes of hunger, improving health and nutrition for children, supporting voluntary returns to the Central African Republic, and building long-term resilience.

The collaborations focused on a "delivering as one" approach, emphasising longer-term joint programming for common outcomes in support of national development priorities and line with common priority areas. Emphasis was placed on further operationalising the United Nations Joint Common Cash System (WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, and OCHA) for the cross-functional coordination to deliver humanitarian assistance. WFP is also part of the Gender and Development, and Gender and Humanitarian working groups, for which the Central African Republic country office developed terms of reference and guidelines on the procedures for the complaints committees.

In addition to regular collaboration with government entities and UN agencies, WFP also maintained strong collaborations with non-traditional and traditional resource partners and donors to support efforts towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2. As the country faced multiple crises, WFP relied on a limited number of donors which includes the United States which provided over 80 percent of the funding towards supporting crisis-affected households and communities (strategic outcome 1), and Germany (BMZ) which provided close to 80 percent of the funding needed for resilience-building activities of the I-CSP (strategic outcomes 2 and 3).

WFP also strengthened its partnerships with international financial institutions: building on the engagement from 2020 and for the first time in the Central African Republic, the World Bank provided funding through the government to support a WFP project on resilience-building (seed protection) in the country. WFP initiated partnership discussions with the International Monetary Fund and the African Development Bank to expand the donor base. WFP will use this experience to enhance its partnerships with International Financial Institution (IFIs) to leverage their development agenda in the Central African Republic.

WFP's achievement in 2021 was possible because of the strengthened partnerships with its field-level cooperating partners. WFP worked with national and international NGOs to implement activities across the country and organised capacity strengthening activities for its cooperating partners to ensure their ability to implement effectively, efficiently, and in line with the humanitarian principles. Given the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP supported partners to adhere to COVID-19 preventive measures to protect beneficiaries and staff. WFP has also been chairing the external cash-working group.

WFP faced many challenges regarding the flexibility of resources due to donors' tendency to earmark contributions by activity, location, or transfer modality. As a result of this earmarking trend, WFP could not use funds allocated to other activities to address severe shortfalls experienced in the main crisis response activity (general food distributions). This impeded WFP's ability to swiftly respond to the country's evolving situation.

In addition, the timeliness of the contribution also affected assistance delivery. The late receipt of funding affected operations because of the long lead time for procuring food commodities from the international market to the Central African Republic.

Despite these challenges, WFP thanks its partners and donors for their continuous support of the I-CSP. Without their engagement and financial support in 2021, WFP would have made no strides towards zero hunger.

CSP Financial Overview

2021 was a challenging year due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the pressure on the resource's availability: WFP continued to adapt to shifts in the allocation of resources to various activities. In 2021, WFP operations in the Central African Republic were funded at 84 percent, representing USD 170 million (against 80 percent in 2020). The level of resources appeared to be higher than the 2021 implementation plan and the expenditures, due to the late reception of some fundings in 2021 and some logistics operational challenges extending the lead time to receive the commodities in-country. In addition, the level of expenditures does not include the food distributed from the carry over stocks and was therefore below the available resources for 2021. To support its operations, WFP received internal project lending (IPL) and immediate response account (IRA) fundings through WFP internal lending facilities. This efficiently contributed to the implementation of activities. The country office also accessed to Global Commodity Management Facilities (GCMF), which significantly contributed to the pipeline management and reduced the lead time to receive commodities in the country.

Some 90 percent of contributions received in 2021 were earmarked at strategic outcome or activity level, with a focus towards strategic outcome 1, unconditional resource transfers through school feeding and general food assistance (63 percent of 2021 fundings).

Among the key challenges in 2021, persistent insecurity limited the physical access to beneficiaries, and the supply chain bottlenecks within the major supply route (MSR1) hampered the timely delivery from Douala to the Central African Republic. This was combined with rainy seasons and poor road networks, as well as with insufficient truck capacities in country. Finally, the insufficient and untimely funding of activities challenged the implementation of WFP activities in 2021.













Due to insufficient funding, the country office had to prioritize selected life-saving interventions and resilience building activities using the resources-based programming approach and providing general food distributions (GFD) assistance for 20 feeding days instead of 30 per month, with priority given to IPC 4 sub-prefectures, since these areas included households with large food consumption gaps, reflected in very high acute malnutrition. [1]

In 2021, WFP continued to advocate for increased support for its lifesaving activities including general food distributions, nutrition, and school feeding activities as well as recovery and resilience activities, including capacity strengthening for food assistance for assets. The 2021 funding strategy included efforts to significantly increase the cash-based transfer (CBT) interventions, which eased the constraints on the in-kind food and contributed to resolving the supply chain difficulties. Furthermore, WFP went through a budget revision to reflect the new CBT transfer rates based on the recent Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) study, which revised the CBT values from 0.333 USD to 0.443 USD per person per day due to the changing circumstances related to the COVID-19 pandemic, combined with food price fluctuations and seasonal spikes. The study also recommended to move from a CBT transfer flat rate to the household size sliding scale rate, with the purpose to generate economies of scale. Based on this analysis and where conditions are favorable and markets are functioning, WFP prioritized CBT and continued to include SCOPE e-voucher delivery and direct cash. [2]

Late in 2021, the fourth budget revision of the ICSP 2018-2022 was approved with the aim to maintain the emergency response by providing quality food and nutrition assistance during the lean period, strengthening home-grown school feeding and food assistance for assets (FFA) interventions as key components of WFP's early recovery and resilience building efforts.

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	130,102,911.0	84,949,053.0	104,948,802.0	71,727,811.0
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	9,381,571.0	3,121,182.0	6,289,593.0	4,080,574.0
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	14,040,788.0	5,160,522.0	10,904,357.0	5,664,818.0
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	969,536.0	638,790.0	756,262.0	228,331.0
05: Humanitarian community (partners and donors) have enhanced capacity to reach and operate in areas of humanitarian crisis all year-round	27,136,332.0	21,270,402.0	27,767,235.0	23,272,213.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	3,309,010.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	181,631,138.0	115,139,949.0	153,975,259.0	104,973,747.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	10,035,877.0	7,481,000.0	10,731,405.0	8,289,664.0

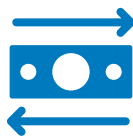
Total Direct Costs	 191,667,015.0	 122,620,949.0	 164,706,664.0	 113,263,411.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 12,178,495.0	 7,970,362.0	 5,418,435.0	 5,418,435.0
Grand Total	 203,845,510.0	 130,591,312.0	 170,125,099.0	 118,681,846.0

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



580,379 refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees and crisis affected host communities received **food**



403,746 refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees and crisis affected host communities supported with **cash-transfers**



54,707 MAM children aged 6 to 59 months received **specialised nutritious food**



33,602 schoolchildren from crisis-affected families received **emergency school meals**



10,180 people affected by HIV/TB were supported with **cash-based transfers**

Responding to urgent food and nutrition needs of vulnerable households was highly challenging in 2021, as the need for food-based humanitarian assistance increased following new violent clashes that erupted in the Central African Republic. WFP stepped up to provide assistance to newly displaced people, the number of IDPs having reached 738,000 at its peak in 2021. In addition, 180,000 people living in internally displaced people (IDP) camps and 153,359 vulnerable households that were already receiving WFP assistance kept receiving it in 2021. In some cases, beneficiaries were affected by conflicts and had to flee. Overall, WFP supported 276,663 IDPs, 6,256 refugees, 235,580 returnees and 761,580 host population in 2021.

Nearly half of the population suffered from severe and increasing food insecurity. The results of the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification [1] projected that between April and August 2022, around 2.4 million people (49 percent of the population) will be acutely food insecure and unable to meet their minimum dietary needs.

Given the deteriorating food and nutrition security situation and the scale of the conflict, crisis response activities were undertaken in the majority of the country. However, physical access constraints and insecurity jeopardized WFP's ability to provide regular assistance in some parts of the country. In the northwest, where the armed group Return, Reclamation, Rehabilitation (3R) has been operating since late 2020, the use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) led to the intermittent closure of roads, preventing escorts from reaching affected communities in areas previously known to be safe. In September, WFP engaged helicopter operations to provide 12 Mt of high-energy biscuits (HEB) to 12,000 people in Mann and Bang, which had remained inaccessible and isolated for three months due to military activity and insecurity.

Targeted groups included IDPs living in camps and host families who do not have access to farming land, host communities, new IDPs having fled armed conflict, and refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Sudan. Moreover, returnees received 30 days rations to support their reintegration into their communities. Around 5,505 returnees were assisted by WFP and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), in the framework of its voluntary return programme, and others were directly assisted by WFP. Whilst the number of violent clashes increased, security temporarily improved in some localities where the dominant non-state armed groups (NSAG) were ousted by governmental forces, which timidly established their authority. This led to voluntary return in some localities, including

people who fled in 2013.

Such a situation also led to a lack of qualified teachers and teaching materials, the temporary transformation of schools into places of refuge for displaced people who had fled the armed groups, and the displacement of the population preventing stability of children in schools. This is combined with insufficient financing of the education sector. In light of such a situation, as part of strategic outcome 1, WFP supported 67 institutional sites in 2021, to improve the school enrollment rate and academic performance, and cover the immediate food and nutritional needs of schoolchildren. WFP provided emergency school meals to 33,602 schoolchildren from crisis-affected households (75 percent of planned beneficiaries) on-site, including 54.3 percent of girls and 45.7 percent of boys, thus also supporting the increase of completion rate for girls (which was around 40 percent in 2021). The retention rate increased to 88 percent in 2021 (against 85 percent in 2020) but WFP did not manage to maintain the increase in the enrollment rate. Coping with the inaccessibility of some schools, WFP also contributed to the social protection system in the Central African Republic by providing take-home rations, cash-based transfers (CBT), and/or capacity strengthening support.

Regarding the treatment of acute malnutrition, WFP continued to support the government to implement treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in the most vulnerable areas to reduce child mortality. Conflicts between armed groups in early 2021 made most prefectures inaccessible. Insecurity on several axes also prevented access to Health Districts, forcing children to abandon the nutritional programme. Added to the shutdown of several humanitarian mobile clinics during the first half of 2021, all led to an increase in MAM cases. Nutritional interventions didn't start until late February and March 2021. A total of 54,707 moderately acutely malnourished children aged 6 to 59 months were supported, representing 106 percent of 51,593 planned, with a total of 464.7 Mt of ready to use supplementary food (RUSF). The number of health facilities increased from 58 in February to 241 in December due to new registrations of MAM admissions. However, WFP has made good progress in MAM treatment coverage (55 percent), but limited resources did not allow WFP to further increase the coverage rate and to reach additional districts.

WFP also provided nutritional assistance to malnourished antiretroviral therapy (ART) patients, though the shortfall of super cereal affected the treatment which started in March due to insecurity. WFP reached 9,430 malnourished ART patients within 44 Health facilities, with a total of 467.8 Mt of SuperCereal and 44.2 Mt of oil. WFP transferred cash to 10,180 persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV/AIDS). Approximately 11,294 malnourished HIV/AIDS under ART have benefited from nutrition counselling at the health facilities level. This activity supported by WFP only remained under resourced, leading to low coverage of the needs. However, the number of health facilities enrolled expanded from 30 in March to 44 in the second semester. Furthermore, with the support of the Regional Bureau, a vulnerability assessment study of PLHIV/AIDS was launched. Findings will enable WFP to address an important data gap and will be used for high-level advocacy and resource mobilization.

CBT assistance to households affected by the COVID-19 impact continued in Bangui and other major towns. However, a limited number of beneficiaries were assisted in January due to the post-elections armed conflict rendering many areas inaccessible, and the imposed movement restrictions enforced by the government. Cash in envelop has been introduced in 2021 as a new distribution mechanism partnering with a financial service provider. According to the post-distribution monitoring findings, 92 percent of the beneficiaries reported that cash in envelop is the preferred delivery mechanism. WFP plans to scale up the same delivery mechanism in Bria, Bambari, and Kagabandoro.

Mobile money will be introduced based on infrastructure conditions as a way of shifting from paper vouchers to electronic transfers. In order to adapt the CBT transfer value to the increasing cost of living, WFP conducted the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) analysis. This helped WFP to transition from standard household assistance to the sliding scale household size approach.

As security deteriorated, the number of rapid responses mechanism (RRM) alerts increased in 2021. WFP worked with RRM partners to provide relief assistance in areas with very high food insecurity levels and no previous presence of WFP. Data from UNICEF indicated that WFP covered 92 percent of RRM alerts, with full baskets and HEB distributions.

Insecurity and the closure of the Douala-Bangui corridor in early 2022 limited the availability of some goods in the local market. [2] Collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in the framework of the global agreement was enhanced, and WFP provided ICRC with food commodities to distribute to IDPs and vulnerable populations in highly insecure and/or combat areas.

As fewer resources are available in 2022, WFP will prioritise IPC 4 sous-prefectures and vulnerable IDP and host population/communities in IPC3 areas and will scale up seasonal assistance during the lean season with a greater focus in areas where few partners are positioned, thus harnessing its logistics capacity. Much attention will be given to the north-west and central part of the country, where insecurity is hindering farming activities and the free movement of the population. To promote early recovery and transition to durable solutions, Food Assistance for Assets and resilience activities will be promoted where security allows and conditions are appropriate.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of the activities under the Strategic Outcome 1, as reflected in the Gender and Age Marker scoring 4 for activities 1, 2 and 14. WFP provided equitable benefits to women and men, and

allowed to support women's financial inclusion, and to consider and address specific needs of women beneficiaries, including the most vulnerable such as the widows, elderly women and PLHIV by tailoring the interventions and through the CFM. WFP also favoured women as main recipients of assistance, including in polygamous households. Girls and boys equitably participated in the implementation of school feeding activities through students' committees and school gardens. Finally, improvement of the knowledge on nutritional aspects involved more fathers and husbands.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or CBTs to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities	4
Distribute emergency school meals to primary school children from crisis-affected families in targeted localities	4
Provide specialised nutritious food (BSFP) for the prevention of MAM among children aged 6 to 59 months in crisis affected areas	N/A
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

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



53,049 children aged 6-23 months received **specialized nutritious food** in **118 community sites**, to prevent moderate acute malnutrition



SuperCereals and oil distributed to **11,681** pregnant and lactating women as nutritional **supplementary feeding**



91,037 schoolchildren received **nutritious meals in schools**



24,096 schoolchildren supported through **take-home rations**

With a national prevalence rate of 37.7 percent, chronic malnutrition remains a public health concern in the Central African Republic with nine out of 16 prefectures having prevalence rates of over 40 percent. [1] The Nutritional Surveillance and Early Warning System (SNAP) reported a worsening nutritional situation in 14 of the 35 health districts in the first quarter of 2021, and assessments by nutrition cluster partners conducted from December 2020 to March 2021 reported a 29 percent increase in the number of children (80,000) aged 6-23 months and 24-59 months at risk of severe acute malnutrition compared to the end of 2020, especially among IDPs and those in conflict-affected locations. In this context, under Strategic Outcome 2, in 2021 WFP provided targeted blanket supplementary feeding assistance to prevent stunting amongst children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls, to address the 'very high' rates of chronic malnutrition. This was coupled with the moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment as well as social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) initiatives. This aimed to provide WFP's nutritional response in vulnerable areas targeted by the Nutrition Cluster as per the results of the IPC, where access to food, essential health care, water and sanitation, and nutrition services has been restricted, and where food prices have soared.

In 2021, WFP reached 53,049 children aged 6-23 months out of 90,000 planned with almost 27 Mt of LNS mq (lipid-based nutrient supplement medium quantity), and 486 Mt of SuperCereal in 118 community sites, to prevent MAM among targeted children in this age group. However, it should be noted that, due to the shortfall of SuperCereal and other resources for nutrition response, combined with insecurity leading to restricted access, the support to children aged 6-23 months in some hotspots has been strongly impacted, hindering WFP's ability to implement its Activity 3. [2] In addition, funding constraints have forced the WFP country office to limit the number of activities under strategic outcome 2 and to focus on the prevention of stunting amongst children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and girls to address the 'very high' rates of chronic malnutrition. [3]

Activities implemented also included social behavioral change communication interventions. However, such activities were not implemented in all sites as planned, due to the lack of resources to organize capacity strengthening activities for community health workers. Only two out of the seven field offices successfully organized SBCC activities, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health staff at the district level focusing on children's diseases and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices during distribution sessions. In order to effectively implement SBCC activities and promote good nutritional practices at the community level, WFP will be working with the Ministry of Health and Nutrition Cluster partners to design a national SBCC strategy for the Central African Republic in 2022.

With regards to the nutritional supplementary feeding to PLW in hotspots, only 11,681 PLW out of 140,000 planned were reached with 261 Mt of SuperCereals and 8.288 mt of oil. This very low coverage is due to lack of funding to purchase these commodities since resources to purchase nutrition products to address the prevention of chronic malnutrition programme remain a major challenge in the Central African Republic in 2021.

WFP country office in the Central African Republic has also been working with partners (i.e., the International Fund for Agricultural Development - IFAD through its Project to Revitalize Crop and Livestock Production in the Savannah - PREPAS, the United Nations Children's Fund - UNICEF, The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations -

FAO) first to provide integrated community package for the prevention of malnutrition in Bouar, but also in Bossangao, to integrate resilience and nutritional assistance activities to create a continuum in the active life of the people living with HIV (PLHIV), following the nutritional assistance project that these same people benefitted from. In the first project in Bouar, school gardens were established by beneficiaries of the food assistance for assets programme, whose produce is intended to strengthen school meals, renew community seeds, and be sold (in particular to feed the cash-based transfers exchange supply chain). These activities also included an awareness-raising component on good nutritional practices (which will need to be enhanced in 2022). For the integrated project in Bossangao, PLHIV who received nutritional assistance were able to strengthen their agricultural and testing capacities, while being oriented to the effective implementation of income-generating activities.

The socio-political instability in the Central African Republic has affected and weakened its education system, and the number of students in each class is very high, while the school infrastructures remain insufficient. Indeed, recurrent clashes in most of the prefectures of the country and population movements have led to a deterioration of the education system, including the destruction of education infrastructures such as schools, classrooms, and learning materials. In most of the areas controlled by armed groups, educational institutions including schools are almost non-existent or not functioning. This is also combined with the lack and shortage of qualified teachers. Schools in the Central African Republic are under the supervision of the Ministry of National Education. However, in 2021, the limited Government capacities, combined with funding challenges, negatively affected the implementation and delivery of the Central African Republic's school-feeding programme, particularly in fragile areas of the country.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP provided schoolchildren with nutritious school meals as well as individual take-home rations. Assistance through take-home rations allowed WFP to cope mainly with the school closures due to COVID-19 and the lack of adequate and functioning school infrastructures in the country. Overall, in 2021, WFP provided hot meals to 91,037 schoolchildren on site and supported 24,096 schoolchildren through take-home rations. This allowed to cover the food and nutritional needs of schoolchildren, to maintain their ability to concentrate and learn, while also minimizing the risk of spread of COVID-19 in schools where school catering infrastructures were inadequate for school canteens. Even though WFP's school feeding activities only covered 74 percent of school days with distributions of school meals (against 100 percent planned), the implementation of these activities still allowed to improve the school enrollment rate in the country, with the schoolchildren's attendance rate in the concerned schools in targeted areas reaching 88 percent in 2021 (+ 3 percent compared to 2020 and + 20 percent compared to 2019). Overall, WFP assisted 205 institutional sites through these activities (against 200 planned).

However, while WFP planned to further reinforce the local value chain by procuring from local smallholder associations in the frame of the 'Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative [4], in 2021, due to limited resources, no foodstuff aimed to be used for the school feeding activities under the Strategic outcome 2 was locally purchased. Therefore, WFP was not able to implement the planned activities under the home-grown school feeding (HGFS) programme in 2021.

Finally, at the school level, the respective management committees were trained on the proper implementation of school canteens based on local products, and farmers were also provided technical training on farming techniques to increase their production. In 2022, WFP will be further working with the government to elaborate a national strategy for school feeding, which will define the road map for capacity building for the HGFS and progressive handover to the government in the next generation Country Strategy Plan.

Overall, WFP improved the gender consideration in Strategic Outcome 2, and received a Gender and Age marker (GAM) score of 4 for activities 3 and 6. WFP reinforced its sensibilisation activities and behaviour change communication towards both men and women on nutritional needs, with an increase participation of men in awareness-activities on the prevention of malnutrition for children aged 6-23 months. The same improvement has been reported on the school feeding activities which allowed to increase both attendance rate (86.2 percent in 2021 compared to 82.2 percent in 2020) and enrolment rate of girls into schools in 2021 compared to 2020, and beyond the end-CSP target previously set-up. However, capacity strengthening activities of health district centres still only partially integrated gender and age considerations, and this activity received a GAM score of 1. It remains an area where there is room for improvement.

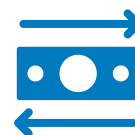
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Implement Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) for the prevention of MAM among children aged 6 to 23 months	4
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	N/A
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	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



15,000 agricultural tools provided to FFA participants



85,321 beneficiaries receiving **cash-based transfers** as part of FFA activities



95,936 beneficiaries receiving **food transfers** as part of FFA activities



110 retailers participating in the **cash-based transfer programmes** as part of FFA activities

Households and smallholder farmers are highly vulnerable: their livelihoods are characterised by low production capacity due to low capital investment, ill-adapted farming techniques, lack of productive assets and inputs, socio-political crisis, and constant exposure to shocks. Under this strategic outcome, WFP's goal was to provide smallholder farmers with transfers to support asset creation, as well as with technical assistance to increase their access to markets, and finally to include their produces into WFP's purchases to support school meals activities. Its implementation was carried out with four cooperating partners, including two national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and two international NGOs, with technical support from the government through the decentralised technical services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (National Agency for Agricultural Development - ACDA).

The food assistance for assets (FFA) activities, therefore, supported skills development, equipping participants with new agricultural tools and techniques, including for post-harvest management and market access. In 2021, capacity building actions have first been carried out through WFP support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. This supported the diagnostic analysis of food systems in the Central African Republic, and the development of a roadmap to address the gaps observed in the country's food systems. Overall, food assistance for asset (FFA) interventions allowed to transfer cash to 85,321 people (worth USD 3,1 million) and food to 95,936 people with 958 Mt of food. Such activities allowed to improve food production (e.g., groundnuts, white beans, sesame, squash), including vegetable production such as leafy vegetables, fruits, and roots. As such, about 6,000 Ha have been sown with these crops. More specifically, to support the food production activities carried out by the FFA participants, WFP provided a batch of more than 15,000 small agricultural tools, including hoes daba, hoes ceylan, shovel, rakes, pickaxes, axes, watering cans, phytosanitary treatment. Within the framework of smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS), material and equipment support was provided to 18 producer apex organizations to facilitate the transport of agricultural products from the field to the warehouse, as well as to reduce post-harvest losses. Types of equipment included 18 tricycle motorcycles, 4 multifunction shellers, 4 bag sewing machines, and 4 electric scales. However, due to a lack of resources, quantities of local procurement purchased to smallholder farmers decreased in 2021 (only 100 mt of white beans were purchased to one producer organization but for the Activity 1 General Food Assistance). This prevented WFP from purchasing foodstuffs from smallholder farmers intended for school feeding activities in 2021 (while in previous years, such purchase represented 15 to 16 percent of the food purchased by WFP from smallholder farmers). Finally, among the other assets created, WFP supported the construction of 9 buildings of 3 classrooms each, in 9 schools in total, and 3 km of road were also rehabilitated.

In 2021, FFA and SAMS activities were extended to cover sous-prefectures with households in IPC 3 (Crisis) [1], to engage in early recovery assets creation to find durable solutions for crisis-affected communities, within the framework of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus. Several opportunities have also been identified to scale up activities and provide a more sustainable integrated resilience building package, relying on multi-year contributions being secured. The integrated package consists of developing the link between FFA, SAMS, school feeding, and nutrition. FFA participants involved can be organized into producers' groups, and have their productions available on the market thanks to their integration into umbrella organizations. These umbrella organisations, located near school canteens that are using local produce, will be able to supply food to schools. This is also an opportunity to enhance nutritional

education in communities and schools involved. In 2021, community-based participatory planning (CBPP) exercises led to the identification of 10 integrated sites in the prefectures of Ouham Pendé, Nana Mambéré, and Ouham.

In perspective, the activities to be promoted within the framework of resilience are mainly intended to contribute to the integrated package concerning FFA, SAMS, school feeding, and nutrition. A solid link will have to be established between these activities to constitute an integrated package. Support to the government for the implementation of a strategy of food reserves and purchases from small producers is also one of the priorities of the WFP in the Central African Republic for resilience strengthening.

Within the framework of the Emergency Response to the Food Crisis in Central Africa project (Projet de Réponse Urgente à la Crise Alimentaire en Centrafrique) funded by the World Bank through the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, WFP distributed seed protection rations to 20,000 smallholder producer households in Ouham, Nana Gribizi, Mambéré Kadei, Ouaka, Basse Kotto, and Haute Kotto. In 2021, these smallholder producers received support from WFP in Post-Harvest Loss Management and also increased their incomes through market linkages.

FFA's activities were mostly covered by funds from the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The World Bank's contribution has also been instrumental in 2021 for the resilience programme of the targeted households and communities.

In 2021, WFP fully integrated gender into its Activity 7 and received a Gender and Age Marker score of 4, which is an improvement compared to 2020. WFP ensured to efficiently integrate women smallholder farmers into the local food and nutrition value chains and access to lands. Finally, WFP also supported women's key role in improving nutrition at the community level, including by empowering them in the decision-making processes.

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	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



142 people from government/national partners received **technical assistance & trainings** on food security, data collection and analysis.



30 Masters students from the University of Bangui **trained & deployed for data collection** on WFP post distribution monitoring activities



4 field offices digitalized their beneficiary management process by using the **SCOPE** platform

As part of its (Interim) Country Strategic Plan (ICSP 2018-2022), WFP in the Central African Republic identified capacity strengthening as a major pillar for responding to food and nutrition insecurity in the country and building resilience to natural and socio-economic shocks. Strengthening capacities also aims to further enhance food and agriculture production, diversify livelihood, create employment and empower youths and women. In this context, WFP initiated in 2021 a capacity gap analysis and comprehensive mapping of the government and cooperating partners' capacity strengthening needs, with the main objective of identifying gaps and needs, to then define a capacity strengthening strategy for the country office and establish a baseline to monitor the progress of WFP's capacity-building implementation in the Central African Republic. WFP, therefore, worked to reinforce the capacities of the Government and cooperating partners at the central and decentralized level, to effectively operationalize and manage food security and nutrition, social protection policies and programmes. In collaboration with government institutions, and other UN technical and financial partners, WFP strengthened capacities for both humanitarian and early recovery actors, allowing also to reinforce the roles, responsibilities and leadership capacities of line ministries.

Funding was secured for the 2020 activities through direct multilateral contributions and the support of Germany. In 2021, capacity strengthening activities were relatively well funded, allowing WFP to support the development of major policies and strategies in the country. WFP also implemented food security assessments and monitoring activities and organised trainings of staff and cooperating partners to improve programme quality. However, due to COVID-19 restriction measures, activities such as workshops, training sessions and monitoring activities were not fully implemented as planned or postponed to 2022. It should however be noted that the timeliness of funding remained a major challenge in the implementation of such activities.

In 2021, an annual work plan (PTA 2020) to monitor the implementation of ICSP activities was signed between WFP and the CEGAL (Support unit for the management of Food Assistance). In partnership with the Economic Planning and Cooperation, WFP organised a national workshop to present the key shifts of the revised ICSP activities to all WFP cooperating partners and key line ministries. In collaboration with government partners, field monitoring missions were implemented to monitor smallholders' agricultural and market support programmes, and technical support was given to farmers' organizations by providing non-food items such as tricycles. Capacity building to smallholders' farmers' groups was also provided, on competitive procurement procedures.

WFP developed partnerships with the Government as well as national and international non-governmental organizations (NGO) for the implementation of activities and enhanced its work with relevant actors (including UN agencies) to coordinate the food security and nutrition monitoring, policies and strategies. WFP also organised trainings for officials and staff of the National Institute of Statistics (ICASEES) and conducted a food and nutrition vulnerability assessment for households infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, initiated by WFP and ICASEES, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and UNAIDS. Findings will allow addressing an important data gap in responding to the food and nutrition needs as well as the treatment of HIV/AIDS patients and affected households. WFP also worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture on food security assessments and with Food Security Cluster's partners to provide technical support to the IPC analysis: more than 140 people from government institutions and national partners were trained on food security and market monitoring data collection and analysis. This has allowed producing key food security assessments and monitoring reports, as well as market functionality index analysis. Finally, innovation in remote monitoring and mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) activities have been scaled up, and a refresher training of operators was organized for the private telecommunications company in Bangui. Such tools, added to the use of third-party monitoring, allowed WFP research, assessment and monitoring team to gather quality data supporting the decision making process. The mVAM data fed into the IPC analysis and provided key food security

indicators displayed on WFP Hunger Map LIVE.

WFP also continued its collaboration with the Department of Anthropology of the University of Bangui to reinforce their capacity outcome monitoring of WFP food assistance interventions, and in post-distribution monitoring, with over 30 Masters students trained and deployed to the field for qualitative and quantitative data collection for WFP post-distribution monitoring activities. In collaboration with the Prime Minister's office, WFP also organised a National Dialogue on Food Systems in Bangui in August 2021, with the participation of over 100 people from national institutions, farmer groups, technical and financial partners. Key recommendations included the development of a national strategy for purchasing from smallholders' producers and the strengthening of the resilience of vulnerable communities through developed agricultural value chains.

In collaboration with UNICEF, FAO and the Food Security Cluster, WFP supported the Government in analyzing and producing food security, nutrition, livelihood and vulnerability data for appropriate decision making. WFP, UNICEF and FAO also financially supported the organization of a workshop that aimed to review the 2020-2021 roadmap of the National Multisectoral Food Security and Nutrition Committee of the Central African Republic, to propose its budget for the 2022 Finance Law. Additional technical and financial support was provided to local authorities, including the setting up of dedicated food and nutrition security committees.

Regarding the national social protection system, WFP provided support for policy development, coordination and financing in the Central African Republic: WFP elaborated road map and priorities for 2022, presented the impact of cash-based transfer to the UNCT, was involved in the monthly social protection working group and the elaboration of its work plan. Partnering with UNICEF, the World Bank, the Government, UN agencies and donors, WFP mapped existing social safety-net initiatives and provided support for the gradual transfer of social safety-nets to the Government by reinforcing tools and resources and through a common management system to monitor and administer national programmes. Significant progress was made to set up a platform for digital delivery of food and nutrition assistance while enhancing social protection. WFP scaled up its cash-based transfers (CBT) activities and further engaged in the digitalisation of beneficiary management with the rolling out of the SCOPE^[1] e-voucher delivery mechanism, electronic transfers with mobile money with Financial Service Provider (FSP) and direct cash in envelopes transfer or via bank accounts: 4 field offices have gone digital, with CBT distributions based on the use of the SCOPE platform. To implement this scale-up, WFP rolled out its robust targeting methodology, now used as the key "programmatic intelligence tool " for the scaling up of CBT and urban assistance all over the country. This methodology, which is now integrated with SCOPE registration, is being used for the targeting of food assistance for assets and livelihood activities, and school-based programmes, including smallholders' access to market support activities and local procurement programmes. Based on the experience and successes recorded in 2021, in 2022, WFP will pursue the digitalization and rolling out of the SCOPE e-voucher delivery mechanism, electronic transfers with mobile money FSP, and direct cash in envelopes transfer or via bank accounts to beneficiaries in all the field offices. This is a great opportunity for WFP to use the SCOPE beneficiary platform for other social protection programmes, especially the roll-out of multipurpose cash transfers.

One of the key challenges remained the limited capacity of the Government and the near absence of state administrative and key line ministries in the provinces. In addition, the weak operational and logistical capacities of decentralized government structures, combined with the necessity, for WFP, to rely on military escorts provided by MINUSCA (for security reasons), considerably impacted data collection and the monitoring of activities in the country. Nevertheless, the effective use of mVAM technology as well as remote monitoring, third-party data collection and the acceptance of WFP by communities and even armed groups, have allowed WFP to adapt and overcome some of these challenges.

WFP continued to contribute to national priorities for women and girls' empowerment and job creation for youth in the Central African Republic. However, WFP still needs to improve its integration of gender and age in its national capacity strengthening activities, and received a Gender and Age Marker score of 1. Such mainstreaming depends not only on WFP but also on the capacity of the partners involved in these activities to do so.

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.	1
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.	1

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



10 mobile storage units set up for 32 WFP partners



403 m³ of cargo transported by WFP **Humanitarian Air Services**



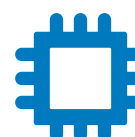
2,166 Mt of cargo transported **by road** for humanitarian assistance



800 health facilities supplied in **medical products** in 8 prefectures in the Central African Republic



1,500 humanitarian workers supported through the **Emergency Telecommunications Cluster services**



14 emergency telecoms, information and communication technology systems established in the Central African Republic

Logistics Cluster

Based on the needs identified and expressed by the humanitarian community, the Logistics Cluster, led by WFP and together with its partners, aims to facilitate access to sufficient and reliable common storage, road, and river transport services. The Logistics Cluster also organizes emergency airfreights for lifesaving cargo to the most hard-to-reach locations in the Central African Republic. Overall, 78 organizations were supported in 2021.

In 2021, Humanity and Inclusion (HI), on behalf of the Logistics Cluster, coordinated the road transport of 2,166 mt of humanitarian aid on behalf of 26 organizations from Bangui, Bambari, and Bangassou to various hotspots around the country on a partial cost-recovery basis. HI also started a river transport service to Kouango, Mobaye, and Bangassou and the Logistics Cluster funded 2 boat rotations to encourage partners to use this transport option. Additionally, in Bangui, two warehouses are managed by an international non-governmental organization (INGO) on behalf of the Cluster, to provide storage space to partners on a cost-recovery basis. This includes a temperature-controlled storage site for medical items and specialized nutritious food. Moreover, 32 partners benefited from 10 Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) that were made available in 10 localities. Finally, the Logistics Cluster also facilitated the air transport of 288 mt of priority cargo on behalf of 23 organizations to deliver urgent aid to affected populations.

Another key activity in 2021 was the strengthening of technical skills of national logisticians: therefore the Cluster and the non-governmental organization (NGO) Première Urgence Internationale (PUI) have provided technical support and two Bioforce trainings in 2021.

Besides, Coordination and Information Management are essential elements of the Logistics Cluster mandate. In 2021, the Cluster held 20 meetings with 56 humanitarian organizations. Moreover, new Logistics Working Groups were launched in Bouar and Kaga Bandoro, following a request from partners.

Based on the mid-year user survey and the 2021 Logistics Gaps and Needs Exercise, the Logistics Cluster prospects for 2022 will be to maintain the current portfolio, including the Coordination and Information Management activities and the Logistics Service Provision. HI together with the Logistics Cluster will offer technical support to organizations on the field to establish large-scale transport operations. The Logistics Cluster plans, from May 2022, to make available an MI26 helicopter capable of carrying up to 10 tons, for an initial period of six months. This additional support will enable the delivery of humanitarian aid to the last kilometers in areas affected by shocks.

Besides, the co-facilitation of the Cluster will be maintained to foster collaboration in the field and with the coordination cell in Bangui. A working group on infrastructures rehabilitation is also planned to be relaunched to coordinate rehabilitation projects amongst various actors of the public, private and humanitarian sectors.

Finally, in 2022, the Cluster will consolidate its support for access and service delivery and promote the rationalization of ongoing operations.

Global fund

As part of The Global Fund (TGF) grant to Malaria, Tuberculosis, and HIV control programs, WFP has, for several years now, been managing the reception, storage, and delivery of medical products to more than 800 health facilities (FOSA) in eighty sub-prefectures in the Central African Republic.

In 2021, with the COVID-19 context, the project appended the COVID-19 program to its grant, increasing WFP activities. Special emphasis was placed on improving the medical warehouse capacity to cope with receiving COVID-19 products and accommodate the Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLIN) 2021 mass campaign. Insecurity and road infrastructure remained two of the WFP supply chain's main challenges. A case-by-case analysis was favored in order to promote a pragmatic and secure approach, including all the stakeholders to ensure deliveries. Another solution was to ship by air via UNHAS flights for Bangassou, Obo, Ouango. Thanks to a set of tools such as Relief Item Tracking Application (RITA), the dashboard, and the matrix, WFP empowered end-to-end supply chain visibility, facilitating discussions on challenges and mitigations points on the health products' supply chain in the Central African Republic. Regular meetings were organized with partners in this regard. In 2020, WFP had worked with three INGOs. However, in 2021, WFP collaborated only with two INGOs, and other national non-governmental organizations will be used for the LLINs mass campaign.

Through these two years, the regional representatives of the Ministry of Health in the medical supply chain were provided with basics tools on stock and information management. When the roads are not accessible due to the rainy season or insecurity situation, for instance, WFP collaborated with UNHAS and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) for some deliveries by air.

To improve the performance of its activities in 2022, WFP has already implemented and planned solutions: one of the main challenges of 2021 being the lack of office and storage space, an office rehabilitation and improvement of storage capacity were initiated and are expected to be operational in 2022. Additionally, the recurring security issues and lack of road infrastructures impacted the deliveries, forcing WFP to adapt constantly its delivery strategy. The regional warehouses project for the next year would be a key solution to these issues and is still under discussion (improvement of lead time, contingency stock in the region, accessibility, etc.). Finally, one of 2022's main objectives will also aim to strengthen national capacities in supply chain management by offering training to prepare skills transfer.

The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)

In 2021, The ETC facilitated shared security communications and internet connectivity services that benefited the entire humanitarian community across 13 common operational areas of the country. ETC services reached over 1,500 humanitarian workers from 68 partner organizations across different sectors, maintaining its role as a key enabler of the humanitarian response.

To facilitate access to information for the population amid renewed outbreaks of COVID-19, the ETC supported the re-establishment of a dedicated 24/7 helpline in Bangui, led by the Ministry of Health. Over 55,000 calls have been received since it re-opened in June. The majority of callers requested information about the vaccine and measures to control COVID-19. Inter-agency teams also resumed implementation of vital upgrades to the security communications network in 14 sites across the country, as recommended by Telecommunications Security Standards (TESS). Additional funding is critical to implement the remaining upgrades in six sites in 2022.

Other key activities in 2021 included strengthening radio networks and programming over 120 radio devices for 11 UN and INGO partners, and providing technical and radio user training to 54 humanitarian staff from two NGOs.

Further, the ETC set up emergency connectivity services for a forum of 52 INGOs in Bangui at a common operations centre for the INGO Coordination Committee (CCO), after a fire shut down the services of the country's primary Internet Service Provider (ISP) in June.

In 2021, the ETC launched multiple services for communities in the Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camp in Bria, home to the country's largest displaced population of nearly 39,000 people. Over 3,000 devices belonging to IDPs have been powered up using the ETC's free-of-charge charging facilities in Bria since September, including mobile phones, radio receivers, and flashlights. Moreover, a total of 1,300 cases have been registered via the Common Feedback Mechanism (CFM) for communities in Bria since September.

Following the success of the three pilot projects for communities, the ETC plans to expand the services to further seven sites in 2022 to support affected populations across the Central African Republic. Funding restraints impacted the roll-out of the planned services for communities in Bangassou in 2021 this location is now part of the expansion plan for 2022.

At just 37 percent funded, funding shortfalls and the escalation of violence in early 2021 directly impacted planned ETC activities for this year. Finally, in 2021, ETC service users gave an overall user satisfaction rate of 85.11 percent across the core ETC services and activities, and of 93 percent for the logistics services facilitating the Global Fund project in the

Central African Republic.

Due to the nature of activities carried out under this strategic objective, gender and age considerations were not measured/integrated into the activities under strategic outcome 5.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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
Provide humanitarian air services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available.	N/A
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

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Gender equality and women empowerment are essential factors that influence all dimensions of political and socio-economic development and progress towards the achievement of all the Sustainable Development Goals. A zero-hunger world can only be achieved if everyone has access to the same opportunities, equal access to food, and the power to express their opinion in decisions that impact their households, communities, and societies.

The Central African Republic is experiencing repeated military-political crises with negative repercussions on its economic, social, political, and cultural development, and on the condition of women, who represent 50.2 percent of the population.

Women are victims of many inequalities resulting from a deplorable social and cultural context which affects all stages of their lives: women are victims of gender prejudices, with limited rights and access to land, poor access to education, early marriage, low participation in the formal job market, and suffer from gender-based physical violence. As per the National Food Security Assessments (ENSA), these inequalities contribute to limiting the capacity of female-headed households to support themselves and meet their basic food and nutritional needs.

In 2021, WFP Gender Results Network developed a Gender Action Plan, guiding WFP's engagement and initiatives in the Central African Republic, to promote gender equality during the implementation of its Interim Country Strategic Plan 2018-2022. The country office is determined to address the gender inequalities that hamper the development of food systems, to enable women, men, girls, and boys to meet their specific needs.

WFP Central African Republic carries out a series of interventions, embracing a gender-sensitive approach. In 2021, these included:

1. Provision of take-home rations to primary students to support girls retention;
2. Support to women's group through food assistance for assets activities with complementary skills training, empowering women to improve their agricultural production and nutrition, and for value chain facilitation, savings, and access to credit facilities;
3. Provision of support to female retailers to promote participation in cash-based transfers programmes, thus supporting their financial inclusion;
4. Behavioral change communication on the use of better nutritional practices by women;
5. Provision of assistance to women undergoing surgery for the treatment of obstetrical fistula, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health;
6. Through the community feedback mechanism, address the specific needs of women beneficiaries (e.g., assessment and targeting were made to ensure assistance to women in need);
7. Inclusion of widow and elderly women not cared for through food distributions to support this particularly vulnerable category;
8. WFP also participated in the Gender in Humanitarian Aid working groups.

Moreover, as rape is increasingly used as a weapon of war in the Central African Republic, WFP and MSF Spain carried out a joint study to assess linkages between food insecurity and gender-based violence (GBV). Results showed high vulnerability to food insecurity of GBV survivors. WFP will therefore provide food assistance during the medical treatment for the most vulnerable GBV victims. In 2022, WFP is interested in replicating the study in rural contexts to understand the specific trends in different settings.

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 various military-political crises in the Central African Republic have given rise to repeated abuses (assaults/executions, targeted attacks, sexual violence, threats, and other serious human rights violations), in a context of impunity and a weak presence of protection mechanisms and formal justice systems. The security climate in the Central African Republic has been tensed and characterized by post-electoral violence, exacerbated by the deployment of bilateral forces which further increased attacks and clashes between armed groups and the FACA (Central African Armed Forces) / bilateral forces in several regions of the country. [1] The Protection Monitoring revealed that 60 percent of the protection alerts documented in the second quarter of 2021 are generalized abuses against the civilian population, and one in four protection alerts is linked to a military confrontation and/or an armed group incursion. [2] Gender-based violence (GBV) has increasingly been used as a weapon of war (+ 8 percent compared to the first quarter of 2021), while the remedies for victims remained ineffective, due in particular to the social taboo, fear of reprisals, or incentives to accept amicable conciliations, and the absence of police in most regions. From July 2020 to June 2021, the Human Rights Division of MINUSCA documented 986 incidents constituting human rights abuses and violations across the country and involving 1,773 victims (937 men, 207 women, 98 girls, 47 boys, 267 unidentified victims, and 217 collective victim groups). The Division was able to establish that the armed groups were responsible for 72 percent of the incidents, while the FACA, internal security forces, and other security personnel were responsible for 28 percent of these incidents.

As clashes continued in 2021, numerous alerts were raised and the number of forcibly displaced people increased. WFP stepped up to assist those in need, including newly internally displaced persons (IDP) that were evicted from their sites, such as those from Elevage in Bambari. Following exchanges with the affected population, some final delivery points (FDP) were relocated to ensure the protection of beneficiaries during WFP's distributions.

An analysis on the livelihood and food security of indigenous people, finalised in 2021, indicated that 72.1 percent of Bayakas and 60.8 percent of Mbororos consulted were food insecure. This corresponds to twice the percentage of the population in food insecurity at the national level (35 percent). WFP is therefore considering the launch of an integrated food security project focused on school feeding and food assistance for assets (FFA) for Pygmies living in isolated areas of the country. In addition, WFP will review the targeting approach to ensure that Mbororos receive food assistance packages that adequately respond to their needs, and take part in resilience activities.

The inclusion of the Washington group questionnaires in the National Food Safety Assessment (ENSA) data collection in 2020 and 2021 has shown that households with at least one member with a disability were more likely to be food insecure and twice as many were severely food insecure (11 percent versus 5 percent), compared to households without a member with a disability. Twice as many households with a member with a disability were classified as IPC 5 as households without (6 percent versus 3 percent). Compared to households with no disability, significantly more households with at least one member with a disability reported adopting emergency coping strategies (24 percent vs 17 percent) and spending more than 75 percent of the household income on food. WFP has engaged in conversations with specialized actors on how to adapt its food assistance and resilience package to better suit the needs of people living with disability and therefore better contribute to food security in their households.

WFP works with the affected populations to improve the quality of its interventions. As such analyses of the community feedback mechanism (CFM) were carried out every quarter in 2021, to (i) review the technical feedback and complaints related to the SCOPE platform (especially in Bangui, Bimbo, Bambari, and Bria), (ii) analyze the feedback and complaints received by distribution modality from all WFP intervention areas, (iii) analyze the feedback and complaints collected by the implementing partners. The majority of the negative feedback received regarding the implementation of SCOPE mainly concerned the lack of cards and the omission of beneficiaries during card distributions or reloading due to technical problems. Complaints related to WFP activities came mainly from Bangui for the cities, as well as Bossangao and Bimbo when looking more broadly at complaints from the cities/villages. In the last quarter of 2021 (October to December 2021), 223 calls were received, 86 percent of which came from beneficiaries themselves, and 73 percent of the calls concerned voucher assistance (against 48 percent in the previous quarter). [3] Finally, in the same period, the implementing partners (COOPI (Cooperazione Internazionale), Plan International, World Vision) collected 257 complaints through community meetings, complaints committees, and suggestion boxes (compared to 481 complaints

from July to September 2021), mostly from women and often to obtain assistance. [3]

Several challenges emerged from the analyses of the CFM, including the difficulty of appropriating standard operating procedures and the reluctance of stakeholders to follow up on sensitive or priority complaints. In addition, there is a continuing need to strengthen communication about WFP's interventions themselves and their processes, as well as about changes that have occurred during the year. It is noted that beneficiaries often lack information and resort to green lines to obtain this missing information. Finally, the lack of capacity within WFP's CFM teams hindered the effective handling of complaints and feedback from beneficiaries. At the end of 2021, some recommendations were made to :

- Strengthen accountability mechanisms through training missions for all stakeholders in Bangui and the sub-offices, by improving the management of complaints and registration of beneficiaries, and by supporting cooperating partners in the organization of community feedback of CFM analysis reports and the follow-up of priority complaints,
- Strengthen the monitoring, at each stage, of SCOPE implementation,
- Organize strategic and/or operational meetings with selected cooperating partners to follow up on priority complaints and seek solutions.

Environment

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

Drought, desertification, flooding, soil erosion, and degradation are the most important environmental shocks directly affecting food security in the Central African Republic. Agriculture, which is the dominant livelihood, is rainfed, and so do most other livelihoods including cash cropping, horticulture, market gardening, and livestock rearing. Climate variability and shocks have a significant negative impact on livelihoods, as the rural economy is heavily dependent on climate-sensitive activities. In the Central African Republic, food insecurity has been persistent and strongly linked to political instability and insecurity, poverty, recurrent climatic shocks, high food prices, and low resilience of households and communities to these shocks. Drought, irregular rainfall, and dry spells affect mostly the northern Sudano-Sahelian part of the country. These have triggered periodical farmer-graziers conflict between transhumant pastoralists and sedentary farmers in the North-West, North, North-East, East, and South-eastern part of the country.

In terms of achievements in 2021, WFP and cooperating partners mainstreamed environmental issues affecting food security while delivering assistance. WFP supported the Government and humanitarian community in delivering integrated resilience programmes and social protection safety nets.

In addition, WFP enhanced the use of fuel-efficient stoves to contribute to reducing desertification and environment protection in the Baour sub-office in the Nana Mambere prefecture.

WFP installed 324 solar panels in Paoua (96), Bouar (148) and Bambari (80). The solar panels are already providing electricity (24kW, 40kW, and 22kW respectively) to ensure reliable internet connectivity to these remote offices.

In 2021, WFP in collaboration with MSB Service Module for Sustainable office and accommodation facilities, carried out an assessment of Bambari, Baria, Bouar, and Bangui, to identify sustainable solutions on solid waste management in those field offices. The results of this assessment have helped the country office to launch an environmental management system (EMS) and provided recommendations to all WFP field offices, on the procedures to manage food waste and packages, amongst others.

Moreover, WFP conducted a study on the socio-economic and environmental screening of food assistance for assets (FFA) resilience activities and support to small-scale producers for improved productivity and better access to markets in the North-western part of the Central African Republic. The study results show that approximately 28 percent of respondents reported experiencing increased soil erosion in their fields. The study also indicated that approximately 81 percent of producers had to cut down some trees for agricultural purposes.

According to the study, WFP FFA and resilience activities reinforced social cohesion amongst beneficiaries and communities, contributed to the creation of temporary jobs and employment in the communities, and improved the livelihood and standards of living of vulnerable populations.

Finally, the results of this study have helped the country office to better mainstream environmental and social risk management in its operations and include environmental and social risk assessment as an integral part of activity monitoring and reporting with field offices and cooperating partners. The capacity of cooperating partners was reinforced in environmental and social screening, within the framework of WFP's FFA and resilience building activities.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan for Central African Republic, December 2020: The 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan notes that of the 4.7 million population, 2.8 million people need humanitarian and protection assistance; 1.84 million of whom are in critical need.

WFP contributions to SDGs: Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) indicator was not collected

Context and Operations

[1] Human Development Report 2020 | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Reports (HDR) (2020)

[2] Central African Republic Overview, The World Bank (2021)

[3] Central African Republic Humanitarian Needs Overview , OCHA (2022)

[4] Central African Republic Humanitarian Response Plan 2021 (2021)

[5] Central African Republic, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (2021) <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/operations/w/country/central-african-republic>

[6] Central African Republic Gender profile, GoCAR/UNWOMEN/UNDP (2021)

[7] Gender Inequality Index, UNDP HDR (2020)

CSP Financial Overview

[1] Sub-prefectures classified as IPC 4 - Emergency include households that have either large food consumption gaps which are reflected in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; or are able to mitigate large food consumption gaps but only by employing emergency livelihood strategies and asset liquidation.

[2] SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Integrated Food Security Phase classification analysis, September 2021

[2] The Douala - Bangui corridor is the entry point of almost 90 percent of the goods coming to the Central African Republic.

[Note on the Results Tables]: The sliding scale HH approach transfer values (in USD) There are three types of assistance provided to beneficiaries according to the size of the household:

- Type one: household consists of 1-3 members are provided with 20,000 XAF equal to 35.71 USD
- Type two: household consists of 4-6 members are provided with 32,000 XAF equal to 57.14 USD
- Type three: household consist of 7 and more members are provided with 36,000 XAF equal to 64.28 USD.

"Phase 3 Crisis Households have food deficits that are reflected in high or above-average levels of acute malnutrition; OR are marginally able to cover their minimum food needs by exhausting livelihood assets or using crisis coping strategies. Phase 4 Emergency Households have large food deficits resulting in very high acute malnutrition or excess mortality; OR are able to mitigate large food deficits by using emergency coping strategies and by liquidating their assets. "

[Note on the Outcome Results table: SO1 - Activity 13]: Activities 13 and 4 have not been taken into account in the line of sign at the time of the budget revision 5 in 2021. Only activities 14 (SO1) and 3 (SO2) were retained and validated. However, the remaining inputs under activities 13 and 4 in 2020 were finally distributed in 2021. The same targets and sites from activities 3 and 14 were used for 13 and 4. In COMET, since the batch number of inputs is linked to the activities, the nutrition unit was allowed to open templates under activities 13 and 4 to encode the monthly distribution reports.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] World Health Organization, Levels and Trends in Child Malnutrition, 2018: according to the World Health Organization classification, stunting rates above 30 percent are considered 'very high'.

[2] Activity 3 - Implement a BSFP for the prevention of MAM among children aged 6 - 23 months

[3] Country Strategic Plan Revision 6

[4] In the years prior to 2021, 15 to 16 percent of the food purchased by WFP from smallholder farmers was intended for school feeding.

[Note on the Outcome Results table SO2 - Activity 4]: Activities 13 and 4 have not been taken into account in the line of sign at the time of the budget revision 5 in 2021. Only activities 14 (SO1) and 3 (SO2) were retained and validated. However, the remaining inputs under activities 13 and 4 in 2020 were finally distributed in 2021. The same targets and sites from activities 3 and 14 were used for 13 and 4. In COMET, since the batch number of inputs is linked to the activities, the nutrition unit was allowed to open templates under activities 13 and 4 to encode the monthly distribution reports

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Phase 3 Crisis: Households have food deficits that are reflected in high or above-average levels of acute malnutrition; OR are marginally able to cover their minimum food needs by exhausting livelihood assets or using crisis coping strategies

Strategic outcome 04

[1] SCOPE is a secured beneficiary information and transfer management platform of WFP, also enabling assurance that the intended benefit has been given to the right person, and enhancing the efficiency of WFP programmes. It is hosted in UN data centres and is protected by corporate IT security measures to ensure that data is safe. In order to more effectively reach affected populations in crisis and development contexts, WFP is expanding its use of technology and data, digitising its operations to better serve those in needs. SCOPE also aims to empower the people WFP is supporting to address their own needs with greater choice and dignity.

[Note on the WFP Gender and Age Marker results:] WFP continued to contribute to national priorities for women and girls' empowerment and job creation for youth in the Central African Republic. However, WFP still needs to improve its integration of gender and age in its national capacity strengthening activities. Such mainstreaming depends not only on WFP but also on the willingness and ability of the partners involved in these activities.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview, October 2020

[2] UNHCR, Protection monitoring. Quarterly analysis, June-August 2021, page 4

[3] Quarterly analysis reports on the Complaints and Feedback mechanism (October - December 2021)

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

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) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	656,700	623,598	1,280,298	
									Number	656,700	623,598
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 (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	53,028	32,970	85,998	
									Number	81,691	57,356
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% over eight					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	53,028	32,970	85,998	

					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	81,691	57,356	139,047
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	28,663	24,386	53,049



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
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\$		2000000
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\$		2000000

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	414,266	623,598	151%
	female	669,687	656,700	98%
	total	1,083,953	1,280,298	118%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	31,957	53,646	168%
	female	61,242	57,805	94%
	total	93,199	111,451	120%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
24-59 months	male	43,492	64,480	148%
	female	81,313	68,894	85%
	total	124,805	133,374	107%
5-11 years	male	92,297	135,914	147%
	female	94,922	132,746	140%
	total	187,219	268,660	144%
12-17 years	male	58,058	91,511	158%
	female	99,675	95,330	96%
	total	157,733	186,841	118%
18-59 years	male	175,395	255,590	146%
	female	314,341	273,472	87%
	total	489,736	529,062	108%
60+ years	male	13,067	22,457	172%
	female	18,194	28,453	156%
	total	31,261	50,910	163%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	645,098	761,798	118%
Refugee	7,250	6,256	86%
Returnee	5,020	235,581	4693%
IDP	429,224	276,663	64%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	200,000	181,257	90%
Prevention of Malnutrition	230,000	53,049	23%
School-Based Programmes	145,000	148,732	102%
Treatment of Malnutrition	30,587	85,998	281%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	582,000	984,125	169%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	90	-
Corn Soya Blend	7,599	2,744	36%
High Energy Biscuits	240	238	99%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Iodised Salt	473	167	35%
LNS	0	134	-
Maize	0	213	-
Maize Meal	0	1,896	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	250	345	138%
Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	42	0	0%
Rice	32,437	15,956	49%
Split Peas	8,408	4,791	57%
Vegetable Oil	3,406	1,823	54%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	0	16	-
Corn Soya Blend	2,679	259	10%
Iodised Salt	42	31	74%
LNS	0	14	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	17	0	0%
Rice	1,698	1,370	81%
Split Peas	565	435	77%
Vegetable Oil	211	164	77%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Iodised Salt	81	11	13%
Maize Meal	0	269	-
Rice	3,240	457	14%
Split Peas	972	167	17%
Vegetable Oil	324	53	16%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	0	1,136,296	-
Value Voucher	33,806,160	17,201,956	51%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Cash	0	63,536	-
Value Voucher	2,911,800	3,063,010	105%

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.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	131,907	206,327
			Male	118,093	197,419
			Total	250,000	403,746
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	158,288	301,275
			Male	141,712	279,104
			Total	300,000	580,379
A.2: Food transfers			MT	48,840	26,367
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	29,970,000	17,435,657
Activity 02: Distribute emergency school meals to primary school children from crisis-affected families in targeted localities					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	21,326	15,362
			Male	23,674	18,240
			Total	45,000	33,602
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,407	268
Activity 13: Provide specialised nutritious food (BSFP) for the prevention of MAM among children aged 6 to 59 months in crisis affected areas,					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	33,539	0
			Male	7,756	0
			Total	41,295	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	699	492
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,					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	24,216	0
			Male	7,784	0
			Total	32,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	0	5,476
			Male	0	4,704
			Total	0	10,180
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	7,567	6,329
			Male	2,433	3,101
			Total	10,000	9,430
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	Female	644	0
			Male	206	0
			Total	850	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	Female	3,874	0
			Male	1,246	0
			Total	5,120	0

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	6,054 1,946 8,000	29,542 25,165 54,707
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	9,567 9,567	11,681 11,681
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,909	1,269
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,836,160	902,595

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.				
General Distribution				
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	140	145

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	100	67
School feeding (take-home rations)				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	45,000	40,714
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	100	67
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				
School feeding (on-site)				
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*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	18	10

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	396	184

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children 6 - 23 months - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	13.9	>70	≥13.9	17.1	22.4	12.3	WFP survey
Target Group: IDPs, Refugees, Returnees and Severely Food Insecurity people - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	15.6	<15.6	<14.4	17.77	14.4	14.13	WFP survey
	Male	15.6	<15.6	<15	16.54	15	14.59	WFP survey
	Overall	15.6	<15.6	<14.6	17.03	14.6	14.48	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.69	≥6	≥5.2	4.36	5.2	5.23	WFP survey
	Male	5.67	≥6	≥5.3	4.82	5.3	5.26	WFP survey
	Overall	5.67	≥6	≥5.23	4.72	5.23	5.27	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.3	>12.3	≥12.3	2.5	4.7	1.3	WFP survey
	Male	12.3	>12.3	≥12.3	3.4	0.8	2.7	WFP survey
	Overall	12.3	>12.3	≥12.3	3.1	3.4	2.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	75.8	>75.8	≥75.8	32.8	35.1	36.1	WFP survey
	Male	74.4	>74.4	≥74.4	39.2	31.8	32.1	WFP survey
	Overall	73.6	>73.6	≥73.6	36.6	34	33.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	53.8	>53.8	≥53.8	29.6	40.7	41.9	WFP survey
	Male	50.3	>50.3	≥50.3	32.3	36	42.8	WFP survey
	Overall	48.3	>48.3	≥48.3	31.3	39.1	42.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.2	<15.2	<15.2	46.2	33.6	22.8	WFP survey
	Male	18	<18	<18	38	30.2	19.4	WFP survey
	Overall	19.6	<19.6	<19.6	41.3	32.4	20.2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.8	<2.8	<2.8	20.3	8.1	2.6	WFP survey
	Male	3.3	<3.3	<3.3	15.1	5.9	3	WFP survey
	Overall	3.6	<3.6	<3.6	17.2	7.3	2.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.2	<0.2	<0.2	19.3	3.4	2.6	WFP survey
	Male	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	14.2	1.7	1.8	WFP survey
	Overall	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	16.2	2.8	2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	72.6	>72.6	≥72.6	51.3	61.7	75.9	WFP survey
	Male	69.8	>69.8	≥69.8	58.6	69	78	WFP survey
	Overall	68.1	>68.1	≥68.1	55.7	64.2	77.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.3	>43.4	≥43.3	50.1	51.2	55.5	WFP survey
	Male	46.4	>46.4	≥46.4	52.5	58.1	54.1	WFP survey
	Overall	48.2	>48.2	≥48.2	51.6	53.6	54.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	24	>24	≥24	48	61.5	61.3	WFP survey
	Male	25.5	>25.5	≥25.5	46.6	66.5	66.1	WFP survey
	Overall	26.3	>26.3	≥26.3	47.2	63.2	64.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	60.3	>60.3	>70.16	50.6	68.9	68.6	WFP survey
	Male	58.2	>58.2	>73.5	62.6	72.6	72.1	WFP survey
	Overall	59	>59	>71.34	57.8	70.2	71.2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	15.8	≤15.8	≤24.8	27.8	24.8	26.2	WFP survey
	Male	15.7	≤15.7	≤22.9	23	22.9	23.6	WFP survey
	Overall	15.7	≤15.7	≤24.1	24.9	24.1	24.3	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.9	≤3.9	≤5.04	21.6	6.3	5.2	WFP survey
	Male	6.2	≤6.2	≤3.6	14.4	4.5	4.3	WFP survey
	Overall	5.4	≤5.4	≤4.56	17.3	5.7	4.5	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	72.09	≤72.09	≤72.09	48.3	54.6	75.1	WFP survey
	Male	60.28	≤60.28	≤60.3	43.1	48.3	67.4	WFP survey
	Overall	64.3	≤64.3	≤64.3	45.2	52.4	70.4	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	42.53	>70	≥42.53	29.8	40.6	14	WFP survey

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Primary school - **Location:** Central African Republic - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Enrolment rate	Female	5	≥6	≥19	15	19	5	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	5	≥8	≥14	13	14	5	
	Overall	5	≥7	≥16	14	16	5	
Retention rate	Female	75	≥84	≥85	87	85	80	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86	≥90	≥87	89	87	90	
	Overall	77	≥86	≥85	88	85	85	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	25	<16	<15	13	15	20	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	14	<10	<13	11	13	10	
	Overall	23	<14	<15	12	15	15	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	75	≥84	≥85	87	85	80	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	86	≥90	≥87	89	87	90	
	Overall	77	≥86	≥85	88	85	85	

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Children 6 - 59 months - **Location:** Central African Republic - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female			>50	0		62	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male			>50	0		62	
	Overall	82		>50	0		62	

Target Group: Children 6 - 59 months - **Location:** Central African Republic - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female		>66	>66	0			3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>66	>66	0				
	Overall	0	>66	>66	0				

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,

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: ART clients - **Location:** Central African Republic - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** HIV/TB Care&treatment;

ART Nutritional Recovery rate	Overall	0	>75	>75	88.3			WFP programme monitoring
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Target Group: Children 6 - 59 months - **Location:** Central African Republic - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	3.11	<15	<15	5.7	3	1.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.11	<15	<15	7.1	5	1.4	
	Overall	3.11	<15	<15	6.8	4	1.4	

MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.03	<3	<3	0.4	0	0.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.03	<3	<3	0.5	0.5	0.5	
	Overall	0.03	<3	<3	0.4	0.5	0.5	

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	2.32	<15	<15	7.4	2	0.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.32	<15	<15	7.7	3	0.4	
	Overall	2.32	<15	<15	7.6	3	0.4	

MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	94.5	>75	>75	85.6	87	97.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.5	>75	>75	84.7	94	97.7	
	Overall	94.5	>75	>75	85.2	90.5	97.7	

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female		>50	>50	38.17		62	WFP
	Male		>50	>50	38.17		62	programme
	Overall	50	>50	>50	38.17		62	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring

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	
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.							
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual		
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	73,096	28,663		
			Male	16,904	24,386		
			Total	90,000	53,049		
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	140,000	0		
			Total	140,000	0		
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,466	21		
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							
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual		
A.2: Food transfers			MT	41	6		
Activity 06: Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas							
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual		
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	47,306	42,081		
			Male	52,694	48,956		
			Total	100,000	91,037		
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	0	12,416		
			Male	0	11,677		
			Total	0	24,093		
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,705	2,264		

Output Results				
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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Vulnerable groups benefit from enhanced capacities of Health Districts in delivering the SUN agenda in order to prevent malnutrition				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	36	32
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2	2
Activity 06: Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	200	205
School feeding (take-home rations)				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	individual	86,523	86,523
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	200	205
N*: 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				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	100	74

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.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children 6-59 months - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female			>50	25.7		62	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male			>50	14.7		62	
	Overall	80		>50	40.4		62	
Target Group: Children 6-59 months - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	13.9	>70	>13.9	17.1	22.4	12.3	WFP survey

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female		>66	>66	0			3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>66	>66	0				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>66	>66	0				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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Children 6 - 59 months - **Location:** Central African Republic - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female			>50	0		62	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			>50	0		62	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50		>50	0		62	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Children 6 - 59 months - **Location:** Central African Republic - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	3.1	<15	<15	0	3	1.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.1	<15	<15	0	5	1.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.1	<15	<15	0	4	1.4	WFP programme monitoring

MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.03	<3	<3	0	0.2	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.03	<3	<3	0	0.2	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.03	<3	<3	0	0.2	0.5	WFP programme monitoring

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	2.32	<15	<15	0	1.1	0.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.32	<15	<15	0	1.06	0.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.32	<15	<15	0	1.08	4	WFP programme monitoring

MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	94.5	>75	>75	0	99	97.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.5	>75	>75	0	81	97.7	
	Overall	94.5	>75	>75	0	90.2	97.7	

Target Group: IDPs, Refugees, Returnees, Residents - **Location:** Central African Republic - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	42.53	≥50	≥42.53	0	40.6	14	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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: National FSN systems - **Location:** Central African Republic - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Institutional capacity strengthening activities

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Primary school - **Location:** Central African Republic - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Attendance rate (new)	Female	68.1	≥75	≥82.2	86.2	82.2	68	Secondary data
	Male	78.3	≥85	≥88.8	89.8	88.8	78	Secondary data
	Overall	73.2	≥80	≥85.5	88	85.5	73	Secondary data
Enrolment rate	Female	4	≥7	≥6	8	6	4	Secondary data
	Male	6	≥9	≥10	10	10	6	Secondary data
	Overall	5	≥8	≥8	9	8	5	Secondary data

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				Resilience Building	
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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	53,041	44,032
			Male	46,959	41,289
			Total	100,000	85,321
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	53,041	49,294
			Male	46,959	46,642
			Total	100,000	95,936
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,617	958
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,911,800	3,126,546

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
Food assistance for asset				
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	110	110
C: Women and men smallholders have increased access to markets in order to benefit from local value chains				
Food assistance for asset				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	75	75
D: Smallholder farmers living in at-risk environments receive conditional transfers in order to support productive assets creation or restoration				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.154: Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)	Number	25	25
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	4	4
F: Purchases from smallholders completed				
Food assistance for asset				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.1: Number of agreements established with market oriented organizations/companies for better market linkages	unit	3	3
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.3: Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	individual	50	50
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.3: Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	individual	2,000	2,000
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	46,000	46,000

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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Percentage of WFP food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems	Overall	10	≥50	≥10	3	26	20	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	60	≥90	≥30	18	86	81	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	≥90	≥50	25	76	72	
	Overall	60	≥90	≥80	43	81	76.5	
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	25	<10	≤10	0	10	21	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	2,003,328	≥2,500,000	≥1,895,000	82,140	3,320,876.19	2,003,328	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	3,936	≥10,000	≥3,000	100	5,753	4,969	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	>37	>0	36	30	32.4	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	28.6	>27	>28.6	26.3	19.4		
	Overall	25	>32	>25	29	24.4		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	<0	<0	24.1	27.3	19.1	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	21.4	<27.27	<21.4	24.7	30.2		
	Overall	18.8	<18.8	<18.8	24.5	28.8		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	50	<20.05	<50	16.7	22.3	15.7	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	21.4	<19.64	<21.4	20.8	21.8		
	Overall	25	<19.83	<25	19.7	22		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	50	<18.41	<50	23.2	20.5	32.8	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	28.6	<25.71	<28.6	28.2	28.6		
	Overall	31.3	<22.31	<31.3	26.8	24.8		
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	10	≥80	≥10		85	80	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDPs, Returnees, Severely Food Insecure People - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	17.59	<8.8	≤17.59	19.69	20	16	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	14.01	<7.01	≤14.01	15.72	17	17.5	
	Overall	14.89	<7.45	≤14.89	16.84	18	17.3	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	45.5	≥50.05	≥72.98	51.7	71.8	50	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	70.6	≥77.66	≥79.72	67.1	79.4	71.4	
	Overall	64.4	≥70.84	≥76.52	62.8	75.8	68.8	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	47.5	≤42.75	≤22.3	28.6	22.3	50	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	25.6	≤23.04	≤19	18.3	19	21.4	
	Overall	31	≤27.9	≤20.6	21.2	20.6	25	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7	≤1.4	≤4.72	19.7	5.9	0	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	3.8	≤0.76	≤1.28	14.6	1.6	7.1	
	Overall	4.6	≤0.92	≤2.88	16	3.6	6.3	
Food expenditure share	Female	68.2	≤50	≤68.2	55	47.7	75.1	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	52.9	≤50	≤52.9	46.3	42.5	67.4	
	Overall	56.7	≤50	≤56.7	48.7	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	
Output Results					
Activity 08: Provide capacity strengthening in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	100	142	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	10	5	
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					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	18	19	
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					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	1	2	

Outcome Results								
Activity 08: Provide capacity strengthening in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Activity supporters - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Proportion of cash-based transfers channelled through national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Overall	25	≥30	≥25	0	12		Secondary data
Target Group: Activity supporters - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	1	>4	>1	0	2		Secondary data
Target Group: National institutions - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	3	≥4	≥3	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	
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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Targeted populations benefit from common ETC services provided by WFP to partners, in order to receive humanitarian and development assistance					
Emergency Telecommunication Cluster					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.38: Number of ETCs equipped and provided connectivity upon request	ETC service	14	14	
H.2: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type	H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational	unit	3	3	
H.8: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type	H.8.1: Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established	system	14	14	
Activity 11: Provide Humanitarian Air Services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Vulnerable populations in targeted areas benefit from air services provided by WFP to partners, in order to receive adequate assistance					
Humanitarian Air Service					
H.10: Number of humanitarian workers provided health services, by agency and type	H.10.1: Number of humanitarian workers provided health services	individual	35	35	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.3: Average weight of light cargo transported monthly	Mt	30	34	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.17: Volume (m3) of cargo moved (International Organizations)	m3	360	403	
H.5: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	H.5.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	%	100	96	
H.6: Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity	H.6.1: Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity	%	100	59	
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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Targeted populations benefit from common logistics services provided by WFP to partners to enable them to provide humanitarian and development assistance					
Service Delivery General					
H.10: Number of humanitarian workers provided health services, by agency and type	H.10.1: Number of humanitarian workers provided health services	individual	2	2	
H.12: Number of complementary services provided by type and by organization	H.12.2: Number of partner organizations participating in the cluster system nationally	agency/organization	3	3	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Mt	491	491	
Activity 15: Provide common logistics and coordination services through Logistic Cluster to UN and NGO partners to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Targeted populations benefit from common logistics services provided by WFP to partners, in order to receive humanitarian and development assistance					
Logistics Cluster					

H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.105: Number of services provided	service	3	3
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.124: Logistics, supply chain and common services: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	6	18
H.3: Number of engineering works completed, by type	H.3.1: Number of engineering works completed	unit	27	25
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.14: Quantity of cargo handled through storage services	Mt	25,000	23,273
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.16: Quantity of cargo transported through road services	Mt	3,000	2,166
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.5: Cubic meters of cargo transported	m3	480	288

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Humanitarian actors - **Location:** Central African Republic - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Emergency Telecommunication Cluster

User satisfaction rate	Overall	80	≥90	≥90	85.11	85	72	WFP survey
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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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Humanitarian actors - **Location:** Central African Republic - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Logistics Cluster

User satisfaction rate	Overall	100	≥90	≥85	93	91	100	WFP survey
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Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: IDPs, Refugees, Residents, Returnees - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	10.3	≥40	≥10.3	41	2.2	5.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20	≥20	≥20	38.5	34.1	46.3	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	40	≤40	≤40	12.1	10.9	6	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	40	≤40	≤40	49.4	54.9	47.7	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDPs, Refugees, Residents, Returnees - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	12.3	≥40	≥12.3	41	10.7	5.1	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20	≥20	≥20	34.8	24.2	37.3	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	40	≤40	≤40	8.4	9.1	6.5	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	40	≤40	≤40	56.8	66.7	56.3	WFP programme monitoring
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	49.3	=100	=50	52	54.9	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50.6	=100	=50	48	45.1	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	81	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: IDPs, Refugees, Residents, Returnees - **Location:** Central African Republic - **Modality:** Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	22.7	≥40	≥22.7	40	17.9	4.7	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20	≥20	≥20	31.8	16.1	37.2	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	40	≤40	≤40	5.4	7.5	6.1	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	40	≤40	≤40	62.8	76.3	56.7	WFP programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	9.1	≥10	≥10	42	7.1	100	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20	≥20	≥20	44.9	31.8	46.3	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	40	≥30	≤40	17.5	16.7	6	-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	40	≥50	≤40	37.5	51.6	47.7	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: ALL - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	8.7	≥10	≥10	40	2.5	50	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20	≥20	≥20	46.6	48.94	43.7	-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	30	≥30	≤30	14.9	20.97	6	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	50	≥50	≤50	38.5	30.08	50.3	-
Target Group: ALL - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	40	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20	≥20	≥20	48.3	28.9	37.2	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	40	≥30	≤40	12.2	23.9	6.1	-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	40	≥50	≤40	39.5	47.1	56.7	-

Target Group: Participants - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	50.2	=100	=50.2	51	50.3		WFP
	Male	49.8	=100	=49.8	49	49.7		programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring

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,

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Caretakers - **Location:** Central African Republic - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)

Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	66.2	=100	≥66.2	0	92.8		WFP
	Male	33.8	=100	≥33.8	0	7.2		programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	≥100	0	100		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: IDPs, Refugees, Returnees, Residents - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Female	94.3	=100	≥90	76.1	88.6	97	WFP survey
	Male	95.7	=100	≥90	73.9	100	97.5	WFP survey
	Overall	94.8	=100	≥90	74.8	94.7	97.2	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	96.9	=100	=100	92	94.1	96.9	WFP
	Male	97.7	=100	=100	93.2	91.6	97.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	97.2	=100	=100	92.7	93.2	97.2	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	97	≥90	≥90	86.8	95.4	97	WFP
	Male	97	≥90	≥90	81.7	95.5	97.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	97	≥90	≥90	83.7	95.5	97.2	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	94.5	≥90	≥90	87.7	97.7	94.5	WFP survey
	Male	94.7	≥90	≥90	86.1	96.1	94.7	WFP
	Overall	94.6	≥90	≥90	86.7	96.8	94.6	programme monitoring

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Female	100	=100	≥90	82.3	87.5		WFP
	Male	92.7	=100	≥90	84.8	100		programme monitoring
	Overall	94.7	=100	≥90	84.1	90		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	92.7	≥90	≥90	85.2	98.6		WFP
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	81.5	98.4		programme monitoring
	Overall	94.7	≥90	≥90	82.6	98.5		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Participants - **Location:** Central African Republic - **Modality:** Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	97.5	88.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.1	=100	=100	96.9	90.5	
	Overall	96.5	=100	=100	97.1	89.6	
Target Group: Participants - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	0	≥90	≥90	89.2	83.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	92.8	66.7	
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	91.8	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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: IDPs, Refugees, Returnees, Residents - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	75.3	≥80	≥80	43	38.7	50.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.9	≥80	≥80	47.2	60.1	59.1	
	Overall	70	≥80	≥80	45.7	46.7	57	

Target Group: IDPs, Refugees, Returnees, Residents - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100		=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: IDPs, Refugees, Returnees, Residents - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	75.3	≥80	≥80	43.5	43.1	50.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.9	≥80	≥80	46.5	48.3	50.1	
	Overall	70	≥80	≥80	45.3	44.9	50.6	

Target Group: IDPs, Refugees, Returnees, Residents - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	75.3	≥80	≥80	43.8	58.9	49.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.9	≥80	≥80	45.9	38.7	40.9	
	Overall	70	≥80	≥80	45	51.4	43	

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	50	≥80	≥50	43.5	55.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	≥80	≥50	46.5	53.2	
	Overall	50	≥80	≥50	45.3	54.4	
Target Group: All - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food, Value voucher transfer for services - Subactivity:							
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall			=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Bruno Djoyo

Godongaaï Prisca is working on a field next to the town of Bossango. She is one of 22,000 female heads of households assisted through the P4P project.

World Food Programme

<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.

Annual Country Report

Gen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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,	1,056,245	0	564,803	296,214
		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,	8,628,681	4,795,295	4,449,022	4,172,731
		Distribute emergency school meals to primary school children from crisis-affected families in targeted localities	2,978,964	1,947,727	2,533,932	1,051,320
		Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	117,439,021	78,206,031	97,401,046	66,207,546
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			130,102,911	84,949,053	104,948,802	71,727,811

Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	335,708	289,907	212,605	144,607
		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.	4,653,579	1,037,091	1,987,372	998,839
		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	84,485	0	343,271	107,187
		Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas	4,307,799	1,794,183	3,738,862	2,829,941

Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	7,484	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			9,381,571	3,121,182	6,289,593	4,080,574
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	14,040,788	5,160,522	10,904,357	5,664,818
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			14,040,788	5,160,522	10,904,357	5,664,818

Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	465,168	206,951	357,267	41,703
		Provide capacity strengthening in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials	504,368	431,839	398,995	186,628
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			969,536	638,790	756,262	228,331

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Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	811,103	482,280	1,335,424	266,071
		Provide Humanitarian Air Services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available	20,049,948	14,568,714	19,943,917	18,743,741
		Provide bilateral logistics services to partners for 'in country' supply chain for three health programmes (Malaria, TB & HIV/AIDS) in the Central African Republic.	4,080,106	3,965,889	4,531,863	2,597,498
		Provide common logistics and coordination services through Logistic Cluster to UN and NGO partners to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance	2,195,174	2,253,521	1,956,032	1,664,903
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)			27,136,332	21,270,403	27,767,235	23,272,213
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,309,010	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	3,309,010	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			181,631,137	115,139,950	153,975,259	104,973,747
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			10,035,877	7,481,000	10,731,405	8,289,664
Total Direct Costs			191,667,015	122,620,950	164,706,664	113,263,411
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			12,178,495	7,970,362	5,418,435	5,418,435

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Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Grand Total			203,845,510	130,591,312	170,125,099	118,681,846



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

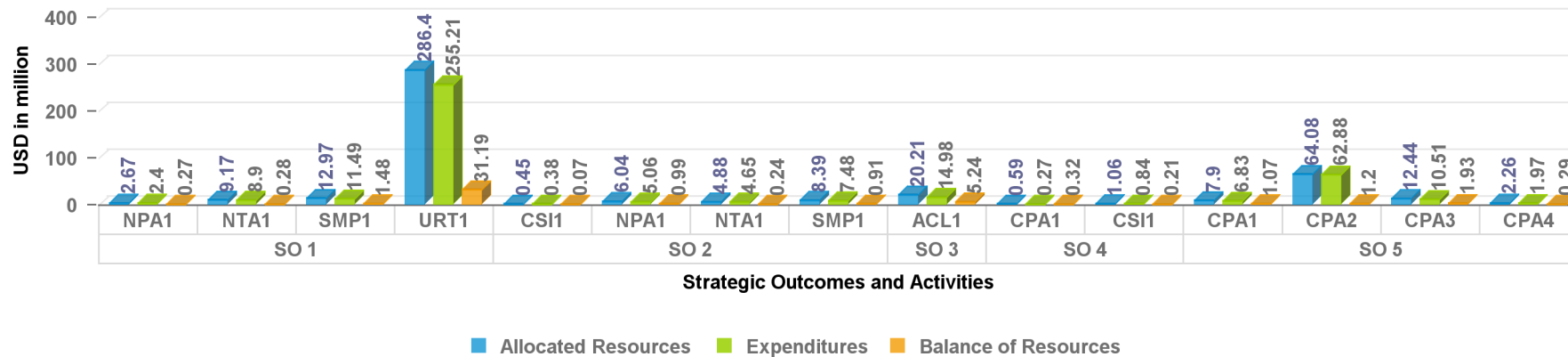
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Gen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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

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Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.

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Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected households and communities in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs both during and in the aftermath of crises	Distribute emergency school meals to primary school children from crisis-affected families in targeted localities	21,626,333	12,973,325	0	12,973,325	11,490,713	1,482,611
		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,	16,170,068	9,171,376	0	9,171,376	8,895,085	276,291
		Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	462,283,983	276,916,211	9,485,750	286,401,961	255,208,461	31,193,500
		Provide specialised nutritious food (BSFP) for the prevention of MAM among children aged 6 to 59 months in crisis affected areas,	14,170,127	2,667,779	0	2,667,779	2,399,190	268,589

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Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			514,250,510	301,728,691	9,485,750	311,214,441	277,993,449	33,220,991
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	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.	15,430,109	6,044,139	0	6,044,139	5,055,606	988,533
		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	5,663,567	4,881,120	0	4,881,120	4,645,036	236,084

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Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 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	790,955	449,507	0	449,507	381,510	67,998
		Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas	7,384,728	8,385,829	0	8,385,829	7,476,909	908,920
		Non Activity Specific	0	7,484	0	7,484	0	7,484
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			29,269,359	19,768,080	0	19,768,080	17,559,060	2,209,019

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Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	32,466,447	20,214,657	0	20,214,657	14,975,119	5,239,538
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			32,466,447	20,214,657	0	20,214,657	14,975,119	5,239,538

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Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials	1,677,962	1,057,257	0	1,057,257	844,890	212,366
		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	970,623	587,009	0	587,009	271,445	315,564
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,648,585	1,644,266	0	1,644,266	1,116,335	527,931

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Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 bilateral logistics services to partners for 'in country' supply chain for three health programmes (Malaria, TB & HIV/AIDS) in the Central African Republic.	15,505,972	12,441,952	0	12,441,952	10,507,587	1,934,365
		Provide common ETC services to government, UN and NGO partners, to run effective field operations and provide for staff security	9,386,289	7,903,629	0	7,903,629	6,834,276	1,069,353
		Provide common logistics and coordination services through Logistic Cluster to UN and NGO partners to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance	2,195,174	2,264,440	0	2,264,440	1,973,311	291,129
		Provide Humanitarian Air Services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available	62,485,934	64,075,262	0	64,075,262	62,875,087	1,200,175
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)			89,573,369	86,685,283	0	86,685,283	82,190,261	4,495,022

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,309,010	0	3,309,010	0	3,309,010
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	3,309,010	0	3,309,010	0	3,309,010
Total Direct Operational Cost			668,208,271	433,349,986	9,485,750	442,835,736	393,834,224	49,001,512
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			34,006,829	26,202,510	561,198	26,763,708	24,321,967	2,441,741
Total Direct Costs			702,215,101	459,552,496	10,046,948	469,599,444	418,156,192	51,443,253
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			45,364,121	24,900,335		24,900,335	24,900,335	0
Grand Total			747,579,221	484,452,831	10,046,948	494,499,779	443,056,526	51,443,253

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
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