



World Food
Programme

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Central African Republic

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2023

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Overview

Despite a lull in political tensions in 2022, the Central African Republic (CAR) struggled to progress towards long-term peace and development. Conflicts persisted, with significant human rights violations and abuses, increasing incidents against humanitarian workers, while the population also suffered from the economic crisis resulting from disruptions in global markets. Nearly 300,000 people experienced shocks in 2022 [1] related to population movements, natural disasters or conflict-related violence.

2022 was, once again, a challenging year for implementing the humanitarian response: the Ukraine crisis-driven shortage of certain foodstuffs in CAR led to a rise in food prices, and a consequent drop in purchasing power - a particularly worrying situation as almost half the population remained food-insecure. This critically increased operational costs: an assistance package for one person that used to cost USD 30 rose to USD 56 in some areas [2]. Since March 2022, the disruption of Russian oil exports and the retention of fuel stocks in countries bordering CAR aggravated a fuel shortage. These factors affected WFP operations in a context characterised by a volatile security situation, access constraints due to degraded roads during the rainy season and early depletion of national food stocks.

Through its country office and eight sub-offices [3], **WFP in CAR managed to assist over 1.4 million most food-insecure people** of the 1.9 million people targeted by the Food Security Cluster overall, through general food distributions, school meals, nutritional support for the treatment and prevention of malnutrition, and resilience and livelihood activities, ensuring all people, including the most remote communities, could access to sufficient food [4]. While WFP reached 96 percent of the total beneficiaries planned (14 percent more than in 2021), it shows the increase in humanitarian needs in CAR, and WFP still faced financial and operational constraints. Using the resource-based programming approach, life-saving interventions, resilience-building, and early recovery activities were prioritised. While food insecurity remains critical in CAR, WFP's intervention nevertheless prevented the situation from worsening, as the main food security indicators showed a stabilisation trend compared to 2021.

Almost 24,300 mt of food were distributed to more than 429,200 people. Not all locations could receive an adequate quantity of commodities needed because of untimely funding resulting in late arrival of commodities, insecurity, poor road infrastructure, collapsing ferries and bridges, fuel shortage and reduced military escorts [5]. Therefore, WFP in CAR increased the proportion of cash-based transfer (CBT) modality compared to food modality and transferred USD 39.3 million, **increasing by 80 percent the number of beneficiaries receiving cash assistance compared to 2021** [6]. WFP also procured 2,300 mt of food locally, even though the insufficient capacity of local food suppliers remained a challenge in 2022.

The collaboration with the Government remained integrated into all WFP activities, from resilience, agriculture and livelihoods to nutrition, school feeding, emergency assistance, data collection and analysis, thus partnering and developing CAR's capacity to support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in CAR (SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals). This effort culminated in a workshop to present the achievements and the new country strategic plan to the Government in November, during which the need to strengthen the coordination and communication between WFP and the Government was highlighted, while areas to work on to improve coordination around the implementation of the new country strategic plan were identified. 2022 was key in implementing WFP's country capacity strengthening (CCS) in CAR: WFP prioritised assessing governmental and non-governmental partners' capacity needs to design its first CCS strategy in CAR, thus scaling up its support to government bodies at a more strategic level. WFP also worked with 18 national and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), with key United Nations (UN) agencies such as UNICEF, FAO, UNHCR, OCHA and UNAIDS [7], and provided its logistical expertise to make logistics and aviation services available to the humanitarian communities.

WFP's continued efforts prevented a sharp deterioration in the already worrying food security situation in 2022. 2022 food insecurity curbs [8] showed little changes compared to 2021, thanks to the significant humanitarian assistance sustained in inaccessible areas.

1,450,685

Total beneficiaries in 2022



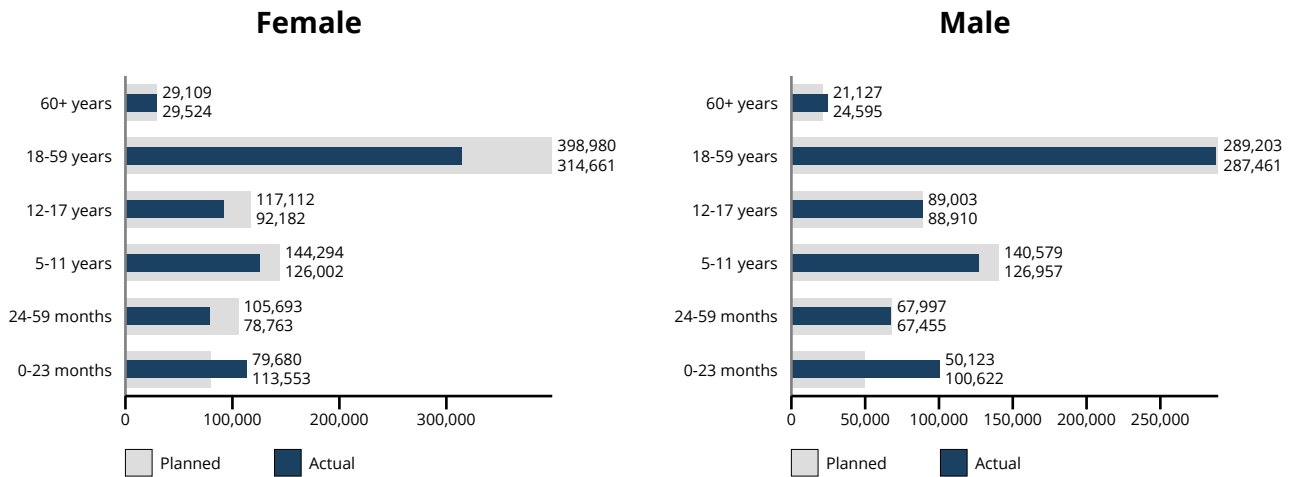
52% female



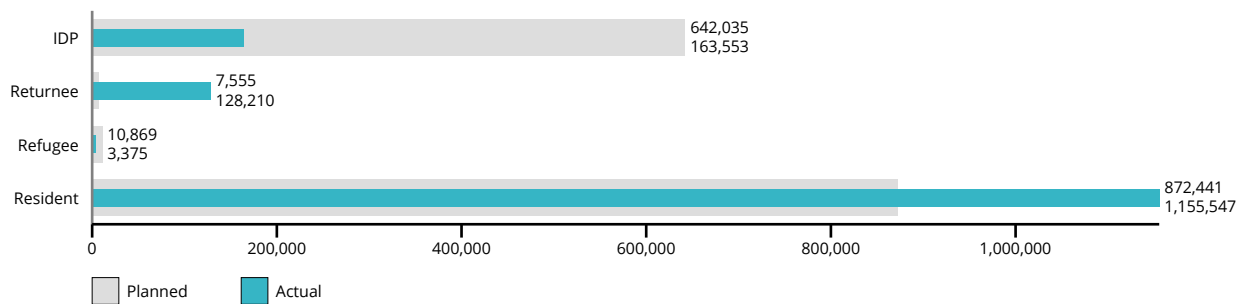
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 115,063 (53% Female, 47% Male)

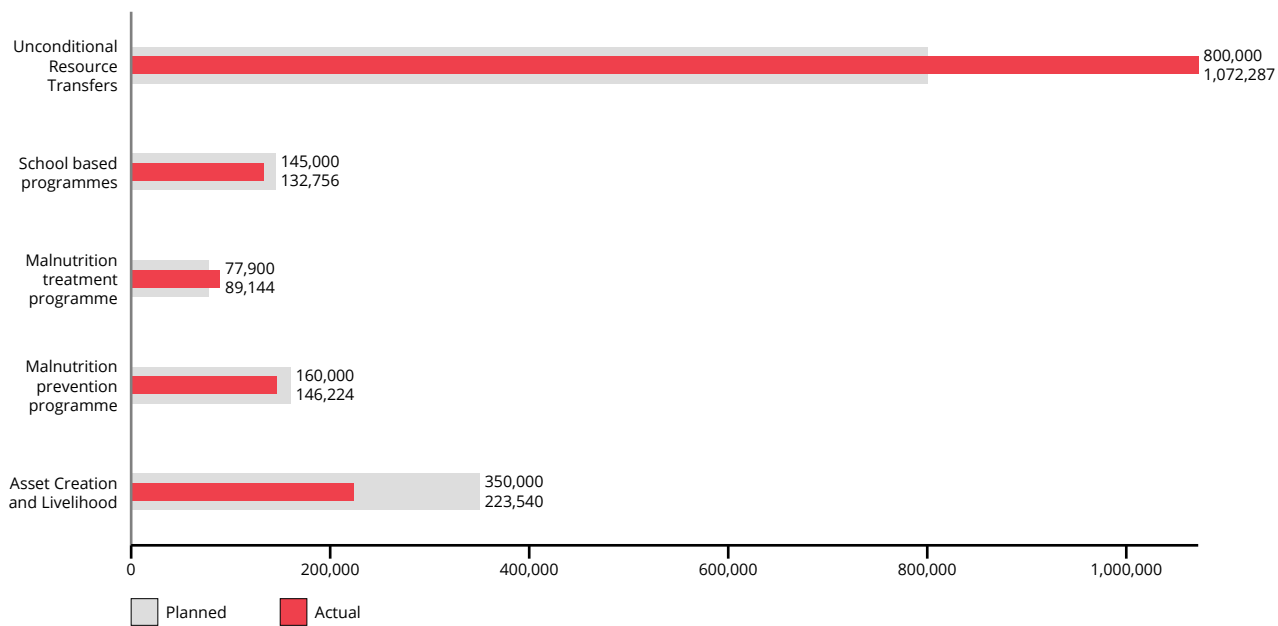
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



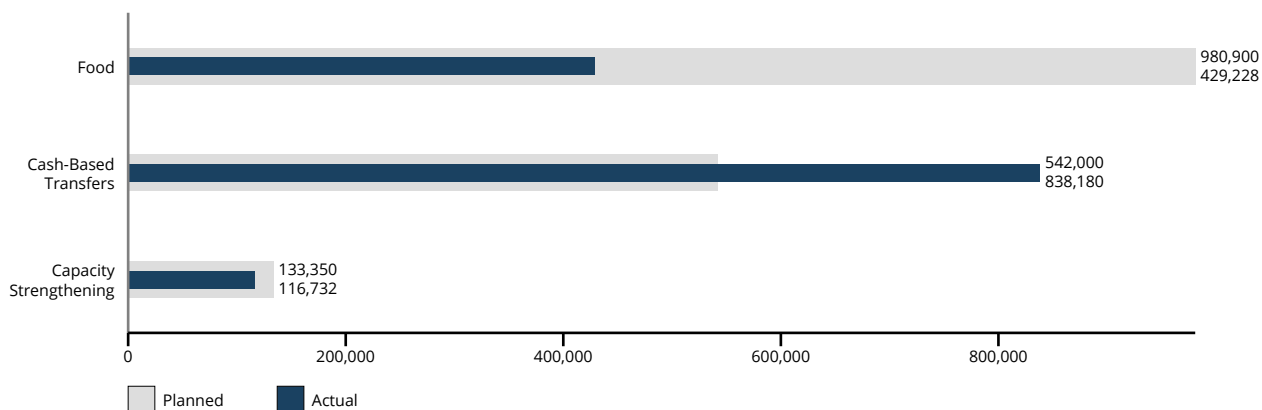
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



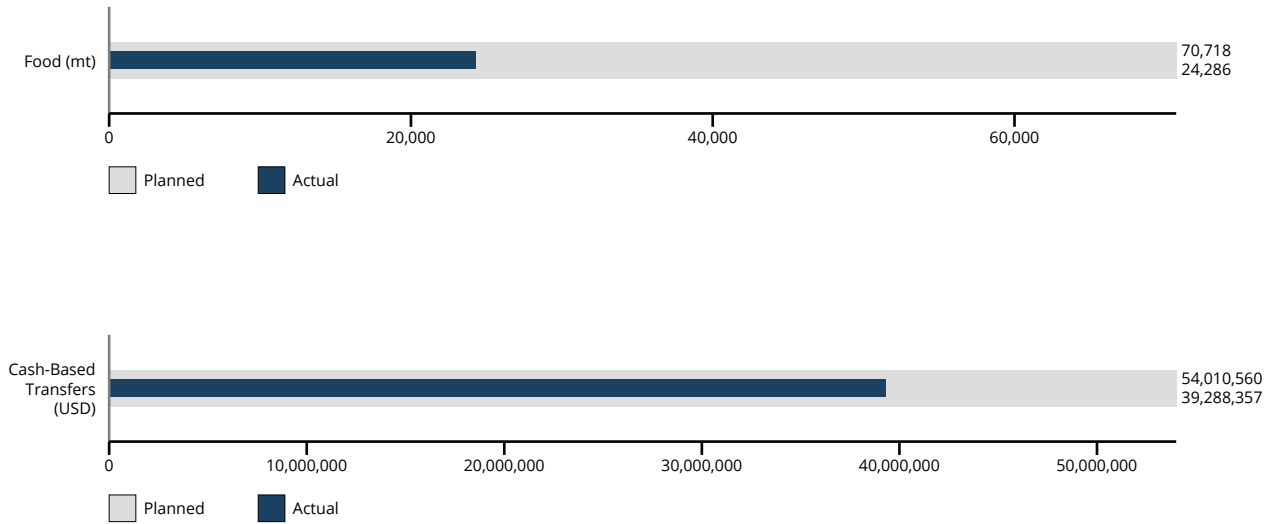
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



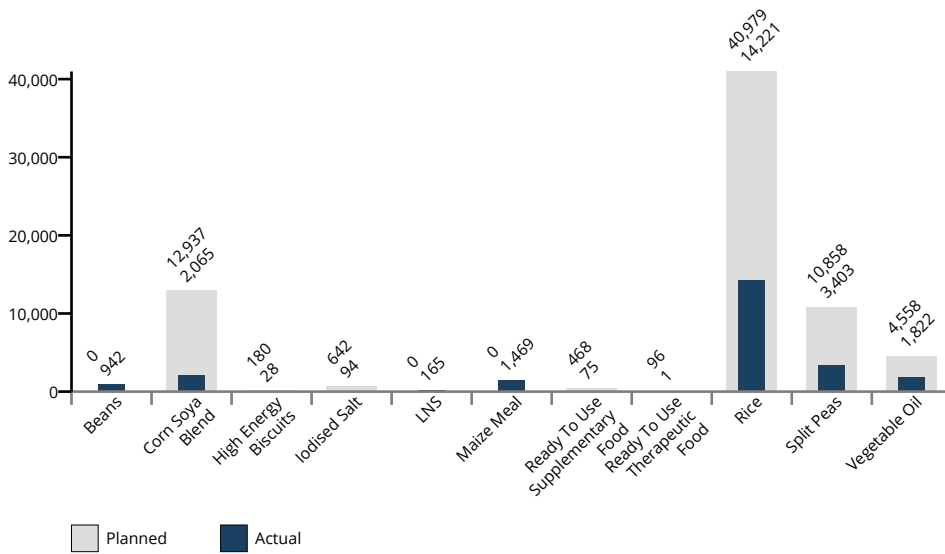
Beneficiaries by Modality



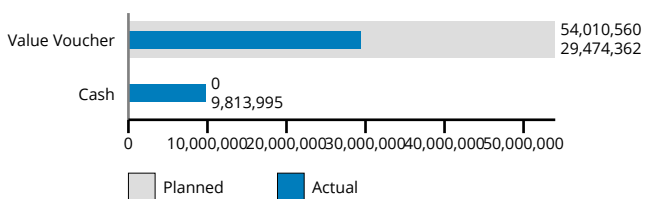
Total Transfers by Modality



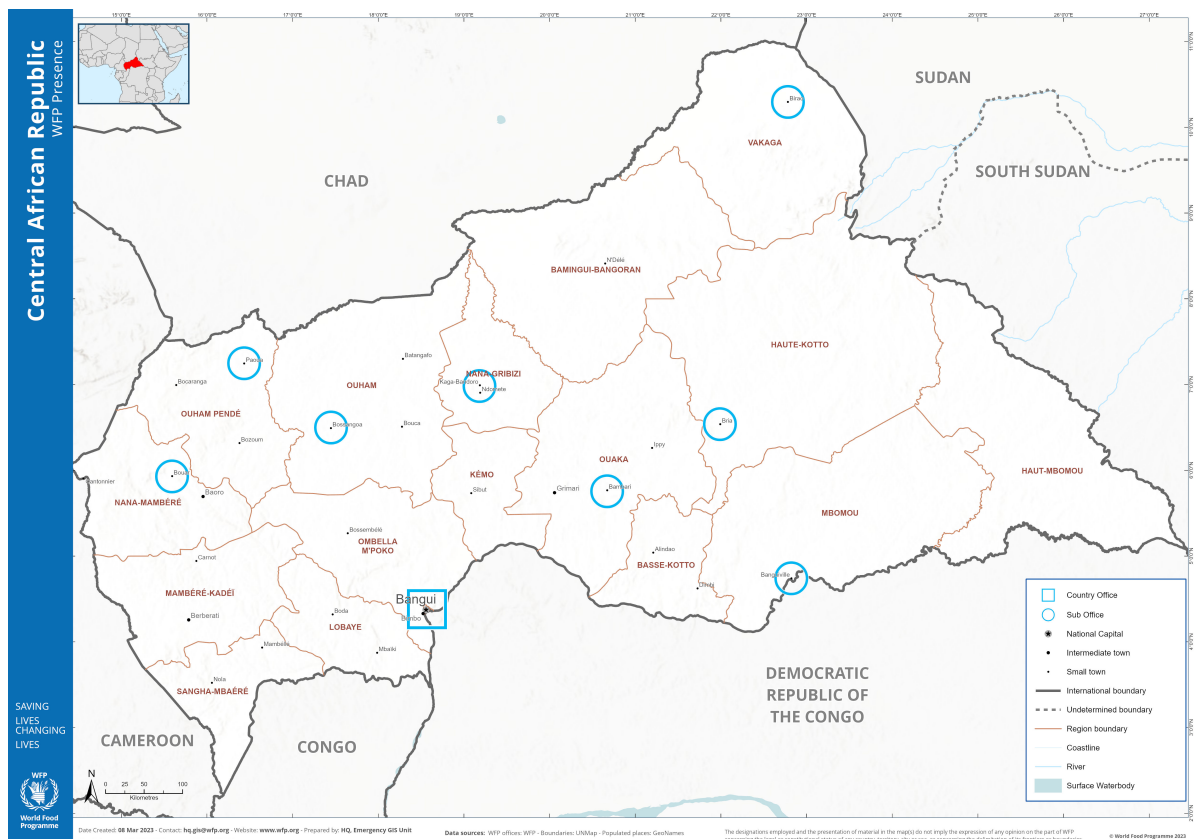
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



The Central African Republic (CAR) remained one of the most fragile countries in the world [1], with the highest proportion of acutely food-insecure populations and 75 percent of its population living below the poverty line [2]. With 6.1 million [3] inhabitants, CAR faces political instability, security, and humanitarian challenges, hampering access to basic social services and disrupting socio-economic development. This landlocked country heavily relies on imports; limited investment, production and market access, environmental degradation and insecurity are destabilising the food systems. Despite its agricultural potential and mineral resources, only five percent of available arable land is exploited [4], with 70 percent of households depending on agricultural production [5] for their needs. The country has governance deficiencies and lacks access to basic services and infrastructure. Civilians remain the most affected by human rights violations and violence, including gender-based violence [6] and freedom of movement restrictions.

The humanitarian emergency in CAR has reached unseen levels since 2015 due to the new conflict dynamics observed since December 2020, the intensification of conflicts and persistent political instability. As of November 2022, **2.7 million people faced high acute food insecurity**, including 642,000 in an emergency in 19 sub-prefectures. These figures may reach **3 million between April and August 2023 if no humanitarian assistance is provided**. Some groups of the population are likely to be severely affected, including children aged 6 - 59 months, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and people living with HIV (PLHIV). One in ten children will not survive its fifth birthday due to a combination of factors, including malnutrition, for which 1.2 million children need preventive and curative assistance. Although worrying, this analysis indicates a stable situation compared to previous ones, with a slight decrease in the proportion of the population in Emergency (IPC 4) from 14 to 11 percent compared to April 2022, thanks to humanitarian assistance and efforts from the government and its partners.[7]

Due to CAR's volatile security climate, violence perpetrated by armed groups, and inter-communal and transhumance-related conflicts, one in four Central Africans is internally displaced or a refugee, impacting households' access to food and livelihoods. As of 31 December 2022, there were 516,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) across the country. While the trend slightly declined between August and September, these figures-maintained record highs, averaging 585,000 in 2022. Some 746,000 people have taken refuge in neighbouring countries, even though September 2022 was marked by voluntary returns [8]. Displacements also exacerbated the need for assistance in education despite the development of the government's national school feeding strategy, supported by WFP. A lack of access to safe and protective schools significantly increases protection risks for children, especially girls.

The impact of the Ukraine crisis worsened the socio-economic implications of COVID-19 and the economic downturn. The development of restrictive export policies by neighbouring countries [9] on imported fuel and food products accentuated the price increases, impacting the food availability and transport of commodities along the Douala corridor and hampering the practice of agriculture.

WFP operations focused on life-saving interventions, improving food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable people while addressing root causes of vulnerability and strengthening capacities and systems for prevention and resilience to future shocks. WFP's actions in CAR realigned with the CAR Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan (RCPCA). Working with UNICEF, FAO, UNHCR, and OCHA, WFP focused on the "Delivering as One" approach to eliminate root causes of hunger, improve health and nutrition for children, support voluntary returns to CAR, and build long-term resilience. WFP worked with national and international NGOs and undertook capacity-strengthening activities for its cooperating partners to improve their implementation ability.

WFP maintained its crisis response as a core element of its assistance under its Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1), targeting IDPs, refugees, returnees, and crisis-affected host communities, including children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), as well as anti-retroviral treatment clients through general food and emergency school meal distributions, and nutrition assistance. Cash assistance was also provided to flood victims to respond to their urgent needs. Funding shortage and lack of food in-country prevented optimal coverage of nutrition activities and forced WFP to reduce the number of monthly feeding days to 15 between February and August. WFP then resumed complete 30-day ration distributions to respond to the increasing needs, especially during the lean season, with a 480 grams-ration per person [10] due to the persistent shortage of Super Cereals in CAR. Coping with inflation, challenges in food supplies and access issues, WFP scaled up its cash-based transfers and extended its operations to urban areas.

Under the SO2, due to critical funding gaps and food shortages, **WFP maintained its nutritional assistance to some 50,300 children and PLW** only by implementing activities for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition through screening, nutrition education, specialised nutritious foods, food vouchers and the simplified approach to the management of acute malnutrition. WFP also provided **123,000 school children with daily hot meals and take-home rations**.

WFP encouraged activities to produce and transform food by combining food distribution programs in exchange for asset construction/rehabilitation participation, technical training, purchases from smallholder farmers, and enhanced lean season assistance. Aligning with SO3, **WFP increased food production and reduced dependency on assistance while strengthening the livelihoods of almost 224,000 people**.

2022 represented a crucial milestone in the implementation of SO4 as WFP designed its Country Capacity Strengthening strategy, establishing a baseline to monitor the performance. **WFP strengthened the capacities of humanitarian and early recovery actors**, reinforcing line ministries' roles, responsibilities, and leadership capacities.

WFP maintained its vital role as a service provider towards the humanitarian community and allowed reliable and efficient access to the beneficiaries. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) increased by 78 percent its total volume of cargo moved, while the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) provided 100 percent of the planned ETC services. The Logistics Cluster strengthened the operational capacities of 90 humanitarian agencies while the Global Fund project increased by 33 percent its number of health facilities targeted quarterly (SO5).

Risk Management

Insecurity remained a significant risk, hindering humanitarian access, mainly in the northwestern, central, and eastern areas. From May 2022, the country experienced increased crimes involving more humanitarian actors. The escorts and patrols were reduced due to the fuel shortage, resulting in temporary suspensions/delays in some operations and monitoring of activities. The political crisis also deepened as the constitutional court ruled against the President's will to draft a new Constitution paving the way for his third term.

WFP worked with OCHA and partners to facilitate humanitarian access, avoid escorts, promote humanitarian acceptance, and secure contributions to repair collapsed ferries and bridges. Partners on the ground and their strong acceptance by local communities allowed for maintaining operations despite the security risks, as most humanitarian operations were still conducted under escorts in 2022. WFP systematised its "do no harm" approach and guaranteed the protection of beneficiaries on sites. Meanwhile, implementing the community and feedback mechanism (CFM) reinforced protection and accountability to affected populations during the activities' implementation. Heavy rains also impeded access, severely damaging roads and isolated areas. WFP designed a pre-positioning strategy to maintain assistance despite access constraints.

Finally, the fuel shortage annually faced by CAR was severely exacerbated by the global fuel crisis (including JET-A1 fuel) resulting from the Ukraine crisis. The situation impacted the entire humanitarian community, limiting movements and slowing down/delaying activities. Food imports further decreased, and consequently, food prices skyrocketed in mid-2022, exceeding seasonal lean season levels [11]. The monetary value of the food ration distributed by WFP varied between USD 46 and USD 128 depending on the area, negatively impacting households' purchasing power and food consumption. WFP closely monitored markets, conducted mobile vulnerability analyses and mapping, and adapted its assistance based on the updated Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB).

Partnerships

WFP strengthened its partnerships with humanitarian and development actors, including government and donors, to drive its Zero Hunger agenda forward through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17.

For the last five years, WFP's actions have been guided by its interim country strategic plan 2018-2022 (I-CSP), whose priorities were aligned with the three pillars [1] of the Central African Republic Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan (RCPCA). In 2023, WFP will implement its country strategic plan (CSP) for 2023 - 2027 and further integrate beneficiaries of crisis responses into recovery activities, strengthen national systems, and maintain service provision to government and partners. The new CSP results from recommendations of the I-CSP evaluation [2] and a consultative process with the government and all partners [3] and aims to align with the government's vision of achieving SDG2. It responds to the RCPCA and echoes the priorities of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and Humanitarian Response Plans. WFP is well-positioned in CAR as a humanitarian partner of choice thanks to its deep-field presence and ability to reach communities in need despite the complex operating environment.

Through an engagement at both technical and ministerial levels, CAR's Government remained WFP's primary partner, prioritising humanitarian assistance to affected populations and development activities to build the longer-term resilience of populations. WFP defined key areas for strategic collaboration with the Government (agriculture, education, social protection, and health) for capacity strengthening and policy development.

WFP increased joint financing mechanisms for nutrition, research, assessment, and monitoring activities. WFP provided its research and analysis expertise to the Central African Institute for Statistics and Economic and Social Studies (ICASEES), the Food Aid Management Group (CEGAL) and international non-governmental organisations (I-NGOs) on national food security assessments and market monitoring. It also organised programming and monitoring/evaluation trainings, further strengthening their capacities. WFP partnered with I-NGOs and the Rural Economy and Food Security Laboratory of the University of Bangui on the 2022 National Market Assessment. WFP also supported the Government [4] on small infrastructure projects.

WFP could count on a stable basis of government partners [5] for humanitarian and, increasingly, development actions. As the main source of financing for WFP, they provided consistent humanitarian resourcing and smaller-scale but notable investment in WFP resilience-building activities. As the largest WFP donor, the USAID-Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) allowed a major scale-up of cash-based transfers to people affected by rising prices and the negative consequences on their living conditions. WFP received the consistent support of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development towards the Changing Lives agenda in CAR. Numerous traditional and long-standing donors supported WFP food security and nutrition responses across WFP's I-CSP, which was 66 percent funded, allowing WFP's deep-field presence and ability to respond effectively. Around 80 percent of the funding was earmarked for emergency responses with less flexibility.

WFP strongly collaborated with 19 national and international [6] NGOs as field-level cooperating partners (CPs) to implement and monitor food security and nutrition interventions and ensure local coordination, early warning across the country, and warehouse management. It organised capacity-strengthening activities to improve CPs' ability to implement effectively and in line with humanitarian principles. WFP established no-cost partnership agreements with Action Contre la Faim (ACF) and Doctors Without Borders (MSF) Spain, providing nutrition commodities for transportation to health facilities and facilitating access to MAM [7] treatment. WFP also worked with ACTED [8], Solidarités International and ACF to implement the rapid response programme. The strong acceptance of CPs by the population is essential for implementing WFP activities. Working with NGOs for joint and common advocacy and resource complementarity is also key.

WFP diversified funding sources, engaging with new donors, and **exploring funding opportunities, including international financial institutions (IFIs).** Under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and other sectoral ministries, WFP and the World Bank work towards the Government's objective to support food production and resilience through a two-year joint programme funded by the World Bank. In the first phase, the FAO provided seeds to smallholder farmers while WFP distributed food to protect inputs [9], while capacity-strengthening activities were implemented. WFP engaged actively with the International Monetary Fund and African Development Bank (AfDB), with the latter focusing on agricultural and value chain development and social safety nets, including school feeding. WFP aims to strengthen its position as a food security and nutrition actor beyond humanitarian responses, supporting national systems.

Partnerships with the UN system were also enhanced through **inter-agency coordination** to increase investment across the Humanitarian - Development - Peace (HDP) nexus, contributing to the Changing Lives agenda. WFP worked with UNICEF, FAO, UNHCR, OCHA and UNAIDS on eliminating root causes of hunger, improving health and nutrition for children and PLHIV, supporting voluntary returns to CAR and building long-term resilience. The collaborations focused

on the "Delivering as One" approach [10], emphasising longer-term joint programming supporting national development priorities and lining with common priority areas. WFP co-led the external cash-working group and provided technical support in developing tools (e.g., Minimum Expenditure Basket).

Engagement with the private sector was effective in procuring local commodities but remained limited and will be strengthened. WFP set up a Food Supply Agreement with local company Palme d'Or for the purchase of 7,000 MT of local fortified maize meal to develop a local supply chain as maize grains are procured from smallholder farmers supplied with inputs, improved seeds, tractors for field preparation and sowing while trainings were organised to improve their agricultural practices. The local company doubled its production capacity by modernising and extending its factories. Smallholder farmers improved their income and businesses, purchased equipment and means of transport, and covered household expenses [11]. Some became WFP's regular food suppliers. WFP will advocate for more market development activities to build local quality assurance capacities and reduce post-harvest loss. Involving smallholder farmers strengthened the economic power of women, who generated more savings and increased their access to land, strengthening their leadership and influence in the decision-making process at household and community levels.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP operated under critical funding constraints, aggravated by the impact of the Ukraine crisis, hindering resource mobilisation. Since 2018, WFP's interim country strategic plan (I-CSP) has only been 66 percent funded [1]. However, based on the needs-based plan (NBP) for 2022, **WFP's five strategic outcomes received 87.5 percent of the annual NBP requirements** [2] - a five percent increase compared to 2021.

Ninety-seven percent of the contributions received were earmarked at the strategic outcome or activity level, of which 69 percent covered Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1), demonstrating donors' constant interest in crisis response. WFP operations benefited from a USAID Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) supplement fund for general food distributions. This increased the level of resources available for SO1, allowing WFP to scale up cash-based transfers from July 2022. Resources under SO1 amounted to USD 113.1 million, representing 81 percent of the NBP.

Fifteen percent of the resources mobilised covered the SO5, addressing the funding needs of UNHAS and the Global Fund. Supported mainly by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), SO3 used 11 percent of resources to implement resilience and livelihood activities. With respective shares of four and one percent, the implementation of SO2 (school feeding and nutrition prevention) and SO4 (capacity strengthening) suffered from a lack of resources.

Since 2021, WFP in CAR has received joint funding from the World Bank to support the Emergency Food Crisis Response project (PRUCAC), implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, with FAO and WFP. In 2022, this project represented two percent of the total funding mobilised by WFP, and 44 percent of the resources earmarked for this project have already been used to improve food and nutrition security and strengthen the resilience and production capacity of 20,000 farming households by providing them with seed protection rations.

While obtaining flexible un-earmarked funds remained challenging, the flexible funding received (2.6 percent of the resources mobilised) still reduced the funding gaps and helped prioritise CBT distribution during the first semester. While untimely funding resulted in the late arrival of commodities, advance funding addressed funding gaps during the first semester. Contributions confirmed later in 2022 [3] improved by 31 percent the 2022 funding situation by filling part of the funding gaps of the second semester while addressing food and nutrition needs and strengthening the resilience of vulnerable people in CAR.

WFP used the Immediate Response Account (IRA) to partially cover the urgent needs under the crisis responses [4]. Fifty-four percent of the food quantity in 2022 was procured through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), reducing the lead time to distribute commodities [5]. Resorting to the GCMF was helpful since the Ukraine crisis, and the fuel shortage exacerbated the lead time and the scarcity of some commodities.

The Ukraine crisis inflated the prices of commodities, goods, and services, thus reducing WFP's financial capacity and increasing the level of expenditures for WFP CAR's recurring costs. The lack of timely funding prevented WFP from filling the operations' implementation gaps. As some regions remained hard to reach during the rainy season, WFP could not effectively preposition commodities. This highlights the need for more flexible funding to respond to critical gaps promptly. Indeed, the lack of flexible funding altered the supply of critical food, including nutritious products, making it challenging to address funding shortfalls under resilience activities. **WFP will advocate for more flexible funding to cope with the volatile context in the country.**





Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	139,957,371	78,681,444	135,220,637	94,297,568
SO01: Crisis-affected households and communities in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs both during and in the aftermath of crises	139,957,371	78,681,444	135,220,637	94,297,568
Activity 01: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	127,866,004	72,579,369	128,590,834	90,054,485
Activity 02: Distribute emergency school meals to primary school children from crisis-affected families in targeted localities	2,163,960	942,987	1,408,207	1,183,569
Activity 13: Provide specialised nutritious food (BSFP) for the prevention of MAM among children aged 6 to 59 months in crisis affected areas,	0	0	268,589	255,382
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,	9,927,406	5,159,087	4,953,006	2,804,131
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	11,829,409	4,826,702	6,845,534	3,699,651

SO02: 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	11,829,409	4,826,702	6,845,534	3,699,651
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.	7,711,301	2,513,293	3,535,604	1,857,926
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	0	0	236,077	154,063
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	339,479	266,238	67,997	51,253
Activity 06: Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas	3,778,627	2,047,170	2,862,195	1,636,408
Non-activity specific	0	0	143,658	0
SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	12,819,924	9,983,401	18,437,442	7,207,788
SO03: 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	12,819,924	9,983,401	18,437,442	7,207,788

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	12,819,924	9,983,401	18,027,807	7,207,788
Non-activity specific	0	0	409,635	0
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	984,524	746,644	2,302,342	867,770
SO04: 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	984,524	746,644	2,302,342	867,770
Activity 08: Provide capacity strengthening in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials	511,862	401,871	1,583,149	441,187
Activity 09: 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	472,662	344,773	682,864	426,582
Non-activity specific	0	0	36,328	0
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	27,463,979	15,323,381	28,295,603	20,911,665
SO05: Humanitarian community (partners and donors) have enhanced capacity to reach and operate in areas of humanitarian crisis all year-round	27,463,979	15,323,381	28,295,603	20,911,665

Activity 10: Provide common ETC services to government, UN and NGO partners, to run effective field operations and provide for staff security	937,191	593,876	1,039,933	964,545
Activity 11: Provide Humanitarian Air Services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available	20,167,843	10,111,179	19,647,832	15,397,283
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.	4,154,471	2,873,361	5,639,067	3,294,117
Activity 15: Provide common logistics and coordination services through Logistic Cluster to UN and NGO partners to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance	2,204,472	1,744,964	1,968,770	1,255,719
Non-strategic result	0	0	3,927,397	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	193,055,208	109,561,574	191,101,560	126,984,444
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	11,227,302	8,251,251	14,796,729	8,136,468
Total Direct Costs	204,282,511	117,812,826	205,898,290	135,120,912
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	12,992,618	7,456,999	9,093,204	9,093,204

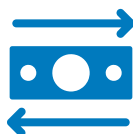
Grand Total	 217,275,129	 125,269,825	 218,918,892	 144,214,116
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Programme performance

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



1.1 million people received unconditional food assistance



70 percent of cash operations in CAR covered by WFP



88 percent of children aged 6-59 months discharged from the moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment as successfully recovered



Nutrition support to people living with HIV (PLHIV) provided in **52 care sites**



10,375 malnourished PLHIV on anti-retroviral treatment received nutrition support



93 percent of enrolled schoolchildren successfully completed their school year in 2022

Under SO1, WFP provides general food distributions (GFD), cash transfers, nutritious food, and school meals to internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, returnees, and crisis-affected host communities, ensuring that the most vulnerable people can meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and aftermath of a crisis.

Beneficiaries were located in food-insecure regions registered as Emergency (IPC 4) from 17 prefectures in CAR [1].

1.1 million people received unconditional assistance (134 percent achievement), using **20,000 MT** of food commodities and **USD 28.8 million** transferred. The SO1 remained the largest component of WFP's portfolio, mainly benefiting from the support of traditional donors such as the USAID Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), which allowed to scale-up of the cash-based transfers (CBT) and restart of WFP's urban assistance. WFP distributed food where insecurity and/or dependency on unconditional assistance persisted but managed to shift from food to CBT in some unstable areas while closely monitoring the risks and anticipating any worsening security situation. To counter this, WFP pre-positioned in-kind commodities to pursue assistance by shifting back to in-kind should the security situation worsens. Where markets are functional, WFP increased cash transfers for GFD through vouchers, e-vouchers, and cash-in envelop [2], supporting those affected by inflation to cope with the negative impact on their living conditions. **WFP remained the forerunner in cash transfers, representing 70 percent of cash operations in CAR.** The increased use of CBT compared to food distributions reduced the tonnage to be distributed and eased the pressure on the Bangui - Douala corridor, circumventing some supply chain challenges exacerbated by the Ukraine crisis. In hard-to-reach areas isolated during the rainy season, using cash allowed unconditional assistance to continue despite limited access. This strategic orientation was aligned with the ENSA's recommendation to prioritise cash wherever possible and to the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) evaluation results [3]: the share of income targeted households spend on food decreased by 28 percent compared to the initial I-CSP baseline, demonstrating the impact of assistance on the vulnerability of targeted populations. Abnormal fluctuation of the dollar against the XAF allowed assistance to more beneficiaries, despite funding constraints. CBT distributions used SCOPE [4] on 20 distribution sites in three sub-offices and Bangui to better manage information on beneficiaries, reduce fraud, automate transactions reconciliation, and speed the programming interventions in the SCOPE system. The Risk Register was updated, with a high-level integration of all units on the risks related to CBT activities: recommendations were shared with implementing partners to improve the quality of interventions and reduce risks. The SCOPE team supported the digitisation of beneficiary lists, trained retailers and ECOBANK agents on the use of mobile points of sales and provided technical support to e-voucher distributions. Resources received for the lean season allowed WFP assistance to areas classified in Crisis (IPC 3) with increasing needs, preventing beneficiaries from resilience and

livelihood activity from falling back into severe food insecurity. Fifteen thousand flood victims in three prefectures received USD 50 (XAF 32,000) each (in cash) to independently respond to their urgent food needs.

WFP supported UNICEF and three of its cooperating partners (CPs) to provide relief assistance through the rapid response mechanism (RRM), covering 19 percent of RRM alerts received, with distributions of food and high-energy biscuits (HEB). Fifty percent of RRM assistance was done through in-kind distribution, and WFP covered the majority [5]. WFP worked with 11 CPs and pursued capacity-strengthening activities in all sub-offices. Pre- and post-distribution meetings were held to improve the implementation capacities and the quality of WFP assistance. WFP collaborated with UNHCR to provide in-kind assistance to returnees [6] and implemented the SugarCRM platform [7] with UNICEF to digitalise the collection and management of CFM. WFP further collaborated with the Ministry of Humanitarian Action, Solidarity and Reconciliation on the response to victims of natural disasters and supported the flood response framed by the crisis committee set up by the Government. Communities played a key role, from the targeting process to the distribution activity: beneficiaries participated in community-based targeting, ensuring an adequate representation of the people in need through an agreed set of vulnerability criteria. WFP had a toll-free hotline for beneficiaries to provide/request information or report complaints [8].

Forty thousand five hundred schoolchildren in three sub-prefectures in crisis areas received 533 MT of emergency school meals at school or as take-home rations. Activity 2 **helped maintain children from crisis-affected families at school** by addressing their emergency food and protection needs. Thus, the **retention rate increased by six percent compared to 2021**. Hot meals (cereals, pulses, oil, and salt) were distributed to children for 18 days of assistance per month. WFP also assisted crisis-affected children taking summer classes, especially girls who had passed their end-of-year exams, to encourage girls' school enrolment. In 2022, the overall enrolment rate significantly increased, more than tripling for girls specifically.

WFP and UNICEF worked with the Ministry of Health and Population to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through MAM treatment programs in 137 supplementary health facility nutrition units (Activity 14) [9]. While 16,650 children (new admissions) received ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) or enhanced fortified food (Super Cereal Plus), WFP was not able to assist the 10,000 pregnant and lactating women due to the lack of nutrition commodities (Super Cereal) in the country. Acute malnutrition among women aged 15-49 remained, reaching 9.9 percent nationally [10]. However, WFP's assistance to children increased their recovery rate to 86.8 percent, above the SPHERE standard [11]. **Nutritional support was given to people living with HIV (PLHIV) on anti-retroviral treatment (ART) in 52 of the country's 99 care sites.** 10,375 malnourished PLHIV received nutrition support consisting of Super Cereal and fortified vegetable oil for 180 days, promoting nutritional recovery and adherence to ART treatment. Before the distributions, 18,544 people (66 percent were women) benefited from nutritional education sessions (112) for HIV/AIDS and nutrition awareness, using picture boxes and nutritional care guides. To avoid the sharing of rations received by malnourished PLHIV with their household members and to provide economic support to HIV-affected households, food vouchers of USD 50 (XAF 32,000) were distributed to 3,900 households, supporting 19,335 household members of PLHIV for five months [12] in Bangui, Yaloke and Bria. The CBT scale-up facilitated a significant increase in this form of assistance. WFP also strengthened the training of service providers in ART centres.

WFPs crisis response faced a critical lack of funding, fuel shortage strongly impacting the supply chain and transport costs, lack of food in-country exacerbated by the transport delays caused by the international crisis, and the lack of infrastructure. WFP faced delays in delivering imported commodities (including from Douala), causing late reception of food at the sub-office level and distribution sites. The low cereal stocks impacted the implementation of Activity 1. In the first half of 2022, both lack of commodities and funding constraints prevented the full coverage and in-kind distributions (only IPC 4 areas were covered) and forced WFP to distribute half-rations [13] and to interrupt cash distributions in two locations [14]. The second half of 2022 was better funded, covering all areas where the population needed food assistance. WFP resumed full distributions in August 2022, during the lean season, with a 480 gram-ration per person [15], due to the persistent shortage of Super Cereal in CAR. The fuel shortage and the resulting lack of MINUSCA [16] escort in insecure areas delayed distributions, forcing some sub-offices to adapt the composition of rations. Sensitisation sessions were organised to inform beneficiaries of all changes in the assistance. Floods challenged WFP's food transport and distribution: additional trucks were deployed to improve access to remote areas. WFP pre-positioned food before the rainy season to ensure continuity of assistance. However, while the pre-positioning is fundamental due to poor road infrastructure and the increasingly disruptive rainy season because of climate change, the limited stocks in-country at the time of pre-positioning prevented an optimal exercise.

During the lean season, cash transfers allowed for a reduction of the tonnage of commodities to be distributed, with the undistributed commodities being used in preparation for the 2023 pre-positioning strategy. **The shift from in-kind assistance to cash transfers in some areas allowed WFP to tackle part of these challenges but was limited by the persisting insecurity.**

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	2

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



42,500 children aged **6-23 months** received nutritional assistance in health facilities



Simplified approach to the management of acute malnutrition implemented in **2** health districts



123,000 school children benefited from hot and nutritious meals



National School Feeding Strategy validated with the Ministry of National Education



School children attendance rate stabilised at **87 percent**

In 2022, acute malnutrition increased by 31 percent compared to 2021 in the Central African Republic (CAR), both in the capital and in more remote prefectures, representing one of the leading causes of mortality among children aged 0-59 months and pregnant and lactating women. In addition, around ten percent of children enrolled in early 2022 had to drop out of school because insecurity and displacements drastically affected access to education. Overall, 71 percent of school-age children did not attend school regularly (at least four days a week) in 2022 [1]. In this context, **WFP improved the nutritional status of those most vulnerable to malnutrition and educational constraints in Crisis (IPC 3) or emergency (IPC 4) areas where humanitarian action was urgently required. Contributing to SDG 4 on quality education for all, WFP also distributed school meals to improve the enrolment rate of the country's children and their academic performance, concentration and learning capacity while helping to cover their food and nutritional needs.** Although SO2 was resourced at 58 percent, Activity 3 suffered a significant funding gap, causing a shortage of nutrition commodities (Super Cereal) for most of 2022. This hindered the implementation of prevention and treatment activities for pregnant and lactating women (PLW).

Under the supervision of the Ministry of Health and Population, WFP, and its partners Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI) and Action Humanitaire Africaine (AHA), are implementing malnutrition prevention activities (Activity 3) to improve the nutritional status of children aged 6-23 months and of PLW [2]. In 2022, 35,000 children aged 6-59 months were screened at distribution sites: 27 percent were moderately malnourished, and 3.1 percent were severely malnutrition. All were referred to the nearest health facilities for appropriate treatment, and 31,000 children aged 6-23 months were assisted with Super Cereal Plus (41 percent completion). However, WFP could not provide nutritional assistance to PLW initially targeted under this activity due to the lack of nutritional commodities.

Within the framework of the operational pilot study to implement the simplified approach to the management of acute malnutrition, **WFP and UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health and Population and the partners [3] to implement the simplified approach in two health districts from July 2022.** It aimed to generate evidence on the effectiveness of the simplified protocol for treating acute malnutrition (moderate and severe without medical complications) in children aged 6-59 months in CAR. WFP supported COOPI in the prevention activities at the community level, while UNICEF supported the Community Humanitarian Emergency Board (COHEB) and Médecins d'Afrique (MDA) in the treatment of acute malnourished children through the lead of the International Rescue Committee (IRC) thereby providing an integrated approach. Twelve thousand five hundred children aged 6-59 months were screened at the community level, revealing 11 percent of children suffering from moderate to severe malnutrition. All malnutrition cases were referred to the nearest health facilities for appropriate treatment, while more than 11,000 children aged 6-23 months were assisted with Super Cereal Plus (74 percent achievement) for the prevention of malnutrition. In addition, almost 4,600 children aged 6-59 months were admitted and treated using the simplified

protocol (35 percent completion), and 3,350 were discharged from the programme after recovery, with a recovery rate of 85 percent (almost 2,900 children recovered).

In addition, almost **123,000 schoolchildren benefited from hot and nutritious meals**, representing 123 percent of the children targeted by Activity 6 [4]. This assistance helped to maintain the **attendance rate at 87 percent** in 2022 and to keep girls and boys at school throughout the year, with a similar enrolment rate in 2021 (nine percent). **Ten percent of the 2800 MT of products purchased locally by WFP from smallholder farmers were used to prepare the school meals.** This approach stimulated local production and boosted the economy, thus integrating the objectives to strengthen livelihoods with those of improving food security and education for children in CAR. During the school holidays, WFP encouraged summer classes by distributing school meals, mainly supporting girls who had passed their exams, to increase the enrolments of girls in school. All activities were implemented by cooperating partners in charge of distributing food and monitoring its use. WFP also improved the synergy with UNICEF's activities and goals, increasing information sharing and supporting a local NGO in rehabilitating school buildings (using UNICEF funds). WFP also coordinated with the Ministry of National Education to monitor the implementation of school feeding activities: WFP provided material and implemented capacity-building activities to manage school feeding with the government and partners. Discussions are underway to assess the feasibility of implementing the digital platform School Connect in the CAR in 2023, which would enable schools to strengthen their management and monitoring of school feeding activities, including stocks track enrolments and attendance in both online and offline modalities using a variety of devices such as tablets and phones.

Programs under SO2 faced some challenges, including **delays in the delivery of food** from Douala and in-country to the distribution sites, combined with **insecurity** and **lack of accessibility**. This prevented optimal coverage of nutrition activities, while some isolated communities experienced reduced access to basic health services, forcing some people to abandon their nutrition treatment (6.8 percent default rate). **In 2023, if no funding is received, gains made on the prevalence of malnutrition are likely to revert to severe rates.** WFP is actively implementing a resource mobilisation strategy, diversifying its CAR donors' portfolio to attract more funding. The school feeding programme also suffered from insufficient resources, forcing WFP to distribute incomplete food baskets for some months. The poor road conditions also hampered the delivery of food to the schools, especially to those located in remote areas. In addition, the capacity-building component was particularly underfunded for Activity 6.

Aligned with the RCPCA and the national priorities, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Health and Population to develop a national strategic plan and a **common results framework for food security and nutrition**, whose implementation plan was validated in 2022. WFP also supported the development and dissemination of data collection tools on infant and young child feeding practices for sensitisation. WFP is providing technical, material and financial support for developing and validating the Strategic Nutrition Plan, as well as equipment to strengthen the capacity of the Directorate General of Communicable Disease Control and the Directorate of Primary Health Care. WFP provided the government with an expert to support data collection and analyses on the nutritional and food vulnerability of PLHIV and their households. WFP also worked with the government and partners to conduct the 2022 SMART survey (Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition) - a key analysis providing baseline data to inform the scope and scale of the nutritional response in CAR for 2023. WFP aims to strengthen collaboration with health facilities to treat moderate acute malnutrition cases and improve follow-up and coaching to centralised and decentralised health districts through facilitated supervision missions and coordination meetings in 2023. Another success of 2022 was the joint work on the National School Feeding Strategy in November 2022 by WFP and the Ministry of National Education, contributing to the global vision of access to nutritious and varied school meals for all by 2030[5], promoting the school retention and enrolment of girls. This strategy also involves the private sector while supporting the local economy and production. Coordination and national capacity strengthening are vital in ensuring that school feeding programs are well managed.

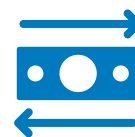
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Implement Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) for the prevention of MAM among children aged 6 to 23 months	2
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	0
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



224,000 people in crisis-affected communities were provided with **sustainable solutions** to improve their resilience and livelihood



USD 4 million transferred through food assistance for assets creation and smallholder agricultural market support activities



2,800 mt of food sold by smallholder farmers supported by WFP



Women's livelihood strategies diversified to **counterbalance gender inequalities**

The agricultural sector employs 72 percent of the population in CAR, representing the primary source of income and food for most people. The country's primary agricultural zone is concentrated in the southwest, and 75 percent of cultivated areas are food crops, usually produced for self-consumption [1]. But overall, only five percent of arable land in CAR is used by smallholder farmers since armed conflicts continue to disrupt the country's agricultural system, hindering people's access to livelihood opportunities. Households and smallholder farmers face low production, reduced capacity due to insufficient capital investments, inappropriate farming techniques, lack of productive assets and inputs, socio-political crisis, and repeated exposure to shocks. In this context, and in response to it under SO3, **WFP supported the creation and restoration of productive assets and provided technical assistance to improve smallholder farmers' productivity and food consumption, increase their access to markets, and support them in supplying the school canteens** through homegrown school feeding (HGSF).

The SO3 received 140 percent of the funds needed to cover Activity 7 through major financial support from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the World Bank. Part of these funds will carry over into 2023 to partially cover the continuation of activities. WFP also used the scale-up of the CBT modality, supported by BHA, thus doubling the amount of cash and vouchers transferred. Assistance through CBT enabled beneficiaries to carry out income-generating activities (market gardening, food processing and soap making) during the lean season from July to October to respond to their own needs autonomously.

Resilience activities, including food assistance for assets creation (FFA) and smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS), covered eight prefectures in food insecurity crisis situation (IPC 3), with a total of **224,000 beneficiaries**, representing 23 percent more than in 2021. Overall, **USD 4 million and 584 MT of food were transferred to beneficiaries**, with 51 percent of food locally procured from smallholder farmer organisations. Enabled by a community-driven development approach, FFA and SAMS activities led to **surplus production** and were also key in **strengthening social cohesion**. The surplus produced was sold to WFP and other market actors, thus improving the beneficiaries' income levels and enabling them to meet other household expenses such as **health needs, children's education, and agricultural inputs**. SO3 activities improved households' productivity and helped decrease by 14 percent the resort of households to negative coping strategies to meet food needs. Beyond production, assets were created in the ambit of early recovery, including eight classroom buildings, providing sustainable solutions to crisis-affected communities.

FFA was carried out with four cooperating partners, including two NGOs and two international NGOs, as well as the technical services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Agence Nationale de Développement Agricole). Supporting the Government, WFP encouraged the development of beneficiaries' capacities, equipping them with 15,000 new agricultural tools and training 275 farmer organisations' leaders (compared to 50 in 2021) to agronomic practices such as post-harvest management and market access. As a result, 6,000 assets were restored and/or maintained by the targeted households, producing 1,264 MT of food. Supporting smallholder farmers to access markets, WFP provided materials and equipment to 20 agricultural producers' umbrella organisations to facilitate the transport of agricultural products from the field to the house/storage area. Both FFA and SAMS improved the level of agricultural production and facilitated smallholder farmers' access to markets for the surplus they had produced: the percentage (88 percent)

of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems doubled in 2022 compared to 2021, thus almost reaching the targets set for the end of the I-CSP (90 percent).

To build a more sustainable resilience, WFP implemented a package of activities **to further integrate FFA and SAMS into school feeding and nutrition objectives**. Beneficiaries from FFA activities were organised into producer groups, and the cultivated products from their respective fields were then marketed through umbrella organisations. Indeed, smallholder working together are increasing their weight in the markets, selling more, higher quality and nutritious crops. Supported by WFP as part of the SAMS activities, they can provide food to surrounding schools using local products for their school meals. These associations or unions, supported by WFP, operate as cooperatives, bringing together several groups of small producers and conducting group sales. Women usually represent 46 to 50 percent of the members, while some are exclusively women's organisations, thus contributing to women's empowerment. Promoting equal opportunities for men and women, **WFP helped diversify women's livelihood strategies** as means of risk mitigation and resilience, thus **counterbalancing one of the root causes of gender inequalities**.

Since 2021, WFP has supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in implementing the Emergency Response to the Food Crisis in the Central African Republic project (PRUCAC). This World Bank-funded project, implemented with the FAO, provides smallholder farmers with food assistance to support the protection of their seeds. In 2022, WFP, FAO and the World Bank launched the second phase of the PRUCAC project, which improved the quantity and quality of the seeds of 20,000 households by structuring them into 800 farmers' organisations, increasing their post-harvest management abilities and promoting their access to markets. The project also aims to build their capacities by training them on governance, economic cooperative, post-harvest management and cost of production, while they will receive post-harvest equipment such as tarpaulins, PICS bags (hermetic storage bags), pallets, moisture meters, mobile warehouses, and rehabilitated drying areas. At the strategic level, WFP supported the Government in developing a national smallholder procurement strategy and food reserve protocol as recommended by the National Food Systems Dialogue in August 2021. The aim is to **promote market access for smallholder farmers, while food reserves would strengthen local and national capacities to maintain a level of food security**, even in emergencies, and to anticipate potential future shocks. Indeed, investing in smallholder farmers is key to unlocking the agricultural potential of CAR, reducing poverty, promoting inclusive growth and empowering women as much as men.

Finally, **to increase stability, 3,000 beneficiaries of unconditional assistance (SO1) were transferred to conditional asset-building assistance**. This aimed to reduce the dependency on humanitarian assistance of the populations vulnerable to food insecurity, strengthening their resilience and capacity to rebuild their livelihoods. The beneficiaries do not sometimes accept this transition; however, together with the local authorities and cooperating partners in charge of implementing the activities, WFP set up awareness campaigns to accompany this transition through clear and effective communication and allow the beneficiaries to understand and better accept this shift. These activities showed promising results, particularly in the Ouham Pende (West), where the transition from the GFD to the FFA took place without major problems. The good practices of these activities were shared with other sub-offices, and all agreed that the sensitisation campaign on this shift should be continued and strengthened in 2023.

Insecurity, climate-related events such as the floods and the fuel shortage, inflation, and the impact of the Ukraine crisis challenged the implementation of SO3 in 2022. It prevented WFP from receiving necessary supplies and from efficiently monitoring activities but also impacted the volume of imports of certain commodities in CAR. Access to diversified food remained difficult, decreasing the percentage of the population with an acceptable food consumption index by 25 percent in 2022 compared to 2021. This highlights the need to expand the coverage of resilience interventions to allow a sustainable impact on the food consumption of Central Africans. WFP also faced significant difficulties with the implementation capacities of some cooperating partners who are more accustomed to implementing food or cash distributions and encountered difficulties in the technical supervision of participants in FFA activities and reporting.[2]

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	1

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



5 ministries and 2 governmental specialised institutions involved in the operationalisation of WFP's food security and nutrition response



Country Capacity Strengthening strategy designed



Tackle root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition through **technical and strategic support** to the Government

WFP's interim country strategic plan (2018 - 2022) has been aligned with the three pillars of the Central African Republic Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan (RCPCA). As such, WFP identified capacity strengthening as a major pillar to respond to food and nutrition insecurity in CAR and build resilience to climate and socio-economic shocks. 2022 was key in the implementation of country capacity-strengthening activities. Indeed, **WFP designed the Country Capacity Strengthening (CCS) strategy** based on the Country Needs Mapping carried out during the fourth quarter of 2021 (validated by the 65 partners assessed, among which ten governmental partners including line ministries, specialised governmental institutions, and academia), which results provided a baseline to monitor the progress of implementation. WFP thus shifted towards more strategic support to the government bodies. It paved the way for WFP's engagement in knowledge exchange with other countries via the South-South and Triangular Cooperation framework for innovative capacity-strengthening activities and achievements.

Keeping the Government as its leading strategic partner, **WFP continued to work closely with five ministries and two main governmental specialised institutions** at the central and decentralised levels to operationalise and manage food security and nutrition effectively, social protection policies and programs, and ultimately enhance agricultural production, diversify livelihood, create employment, and empower youths and women. Technical and strategic support to the Government was provided to tackle the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, thus achieving SDG2 and reducing national poverty while also providing unconditional assistance to victims of natural disasters when they occur.

In 2022, funding for capacity-strengthening activities was secured only through the German (BMZ) contribution. Nevertheless, WFP still increased its available resources for this SO by 200 percent compared to 2021 and was, therefore, able to support the Government in the governance of food security and nutrition, food security assessments and monitoring activities. The Government designed several policies and strategies with WFP's technical assistance and policy support.

A significant component of the SO4 was the **support to the Government on the design of policies and implementation strategies**. CAR Government intends to set up an integrated programme of school feeding and nutritional supplements to help reduce malnutrition among children. In May 2022, WFP recruited a consultant to support the Ministry of National Education in designing the country's School Feeding Strategy, focusing on homegrown school feeding. The final document is in the stage of validation. This strategy aims to increase the boys' and girls' school participation and retention rates while supporting the local smallholder farmers' food production to better supply school canteens. In addition, it will help to encourage greater government involvement in managing school canteens in CAR and, ultimately, aims to transfer responsibility to the Government in this regard.

Furthermore, WFP continued to support the Government in its agricultural development policy. WFP recruited a consultant in June 2022 who worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to design the National Strategy for local purchasing and food reserve. This strategy is aligned with the national Roadmap for the Recovery of the Agricultural Sector (2016 - 2018) [1] and aims to boost local food production, improve the economic situation of rural households and fight against food insecurity and malnutrition. The final document will be presented to the Government in 2023 for validation.

Finally, WFP engaged with the Government to implement the National Multi-sectoral Committee for Food Security and Nutrition. WFP organised two workshops to provide 20 governmental technical staff with knowledge and techniques to design the Strategic Plan to implement this policy. The first document draft is currently on the Government table.

On a more operational and analytical side, WFP also provided **strategic, technical, and financial support** to reinforce the capacities of the Ministry of Health and Population to implement programs against malnutrition at decentralised levels, leading to the validation of the infant and young child feeding (IYCF) response plan and data collection tools. WFP also provided ICT equipment and supported the Central African institute of Statistics, Economic and Social Studies (ICASEES) in conducting the SMART survey, national food security assessment and survey, the food security assessment of conflict-affected populations (ENSA/FSA), market surveys and targeting, ensuring representation and accuracy of data. WFP also availed its analytical expertise to the Ministry of Health and Population to ensure they have access to reliable and quality data on food safety so that they can conduct enhanced analysis at their level and take appropriate decisions. The results of these assessments and analyses allowed the Government and the cooperating partners to better manage food security programs and policies and provide assistance that is more adapted to the needs of people who are vulnerable to food insecurity and in need of assistance.

WFP maintained its strong collaboration with its field-level cooperating partners and worked with 19 national and international NGOs, organising capacity-strengthening activities for these partners to improve their ability to implement effectively and efficiently and to align with the humanitarian principles [2]. The presence of cooperating partners in the field is essential for implementing WFP activities, mainly due to their strong acceptance by the population. WFP also collaborated with UNICEF and the World Bank to improve the Government social protection system and safety-nets programs and boost food production, focusing on a "Delivering as One" approach, emphasising longer-term joint programming for common outcomes in support of the national development priorities and in line with common priority areas. This collaboration aims to identify entry points to strengthening the building blocks of the national social protection system, including support to harmonising cash transfer mechanisms and improving delivery tools, among others.

Capacity building remains an important activity for the State due to its continuing political instability, despite a lull in 2022 and the government's efforts to foster a sustainable reconstruction. The various crises have caused a situation of absence of governance in different remote areas confronted with acute insecurity issues. The Government still needs to be strengthened at all financial, technical, and political levels, which requires mobilising significant financial, human, and logistical resources. Thus, the main challenges to the country capacity strengthening activities remain the need for prioritisation of key recovery and development sectors, the weak financial and technical resources available at the national level, the lack of synergy between the various stakeholders to avoid duplication, and all of that, combined with persistent insecurity. Furthermore, the weak operational and logistical capacities of decentralised government structures and the need for WFP to rely on military escorts provided by MINUSCA in certain areas (for security reasons) have also considerably impacted data collection and monitoring of activities in the country. Nevertheless, the effective use of Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) technology, with remote monitoring, third-party data collection, and community acceptance of WFP and its cooperating partners, has enabled WFP to adapt and overcome some of these challenges.

Finally, WFP contributed to national priorities for women and girls' empowerment and job creation for youth in CAR. However, WFP still needs to improve its integration of gender and age in its national capacity-strengthening activities and thus received a Gender and Age Marker score of 0. **WFP aims to put gender at the forefront of the national capacity-building strategy** to engage all stakeholders in promoting gender in all aspects of the country's development and implementation process, starting from more gender-sensitive targeting systems. Such mainstreaming depends not only on WFP but also on the capacity of the partners involved in these activities to do so. In 2023, WFP aims to identify how to align with government priorities in this era, including on women's agricultural entrepreneurship.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



34 destinations accessible through the UNHAS air service



80 percent of satisfaction rate of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) service users



90 international/local NGOs and UN agencies benefited from facilitated access to common logistical services through the Logistics Cluster



834 health facilities quarterly received medical products from the Global Fund project

Contributing to the SDG17, WFP enhanced common coordination platforms, enabling an effective humanitarian response:

UNHAS remained the leading form of access to 25 regular and nine ad hoc locations, transporting 83 percent of the planned passengers [1] and 70 percent of the cargo volume planned for 2022[2]. UNHAS operated 22 medical and 11 security evacuations, responding to 100 percent of requests, and performed aerial reconnaissance flights to three flooded locations around Birao, supporting the design of a rapid response mechanism (RRM) for people affected by floods in remote locations. Additionally, five airstrips were maintained (83 percent implementation). Ninety percent of passengers confirmed their satisfaction with UNHAS' operations, while the user agency access survey revealed a 95 percent satisfaction rate.

UNHAS flights operated amidst JET-A1 fuel [3] shortage, forcing UNHAS to reduce daily flights from five to one, reorganise flight schedules to some locations every fortnight and reduce others to once a week. MINUSCA assisted UNHAS in delivering critical assistance to isolated people in the north-west using three helicopters and providing aviation fuel to other humanitarian operators [4]. Learning from this crucial period, UNHAS purchased 500 drums for strategic reserves and identified backup fuel suppliers should the fuel crisis reoccur. UNHAS successfully reviewed the emergency response procedures with ANAC/ASECNA [5] and security organs at the airport.

UNHAS team (31 local and four international staff members) maintained a fleet of one 37-seater Dash-8, two 19-Seater Let-410[6], one 10-seater Caravan, and one 19-seater Helicopter. Funding constraints delayed the extension of the helicopter contract, which resumed in August, coping with the rainy season, increasing violence, and providing access to the triangle between Ouanda Djalle, Ouadda and Sam Ouandja, which is particularly prone to insecurity.

UNHAS received USD 14 million [7], including 40 percent from BHA. It benefited from substantial support from Germany, ECHO, OCHA and Sweden [8], in addition to the USD 5.2 million cost recovery. Projected funds reduction for all might reduce passenger traffic [9] in 2023, decreasing yearly cost recovery revenues [10] and worsening the expected decline in UNHAS' direct donor contributions. UNHAS might have to limit the fleet: a transition strategy is in place to maintain air services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available.

Led by WFP, the **Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)** provides inter-agency security communications and data connectivity services. Supported by the Common Humanitarian Fund, the ETC **enabled communities in CAR's largest IDP camp in Bria to access information, communicate with the humanitarian community**, and relaunched the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) [11]. Through the ETC phone booth and charging station, 3,163 calls were made, and 24,490 devices were charged. Against COVID-19, the ETC supported the Ministry of Health's dedicated 24/7 helpline in Bangui, receiving 175,000 calls. The ETC and the Central African Red Cross (CRCA) are setting up a cybercafé and learning centre in Bangassou, supporting community-led efforts to increase computer literacy among IDPs. Construction works are ongoing by INTERSOS, while the CRCA will manage the centre. **Security communications services** (training and radio programming) were **provided to 1,650 UN and I/NGO staff in 11 sites**.

Lack of funding interrupted the implementation of critical infrastructure upgrades in six sites [12].

The ETC received 23 percent of the USD 1.95 million required in 2022, all earmarked for services to the affected population. **The lack of funding seriously impacted the secure communications and internet connectivity services**, forcing the interruption of ETC connectivity services in ten sites out of 11 in August 2022, critically affecting NGOs (mostly) with limited capacity to provide connectivity themselves. Connectivity was maintained in Batangafo thanks to satellite equipment provided by Luxembourg, whose strong support is key to connectivity solutions. In the first half of 2022, the ETC's connectivity services reached 1,500 humanitarian workers from 26 UN agencies in 11 common operational areas. A survey on the impact of the ETC services' disruption on the humanitarian community across all the locations measured that 20 to 60 percent of staff relied on mobile networks following the disconnection of services, and 100 percent of respondents requested the ETC connectivity services to be restored. A funding model will be established with cooperating partners for the restoration.

In 2022, ETC service users gave an overall user satisfaction rate of 80 percent across the ETC services and activities provided in CAR.

Leading the **Logistics Cluster**, WFP **strengthened the operational capacities of 90 international/local NGOs and UN agencies to respond to the humanitarian crisis** by coordinating the logistics response, facilitating access to common logistical services, and providing **109** information management products [13] to improve humanitarian decision-making. The Logistics Cluster promoted innovation through the app NILLAO to offer a geo-located directory of registered suppliers and strengthen the market analysis.

The Logistics Cluster and partners remained the first to intervene when logistical gaps were detected. The Logistics Cluster supported Handicap International to transport 2,817 MT of commodities by road and 352 MT by river (124 percent of the planned tonnages) and coordinated with UNHAS to transport 23,445 passengers (88 percent achievement) and 210 MT of commodities (100 percent achievement). Partner Premiere Urgence Internationale (PUI) offered storage for 11,805 m³ and organised 18 trainings with the Cluster. The Cluster also supported the rehabilitation of five land strips, ten bridges and 130 km of road, maintaining access to places with the most urgent needs and ensuring broader humanitarian coverage. These represented a high achievement rate, considering the rainy season, administrative difficulties, fuel shortage, and inflation prevented WFP from reaching certain destinations. **The Logistics Cluster operated under funding constraints** (41 percent funded in 2022), hampering the implementation of projects and trainings. Funds for the emergency air freight faced the biggest gap of USD 770,000 (full gap in March) with critical consequences, as these freights make the life-saving assistance possible.

The Logistics Cluster stepped up its contribution towards SDG5[14] with 40 percent female participants in trainings, strengthening women's logistics capacities while they only represent 10 percent of logisticians in CAR. Through the WFP's "Gender in Logistics" initiative, women are widely encouraged to strengthen their technical and professional skills, access more information and deflect the cultural, educational, and managerial barriers they currently face in logistics.

WFP is the sub-recipient under the **Global Fund** (TGF) grant programme for Malaria, tuberculosis, HIV and COVID-19, supporting the Ministry of Health and Population (MoH) with World Vision International (WVI) and the French Red Cross (FRC) as the main recipients. **WFP receives at the country level and stores and delivers medical products to the last mile.** Resources are 100 percent provided by TGF via the main recipients.

Since 2018, the WFP Global Fund project scaled up its deliveries from 630 to 834 health facilities quarterly. Collaboration with partners [15] allowed WFP to cope with the 77 percent delivery growth between 2021 and 2022. 1.7 million mosquito nets were delivered in 2022[16] using flexible transport means [17]. WFP also started the handover of the lead role of the supply chain coordination meeting to the MoH, establishing an efficient operational working group.

Implementing WFP's data tools [18] increased end-to-end visibility, mitigating the impact of the fuel crises through advanced air deliveries. WFP secured other delivery solutions by collaborating with humanitarian coordination of the United Nations cargo flight, transporting 504 kilograms of health items during the fuel crisis, against the usual five to 200 kilograms, to prevent health facilities from facing a stock shortage, allowing patients to pursue their treatment.

Responding to the growing demand from health facilities, WFP, with WVI and FRC, adapted warehousing capacities. Solutions, including warehouse rehabilitation, extension, and acquisition, allowed to scale up the storage capacities by 220 percent since 2018. A major challenge was the fire destroying three medical storerooms and the stock of medicines (HIV and TB) they contained, worth USD 6 million, in December.

The project's sustainability is based on effective supply chain practices and quality data. WFP aims to strengthen national capacities in managing medical logistics operations, focusing on lessons learned from the field and knowledge transfer to MoH focal points.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

WFP prioritised women and people more vulnerable to food insecurity, while men and women were encouraged to participate equally in all project steps. This is key, knowing that women and girls in CAR are subject to significant inequalities, with a gender inequality index ranking CAR 166th out of 191 worldwide according to the 2021 - 2022 Human Development Report, published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 2022. Disparities between men and women are significant regarding access to land, the practice of agriculture and possession of livestock, while less than 65 percent of women are in the workforce compared to 80 percent of men [1].

WFP embraced a gender-sensitive approach in all its activities. School meals and take-home rations were provided to increase girls' attendance (an increase of 12 percent compared to the I-CSP target) and encourage girls' enrolment at school [2]. Widow, elderly women, and women-headed households were prioritised for food distributions, and overall, prioritising women for food assistance strengthened their decision-making power within households and communities. For food assistance for assets (FFA) activities, complementary skills training was provided to improve women's agricultural production and nutrition and empower them through value chain facilitation, savings, and access to credit facilities. Awareness-raising activities were conducted towards men and women to encourage greater involvement of women in household decision-making and behavioural change on women's nutritional practices, ensuring that the use of assistance provided is relevant to the strict needs of the households. In 2022, 41 percent of beneficiary households confirmed that decision-making on the use of assistance received was done jointly by the woman and man [3]. WFP organised its distributions, ensuring that the needs of women, people more vulnerable to food insecurity, and people living with disabilities were equally met. Female retailers were encouraged to participate in CBT programs: the development of their business and access to bank accounts [4] encouraged their financial inclusion. Women's role remains essential in the food consumption of the most vulnerable households; therefore, in the assistance provided to PLHIV and their families and communities, women were key participants in the awareness sessions, meetings and cooking demonstrations organised and broadcasted on the radio. Different themes were addressed, such as the varied consumption of nutritious foods for better energy intake, coping with the loss of appetite of patients, or the interaction between treatment and food.

Recommendations from assessments from the community feedback mechanism (CFM) allowed for **improved targeting, addressing women's specific needs, and ensuring tailored assistance.** Focus group discussions revealed that by receiving WFP assistance, women could make decisions for their families regarding food consumption, health and education of children causing a ripple effect that could benefit the entire community.

WFP participated in the Gender in Humanitarian Aid working groups and is part of the Gender and Development and Gender and Humanitarian working groups [5]. WFP supported the launch of the Gender Scorecard evaluation and actively participated in the 16 Days of Activism [6].

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

CAR's volatile security climate, and inter-communal and transhumance-related conflicts, led to populations' displacements and impacted households' access to food and livelihoods. Clashes and displacement continue, as do human rights violations by armed groups. The armed groups' community base and presence in IDP sites also increased protection risks. Every hour, two women or girls fall victim to gender-based violence [1] (GBV). Civilians remained the most vulnerable group to violence and must be protected, including against GBV, forced labour, looting of property and restrictions of freedom of movement.

The Global Protection Cluster published the first Protection Analysis Update [2] in CAR, highlighting the critical household impoverishment and deterioration of access to essential services: nine out of ten households use negative coping strategies to deal with the deterioration of their living conditions, and one third adopt negative emergency strategies. This reinforced the implementation of an integrated and inclusive response. For the first time, the latest National Agriculture and Food Security Survey (ENSA) in CAR was conducted, incorporating the Washington Group questions [3] to include people with disabilities. An additional study on indigenous people's vulnerability to food insecurity [4] confirmed that 75.5 percent of the Peuhl and Aka surveyed are food insecure. Considerations of gender and "leave no one behind" within the Peuhl community allowed WFP to design an FFA-school feeding integrated project improving the Fulani's inclusion by expanding a school in an area hosting displaced Peuhl. WFP monitored protection risks to prevent exacerbating protection issues or exposing beneficiaries to harm/abuse. Key risks identified include GBV, forced displacement, threatened evictions of IDPs, restrictions on movement and humanitarian access, attacks on health facilities, and using children by armed groups. **A crucial priority is given to the respect of the safety, dignity, and integrity of affected population**, including on the distribution sites' criteria, which are discussed with the community beforehand: 92 to 100 percent of the beneficiaries confirmed that they feel safe on the sites during distributions depending on the location.

Beneficiaries access a toll-free hotline, and WFP and its partners sensitise them face-to-face with community leaders, block leaders, and mass awareness activities on gender issues and the receipt/use of assistance. Beneficiaries are involved in resolving complaints with local partners and community members from the CFM committees. Most of the complaints were about the implementation of GFD, resilience, and livelihood activities, with the largest number of complaints referred to SCOPE. Recommendations allowed for improvement of quality of assistance: implementing the Sugar Customer Relationship Management (CRM) software [5] strengthened complaint management and improved accountability mechanisms. WFP increased engagement with affected populations: meetings with government, local authorities, humanitarian partners and community leaders; awareness messages; press releases on WFP interventions. Specific focus groups were organised in CAR's biggest IDP camp in Bria [6]. WFP improved its monitoring and implementation of SCOPE to meet beneficiaries' expectations and strengthened partners' capacities and complaint collection tools. Analysis revealed constant thank-you calls to WFP and partners for the assistance received, demonstrating overall beneficiary satisfaction with the distributions. In Bria, the ETC re-launched the CFM, reinforcing the accountability to affected population: 3,441 cases were registered since the initiation of the service in September 2021. Partnering with INTERSOS and UNICEF, the ETC will expand the CFM to five additional sites. CFM committees and cooperating partners' inadequate capacity to manage complaints remained challenging. WFP provided technical support, trainings, and follow-up to all stakeholders on protection mechanisms, but since most of the calls registered via the hotline are for additional information on assistance entitlements and distributions, an independent partner is required to collect feedback and improve the chain of information and its management. The CFM geographical coverage is limited and needs to be increased. WFP continues sensitisation campaigns and capacity building for cooperating partners and WFP staff on the management and implementation of CFM. Since August 2022, a new form for registering complaints and feedback received is being developed using MoDA [7], improving the management of complaints and feedback to beneficiaries.

Strong agency collaboration emerges from the AAP Working Group [8], in which WFP is highly involved. Discussions with UNICEF resulted in the implementation of the SugarCRM, with the support of the WFP TEC team, to improve the processing of complaints through an independent partner and strengthen inter-agency synergy through one single offline tool. SugarCRM is operational in Bria and will be extended to all sub-offices, especially in and around IDP sites.

The Food Security and Global Child Protection Clusters jointly launched the Child Protection and Food Security Integration Initiative to further mainstream child protection issues in all food security projects and strengthen the cooperation between the two sectors.

WFP reiterated its zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) internally and externally: in its eight sub-offices, WFP used the 16 Days of Activism [9] to organise awareness-raising campaigns informing beneficiaries of their rights and the complaints' processes. WFP also reiterated its policy and the importance of the code of conduct. In addition to face-to-face mechanisms, WFP has a helpline for beneficiaries to provide/request information, report complaints and receive feedback. The handling of complaints of SEA, often prioritised for immediate action, is part of the broader CFM.

People with disabilities face discrimination due to insufficient legislation and a lack of inclusive policies, resources, and responses adapted to their needs and rights. This limits their socioeconomic and political participation and equitable access to basic services. Households with one or more people with disabilities are more likely to be food insecure or at risk of malnutrition due to restricted access to health services, isolation, distress, and physical difficulties in using/preparing food in crisis contexts. According to the analysis of partner Handicap International, distributions and cash mechanisms may not be adapted to the needs of people with disabilities: 74 percent of the disabled respondents had not received humanitarian assistance in 2022 (last six months), mainly due to the lack of physical accessibility to distribution sites and of information. Discussions are ongoing to integrate this aspect into food security response through training for staff and cooperating partners for more inclusive activities.

Environment

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

Despite favourable climate conditions, the exploitation of rich agricultural lands and natural resources remains rudimentary, while poverty, conflict, and low levels of development are limiting the capacity of households to manage climate risk, increasing their vulnerability to climate-related shocks. Due to political, geographic, and social factors, CAR is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, ranked 180 out of 181 countries in the 2020 ND-GAIN Index [1]. As seen in 2022, heavy rainfall, prolonged dry spells and rising temperatures remain the major climate risks in CAR, with significant environmental, social, food security and economic consequences for the country. Environmental degradation represents a serious obstacle to the country's development and resource management capacity.

WFP hosted an environmental management system (EMS) assessment mission in Bangui and two sub-offices: recommendations were made to improve access to non-drinking water in the offices, strengthen the solarisation plan and use alternative solutions in WFP facilities that do not have a renewable energy supply, and improve the facilities' maintenance to reduce their environmental impact (e.g. improve generator's room, reduce the use of generators, procure energy-sufficient security lights and air conditioning). Assessments confirmed the possibility of using hybrid systems, including solar panels in WFP's Logistic bases, which would reduce fuel consumption by about 30 percent. The management of the country office endorsed the project, and WFP electrified some warehouses with solar energy, but the lack of specific funds is hampering the implementation of such projects. Learning from the fuel crisis and bridging the gap in dependence on fuel, the Logistics Cluster facilitated the training of 27 organisations on "Photovoltaic Energy", which led to the review of solar equipment modelling, sizing optimisation and costs analysis to strengthen the local green logistics capacities.

WFP worked with other stakeholders in the humanitarian sector to **improve its waste management** (waste separation system, recycling bins, and maintaining a database of local operators for waste management). WFP validated a waste management pilot project in Bria and Bangui in coordination with the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) and is planning for a nationwide implementation focusing on waste segregation, storage, and composting.

WFP's environmental efforts ensure **an environment-sensitive implementation of all activities, reducing any impact on WFP's beneficiaries and the environment**, thus improving general living conditions in the country. Procuring food locally helped reduce the carbon footprint (due to reduced transportation lengths), and WFP further supported smallholder farmers and local traders producing fortified food locally. WFP also shared a Solid Waste Management guidance which was well received by all colleagues.

WFP reiterated its commitment to operate in a more eco-responsible approach, but such implementation is currently lacking adequate resources. WFP has identified fund opportunities to implement solutions to environmental issues as the current context, challenged by fuel shortage and the Ukraine crisis, has recently confirmed the absolute need for WFP to find alternative solutions and to strengthen its contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 on affordable and green energy.

Extra Section



WFP Central African Republic - Surely the earth does not lie: changing lives in Paoua through local purchase for progress

Claudia Ziranome is a farmer in Paoua, supported by the WFP's Purchase for Progress (P4P) programme. According to her, the results of efforts to revitalise agriculture in Paoua are a good example of the level of development that the agricultural sector can achieve in CAR.

Paoua, 479 km northwest of Bangui: In 2018, we met Claudia when she had just joined the Purchase for Progress (P4P) programme implemented by WFP [1]. A project that allows small-scale producers to access markets and sell their crops, thereby increasing their income and improving their living conditions and those of their communities.

Despite the intensification of clashes between armed groups in 2018, which forced the displacement of thousands of people and hampered the implementation of WFP's resilience and development activities [2], with the financial support of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), WFP has since included more than 200,000 people, including Claudia, in this P4P programme. Their lives have drastically changed, although the consequences of the crisis in Ukraine, combined with continuing insecurity and operational constraints, have had a major impact on the implementation of the project.

Four years later, we meet Claudia again, ready to show us her new possessions. We join her in front of her new house: "Now, my family and I live in a more decent house than the straw hut I used to sleep in". But the change in her life and that of her family does not stop there: "Thanks to the P4P project and the support of BMZ, I was able to buy two oxen and enlarge the size of my field".

Claudia's ambition and confidence that we are witnessing today demonstrate the impact that such projects can have on empowering women. "Women's empowerment is particularly emphasised in the implementation of smallholder support projects. We know that there are significant disparities between men and women in terms of access to land, livestock, and in the practice of agriculture. So putting women at the heart of resilience projects aimed at increasing access to markets is also about increasing their decision-making power, particularly in relation to food consumption, health, children's education, the use of assistance received and income generated, and encouraging them to be more self-reliant in their livelihoods: this benefits their households but also their communities more widely. It is an effective way of fighting hunger and revitalising the local economy," explains Laurent Demande, WFP CAR's Programme Officer in charge of smallholder agricultural market support. For example, Claudia explains that her children, who used to go to school in Ndim, are now studying in Bangui under better conditions.

At the community level, the management committees were made up of around 30 percent women, including Claudia. Training sessions have been organised, encouraging literacy to improve the skills of women and men members of the farmers' organisations. This type of activity provides more tools to both women and men to then participate actively in the production and marketing processes, and also encourages financial autonomy, including for women. In 2022, the percentage (88 percent) of small-scale producers who sell their crops through WFP-supported producer group systems has doubled compared to 2021, almost reaching the targets set for the end of the implementation of the 2018 - 2022 country strategic plan.

In Paoua, where 80 percent of the support activities for smallholder farmers are implemented by WFP and its partners, the producers involved in these projects are seeing the opportunities available to them, and what the land they are on can bring them. This is essential, given that only five percent of arable land in CAR is currently being farmed.

"My greatest pride is not only that I have been able to provide these goods myself, but also that I can inspire and encourage other women and men to do the same," says Claudia. After increasing her production capacity and productivity, she also built a storage warehouse to store the food she grows.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] OCHA. November 2022. 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview. Available at: <https://2022.gho.unocha.org/>

[2] IPC. November 2022. Central African Republic: Acute Food Insecurity Situation, September 2022 – March 2023 and Projection for April – August 2023. USD 30 represents XAF 18,000 and USD 56 amounts to XAF 35,000. Available at: <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156015/?iso3=CAF>

[3] The sub-offices are located in Paoua (north-west), Bouar (west), Bossangoa (west), Kaga-Bandoro (centre), Bambari (centre), Bria (centre), Birao (north) and Bangassou (south).

[4] Sustainable Development Goal 2: Supporting countries to achieve Zero Hunger.

[5] Overall, the mt transported in 2022 represents 59 percent of the 2022 implementation plan (41,413 mt). Some locations like Obo and Zemio (south-west) could not receive enough quantity of food to preposition before the onset of the rainy season, due to late arrival of funding.

[6] This strategic decision is also aligned with the corporate commitment to increase the use of cash-transfers in countries where WFP operates.

[7] United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

[8] Compared with the previous IPC analysis, the situation is relatively stable, with 44 percent of the population analysed in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or above, compared to 43 percent in the same season in 2021 in these conditions.

Context and Operations

[1] In 2022, the Fragile States Index ranked CAR at the 5th fragile country in the world, which is a step back, as since 2019, CAR was ranked 6th and same rank 5 years ago. <https://fragilestatesindex.org/country-data/>

[2] The new international poverty line is set at USD 2.15.

[3] The figure of 6.1 million people comes from the new population projections of the Central African Institute of Statistics and Economic and Social Studies (ICASEES). This same projection was the basis for the update of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) for September 2022 - August 2023.

[4] World Bank. 2022. Overview. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/centralafricanrepublic/overview>

[5] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). November 2022. Central African Republic: Acute Food Insecurity Situation, September 2022 – March 2023 and Projection for April – August 2023. <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156015/?iso3=CAF>

[6] United Nations Joint Human Rights Office. Protection analysis, the Central African Republic, July 2022. OHCHR | Rapport sur les violences sexuelles liées aux conflits commises par le FPRC et l'UPC dans les Préfectures du Mbomou et de la Haute-Kotto - Décembre 2020 – mars 2022. Gender-based violence (GBV) is on the rise, with more than 40 percent of reported cases linked to negative coping strategies related to food. Access to multi-sectoral services for the survivors of gender-based violence is poor.

[7] IPC. November 2022. Central African Republic: Acute Food Insecurity Situation, September 2022 – March 2023 and Projection for April – August 2023. <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156015/?iso3=CAF>

[8] According to Population Movement Commission, in January 2022, there were 85,000 refugees, returnees and returned IDPs in CAR. These figures gradually decreased between January and April (94 percent decrease) but peaked in May and September (131,000 and 206,000 respectively) before dropping in October (9,000).

[9] I.e., Cameroon and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

[10] Full ration is composed of 540 grams per person per day.

[11] June 2022, mVAM Bulletin: markets situation. The prices of rice, manioc, beans, groundnuts and maize rose by 40 percent, 17 percent, 14 percent, 12 percent and 8 percent respectively in May-June compared to the situation in March-April 2022.

Partnerships

[1] The National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan (RCPA) 2016 - 2021 prepared by the Government with the United Nations and donor counterparts prioritised three pillars: (i) peace, security and reconciliation, (ii) renewing the social contract between the state and its citizens, (iii) ensuring economic recovery and the revitalisation of the productive sectors of the Central African Republic.

[2] The recommendations of the CO-I-CSP evaluation (2018-2022), commissioned by the WFP independent Office of Evaluation, are being directly used in the next CSP (2023 - 2027). <https://www.wfp.org/publications/evaluation-central-african-republic-wfp-country-strategic-plan-2018-2022>

[3] including national and international NGOs and UN agencies.

[4] WFP Logistics team is working with the Ministry of Trade and the Customs Office for the processing of imports documentation and with the Ministry of Infrastructures for the maintenance of roads.

[5] Government donors to WFP's I-CSP 2018 - 2022 include the European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, private donors, Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Switzerland, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, United Kingdom, and USA.

[6] National NGOs represent 28 percent of all WFP's cooperating partners in CAR, while international NGOs count for 72 percent of them.

[7] Moderate Acute Malnutrition.

[8] Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement

[9] More information on the seed-protection rations are provided under the Strategic Objective 3 section. As part of the Emergency Response to the Food Crisis in the Central African Republic project (PRUCAC), WFP is implementing food distribution to answer immediate needs and prevent negative use of the seeds provided by the FAO.

[10] "Delivering as One" refers to a concept at the core of the United Nations reform process: coordinating different agencies to exploit their competitive advantages.

[11] E.g., schools, food, construction or renovation of houses.

CSP Financial Overview

[1] WFP received USD 633.1 million for its I-CSP 2018 - 2022.

[2] The 2022 needs-based plan (NBP) amounts to USD 217.3 million.

[3] Especially the contributions from BHA and BMZ.

[4] The Immediate Response Account (IRA) is WFP's emergency reserve for the immediate allocation of flexible, replenishable, revolving multilateral funding to critical life-saving activities across the emergency response cycle - when there is no immediate viable funding source. It is not intended to fully fund an emergency, but rather to enable WFP to initiate an urgent response to save lives while additional funding is sought.

[5] The Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) is WFP's strategic working capital management mechanism utilized to purchase food before Country Offices receive their contributions. It enables the delivery of food to beneficiaries with the shortest possible lead-time. The food is purchased and delivered to strategic locations for it to be dispatched as soon as country offices receive cash contributions to buy it. As for the CAR CO, it is located in Douala, Cameroon.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analyses.

[2] The cash-in-envelop modality was introduced in CAR in 2021.

[3] The CBT scale-up also responds to the National Food Security Survey (ENSA) recommendation (published in late 2021 - early 2022) to prioritise cash wherever possible to boost productivity and the local economy. This recommendation was addressed in particular to the Cash Working Group, WFP and the Food Security Cluster.

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

[5] The Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) supports the monitoring of humanitarian actions and multisector assessments (MSAs) of needs, and allows the implementation of several types of emergency responses, including distributions of high emergency biscuits (HEBs) with regards to WFP's interventions in the RRM. WFP responded to 19 percent of the 127 RRM alerts received in 2022. 50 percent of the RRM assistance was conducted through in-kind distribution, and 40 percent was covered by WFP's commodities.

[6] UNHCR resumed its repatriation operations in 2022.

[7] Please refer to the 'Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)' section for more information on the Sugar Customer Relationship Management (CRM).

[8] For more information on the Community Feedback Mechanism, refer to the Protection and AAP section.

[9] The work with the health facilities has been effective, and WFP plans to strengthen the training in some health facilities in 2023.

[10] 2022. SMART Survey, preliminary figures.

[11] The SPHERE standard is > 75 percent.

[12] Representing 52 percent of the planned beneficiaries: WFP planned to assist 6,400 households, representing 32,000 people.

[13] Half rations are covering 15 feeding days, with a full 540 grams portion, as already initiated in 2021.

[14] The interruption of cash distributions in two locations was done in consideration of the prioritisation category level and hotspots.

[15] instead of 540 grams.

[16] MINUSCA is the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic, established in 2014 and mandated to protect civilians and support transition processes in CAR.

[WFP Gender and Age Marker] Please refer to the Strategic Objective 2 section for the marker "Provide specialised nutritious food (BSFP) for the prevention of MAM among children aged 6 to 59 months in crisis affected areas"

Strategic outcome 02

[1] OCHA. November 2022. 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview.

[2] Prevention activity includes the screening for all children aged 6-59 months. However, only children aged 6-23 months receive supplementation (SuperCereal Plus) under WFP programmes.

[3] Partners are International Rescue Committee (IRC), Community Humanitarian Emergency Board (COHEB) and Médecins d'Afrique (MDA) for the treatment of malnutrition, and COOPI for malnutrition prevention.

[4] SO2 – Activity 6: Provide nutritious school meals to schoolchildren in targeted areas (school meal activities).

[5] The National School Feeding Strategy is based on three strategic axes, namely: (1) the establishment of a food service delivery system; (2) the support mechanism for the local economy and the production of local food; (3) support for coordination and the development of national capacities. The expected impact of this strategy is that by 2030, children's educational achievement is improved through a healthy, regular diet based on local production.

[WFP Gender and Age Marker] Please refer to the GAM code under the Strategic Objective 1 for the marker "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"

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Climate Risk Profile: Central African Republic (2021): The World Bank Group.

https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-06/15875-WB_Central%20Africa%20Republic%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf

[2] More information on the capacity strengthening activities are provided under the section Strategic Objective 4.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Feuille de route pour la relance du secteur agricole (2016 – 2018).

[2] The capacity building efforts involving cooperating partners are described in the different sections on the relevant Strategic Outcomes.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] UNHAS transported 20,004 passengers in 2022 (about 2,000 per month), representing 83 percent of the 24,000 planned.

[2] UNHAS transported 716.5 m3 of cargo, representing 70 percent of the 1,019 m3 planned for 2022.

[3] The fuel shortage particularly affected UNHAS activities in July 2022.

[4] I.e., Other humanitarian operators include ICRC, MSF and UNHAS DRC.

[5] National Civil Aviation Authority of Central Africa (ANAC) / Agency for the Safety of Air Navigation (ASECNA).

[6] One 19-Seater Let-410 was interrupted at the end of July.

[7] Representing 68 percent of the implementation plan.

[8] Germany funded 26 percent of UNHAS funds received in 2022, followed by ECHO (12 percent), OCHA (7.3 percent) and Sweden (7 percent). Cost recovery represented 26 percent of the implementation plan for 2022.

[9] UNHAS anticipates a reduction of 350 to 400 passengers per month, translating in USD 1 million per year in reduced cost recovery revenues.

[10] As of December 2022, cost recovery revenues are expected to decrease by USD 1 million in 2023.

[11] 2,450 cases were registered through the Community Feedback Mechanism since the re-launch in July 2022.

[12] Out of the 14 planned.

[13] Information management products included maps, research, operations overviews.

[14] Sustainable Development Goal 5 - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

[15] The Global Fund project implementing partners are NGOs and private transporters.

[16] Compared to 149,000 mosquito nets delivered in 2021.

[17] E.g., motorcycle, canoe.

[18] Data tools include Matrix and Dashboards.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and United Nations Development Programme. 2021. Gender profile of the CAR.

[2] Only 50 percent of women are literate compared to 74 percent of men in CAR, according to the Plan Strategique Education.

[3] This represents 19 percent more than in 2021 and more than double the I-CSP baseline.

[4] Having a bank account is a prerequisite for all retailers involved in the CBT programmes.

[5] The Gender and Development working group is composed of UN agencies while the Gender and Humanitarian working group gathers NGOs.

[6] Activities organised during the 16 Days of Activism included Community dialogue sessions with beneficiaries and local authorities; sensitisation workshop on violence in schools and universities; sensitisation (including through local radio) and conference/debate of beneficiaries on gender-based violence; information session for staff, partners and beneficiaries on the prevention of and fight against sexual abuse and exploitation in the implementation of humanitarian activities; awareness-raising session/debate on the importance of empowering women and girls, especially those participating in the FFA programme; sports meeting; screening of films on girls' schooling and early marriage. The results are very promising, in Bouar, one awareness-raising session allowed to identify cases of gender-based violence that had never been reported.

[Cross-cutting indicators - Activity 07]: Source for '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': WFP programme monitoring

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Situation Report, OCHA. October 2022. https://reports.unocha.org/en/country/car?_gl=1%2avsd9ye%2a_ga%2aMTc0MTQ4MTkxNC4xNjQ2OTE4Mzg0%2a_ga_E60ZNX2F68%2aMTY3Nzc3Mjg3OS4zOS4wLjE2Nzc3NzI4NzkuNjAuMCM4w

[2] Global Protection Cluster, CAR Protection Analysis Update. July 2022. <https://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/old/2022/07/14/car-protection-analysis-update/>

[3] The Washington Group Short Question Set (WGQ-SS) is an internationally validated and comparable tool for disaggregating data by disability, focusing on the difficulties people may have in performing common daily tasks. A person is positively identified by the WGQ-SS as having a disability if he or she reports 'a lot of difficulty' or 'can't do anything' on at least one question.

[4] World Food Programme, Key findings on indigenous people's food insecurity and recommendations for moving forward, June 2022. Four assessments were conducted in 2020-2021 in the Central African Republic (CAR), the Republic of Congo (RoC), Nepal and Rajasthan, India to gather evidence on indigenous people's food security and nutritional status and livelihoods. Assessments also addressed the complexity of factors leading to Indigenous peoples' persistent economic poverty, including the barriers to assistance. The report was released in June 2022, and the conclusions and recommendations were considered in 2022.

[5] See next paragraph for more information on the SugarCRM.

[6] 40,000 IDPs participated in the focus group in PK3 camp in Bria.

[7] The Mobile Operational Data Acquisition (MoDa) is WFP's primary tool for data collection, helping to make evidence-based decisions. Data collection allows WFP to determine where and when to take action, monitor its performance, assess the results of its interventions and improve for the future.

[8] The Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) working group is led by OCHA with UNICEF as co-lead.

[9] Activities organised in November during the 16 Days of Activism included Community dialogue sessions with beneficiaries and local authorities; sensitisation workshop on violence in schools and universities; sensitisation (including through local radio) and conference/debate of beneficiaries on gender-based violence; information session for staff, partners and beneficiaries on the prevention of and fight against sexual abuse and exploitation in the implementation of humanitarian activities; awareness-raising session/debate on the importance of empowering women and girls, especially those participating in the FFA programme; sports meeting; screening of films on girls' schooling and early marriage.

Environment

[1] The ND-GAIN Country Index summarizes a country's vulnerability to climate change and other global challenges in combination with its readiness to improve resilience.

Extra Section

Photo: Claudia Ziranome surrounded by her fields, the oxen she has bought and the storage warehouses she has built. ©WFP/Bruno DJOYO

[1] Paoua rises from the ashes thanks to local purchases by the World Food Programme, Story from the World Food Programme: [https://histoires.wfp.org/paoua-rena%C3%A0t-de-ses-cendres-gr%C3%A2ce-aux-achats-locaux-du-programme-alimentaire-mondial-7edbd348f3b#:~:text=Le%20Programme%20Alimentaire%20Mondial%20\(PAM,en%20R%C3%A9publique%20Centrafricaine%20\(RCA\).](https://histoires.wfp.org/paoua-rena%C3%A0t-de-ses-cendres-gr%C3%A2ce-aux-achats-locaux-du-programme-alimentaire-mondial-7edbd348f3b#:~:text=Le%20Programme%20Alimentaire%20Mondial%20(PAM,en%20R%C3%A9publique%20Centrafricaine%20(RCA).)

[2] Central African Republic: A Bad Start to the Year for Thousands of New Displaced People in Paoua, Story from the World Food Programme: <https://histoires.wfp.org/r%C3%A9publique-centrafricaine-un-mauvais-d%C3%A9but-dann%C3%A9e-pour-des-milliers-de-nouveaux-d%C3%A9plac%C3%A9s-%C3%A0-5565535e0097#:~:text=Une%20vague%20de%20nouveaux%20d%C3%A9plac%C3%A9s,000%20personnes%20dans%20la%20r%C3%A9gion>

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						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	%	16.6	20.2	18.4	2022	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	415,269	386,071	801,340	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	543,935	502,093	1,046,028	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	4.7	7	5.5	2022	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	53,429	17,171	70,600	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	34.9	40.8	37.9	2022	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	28,892	19,056	47,948	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	118,567	104,973	223,540	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	118,567	104,973	223,540	



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

WFP Strategic Goal :				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 with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number			Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number	2	
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	180	
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\$	460,000	40,000

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	658,032	696,000	106%
	female	874,868	754,685	86%
	total	1,532,900	1,450,685	95%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	50,123	100,622	201%
	female	79,680	113,553	143%
	total	129,803	214,175	165%
24-59 months	male	67,997	67,455	99%
	female	105,693	78,763	75%
	total	173,690	146,218	84%
5-11 years	male	140,579	126,957	90%
	female	144,294	126,002	87%
	total	284,873	252,959	89%
12-17 years	male	89,003	88,910	100%
	female	117,112	92,182	79%
	total	206,115	181,092	88%
18-59 years	male	289,203	287,461	99%
	female	398,980	314,661	79%
	total	688,183	602,122	87%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
60+ years	male	21,127	24,595	116%
	female	29,109	29,524	101%
	total	50,236	54,119	108%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	872,441	1,155,547	132%
Refugee	10,869	3,375	31%
Returnee	7,555	128,210	1697%
IDP	642,035	163,553	25%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	350,000	223,540	63%
Malnutrition prevention programme	160,000	146,224	91%
Malnutrition treatment programme	77,900	89,144	114%
School based programmes	145,000	132,756	91%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	800,000	1,072,287	134%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	921	-
Corn Soya Blend	8,029	1,268	16%
High Energy Biscuits	180	28	16%
Iodised Salt	532	82	15%
LNS	0	69	-
Maize Meal	0	1,090	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	468	75	16%
Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	96	0	0%
Rice	36,575	13,311	36%
Split Peas	9,472	3,049	32%
Vegetable Oil	3,859	1,594	41%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	4,908	798	16%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Iodised Salt	49	8	17%
LNS	0	96	-
Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	0	1	-
Rice	1,944	832	43%
Split Peas	648	309	48%
Vegetable Oil	453	174	38%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	0	20	-
Iodised Salt	62	4	6%
Maize Meal	0	379	-
Rice	2,460	79	3%
Split Peas	738	45	6%
Vegetable Oil	246	54	22%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	0	8,842,820	-
Value Voucher	49,226,160	20,671,732	42%
Strategic result 03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	0	971,175	-
Value Voucher	4,784,400	8,802,630	184%

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 capacity strengthening transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	4,748	4,748
			Male	4,252	4,252
			Total	9,000	9,000
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	189,720	421,099
			Male	170,280	394,591
			Total	360,000	815,690
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	0	269
			Male	0	86
			Total	0	355
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	231,880	130,125
			Male	208,120	126,472
			Total	440,000	256,597
A.2: Food transfers			MT	55,260	19,878
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	44,122,800	28,867,930
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	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	195
			Male	0	215
			Total	0	410
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	21,326	19,008
			Male	23,674	21,100
			Total	45,000	40,108
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,407	533
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	0	5,914
			Male	0	5,236
			Total	0	11,150
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	0	868
			Male	0	872
			Total	0	1,740
A.2: Food transfers			MT	0	3
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 capacity strengthening transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	6,500	0
			Male	3,500	0
			Total	10,000	0

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	0	295
			Male	0	95
			Total	0	390
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	24,216	10,911
			Male	7,784	3,506
			Total	32,000	14,417
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	7,567	11,870
			Male	2,433	3,816
			Total	10,000	15,686
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	Female	1,098	2,843
			Male	352	914
			Total	1,450	3,757
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	0	1,448
			Male	0	465
			Total	0	1,913
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	Female	2,194	0
			Male	706	0
			Total	2,900	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	9,839	25,358
			Male	3,161	8,148
			Total	13,000	33,506
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	10,000	0
			Total	10,000	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,544	1,075
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	5,103,360	646,623

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	110	110

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	223	223
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	14	13
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	178	178

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	>17.1	10.8	17.1	22.4	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	<15.6	16.7	17.77	14.4	WFP
	Male	15.6	<15.6	<15.6	146	16.54	15	programme
	Overall	15.6	<15.6	<15.6	15.5	17.03	14.6	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.69	≥6	≥4.36	3.22	4.36	5.2	WFP
	Male	5.67	≥6	≥4.82	3.36	4.82	5.3	programme
	Overall	5.67	≥6	≥4.72	3.27	4.72	5.23	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
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	2.5	4.7	WFP survey
	Male	12.3	>12.3	>12.3	1.3	3.4	0.8	WFP survey
	Overall	12.3	>12.3	>12.3	1.6	3.1	3.4	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	30.4	32.8	35.1	WFP survey
	Male	74.4	>74.4	>74.4	38.8	39.2	31.8	WFP survey
	Overall	73.6	>73.6	>73.6	35.3	36.6	34	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	>43.4	43.5	29.6	40.7	WFP survey
	Male	50.3	>50.3	>50.3	45.9	32.3	36	WFP survey
	Overall	48.3	>48.3	>48.3	44.9	31.3	39.1	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	12.2	46.2	33.6	WFP survey
	Male	18	<18	<19	2.6	38	30.2	WFP survey
	Overall	19.6	<19.6	<18	6.3	41.3	32.4	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	5.9	20.3	8.1	WFP survey
	Male	3.3	<3.3	<3.3	4.1	15.1	5.9	WFP survey
	Overall	3.6	<3.6	<3.6	4.8	17.2	7.3	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	<0.1	2.9	19.3	3.4	WFP survey
	Male	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	3.1	14.2	1.7	WFP survey
	Overall	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	3	16.2	2.8	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	>51.3	85.7	51.3	61.7	WFP survey
	Male	69.8	>69.8	>68.7	96.1	58.6	69	WFP survey
	Overall	68.1	>68.1	>69.7	92.1	55.7	64.2	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	>53.8	50.7	50.1	51.2	WFP survey
	Male	46.4	>46.4	>46.4	50	52.5	58.1	WFP survey
	Overall	48.2	>48.2	>48.1	50.3	51.6	53.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	24	>24	>24.1	66.7	48	61.5	WFP survey
	Male	25.5	>25.5	>25.5	58.2	46.6	66.5	WFP survey
	Overall	26.3	>26.3	>26.3	61.7	47.2	63.2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	60.3	>60.3	>80	54.2	50.6	68.9	WFP survey
	Male	58.2	>58.2	>80	57.5	62.6	72.6	WFP survey
	Overall	59	>59	>80	55.4	57.8	70.2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	15.8	≤15.8	<17	27.5	27.8	24.8	WFP survey
	Male	15.7	≤15.7	<14	26.2	23	22.9	WFP survey
	Overall	15.7	≤15.7	<15.5	27	24.9	24.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.9	≤3.9	<3	18.3	21.6	6.3	WFP survey
	Male	6.2	≤6.2	<6	16.3	14.4	4.5	WFP survey
	Overall	5.4	≤5.4	<4.5	17.5	17.3	5.7	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	72.09	≤72.09	≤48.3	70.4	48.3	54.6	WFP survey
	Male	60.28	≤60.28	≤43.1	70.4	43.1	48.3	WFP survey
	Overall	64.3	≤64.3	≤45.2	70.4	45.2	52.4	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	42.53	>70	≥42.53	39.9	29.8	40.6	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Primary school - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Enrolment rate	Female	5	≥6	≥15	49	15	19	Secondary data
	Male	5	≥8	≥13	51	13	14	Secondary data
	Overall	5	≥7	≥14	50	14	16	Secondary data

Retention rate	Female	75	≥84	≥87	91	87	85	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86	≥90	≥89	95	89	87	
	Overall	77	≥86	≥88	93	88	85	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	25	<16	<13	9	13	15	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	14	<10	<11	5	11	13	
	Overall	23	<14	<12	7	12	15	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	75	≥84	≥87	91	87	85	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	86	≥90	≥89	95	89	87	
	Overall	77	≥86	≥88	93	88	85	

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ART clients - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: HIV/TB Care&treatment;								
ART Nutritional Recovery rate	Overall	0	>75	>75	99.4	88.3		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	3.11	<15	<15	6.8	5.7	3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.11	<15	<15	6.8	7.1	5	
	Overall	3.11	<15	<15	6.8	6.8	4	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.03	<3	<3	0.1	0.4	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.03	<3	<3	0.1	0.5	0.5	
	Overall	0.03	<3	<3	0.1	0.4	0.5	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	2.32	<15	<15	2.32	7.4	2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.32	<15	<15	2.32	7.7	3	
	Overall	2.32	<15	<15	4.9	7.6	3	

MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	94.5	>75	>75	88.3	85.6	87	WFP
	Male	94.5	>75	>75	88.3	84.7	94	programme monitoring
	Overall	94.5	>75	>75	88.3	85.2	90.5	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	50	>50	>50	99	38.17		WFP
	Male	50	>50	>50	99	38.17		programme monitoring
	Overall	50	>50	>50	99	38.17		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 capacity strengthening transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	9,087	9,087
			Male	8,063	8,063
			Total	17,150	17,150
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0	6,517
			Male	0	4,877
			Total	0	11,394
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	73,096	17,785
			Male	16,904	13,308
			Total	90,000	31,093
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	70,000	0
			Total	70,000	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,875	719
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.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	0	9,643
			Male	0	8,901
			Total	0	18,544
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	Female	0	29
			Male	0	9
			Total	0	38
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	676
			Male	0	217
			Total	0	893
A.2: Food transfers			MT	0	5
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	58,134
			Male	52,694	64,536
			Total	100,000	122,670
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,127	1,494

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	78	78
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	10	10
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	98

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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	>17.1	22	17.1	22.4	WFP survey
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	70	>50	>70	42			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70	>50	>70	47			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70	>50	>70	44			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	66	>66	>66	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66	>66	>66	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	66	>66	>66	0	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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	0	3	WFP
	Male	3.1	<15	<15	0	0	5	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.1	<15	<15	0	0	4	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.03	<3	<3	0	0	0.2	WFP
	Male	0.03	<3	<3	0	0	0.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.03	<3	<3	0	0	0.2	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	2.32	<15	<15	0	0	1.1	WFP
	Male	2.32	<15	<15	0	0	1.06	programme monitoring
	Overall	2.32	<15	<15	0	0	1.08	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	94.5	>75	>75	0	0	99	WFP
	Male	94.5	>75	>75	0	0	81	programme monitoring
	Overall	94.5	>75	>75	0	0	90.2	WFP programme monitoring

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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	≥3	3	2	2	Secondary data

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Primary school - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								

Attendance rate (new)	Female	68.1	≥75	≥86.2	84	86.2	82.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	78.3	≥85	≥89.8	90	89.8	88.8	
	Overall	73.2	≥80	≥88	87	88	85.5	
Enrolment rate	Female	4	≥7	≥8	8	8	6	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	6	≥9	≥10	10	10	10	
	Overall	5	≥8	≥9	9	9	8	

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 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	0	1,591	
			Male	0	1,409	
			Total	0	3,000	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	0	5,708,976	
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 capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	44,712	38,209	
			Male	52,488	33,829	
			Total	97,200	72,038	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	79,562	49,120	
			Male	70,438	43,490	
			Total	150,000	92,610	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	34,132	
			Male	0	30,218	
			Total	0	64,350	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	106,081	31,557	
			Male	93,919	27,938	
			Total	200,000	59,495	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,506	580	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,784,400	4,064,829	

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	68	
Food assistance for training				
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		68
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	15,000	15,000
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	6,000	6,000
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	9	9
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.3: Number farmer organisation leaders trained in good agronomic practices	Individual	275	275
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	36	36
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	Individual	45,000	45,000

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥51	51	3	26	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	60	≥90	≥85	85	18	86	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	≥90	≥90.5	90.5	25	76	
	Overall	60	≥90	≥87.75	87.75	43	81	
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	25	<10	≤15	20	0	10	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	2,003,328	≥2,500,000	≥1,632,774	1,632,774	82,140	3,320,876.19	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	3,936	≥10,000	≥2,812	2,812	100	5,753	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	30.1	36	30	WFP survey
	Male	28.6	>27	>28.6	28.8	26.3	19.4	WFP survey
	Overall	25	>32	>25	34	29	24.4	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	<0	<0	36.1	24.1	27.3	WFP survey
	Male	21.4	<27.27	<21.4	36.9	24.7	30.2	WFP survey
	Overall	18.8	<18.8	<18.8	36.6	24.5	28.8	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	50	<20.05	<50	9.1	16.7	22.3	WFP survey
	Male	21.4	<19.64	<21.4	7.2	20.8	21.8	WFP survey
	Overall	25	<19.83	<25	12.3	19.7	22	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	50	<18.41	<50	18.6	23.2	20.5	WFP survey
	Male	28.6	<25.71	<28.6	28.1	28.2	28.6	WFP survey
	Overall	31.3	<22.31	<31.3	24.2	26.8	24.8	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	10	≥80	≥75	77.5		85	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	20.7	19.69	20	WFP survey
	Male	14.01	<7.01	≤14.01	13.1	15.72	17	WFP survey
	Overall	14.89	<7.45	≤14.89	14.4	16.84	18	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	45.5	≥50.05	≥78.38	54.3	51.7	71.8	WFP survey
	Male	70.6	≥77.66	≥83.78	42.3	67.1	79.4	WFP survey
	Overall	64.4	≥70.84	≥81.22	47	62.8	75.8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	47.5	≤42.75	≤17.84	34.3	28.6	22.3	WFP survey
	Male	25.6	≤23.04	≤15.2	25.7	18.3	19	WFP survey
	Overall	31	≤27.9	≤16.48	30.9	21.2	20.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7	≤1.4	≤3.78	23.5	19.7	5.9	WFP survey
	Male	3.8	≤0.76	≤1.02	19.9	14.6	1.6	WFP survey
	Overall	4.6	≤0.92	≤2.3	22.1	16	3.6	WFP survey
Food expenditure share	Female	68.2	≤50	≤68.2	68.6	55	47.7	WFP survey
	Male	52.9	≤50	≤52.9	68.7	46.3	42.5	WFP survey
	Overall	56.7	≤50	≤56.7	68.5	48.7	44.9	WFP survey

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	200	100	
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	20	10	
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	4	4	
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	4	2	

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	11	11	
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	1	1	
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	22	22	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.3: Average weight of light cargo transported monthly	MT	360	253.02	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.17: Volume (m3) of cargo moved (International Organizations)	m3	1,019	716.5	
H.5: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	H.5.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	%	100	94.7	
H.6: Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity	H.6.1: Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity	%	100	100	
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.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	7	7	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	MT	1,600	1,299	
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	4	4	

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	550	90
H.3: Number of engineering works completed, by type	H.3.1: Number of engineering works completed	unit	1	1
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.14: Quantity of cargo handled through storage services	MT	25,000	11,805
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.16: Quantity of cargo transported through road services	MT	3,000	2,817
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.5: Cubic meters of cargo transported	m3	480	134.4

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: IDPs, Refugees, Residents, Returnees - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
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	41.3	34.8	24.2	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	12.6	8.4	9.1	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	46.1	56.8	66.7	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
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	46.6	48.94	-
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	≤40	28	14.9	20.97	-
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	≤40	24	38.5	30.08	-

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	=100	100	76.1	88.6	WFP survey
	Male	95.7	=100	=100	98	73.9	100	WFP survey
	Overall	94.8	=100	=100	98.8	74.8	94.7	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	97	≥90	≥90	98.6	86.8	95.4	WFP survey
	Male	97	≥90	≥90	99	81.7	95.5	WFP survey
	Overall	97	≥90	≥90	99.8	83.7	95.5	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	94.5	≥90	≥90	97.1	87.7	97.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.7	≥90	≥90	89.8	86.1	96.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.6	≥90	≥90	92.8	86.7	96.8	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	=100	100	82.3	87.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.7	=100	=100	95.3	84.8	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.7	=100	=100	96	84.1	90	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	92.7	≥90	≥90	100	85.2	98.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	93	81.5	98.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.7	≥90	≥90	94	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 who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	0	≥90	≥90	100	89.2	83.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	93	92.8	66.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	94	91.8	80	WFP programme monitoring

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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	8.7	43.5	43.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.9	≥80	≥80	24.4	46.5	48.3	
	Overall	70	≥80	≥80	16.8	45.3	44.9	

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - 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: 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	≥80	28.6	43.5	55.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	≥80	≥80	25.6	46.5	53.2	
	Overall	50	≥80	≥80	26	45.3	54.4	

Cover page photo © WFP/Bruno DJOYO

Bossangoa, CAR 2022. Resilience and Livelihood beneficiaries in CAR.

World Food Programme

Contact info

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

Financial Section

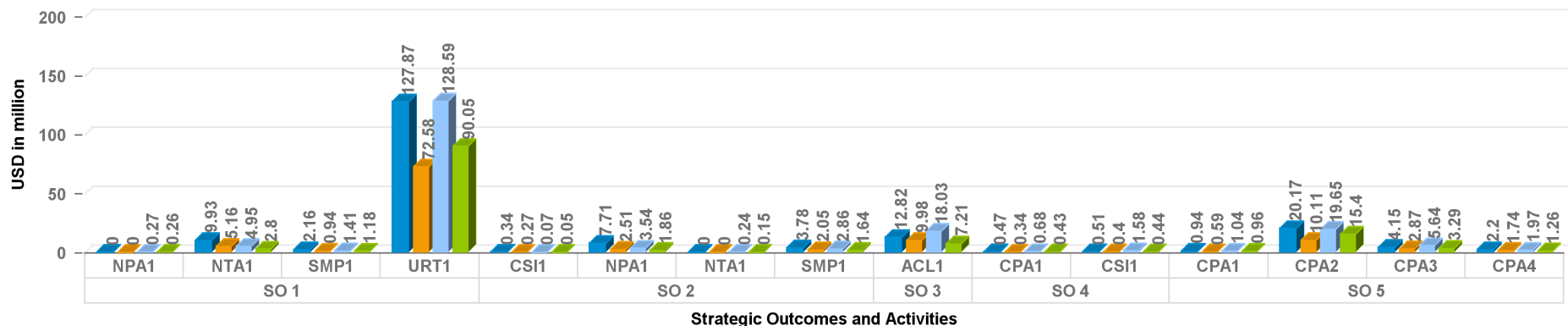
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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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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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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,	0	0	268,589	255,382
		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,	9,927,406	5,159,087	4,953,006	2,804,131
		Distribute emergency school meals to primary school children from crisis-affected families in targeted localities	2,163,960	942,988	1,408,208	1,183,570
		Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	127,866,005	72,579,369	128,590,835	90,054,486
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			139,957,371	78,681,444	135,220,638	94,297,569

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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	339,480	266,239	67,998	51,254
		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.	7,711,302	2,513,294	3,535,604	1,857,926
		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	0	0	236,078	154,063
		Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas	3,778,627	2,047,170	2,862,196	1,636,408

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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	143,658	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			11,829,409	4,826,703	6,845,534	3,699,652
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	12,819,925	9,983,402	18,027,807	7,207,788
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	409,635	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			12,819,925	9,983,402	18,437,442	7,207,788

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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	472,662	344,773	682,865	426,583
		Provide capacity strengthening in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials	511,862	401,871	1,583,150	441,187
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	36,329	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			984,524	746,644	2,302,343	867,770

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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	937,192	593,877	1,039,933	964,545
		Provide Humanitarian Air Services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available	20,167,844	10,111,179	19,647,833	15,397,284
		Provide bilateral logistics services to partners for 'in country' supply chain for three health programmes (Malaria, TB & HIV/AIDS) in the Central African Republic.	4,154,472	2,873,361	5,639,067	3,294,117
		Provide common logistics and coordination services through Logistic Cluster to UN and NGO partners to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance	2,204,473	1,744,965	1,968,771	1,255,719
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)			27,463,980	15,323,382	28,295,604	20,911,666
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,927,398	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	3,927,398	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			193,055,209	109,561,575	195,028,959	126,984,444
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			11,227,303	8,251,252	14,796,730	8,136,468
Total Direct Costs			204,282,512	117,812,826	209,825,688	135,120,913
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			12,992,618	7,456,999	9,093,204	9,093,204

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Grand Total			217,275,130	125,269,826	218,918,892	144,214,117



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

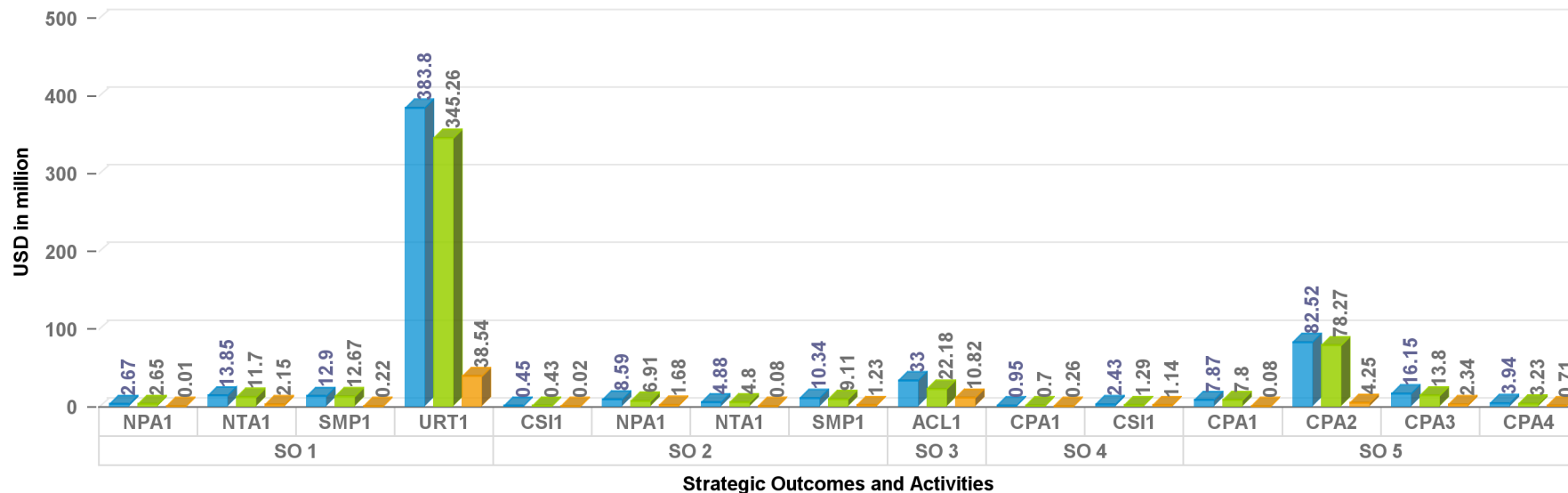
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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

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Code	Country Activity - Long Description
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
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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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	23,790,293	12,898,921	0	12,898,921	12,674,283	224,638
		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,	26,097,474	13,412,180	435,911	13,848,091	11,699,216	2,148,875
		Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	590,149,987	377,154,102	6,645,195	383,799,296	345,262,947	38,536,349
		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	2,654,572	13,207

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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)			654,207,882	406,132,982	7,081,106	413,214,087	372,291,018	40,923,069
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.	23,141,411	8,591,210	0	8,591,210	6,913,532	1,677,678
		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	4,881,114	0	4,881,114	4,799,099	82,015

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, children, pregnant and lactating women and girl and malnourished ART clients living in target regions, have an improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 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	1,130,435	449,507	0	449,507	432,764	16,744
		Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas	11,163,355	10,339,105	0	10,339,105	9,113,317	1,225,787
		Non Activity Specific	0	143,658	0	143,658	0	143,658
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			41,098,768	24,404,594	0	24,404,594	21,258,712	3,145,882

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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	45,286,372	33,002,926	0	33,002,926	22,182,907	10,820,019
		Non Activity Specific	0	409,635	0	409,635	0	409,635
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			45,286,372	33,412,562	0	33,412,562	22,182,907	11,229,654

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to establish an adequate social protection system and manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2022	Provide capacity strengthening in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials	2,189,824	2,428,040	0	2,428,040	1,286,078	1,141,962
		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	1,443,285	954,309	0	954,309	698,027	256,282
		Non Activity Specific	0	36,329	0	36,329	0	36,329
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,633,109	3,418,678	0	3,418,678	1,984,105	1,434,573

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian community (partners and donors) have enhanced capacity to reach and operate in areas of humanitarian crisis all year-round	Provide bilateral logistics services to partners for 'in country' supply chain for three health programmes (Malaria, TB & HIV/AIDS) in the Central African Republic.	19,660,443	16,146,654	0	16,146,654	13,801,704	2,344,950
		Provide common ETC services to government, UN and NGO partners, to run effective field operations and provide for staff security	10,323,481	7,874,209	0	7,874,209	7,798,821	75,388
		Provide common logistics and coordination services through Logistic Cluster to UN and NGO partners to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance	4,399,647	3,942,082	0	3,942,082	3,229,030	713,051
		Provide Humanitarian Air Services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available	82,653,778	82,522,919	0	82,522,919	78,272,370	4,250,549
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)			117,037,349	110,485,864	0	110,485,864	103,101,926	7,383,938

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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	3,927,398	0	3,927,398	0	3,927,398
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	3,927,398	0	3,927,398	0	3,927,398
Total Direct Operational Cost			861,263,480	581,782,078	7,081,106	588,863,183	520,818,669	68,044,514
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			45,234,132	38,690,369	428,327	39,118,697	32,458,435	6,660,262
Total Direct Costs			906,497,612	620,472,447	7,509,433	627,981,880	553,277,104	74,704,776
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			58,356,739	33,993,539		33,993,539	33,993,539	0
Grand Total			964,854,351	654,465,986	7,509,433	661,975,419	587,270,643	74,704,776

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