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Central African Republic

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2023

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Overview

This report presents the results for January to February 2023, concluding five years of implementation of the interim country strategic plan (I-CSP). An evaluation of the I-CSP is available online [1].

The volatile socio-political and security situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) has had a devastating impact on the humanitarian situation, particularly on food security and agriculture, exacerbating pre-existing structural constraints. Public services are not always operational, farming practices remain underdeveloped, lands are under-cultivated and there is limited access to quality agricultural inputs. General insecurity limited access to fields and livelihoods, with elevated risks for women, who are particularly exposed to sexual violence. Food insecurity reached a record level in 2022 [2], as the already fragile situation worsened due to the combined impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the local electoral crisis and the impact of the Ukraine crisis. In 2023, the humanitarian situation slightly improved, with a 16 percent reduction in the number of households suffering a shock, compared with 2021-2022. However, by March 2023, 2.4 million people were suffering from acute food insecurity and urgently needed assistance (20 percent more than 2018).

In 2018, WFP commenced its interim country strategic plan (I-CSP) working alongside the Government towards zero hunger through a combined crisis response and resilience building approach aimed at strengthening national capacity. **Between January 2018 and February 2023 (I-CSP end date), WFP assisted 1.4 million food-insecure people [3], including 587,000 in January and February 2023.** Ninety-five percent of the people expected to receive WFP assistance in the I-CSP were reached through general food distributions, school meals, nutritional support for the treatment and prevention of malnutrition, and resilience building activities. Considering the funding constraints faced during the I-CSP, WFP prioritised selected life-saving interventions, resilience building and service delivery activities. Based on available resources, WFP prioritised approximately 50 percent of people targeted under its crisis response (strategic outcome 1), 40 percent of people targeted for the nutritional assistance (strategic outcome 2), and 80 percent of people involved in resilience building activities (strategic outcome 3).

Cash-based transfers (CBTs) became the main distribution modality with the overall transfer value more than tripling throughout the I-CSP period. By 2022, up to 60 percent of people were assisted by WFP via CBTs. This directly addressed individuals' preferences [4] and the National Food Security Survey's recommendation to prioritise cash wherever possible. This programmatic adjustment was also critical to WFP's ability to adapt life-saving operations amidst a challenging context marked by low agricultural production, poor road infrastructure, constraints on transportation, and the lack of in-country commodities. CBT-based support helped people to prioritise farming and decreased by 38 percent the percentage of households resorting to emergency coping strategies throughout the I-CSP period. WFP further increased the digitisation and assurance of CBT assistance programmes through its beneficiary information and transfer management platform, SCOPE. As of February 2023, 90 percent of people accessing CBT were registered in the SCOPE database.

Despite the challenges with in-kind food distribution during the reporting period, WFP distributed 5,800 mt of food baskets, school meals and specialised nutritious food to 408,000 people. WFP aims to prioritise local purchases and increase its technical support and structuring of farmers' organizations to increase productivity and availability of food in-country. By the end of the I-CSP, 51 percent of WFP's food was procured locally from smallholder farmer organizations, compared with 6 percent in 2018.

The I-CSP promoted greater collaboration between the Government and WFP, contributing to Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). WFP contributed to CAR's National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan 2017-2021 and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework Plus (2018-2021), which both prioritised three pillars: peace, security and reconciliation; renewing the social contract between the state and its citizens; and ensuring economic recovery and revitalising productive sectors. The I-CSP was similarly aligned with Humanitarian Response Plans. Building on this collaboration and through its CSP 2023-2027, WFP will continue to provide operational support and address capacity gaps to increase government ownership, coordination and management of food security and nutrition programmes. The latest CSP was approved by the WFP Executive Board in February 2023 and implemented from March 2023.

586,556

Total beneficiaries in 2023

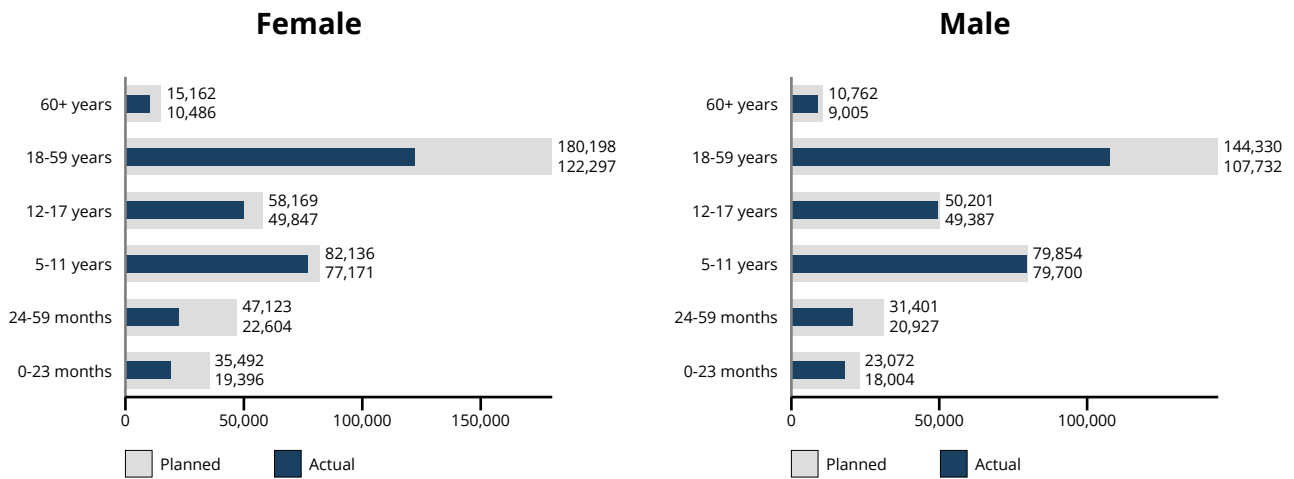


51% female

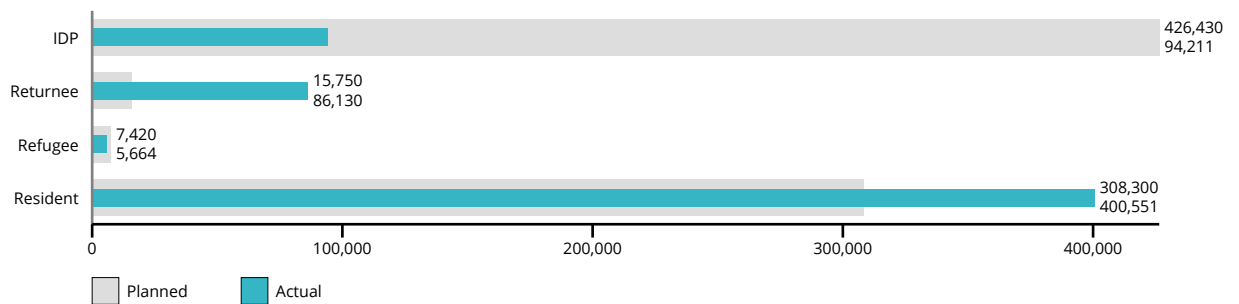


49% male

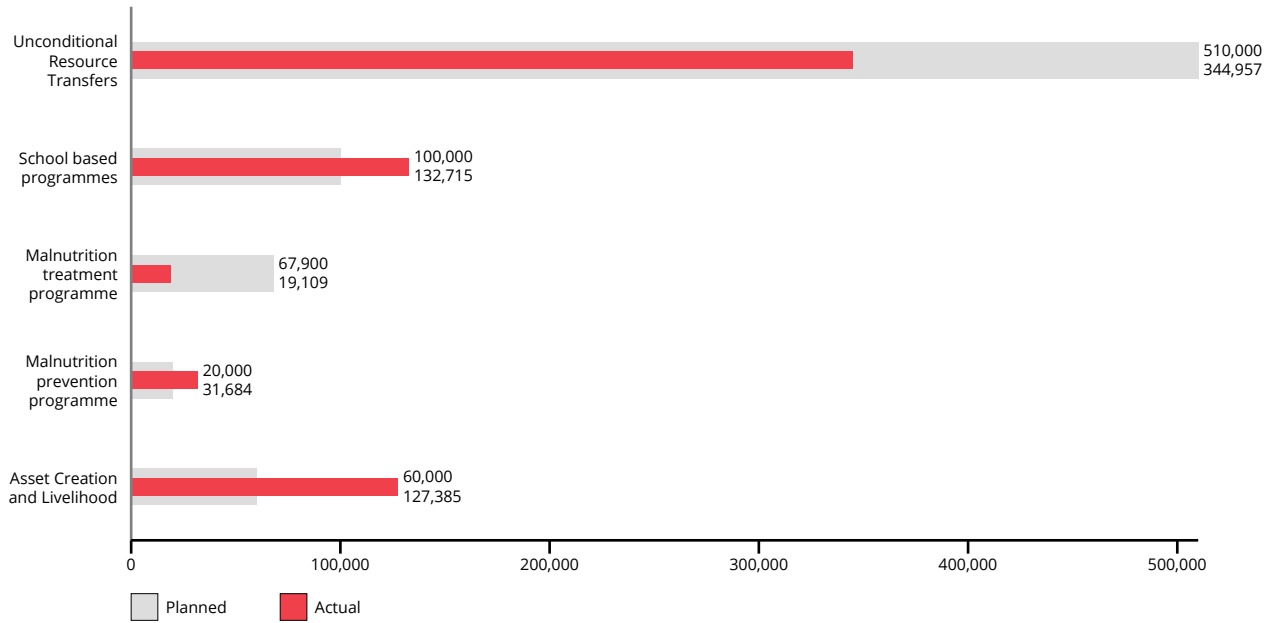
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



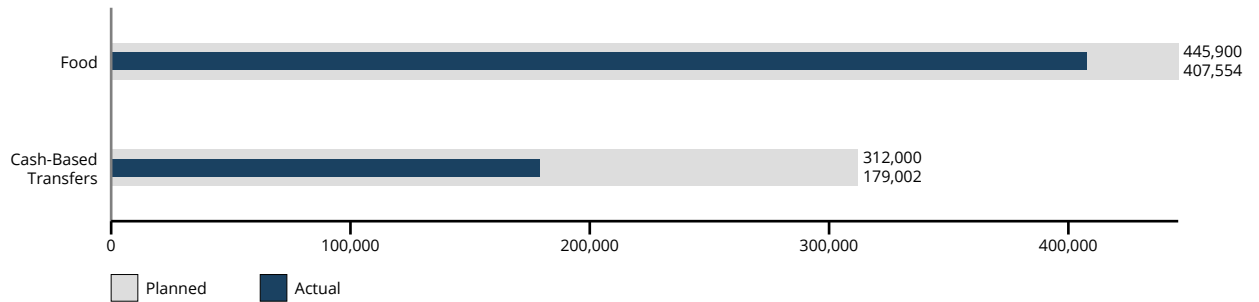
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



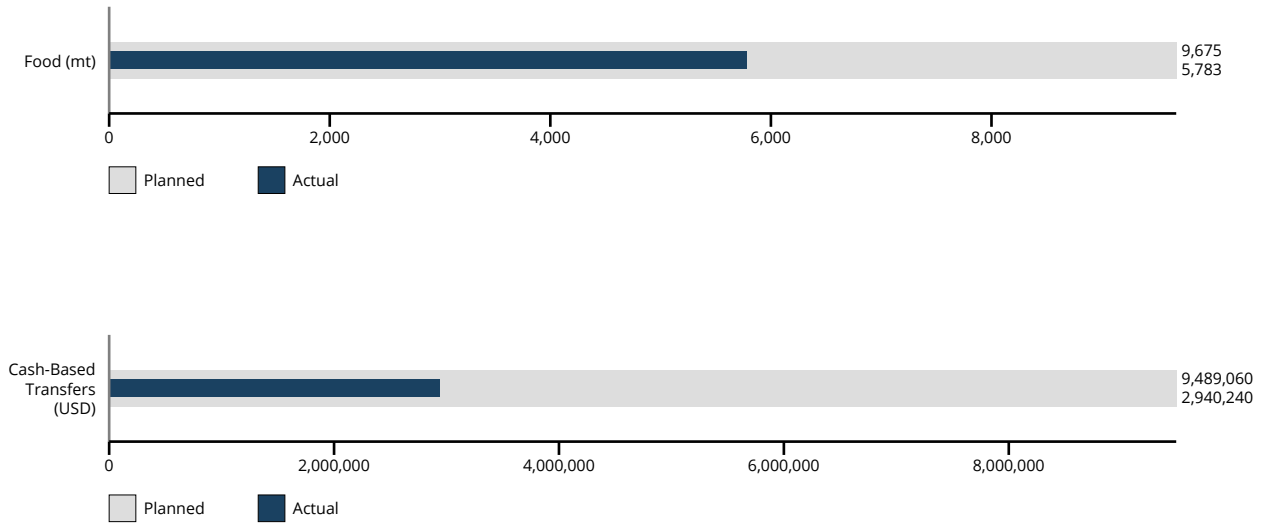
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



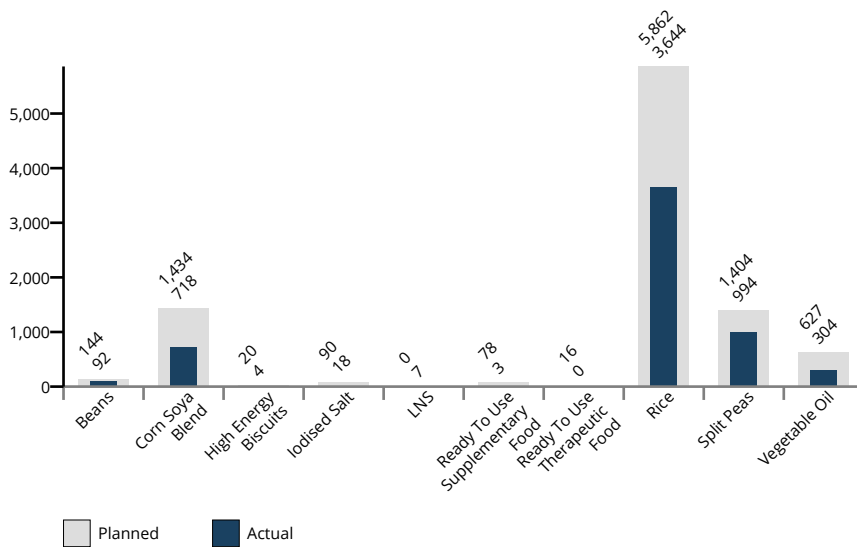
Beneficiaries by Modality



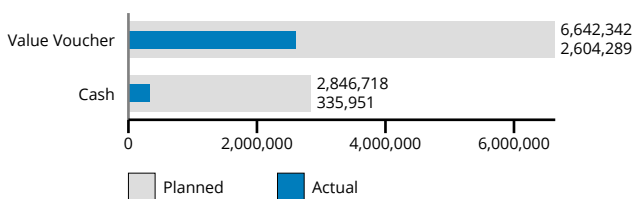
Total Transfers by Modality



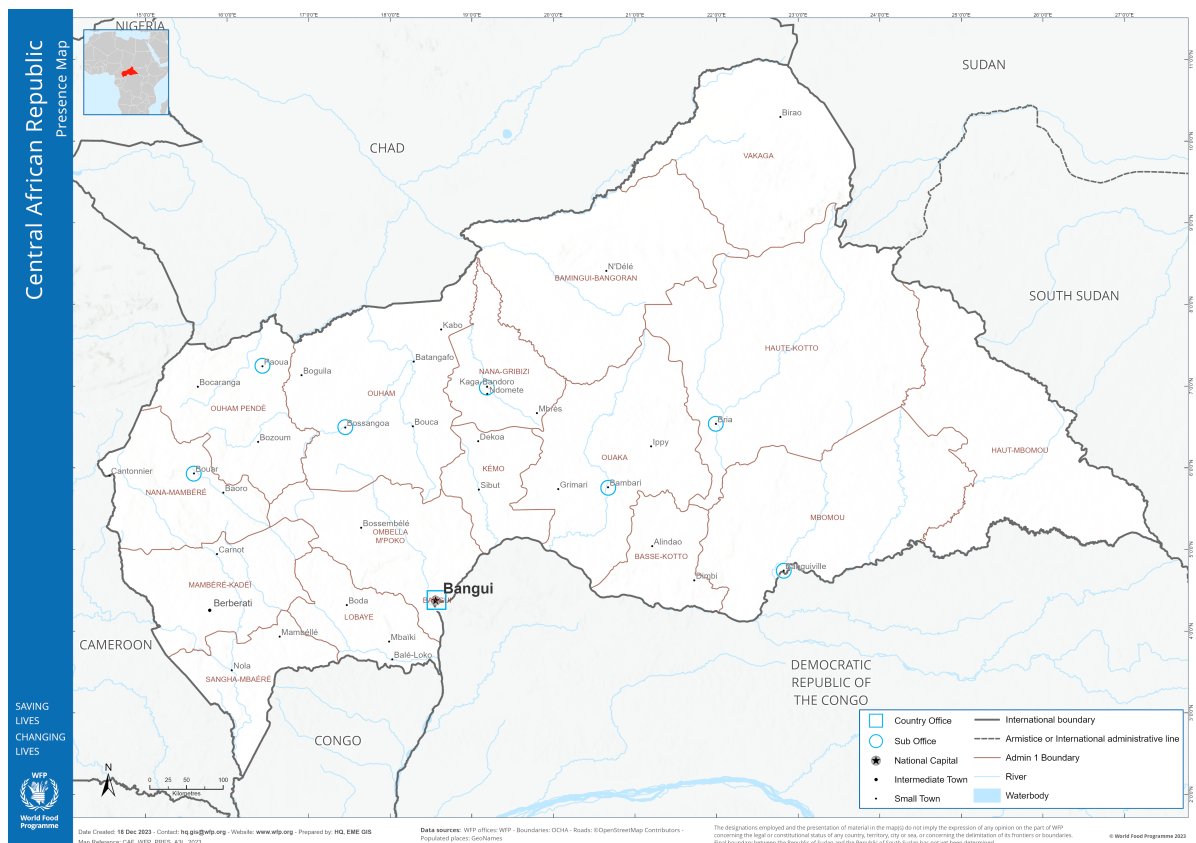
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



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, struggling to progress towards long-term peace and development. In 2023, 3.4 million people needed humanitarian assistance and protection, 36 percent more than in 2018[1]. Food security remained critical as a high number of people lacked regular access to safe and nutritious food. Despite the peace agreement between the Government and 14 non-state armed groups in 2019, persistent violence against civilians, as well as human right violations, contributed to CAR being ranked as the ninth most dangerous country worldwide on the Global Peace Index. The Ukraine crisis worsened existing socio-economic implications of COVID-19 and negatively impacted CAR's economy. These factors combined to further deteriorate livelihoods, leaving 39 percent of the population facing acute food insecurity; 622,000 people remained classified at IPC4 (emergency) level, one step from catastrophe[2].

The 2023 multi-sectoral needs assessment indicated that although there is still a critical number of people who regularly go without enough nutritious food, the percentage of people with a poor food consumption score decreased by 2 percent since the start of the I-CSP. A comparison of food insecurity analyses between 2018-2023 revealed a clear improvement in the north-west and centre of the country. The Ouaka, Nana Gribizi, and Ouham Pende prefectures were all classified as IPC 4 (emergency)[3] in April to August 2018, but are now mostly projected to be IPC 3 (crisis) over the same period in 2024[4].

Following the December 2020 electoral crisis, insecurity and violence led to a record number of internally displaced persons (IDPs). However, over the past five years, the number of IDPs has decreased by 31 percent and CAR has experienced a trend towards spontaneous returns, particularly in early 2023. During the reporting period WFP assisted 70,000 more returnees than initially planned. IDPs, refugees and returnees lived in very difficult conditions, exposing them to protection risks and exacerbating the need for nutritional assistance. An estimated 177,000 children aged 6 to 59 months, and 162,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) suffered from acute malnutrition nationally. CAR's limited infrastructure in the health, education and transport sectors required strong collaboration between government and humanitarian actors to both improve people's livelihoods and strengthen the country's capacity to mitigate future shocks and crises.

Over the past five years, **WFP has prioritised its emergency response to IDPs, refugees, returnees, and crisis-affected host communities.** This included children aged 6-59 months, PBW/G and antiretroviral treatment clients, through malnutrition treatment, general food distributions and emergency school feeding. By the end of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (I-CSP), strategic outcome 1 covered 80 percent of all people reached[5]. While the food

basket was originally designed to provide 2,100 kcal per person - through a daily ration of cereals, pulses, vegetable fortified oil, salt and Super Cereal - funding constraints and commodity shortages forced WFP to reduce the rations (first to 50 percent, then to 75 percent) at the end of the I-CSP. During COVID-19, WFP also distributed take-home rations.

Addressing strategic outcome 2, **WFP supported the Ministry of Health and Population to provide nutritional assistance to PBW/G and children aged 6 to 23 months.** WFP did not meet its end-of-I-CSP targets for the malnutrition prevention assistance due to lack of specialised nutritious food in-country and logistical constraints. However, WFP increased the number of children and PBW/G involved in malnutrition prevention activities by 156 percent from 2018-2022 and exceeded targets for January to February 2023 by 58 percent. WFP also distributed nutritious school meals to 133,000 schoolchildren from January to February 2023. Since 2020, WFP has supported the Ministry of National Education to expand school-based assistance, targeting 145,000 schoolchildren in 2022 and 100,000 in January and February 2023. WFP achieved an average completion rate of 96 percent over the entire I-CSP. However, WFP school-based programmes still only covered 10 percent of schools due to insecurity and access difficulties.

WFP provided 127,400 people with conditional transfers, supporting households in building or improving productive assets that will benefit them in the long term, asset creation and increasing their access to markets in January and February 2023 (strategic outcome 3). Throughout the I-CSP, twenty-five percent of the people assisted by WFP each year benefitted from resilience activities. In 2022, substantial financial support allowed 224,000 people to be reached, 37 percent more than when the I-CSP commenced. The relative lull in the security and political situation represented an opportunity to further integrate resilience objectives into other activities and to develop more sustainable livelihoods.

The second half of the I-CSP marked a turning point in capacity strengthening for national/local institutions (strategic outcome 4), with the design of the Country Capacity Strengthening strategy. This was combined with training and tools to support the design and strengthening of national policies, programmes and capacities to manage food security and nutrition. As part of CSP 2023-2027, WFP aims to support the establishment of an effective national social protection system.

WFP continued to support the humanitarian community through its common services platform (strategic outcome 5). The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) extended access by air, increasing reach by 12 percent since 2018. The Global Fund project supported CAR to improve medical product management, extending by 23 percent the health facilities supported from 2018-2023. The Emergency Telecommunication Cluster (ETC) supported 68 humanitarian organizations in accessing data and telecommunication services throughout the I-CSP, but faced a lack of funding by its conclusion. The Logistics Cluster facilitated emergency air freight and increased by 83 percent the number of mobile humanitarian storage units since 2018.

WFP's I-CSP 2018-2023 contributed to the Strategic Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger (SDG 2), and SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals, and enabled progress on the agendas for SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality). In balancing funding constraints, critical needs and available resources, WFP was forced to prioritise life-saving interventions, resilience building and service delivery activities based on the resource-based programming approach.

Risk Management

During the five years of the I-CSP, humanitarian access remained extremely challenging due to persistent armed conflicts and poor infrastructure. While civilians remained by far the primary victims of violence, humanitarian actors also faced several security incidents. Violence notably increased during the presidential elections in December 2020 and in the resulting clashes of early 2021. However, the number of incidents affecting humanitarian workers decreased from 31 per month from 2018-2021, to less than 15 per month in 2023 [1]. As a last resort, the use of armed escorts was required to deliver humanitarian aid in some areas. However, limited fuel supplies since 2022 have resulted in fewer escorts being provided by the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in The Central African Republic (MINUSCA). WFP continued its activities without any escorts wherever possible, assisted by appropriate security clearances and acceptance from communities. Humanitarian flights remained essential to access isolated areas, and particularly during rainy seasons, however, CAR faced a disruption to supply of Jet-A1 fuel which negatively impacted flights in 2022-2023.

Prices of basic food commodities increased in 2022-2023, compared with the prior five-year average, while imports from neighbouring countries decreased due to the international fuel crisis, transport taxes and poor road conditions in-country. Overall, the monetary value of monthly food rations distributed by WFP in CAR further increased, ranging between USD 77-USD 98 per household per month, depending on location. WFP strengthened its monitoring activities

and the improved presence of cooperating partners in shops and during distributions ensured that prices set during joint price-setting meetings (involving people assisted by WFP prior to each distribution) were respected.

Partnerships

WFP's interim country strategic plan (I-CSP) contributed to progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger (SDG 2) while revitalising SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals. The SDGs were implemented under the government's National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan (RCPCA) and aligned with annual humanitarian response plans. WFP contributed to the three RCPCA pillars: peace, security and reconciliation; renewing the social contract between the state and its citizens; and ensuring economic recovery and the revitalisation of the productive sectors. Working in synergy with a wide range of actors, WFP aims to capitalize on the country strategic plan 2023-2027 to promote joint approaches - particularly in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus - and to further build partners' capacities and strengthen the strategic framework for social protection in the Central African Republic (CAR).

The CAR Government remained WFP's primary partner, specifically including five ministries, and two specialised institutions of the Ministry of Economy, Planning and International Cooperation (the Central African Institute for Statistics and Economic and Social Studies (ICASEES, in French), and the Central African Food Assistance Management Unit (CEGAL, in French). Multiple memorandums of understanding with line ministries framed the WFP-Government partnership, while a capacity building mapping exercise across governmental partners helped WFP identify critical areas that required further strengthening. WFP provided technical, material and financial support, and assisted in the development of: the National Strategy for Local Purchase and Establishment of Food Reserves; the National Nutrition Policy Summary Document; the National Strategic Plan for Food Security and Nutrition; and the National School Feeding Strategy. WFP and the Ministry of Humanitarian Action, Solidarity and Reconciliation initiated the strengthening of early warning systems and rapid response for victims of climate-related disasters. Throughout the I-CSP period, WFP programmes were designed to respond to Government priorities and paved the way for the concrete handovers that WFP sought to leave. To align with the Government's explicit request to strengthen local procurement, 51 percent of WFP food was procured locally from smallholder farmer organizations by 2023, compared with 6 percent in 2018. Collaboration with the Government has been greatly reinforced, leading to its active participation in the preparation and validation of the country strategic plan (CSP) 2023-2027.

WFP was strongly supported by traditional bilateral partners in humanitarian, and increasingly, development actions. The USAID Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) remained the largest donor to WFP's crisis response and service provision in CAR, facilitating a major scale-up in cash-based assistance in 2022. The European Union (DG ECHO), Germany (BMZ and GFFO), Canada, Japan and France were notable bilateral partners in food security and nutrition responses. Supported by Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), WFP increased its contribution to its Changing Lives agenda.

In line with the "Delivering as one" approach, WFP worked with seven United Nations (UN) agencies on eliminating the root causes of hunger, improving health and nutrition, supporting voluntary returns to CAR, and building long-term resilience. WFP's role was crucial to the implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017-2021 and various humanitarian response plans. WFP had significant budget, coverage, logistical and access capacities in the country, and its logistical services were essential to humanitarian responses. A perception survey underlined WFP's essential role in logistical support and telecommunications. It achieved the highest score for 'relevance', recognizing WFP's capacity to effectively coordinate various humanitarian actors. WFP also contributed to inter-agency initiatives at national and decentralized levels, minimizing overlapping risks and intervention gaps. This included work with the Food Security, Nutrition, and Protection Clusters and co-leading the Cash Working Group (full-time staff were mobilized for the Food Security and Logistics clusters). WFP and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) co-led the Food Security Cluster, coordinating all pertinent food and nutrition security actors at country and field levels. Both agencies monitored country-wide project implementation and ensured cooperative actions with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) were enacted. When required, under the Cluster lead, WFP held bilateral meetings with food security partners operating in the same areas to discuss needs, gaps, and operational priorities. To provide emergency food assistance to newly displaced and conflict-affected populations, WFP closely coordinated with the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), led by UNICEF.

WFP continued to leverage and strengthen existing synergies with other UN agencies, especially in the nutrition sector. For example, WFP advocated for stronger involvement of UN agencies as implementors of multi-year projects, guaranteeing sustainable funding loans from financial institutions and benefiting from existing expertise. To support the CAR Government more effectively in the implementation of their national priorities, WFP strengthened engagements with international financial institutions. 19 national and international NGOs were key actors for the implementation of activities in 2022. WFP has reviewed its list of partners to plan the implementation of the CSP 2023-2027. While synergies in logistics proved to be efficient, the I-CSP evaluation highlighted some weaknesses in terms of partnership strategy for food security. Capacities of local NGOs remained limited, and WFP will have to strengthen its skills transfer and capacity-building activities, in line with WFP's localisation of aid agenda..

Private transportation played a major role for WFP in reaching the population, including the last mile of operations. The number of local retailers involved in WFP activities has increased by 40 percent since 2018, strengthening their role in WFP's cash-based assistance. WFP gradually extended this modality through its partnership with ECOBANK, improving the retailers' economic power by bolstering their businesses, especially for women retailers (as access to a bank account is mandatory to join cash-based programmes). The increase in retailers' income also enabled them to rehabilitate and/or expand their stores, or open new ones. WFP set up a Food Supply Agreement with local company Palme d'Or for the purchase of local fortified maize meal to develop a local supply chain. This also came with improved seeds, tractors and improved agricultural practices, including knowledge about how to reduce post-harvest losses. In 2022, Palme d'Or doubled its production capacity by modernizing and extending its factories.

CSP Financial Overview

Throughout the interim country strategic plan (I-CSP) 2018-2023, WFP mobilized USD 594 million - 59 percent of the I-CSP's revised budget. Eighty-four percent came from direct multilateral contributions, 11 percent from multilaterals, and 6 percent from other contributions. Of the total funds WFP received, the greatest amounts came in 2022 (30 percent), 2020 (23 percent) and 2021 (18 percent). In 2022, the exceptional financial support from USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) for general food distribution represented a record level of funding. BHA remained a key donor, covering 57 percent of the I-CSP funds, followed by Germany (16 percent) and Canada (5 percent). WFP positioned itself as a key implementing partner for multi-year funds that supported development projects, receiving USD 7.6 million from the Central African Republic (CAR) Government through the World Bank-supported Emergency Response to the Food Crisis in CAR project (PRUCAC, in French). During the reporting period, WFP did not receive funds and used the balance from the previous period (2022) to cover expenses. 2023 began with financial constraints and less than optimistic indications of funding opportunities.

Almost 100 percent of contributions received during the I-CSP were earmarked for strategic outcomes or activities, with a clear priority for crisis response. Seventy percent of contributions covered crisis response activities (strategic outcome 1), which was reflected throughout the implementation of the I-CSP. Resources for the service provision to the humanitarian community (strategic outcome 5) represented 20 percent of the mobilized funds. Resilience activities (strategic outcome 3) used only five percent. With shares of 4 percent and 1 percent respectively, school feeding and nutrition prevention (strategic outcome 2) and capacity building (strategic outcome 4) received the least funding, critically impacting their implementation. Most funding came through direct multilateral channels, while advance facilities accounted for 15 percent of the funding obtained. This allowed WFP to cover pipeline breaks for emergency and resilience activities.

During the I-CSP, WFP carried out seven budget revisions, based on increasing humanitarian needs and various shocks. This included increasing the country portfolio budget by 199 percent from the initial three-year budget to the last revised budget covering the I-CSP (until February 2023). The last budget revision in November 2022 extended the I-CSP by two months to align with national policy, strategy documents and the United Nations Sustainable Framework for 2023-2027. This allowed WFP to bridge the gap between the current I-CSP - initially ending on 31 December 2022 - and the second-generation CSP 2023-2027, which started on 1 March 2023.

Since 2021, WFP has benefited from a joint financing mechanism of USD 7.6 million from the World Bank in support of the PRUCAC project (2 percent of the total funding mobilized during the I-CSP). This was implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and supported by WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). As of February 2023, 57 percent of the resources allocated to this project had been dedicated to strengthen the resilience and production capacity of approximately 20,000 farming households through the provision of seed protection rations.





















WFP faced difficulties in the timely allocation of funds combined with increasingly limited funding opportunities and the scarcity of flexible funds. The lack of flexible funding also challenged the regular supply of essential commodities and options to remedy supply disruptions. Inaccessibility to some regions during the rainy season and the late reception of some funding impacted the prepositioning of commodities - a constraint that could have been ameliorated with additional flexible funding. WFP also procured food through the Global Commodity Management Facility to reduce lead time.

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	22,398,704	14,270,041	-4,704,892	-5,578,666
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	22,398,704	14,270,041	-4,704,892	-5,578,666
Activity 01: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	20,363,278	13,146,890	-5,069,178	-5,699,054
Activity 02: Distribute emergency school meals to primary school children from crisis-affected families in targeted localities	0	0	140,215	122,191
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	10,870	10,870
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,	2,035,426	1,123,151	213,199	-12,674
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	1,383,421	1,031,744	1,078,417	198,525
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	1,383,421	1,031,744	1,078,417	198,525

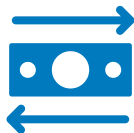
Activity 03: Implement supplementary feeding for the prevention of stunting among children 6-23 months and PLWs, including social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) and promote good Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices.	458,780	281,415	429,119	-103,702
Activity 04: Provide a comprehensive 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	53,384	53,384
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	33,067	26,667	1,108	1,108
Activity 06: Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas	891,573	723,661	594,805	247,735
SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	3,459,153	3,016,033	3,538,852	3,198,018
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	3,459,153	3,016,033	3,538,852	3,198,018
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	3,459,153	3,016,033	3,538,852	3,198,018
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	81,774	45,818	119,195	119,195

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	81,774	45,818	119,195	119,195
Activity 08: Provide capacity strengthening in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials	40,022	16,605	117,773	117,773
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	41,752	29,212	1,422	1,422
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	5,844,860	3,038,912	4,528,034	4,527,788
SO05: Humanitarian community (partners and donors) have enhanced capacity to reach and operate in areas of humanitarian crisis all year-round	5,844,860	3,038,912	4,528,034	4,527,788
Activity 10: Provide common ETC services to government, UN and NGO partners, to run effective field operations and provide for staff security	100,225	51,114	72,594	72,348
Activity 11: Provide Humanitarian Air Services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available	4,721,142	2,335,879	3,423,771	3,423,771
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.	690,678	427,909	446,145	446,145
Activity 15: Provide common logistics and coordination services through Logistic Cluster to UN and NGO partners to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance	332,815	224,008	585,522	585,522

Total Direct Operational Costs	 33,167,914	 21,402,550	 4,559,607	 2,464,861
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,933,398	 1,598,974	 2,758,552	 2,759,355
Total Direct Costs	 35,101,312	 23,001,524	 7,318,159	 5,224,216
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 2,234,074	 1,465,207	 -1,492,901	 -1,492,901
Grand Total	 37,335,386	 24,466,731	 5,825,258	 3,731,315

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



90 percent of cash-based unconditional assistance was digitised through WFP's SCOPE platform



91 percent recovery rate was achieved in moderate acute malnutrition treatment



26,500 schoolchildren received emergency school meals every day; **51 percent girls**

WFP's strategic outcome 1 contributed to the protection of households' access to food and nutritive intakes during, and in the aftermath, of crises in vulnerable communities, or during emergency food insecurity situations. Although the recent National Food Security Survey and Integrated Phase Classification of Food Security (IPC) analysis reported a relative improvement in food security compared to the beginning of the interim country strategic plan (I-CSP) 2018-2023[1], both analyses confirmed the existence of a critical humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic (CAR). The number of people in need of nutritional assistance increased by 30 percent from 2022. This is particularly concerning for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G), of which almost 10 percent were suffering from global acute malnutrition (GAM) nationally. Long-lasting armed conflicts and insecurity negatively impacted the functioning of schools, requiring WFP to increase its emergency school-feeding programme by 25 percent in five years. Considerable security and supply constraints forced WFP to prioritise emergency assistance for host communities, internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees and returnees affected by cumulative shocks. WFP provided life-saving assistance including general food or cash distributions and malnutrition treatments to children aged 6 to 59 months with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and people living with HIV (PLHIV) receiving anti-retroviral treatment. While the need for emergency school meals gradually decreased after 2019, the lack of resources and access constraints still impacted this assistance. The number of schoolchildren receiving emergency school meals reduced by 76 percent from 2018 and distributions in three targeted prefectures faced interruptions during the reporting period. Insecurity, combined with major access constraints, lack of transportation and irregular escorts hampered WFP access and distributions. Wherever possible, WFP shifted towards cash-based transfers (CBTs). Seventy percent of people being supported by unconditional assistance received unrestricted CBT assistance[2], while WFP digitised 90 percent of crisis response CBT assistance[3] using the beneficiary information and transfer management platform, SCOPE.

Strategic outcome 1 remained the I-CSP's largest component, despite delayed distributions due to the unavailability of food and lack of timely funding. Responding to CAR's needs with limited supplies, WFP reduced rations for general food distributions and emergency school meals, depending on available stock. Funding constraints combined with poor infrastructure, lack of commodities and higher transport costs due to fuel shortages, hampered WFP's malnutrition treatment programme. Delays in the delivery of commodities for the treatment of MAM from Douala[4] prevented optimal coverage. Some isolated communities faced reduced access to basic health services, resulting in higher rates of default from MAM treatment (data indicated 6.8 percent of patients were forced to abandon it). The lack of specific food in-country also forced WFP to interrupt emergency school-feeding during the reporting period. WFP reached 68 percent of people it planned to support under strategic outcome 1 during the reporting period, but with reduced rations or because of interrupted/delayed distributions. Despite a decrease in CBT assistance in January and February 2023 (due to funding constraints), the increased use of CBT throughout the overall I-CSP reduced the impact of delays and disruptions to supplies, particularly in urban areas. Ration adjustments allowed WFP to respond to the population's urgent needs and to achieve some I-CSP targets. For example, emergency school meals encouraged 95 percent of enrolled school children to complete the school year (10 percent more than at the start of the I-CSP). WFP and the UNICEF worked with the Ministry of Health and Population to treat MAM in children aged 6 to 59 months, and PBW/G through targeted supplementary feeding programmes in 137 supplementary health facilities. Activity monitoring confirmed a 91 percent recovery rate[5] through MAM treatment among the 11,000 children treated with specialised nutritious food during the reporting period. Nutrition assistance was provided to people living with HIV on

anti-retroviral treatment (ART) in 55 of the country's 99 ART care sites in January to February 2023. Almost 8,900 malnourished PLHIV received nutritional assistance (SuperCereal and fortified vegetable oil), of which 99 percent recovered, thus promoting adherence to ART treatment. Malnourished PLHIV receiving ART (63 percent women) also benefited from nutrition education sessions for HIV/AIDS and nutrition awareness. However, emergency school meals and malnutrition treatment activities faced limited coverage and critical funding and commodity gaps. WFP prioritised the MAM treatment to children under five and PLHIV but did not assist some 10,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls at the end of the I-CSP due to lack of specialised nutritious food. Overall, the treatment of PBW/G had limited implementation during the I-CSP period.

WFP worked with nine cooperating partners and the Government to implement strategic outcome 1. While preparing the CSP 2023-2027, WFP identified 19 partners to implement general food distributions, treatment for malnutrition, and school meals programmes. WFP also supported the rapid response mechanism (RRM)[6], and further coordinated with the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Cluster to implement and improve its general food distributions. The RRM provided quick emergency assistance to newly displaced people, when alerted. WFP contributed to the RRM by providing ready-to-use high energy biscuits (HEB), then shifted to food distributions due to the shortfall of HEBs in-country. WFP supported the Ministry of National Education to integrate CAR into the School Meals Coalition, while coordinating with the Ministry of Health and Population to implement malnutrition treatment assistance. WFP worked with RRM actors to design a new RRM strategy addressing key weaknesses. The new approach will incorporate a more systematic people management and support between emergency response and early recovery, while improving access to all new IDPs, refugees and returnees, thus improving the implementation of WFP's general food distributions.

Provided there is adequate funding, WFP plans to transition from unconditional assistance to exit strategies under its CSP 2023-2027, with a gradual expansion of early recovery programmes. WFP defined a prioritisation approach which included reducing the size of rations and reviewing the duration of unconditional assistance and geographical areas covered. In light of the magnitude of the severe food insecurity, the adaptation of the ration size was a first step, and considered results of food security surveys and the ability of households to cover part of their food needs. Climatic conditions enabled affected households to access alternative sources of food, including their own production, although these were often limited. WFP's ration adjustment strategy planned to provide newly displaced/shock-affected people with a 535-gram ration (100 percent) per day per person for six months, while people in IPC 4 received a 75 percent ration (405 grams per person per day) for six months. People in IPC 3 received a 66 percent ration (355 grams per person per day) for six to nine months. This aims to reduce people's dependency on assistance but requires a stable financial base and adequate support for people newly affected by shocks to avoid any negative impacts on the country's capacity to recover and be more resilient to future shocks. Reducing WFP's resources required to maintain the necessary crisis response would cripple the transition to early recovery programmes and any corresponding improvement in strengthening of food systems. In parallel, the evaluation of the implementation of the I-CSP 2018-2023[7] questioned the implementation of malnutrition treatment activities in a context of limited health service capacity. As the prevalence of global acute malnutrition is less than 10 percent in all of CAR's prefectures, blanket feeding activities should be prioritised in the next CSP policy.

CAR's situation and the transition to CSP 2023-2027 provide opportunities to implement more early recovery assistance wherever possible. WFP's next CSP is oriented towards exit strategies from unconditional assistance to gradually expanding early recovery, resilience and livelihood activities. WFP no longer pursues emergency school meals, instead focusing on strengthening the link between school canteens and local agriculture. WFP plans to strengthen its malnutrition treatment in prefectures affected by the prevalence of GAM at a rate of 5 percent or more.

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 - Fully integrates gender and age
Distribute emergency school meals to primary school children from crisis-affected families in targeted localities	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



137 health facilities involved in the **screening, nutrition education** and distribution of **specialized nutritious food**



85 percent recovery rate using a simplified protocol for the **treatment of acute malnutrition** in children aged 6 to 59 months



196 schools distributed **healthy school meals** with WFP support; **131 percent** of target

Through WFP's strategic outcome 2, 138,000 children aged 6 to 23 months, schoolchildren and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) improved their nutritional status through the provision of nutritious food, school meals, and greater nutritional knowledge in local schools, communities and health districts. This was critical considering the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 5.5 percent nationally. Sixteen sub-prefectures also saw 10-30 percent of children being at IPC Acute Malnutrition levels 3 (Serious) or 4 (Critical) in March 2023. Pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls also faced a malnutrition rate of 10 percent nationally.

The health sector remained underfunded and heavily dependent on support from technical and financial partners, while people's access to basic social services was severely limited. Under the supervision of the Ministry of Health and Population, WFP extended the package of active screening, nutrition education, and distributed 249 mt of specialised nutritious food in 137 health districts across 11 prefectures (similar to late 2022). WFP aimed to ensure that hunger did not limit the ongoing education of Central African children. However, the lack of specific nutrient-dense food, combined with insecurity, prevented the implementation of WFP's full range of school-based programmes. WFP distributed healthy school meals in only 56 percent of the intended schools planned across the seven targeted localities in the reporting period, using adjusted rations to answer national needs.

Delayed funding to this strategic outcome caused a critical funding gap. This, in combination with a lack of specific commodities in-country, insecurity and the poor infrastructure, negatively affected the implementation of WFP's school-based and malnutrition prevention programmes. Considering that all specialised nutritious food is imported, late procurement delayed the delivery and reception of food to WFP distribution sites. This was exacerbated by fuel shortages which impacted the overall supply chain and transport costs, causing delays nationally. As a result, WFP's planned prevention activities for the 2022 lean season (April-September) only commenced in January 2023. Such factors also forced WFP to distribute reduced rations through its school-based programmes and to postpone awareness campaigns about the home-grown school feeding approach during the reporting period. Finally, security and access constraints prevented WFP from reaching 10,000 schoolchildren in the Mbomou prefecture (south).

Under the supervision of the Ministry of Health and Population, WFP and its partner Action Humanitaire Africaine implemented malnutrition prevention activities in the Basse Kotto prefecture (southern CAR) during the first two months of 2023. The goals were to improve the nutritional status of children aged 6 to 23 months and PBW/G. This prefecture was prioritised because it was classified as being in a serious situation of acute malnutrition (IPC 3) during the reporting period while projected to be at risk of deteriorating into a critical situation (IPC 4) during the 2023 lean season [1]. Malnutrition prevention programmes were extended to additional prefectures during the lean season (April-September 2023). Over 47,000 children aged 6 to 59 months were screened at the community level before the distribution day, with 38 percent being moderately malnourished and 3 percent in a state of severe malnutrition. All children were referred to the nearest health facilities for appropriate treatment. WFP provided SuperCereal Plus to 12,000 children aged 6 to 23 months and SuperCereal and fortified vegetable oil to 20,000 PBW/G. WFP and UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health and Population and partners to pursue the operational pilot of the simplified approach for the management of acute malnutrition in two health districts. WFP supported the partner Cooperazione Internazionale in prevention activities at community level, while UNICEF supported the Community Humanitarian Emergency Board and Médecins d'Afrique in the treatment of acute malnourished children, under the leadership of International Rescue Committee. Since the implementation commenced in July 2022, 6,152 children aged 6 to 59 months were treated using the simplified protocol, while 4,481 were discharged from the programme with an 85 percent recovery rate. This operational pilot generated evidence on the effectiveness of the simplified protocol for treating acute malnutrition (moderate and severe without medical complications) in children aged 6 to 59 months. The performance of simplified protocol was promising considering that rates are better than the Sphere standard (recovery

rate over 75 percent and default rate less than 15 percent). However, efforts must be made to reduce the default rate to less than 10 percent as part of this protocol. The operationalization of the simplified protocol ended on 31 July 2023 with the last cohort of children monitored for three months. Analysis of the protocol's results will support the Government's decision on whether to continue, as well as identifying optimal conditions and operational needs.

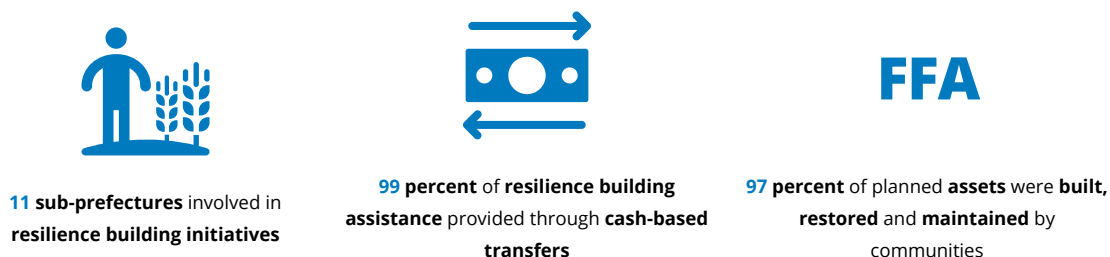
In January and February 2023, WFP distributed incomplete food baskets at schools to reach more children overall, considering the limited resources. WFP increasingly included local products in school meals. This was aligned with the strategic orientations expected in the CSP 2023-2027 to use home-grown school feeding as an entry point for strengthening food systems, instead of importing food for school-based programmes. Since 2018, the I-CSP implementation has included training for headmasters and school canteen management committees to improve canteens' management and strengthen local community ownership. WFP also provided technical support to the CAR Government for a sustainable national school meal strategy that improved links with local agricultural production. This capitalized on the National School Feeding Strategy and the Local Purchasing Strategy approved in 2022 [2]. WFP and the Government worked to replicate the home-grown school feeding programmes beyond Ouham Pende (north-west), where very promising results have been shown. In parallel, WFP worked with the Ministry of National Education to increase the number of targeted school children in the CSP 2023-2027 by 3 percent, compared with 2022. Overall, WFP benefited from the Government's strong engagement in school-based programmes. This is essential to provide an appropriate institutional structure for the wider implementation of a national school feeding strategy.

WFP worked with the Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of National Education, UNICEF, the Nutrition Cluster, and six cooperating partners to implement its school feeding and nutrition activities in line with strategic outcome 2. WFP played a key role in the Nutrition Cluster, providing vital nutritional information to support the nutrition-focused response. In preparation for the CSP 2023-2027, WFP reviewed all field level agreements during the reporting period, identifying 15 cooperating partners to implement malnutrition prevention and school-based activities. Strengthening the capacity of local health facilities and local partners remains a priority for increasing the impact of WFP's nutrition activities. At the same time, the I-CSP evaluation reported a lack of data on the impact of nutritional activities. In the next CSP, WFP will therefore work on evidence generation whilst advocating for more nutrition sensitive agriculture, education and social protection programmes. WFP plans to work with the Government, UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and nine international and national NGOs to scale-up its home-grown school feeding activities to consolidate education gains and boost local economies. To date, the majority of school-feeding commodities come from international purchases due to the unavailability of high-quality local food. However, WFP aims to base 100 percent of the distributed school meals on local production by the conclusion of the CSP 2023-2027. A change in mindset is required for key actors to take greater responsibility in these activities. WFP stepped up awareness-raising and training activities for school principals, parents' associations and cooks (although activities in some prefectures were delayed for security reasons).

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Implement Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) for the prevention of MAM among children aged 6 to 23 months	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
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	3 - Fully integrates gender
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	N/A
Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



WFP supported the Central African Republic's (CAR) Government to increase smallholder production and improve access to markets to strengthen both local markets and food systems, as per strategic outcome 3. During the reporting period, WFP involved more than 127,000 smallholder farmers in Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) programmes. These provided conditional assistance with food (20 mt) or cash-based transfers (CBTs) of USD 1.6 million, as well as technical support and agricultural skills. The agricultural sector employs 74 percent of the population, but only 5 percent of agricultural land is cultivated annually, with the Government struggling to cover the needs of the entire population. In this context, the decreased intensity of armed conflicts throughout CAR since 2021 and the improvement in food security - especially in the centre of the country compared with 2018 - represents an opportunity for increased resilience-building and early recovery activities. By the end of the interim country strategic plan (I-CSP), people supported by WFP's resilience building activities represented 15 percent of the overall number of people assisted, compared to only 4 percent in 2018 when the I-CSP commenced.

Strategic outcome 3 benefited from strong, long-term support from donors including that of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and joint financing from the World Bank. For the reporting period, part of the contributions received in 2022 were carried over to 2023, providing an opening amount of USD 11.2 million at the commencement of the 2023 financial year. During the reporting period, WFP implemented the strategic outcome 3 without specific financial constraints. Overall, throughout the I-CSP 2018-2023, WFP increased the amount of funding earmarked for the resilience building by 90 percent.

WFP increased the number of people involved in resilience building activities by 520 percent during the I-CSP 2018-2023. By the end, 11 sub-prefectures were involved throughout the country, in contrast to 2018 when only the north-western part of the country was considered for inclusion in such programmes. In January and February 2023, WFP purchased small equipment for community work (including wheelbarrows, shovels, hammers, buckets, etc.) while communities undertook the creation and/or rehabilitation of 450 ha of agricultural lands and 19 ha of land for vegetable production. WFP further supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in implementing the Emergency Response to the Food Crisis in the Central African Republic project (PRUCAC, in French). This World Bank-funded project was implemented with the Food and Agriculture organization (FAO) in six prefectures. Smallholder farmers were grouped into cooperatives in Mambéré Kadei (west), Basse Kotto (south) and Haute Kotto (east) prefectures, while 1,500 people (37 percent women) participated in training sessions on post-harvest loss reduction, handling and storage. The next step is to formalize the regulatory texts (bylaws, internal rules, association form, etc.) on smallholder farmer cooperatives. WFP also purchased post-harvest loss management equipment, including grain mills, huskers, manual corn dehullers, scales, 50 kg PICS bags (airtight bags), high speed sewing machines (DN-2HS), and mobile warehouses. However, the post-harvest loss reduction target for the end of the I-CSP was not achieved, and WFP activities only contributed to a reduction in post-harvest losses among smallholder farmers at rates of 25-20 percent. This highlights the need to invest more in building resilience and strengthening national capacities in the coming years.

Under this strategic outcome, 99 percent of the assistance in January-February 2023 was cash-based, representing a considerable increase in the use of the cash-based transfer (CBT) modality for resilience building activities in 2023 (USD 1.6 million), compared with 2018 (USD 213,000). The increased use of CBTs was in line with people's preferences and enabled them to engage in income-generating activities such as gardening, food processing and soap making during the lean season, allowing them to respond autonomously to their own needs. Cash-based assistance also reduced WFP's operational costs and enabled the supply challenges in CAR to be overcome during the reporting period. Overall, the I-CSP evaluation, published in January 2023, also confirmed good progress in terms of the country's resilience building footprint. While no local purchases were made in January-February 2023, throughout the I-CSP 2018-2023 WFP increased the amount of food procured from smallholder farmer aggregation systems from 6 percent to 51 percent. However, WFP aims to further prioritise and increase local purchases as this is a key objective of the country strategic

plan (CSP) 2023-2027. This includes the integration of resilience activities into local school feeding programmes and strengthening the productivity of smallholder farmers groups and their access to markets.

By the end of the I-CSP 2018-2023, WFP had increased the number of cooperating partners contributing to strategic outcome 3. Eleven national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) worked on implementing resilience building activities throughout CAR. In 2023, WFP continued its strong collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on these activities, further developing a comprehensive action plan to drive field actions and research with the ultimate goal of building strong nationwide food systems. WFP also worked with the technical services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development - namely the Agricultural Development National Agency - to assist farmer-groups and cooperatives to develop food value chain activities (assets creation and rehabilitation, vegetable crop, farmer group trainings, etc.). In 2023 and as part of the CSP 2023-2027, WFP aims to further support the Government in ensuring a stronger coordination of all humanitarian actors supporting the resilience building pillar. This will also contribute to enhancing the synergy between WFP's activities and other projects implemented in the same areas, capitalizing on various actors' expertise to increase the impact of resilience building assistance in CAR. More specifically, WFP aims for a stronger coordination with the Food and Agriculture organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to better structure and train smallholder farmers' organizations, and to fortify national food systems. WFP also reviewed the field level agreement of cooperating partners during the reporting period, identifying nine adequate partners for the implementation of the CSP 2023-2027.

WFP developed a resilience strategy that will contribute to the CSP 2023-2027 and 2023 workplan. This aims to increase conditional assistance toward assets creation, encouraging livelihood activities and households' economic capacity to meet their essential needs. It will focus on strengthening stakeholders' capacities to implement resilience, based on the three-pronged approach: national level (integrated context analysis); regional level (seasonal livelihood planning); and local level (community-based participatory planning). WFP intends to ensure a greater integration of FFA, capacity strengthening and nutrition-sensitive activities. By 2027, WFP plans to have increased the share of root causes and resilience participants to 63 percent of the total people assisted (versus 43 percent in 2023), and to have decreased crisis response beneficiaries to 37 percent. WFP will further support the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development by elaborating upon the "national local purchasing strategy" and "national food reserve protocol", as part of the handover that WFP seeks to leave to the Government. This will require a strong national capacity to produce adequate quantities and to conduct analyses that ensure quality commodities produced, purchased and stored. WFP also aims to strengthen the capacities of the technical services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development - namely the Central African Agency for Agricultural Development - to achieve full supervision and setup of cooperatives according to the organization for the Harmonisation of Business Law in Africa requirements (i.e. rules, regulations, conditions).

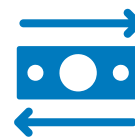
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide smallholder farmers with transfers to support asset creation and technical assistance to increase their access to markets, including purchases from WFP supported school meals	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



The **National School Feeding Strategy** remained focused on **local food production**



40 percent more people assisted through **cash-based transfers** compared to the previous five years

Strategic outcome 4 focused on strengthening the capacities of public sector institutions and systems - including local actors - to address the root causes of food and nutritional insecurity. It also aimed to support the Central African Republic (CAR) Government in establishing a national zero hunger social safety net platform. Considering this, WFP's interim country strategic plan (I-CSP) 2018-2023 was aligned with the three pillars of the CAR Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan (RCPCA, in French). The institutional strengthening component remained key to building strong national systems and moving towards government ownership of programmes. However, this component was only partially implemented and delayed during the I-CSP period due to multiple shocks, including the COVID-19 pandemic, violence related to the 2020 election, and fuel shortages since 2022. Implementation of this strategic outcome was also limited by significant financial constraints. WFP could only cover 52 percent of the budget initially identified for effective support for social protection and institutional capacity building related to the Zero Hunger agenda. While the socio-economic context remained unstable, tensions linked to the security and political situation abated in the second half of the I-CSP, presenting an opportunity to increase efforts. 2022 marked a turning point with the design of the Country Capacity Strengthening (CCS) strategy (based on 2021 country needs mapping). This provided a baseline from which implementation could be evaluated. Involved institutions, government bodies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) benefited from improved capacities, provision of tools, and strengthened policies and processes - all intended to provide stronger assistance to food insecure populations.

In terms of funding, 75 percent was allocated toward the enhancement of institutional capacity. WFP worked closely with four ministries and two primary specialised governmental institutions [1], supplying the Government with 25 motorbikes and 24 computers. Multiple training sessions were organized throughout the I-CSP, including four modules within the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Government's Food Assistance Management Unit (CEGAL, in French). This focused on the integrated resilience package and the programming, monitoring and evaluation of food security and nutrition programmes. Additionally, one study mission involving the CAR Government and the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) focal point on food insecurity and malnutrition was conducted to increase advocacy for the creation of prefectural Food Security and Nutrition Committees. Capacity building activities included support to the Government's monitoring missions. Under strategic outcome 4, WFP contributed to the advancement of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, and the Central African Agricultural Development Agency (ACDA, in French), strengthening their presence in the field and encouraging the design of a national local purchasing strategy and the national food reserve initiative. These initiatives framed the results of WFP's resilience-building activities (strategic outcome 3) and strengthened the planning and coordination of such activities at central and decentralized levels. A key success of WFP's work with the CAR government has been the creation of a school feeding coordination unit within the Ministry of National Education and the resulting national school canteen strategy. Strengthening school canteens based on local products represented an entry point for the creation of effective food systems in the country. Stronger school canteen systems will promote retention and enrolment of schoolchildren, especially girls. WFP's school-based programmes have already helped to maintain a stable attendance rate of 87 percent of school children annually through the I-CSP [2]. Furthermore, the national school canteen strategy will support independent school canteen systems at the national level, based on the responsibility taken by local communities. The strategy focuses on home-grown school feeding and encourages greater involvement of the Government in the management of country-wide school canteens.

The Government's Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan did not directly include emergency response due to the lack of adequate institutional arrangements for alert and response activation. As the I-CSP concluded, a comprehensive national strategic framework for emergency response did not exist in CAR. Partners particularly requested capacity building support on emergency planning, early warning and emergency simulation as priorities [3]. The Ministry of Humanitarian Action gradually took on this challenge and strengthened the coordination of the key stakeholders, including by leading a disaster response taskforce, some of whose activities received WFP technical support. The ACDA

and the Central African Institute for Agricultural Research (ICRA, in French) also set up an institutional information feedback system to strengthen the production of data supporting decision-making on future shocks and early recovery. In addition, the Government designed a National Strategy for Natural Disaster Risk Reduction and Adaptation to Climate Change. Among other things, this initiative aimed to strengthen the collection, analysis, management, evaluation and sharing of data relating to disaster risk, to invest more in disaster risk reduction and management in each sector and in disaster resilience, and to strengthen existing national legislative and regulatory frameworks for DRR. WFP intends to provide technical and financial support to the Government to strengthen its emergency planning and early warning systems, including through the Food Security Cluster.

While part of the I-CSP's expected outputs, designing a strong social-safety net based on social registry remained challenging. WFP, UNICEF and the World Bank supported the Government in improving the social protection system and safety-net programmes in CAR, emphasizing longer-term joint programming in support of national development priorities. However, WFP will use the CSP 2023-2027 as an opportunity to progress this agenda and identify entry points for the national social protection system.

WFP maintained strong connections with 19 national and international NGOs at field-level. It encouraged information sharing between the Government, cooperating partners, and WFP itself, to strengthen planning and coordination mechanisms and align the humanitarian response to national priorities. Simultaneously, several training courses helped improve partners' operations regarding the prevention of chronic malnutrition) and reporting and data monitoring. WFP and partners significantly increased cash-based transfer (CBT) activities, assisting 40 percent more people through cash in 2023 than in 2018. However, WFP identified a strong need to build capacities for the implementation of this modality and enable partners to jointly initiate the strategic transition of food assistance and resilience building activities. WFP collaborated with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for resilience-building projects run by the Ministry of Agriculture and funded by the World Bank (the Emergency Response to the Food Crisis in the Central African Republic project; PRUCAC, in French). WFP worked with UNICEF on the mapping of social safety net programmes and the formulation of the National Social Protection Policy and the National School Feeding Strategy. And WFP jointly collaborated with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for shock preparedness and response activities. These collaborations highlight the partnerships across ministries, which are set to be strengthened in multi-sectoral areas (school meals, nutrition, logistics, shock preparedness and response).

The geographical coverage and operational capacity of both government and public services to lead food security programmes remained limited during the I-CSP, and WFP aims to make institutional capacity building a reinforced priority during the next CSP. During the reporting period, WFP worked on framing the partnerships to implement the CSP 2023-2027, including by formulating and/or reviewing all field level agreements with cooperating partners.

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



33 percent increase in the amount of **light cargo transported** via UNHAS in last five years



1,300 users of a new **learning centre** and **cyber café** implemented by the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster



14 emergency air rotations organised by the **Logistics Cluster**



The **Global Fund project** covered **23 percent** more **health facilities** than 2022

Contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17), WFP enabled an effective humanitarian response through common coordination platforms.

International crises exacerbated logistics and access challenges, while poor infrastructure and heavy rains hampered humanitarian access. The **United Nations Humanitarian Air Services' (UNHAS) reliability remained key to accessing people in the most remote and/or violent areas**. In 2023, UNHAS required USD 16.7 million to provide critical air services, increasing its funding requirement by 30 percent over the last five years. With no funding received within the reporting period, UNHAS maintained its transport service using the 2022 carryover and generated cost recovery [1]. UNHAS funding usually commences in March, requiring a sufficient carryover to maintain operations in January and February.

UNHAS maintained access to 25 regular and ad hoc locations and, in the reporting period, covered Sam Ouandja and Ouadda Djalle - two critically affected areas prone to insecurity. UNHAS adapted its fleet to operational needs and funding constraints, replacing helicopters with less expensive assets when necessary. As of February 2023, UNHAS' five-asset fleet included one more asset than in 2018. In January to February 2023, UNHAS transported almost 4,000 passengers and 44.2 mt of cargo [2] and operated 100 percent of requested medical evacuations. Three airstrips were also rehabilitated through its partner Handicap International - Humanite & Inclusion (HI). Since 2018, the number of people transported monthly increased by 2 percent, and tonnage carried by 33 percent.

In January and February 2023, UNHAS provided aviation services to 183 humanitarian agencies, donors and diplomatic organizations, 22 more than in 2018. UNHAS referred pre-flight threat assessments for medium to high risk locations to the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS), and United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), and strengthened security assessments with WFP's Security unit. In 2022, fuel shortages forced a reduction in the flight schedule and tonnage transported, as operational costs for helicopters increased (due to high fuel needs). UNHAS ordered 500 empty drums for strategic reserves and identified backup fuel suppliers in preparation for future crises. UNHAS started 2023 by advocating for secured funds covering the entire fleet before extending funding to pursue helicopter operations.

Led by WFP, the **Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC)** [3] provided inter-agency security communications and data connectivity services to 13 humanitarian and government organizations. The ETC enabled communities in Central African Republic's (CAR) largest internally displaced persons camp in Bria to access information, communicate with the humanitarian community, and make requests through the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM). The ETC supported 68 humanitarian organizations - a 36 percent increase from 2018. However, in early 2023, only twelve humanitarian organizations received ETC services due to critical funding gaps, while no funding was received to cover the USD 1.2 million required in 2023. On average, the ETC was 35 percent annually funded over the last five years. Funding constraints critically challenged the ETC's continuation and expansion at the end of the I-CSP, particularly affecting non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with limited capacity to provide connectivity themselves.

Lack of resources forced the interruption of connectivity services in 10 out of 11 sites in August 2022. During the reporting period, the ETC provided very-small-aperture terminal (VSAT) connectivity to an average of 82 humanitarian responders per week in Batangafo (using the Government of Luxembourg' equipment), while supporting 12 national and international NGOs. Working with partner INTERSOS, the ETC expanded CFM services to five additional sites [4] and trained new focal points in Bambari and Kaga Bandoro. The ETC Learning Centre and Cyber Café opened in January 2023 in Bangassou (Mbomou prefecture), equipped with computers and an internet connection. It provided valuable computer skills training opportunities to 60 learners weekly. Almost 1,300 people had used the cybercafé and other facilities by February 2023. Against COVID-19 pandemic, the ETC supported the Ministry of Health's dedicated 24/7 helpline in the capital Bangui. This was maintained for people to report concerns about COVID-19, domestic violence and road accidents.

Under WFP's lead, the **Logistics Cluster** coordinated emergency air freight to the most remote areas. Seventy-six percent of communes were difficult to reach due to insecurity, heavy rains and lack of infrastructure. Since 2018, the Logistics Cluster has operated monthly rotations for emergency cargo air transport, however, only 14 rotations to six locations were organized during the reporting period. In January and February 2023, the Logistics Cluster organised a training session on electrical safety and supported women logisticians, strengthening local logistics capacities (as only 10 percent of logisticians are women). Through partner Première Urgence Internationale (PUI), the Logistics Cluster coordinated joint storage services. One 1,800 m² warehouse and one 440 m² temperature-controlled storage site have been operational since January 2020 in Bangui, with 11 mobile storage units (MSU) comprising CAR's national storage capacity.

The Logistics Cluster ended the I-CSP with only 48 percent of the budget covered in 2022 [5]. In parallel, funding needs for the logistics response increased by 41 percent since 2018 [6]. Emergency air freight was particularly expensive, yet essential, as CAR had no commercial freight transport options available. The limited budget forced the prioritisation of air cargo to transport life-saving items only, while reducing rotations. At the end of the I-CSP, the fuel shortage resulted in a radical increase in transport costs.

As of February 2023, the Logistics Cluster was coordinating life-saving freight services for 14 NGOs and agencies. It effectively collaborated with HI for the management of air operations and information-sharing on road operations, as well as PUI for common storage in Bangui, the maintenance and deployment of MSUs, and local capacity-building. The Cluster increasingly communicated with humanitarian actors (information management, updating access maps, obtaining information from the authorities, etc.) but the high turnover in humanitarian logistics departments challenged logistical operations.

WFP is the secondary recipient under **The Global Fund's (TGF) grant for Malaria, Tuberculosis (TB) and HIV Programmes**, supporting the Ministry of Health and Population in reception, warehousing and last-mile delivery of medical products. The two principal recipients are the French Red Cross (CRF), for the HIV and tuberculosis programmes, and World Vision International (WVI), for the malaria programme. Compared to 2018, WFP increased deliveries to 23 percent more health facilities. Resources are 100 percent provided by the TGF project, which has seen a budget increase of 52 percent since 2018 to cover the increasing number of health facilities involved. In 2023, 56 percent of the budget covered the malaria programme.

Since 2018, the tonnage transported to health facilities increased by 49 percent and the quantity stored in the WFP-managed warehouse by 16 percent. This was due to the increasing coverage required by health facilities to respond to national logistic needs in the health sector. Unfortunately, the Government's Medicines Transfer Unit experienced a fire in December 2022, which destroyed three storerooms and the stock of HIV and TB medicine. During the reporting period, all resources were concentrated on emergency deliveries to health facilities in 45 sub-prefectures that could not be delivered previously, supplying 100 percent of facilities with an emergency order. TGF covered 100 percent of health facilities' orders, delivering 137 mt of medical products, of which 50 percent of the total value covered the HIV programme. TGF project distributions in 2023 increased by 38 percent compared to the same period in 2022, mainly due to a 52 percent increase in deliveries under the Malaria programme. WFP improved monitoring through weekly reporting and bulletins summarising completed activities. The medical dashboard was shared fortnightly, providing an overview of the delivery and stock situation at central warehouses, while aiming to prevent shortages and hasten and track warehouses orders and receptions.

WFP worked with public and private sector agencies, while the Ministry of Health was informed of distributions and progress through delivery matrices and weekly newsletters to closely monitor deliveries. The Government was increasingly involved in the project and now leads the monthly Supply Chain coordination meeting for the Malaria and HIV-TB programmes. After the 2022 fire, the Ministry led emergency meetings to find immediate solutions. WFP worked with Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) and HI to stock medicines, although all activities were first approved by the principal recipients (CRF and WVI). Finally, WFP coordinated with the Ministry's Supply Chain team to ensure adequate coverage of functioning health facilities.

The medical and mosquito nets dashboard shared with the Government and partners allowed for rapid decision-making among the supply and stock management coordination team. The 2022 fire highlighted the critical challenge of storage space in CAR, and preventive measures were taken to minimize risks, including the installation of new fire extinguishers and a comprehensive assessment of the electrical system.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide bilateral logistics services to partners for 'in country' supply chain for three health programmes (Malaria, TB & HIV/AIDS) in the Central African Republic.	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

The Central African Republic (CAR) was ranked 166th out of 191 countries on the Gender Inequality Index [1], facing lower school enrolment rates for girls and restricted access to agricultural plots and livestock. Women are mainly involved in low-security and informal jobs and face limited production capacity and means of survival. Women working in agriculture, livestock farming and fishing lack modern tools and access to credit. In rural areas, the lack of economic opportunities resulted in an 81 percent poverty rates for women [2]. Civilians remained the most vulnerable to violence, including gender-based violence (GBV) and rape, while sexual exploitation and abuse were used as tactics of war [3].

The "Gender Profile of CAR" analysis [4] confirmed that the country has the necessary legal framework to mainstream gender-equity in the country's development sectors. WFP provided financial and material support to the Government to promote gender equality in national policies, including through workshops and the dissemination of gender-sensitive strategies. WFP supported Government initiatives, including the "16 Days of Activism," the celebration of International Women's Rights Day (with major school interventions), and awareness-raising workshops in Bangui. However, resources deployed to support the mainstreaming of gender equality nationwide were not commensurate with targeted results. As of March 2023, the GBV component of the 2023 humanitarian response plan was only 10.5 percent funded. Internally, WFP relied on the budget for capacity strengthening to implement gender-sensitive initiatives within the interim country strategic plan (I-CSP) 2018-2023.

An analysis of WFP's commitment to the Gender Policy informed the design of the Gender Results Network (GRN) in 2020. This mapped gender-related risks to address and bridge the gender gap in food security. The resulting gender-focused action plan commenced in 2021, organized around two pillars: gender mainstreaming in programmes, policies and processes; and gender in the workplace. WFP supported a people-centred approach that engaged with and benefited from the affected populations' views, while promoting diversity, inclusion and gender equality. People supported by WFP, community leaders, local authorities and humanitarian actors were all involved in community-targeting committees, which included gender-sensitive focal points. Gender-specific criteria were considered in the targeting process and activity design. In 2018, WFP introduced the Gender and Age Marker (GaM code) tool [5]. In 2019, the average GaM code revealed a weak integration of the gender and age considerations within WFP's activities. By 2023, an average GaM code of 3 was achieved, confirming WFP's full integration of gender considerations (but not age) across its activities, particularly improving in emergency response and school-based programmes. WFP increased community awareness regarding the use of WFP assistance and nutritional knowledge, increasing by 20 percent the proportion of households where women and men jointly made decisions regarding the use of assistance. WFP also emphasized the equal integration of men and women in resilience-building activities. Women were grouped to develop income-generating activities, according to their respective skills. Since 2018, the percentage of women selling through WFP-supported farmer groups increased from 80 to 85 percent, enabling them to independently develop savings initiatives, thereby promoting financial autonomy and access to markets. Connecting women smallholder farmers to markets increased their purchasing power and role in the community as they contributed equally with men in the strengthening of local economies. However, WFP struggled to establish a transformative approach due to a significant gap between the commitments made in the national policies and programmes, and implementation on the ground. WFP contributed to Sustainable Development Goal 5: Gender Equality, by establishing an internship programme with the University of Bangui to promote the integration of young female students into WFP.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

The Central African Republic (CAR) faced high levels of insecurity in the past five years, particularly around the 2020 presidential election and the resulting conflicts. Persistent violence against civilians and violations of human rights were compounded by socio-political instability and heavy rains, further deteriorating people's livelihoods. While the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) reached record levels, the overall interim country strategic plan (I-CSP) period was characterized by a gradual reduction in IDPs [1] and a slight increase in the voluntary return of IDPs and refugees to CAR (particularly from 2021 into the first half of 2022). However, the ongoing hostilities and presence of armed groups created major protection risks, especially for displaced people. This included charging of illegal taxes, arbitrary arrests, illegal detentions, gender-based violence (GBV) and the forced recruitment of children. Vulnerability to food insecurity exacerbated the risk to individuals' safety. In 46 percent of GBV cases, physical assault and psychological violence resulted from people resorting to negative coping mechanisms due to unmet food needs [2]. The threat of explosive devices grew and spanned a wider geographical area, particularly since 2021. By the end of 2022, incidents involving explosive devices were recorded in 11 prefectures, compared with just two prefectures in 2020, which negatively impacted humanitarian access.

WFP prioritised the safety, dignity and integrity of affected population and reinforced the capacity of staff to analyse protection risks and complaints from people WFP assisted throughout programme planning and implementation processes. Since 2018, WFP has established community feedback mechanisms (CFM) using a free hotline, helpdesks on distributions sites and complaints committees to ensure transparent and accountable operations for people WFP supports, communities, partners, government entities and donors. WFP shared standards of operations to all staff and partners to structure the mechanisms, detailing the relevant procedures, roles and responsibilities. Complaints and their management were analysed monthly, and a thorough analysis of the CFM was conducted on a quarterly basis to take appropriate action and adapt the assistance provided. By the end of the I-CSP, indicators confirmed that 100 percent of WFP's project activities integrated the feedback of people in need to tailor assistance to humanitarian requirements. However, field visits and discussions groups showed that the community was still not fully confident in reporting sexual exploitation or abuse (SEA) specifically. WFP designated SEA focal points at the country office level specifically to: establish accountability mechanisms; strengthen the policy against fraud, corruption and SEA; ensure SEA reporting procedures; and to protect victims and witnesses. They also ensured compliance with the Code of Conduct and clear engagement via field level agreements with partners and service providers that helped legally manage and prevent these risks. Online courses covering the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) were mandatory for all WFP staff.

WFP supported the Norwegian Refugee Council in the development of a community protection pilot project in 2019 that was implemented through community-based protection analysis. This resulted in the mapping of threats, risks, frequency and coping mechanisms developed by people benefitting from WFP assistance. The main recommendations encouraged changes in the integration of protection alongside food assistance. WFP conducted systematic awareness-raising sessions with WFP-supported households before distributions to discuss the timeline of the assistance, the transfer method, the use of food assistance and the composition of the food basket. WFP also organized two training sessions per year, on average, on protection and risk analysis tools for WFP and partner staff. Subsequent protection risk analyses conducted by two sub-offices [3] confirmed that 85 percent of respondents considered that WFP assistance integrates the principles of security, dignity and doing no harm. However, only 45 percent of respondents considered participation and empowerment to be a primary consideration in aid programming. This suggests that these principles are not sufficiently integrated into WFP's protection activities.

WFP approved a new protection and accountability to affected population (AAP) action plan to put the protection framework into action. The policy shifted WFP's approach to planning and delivery by fostering the integration of protection and accountability across a range of functions that are critical to WFP operations. By the end of the I-CSP, most protection indicators were close to or above their targets. As of 2023, 99 percent of the population receiving WFP's urgent general food distributions and 96 percent of those involved in resilience building activities claimed to have had access to assistance without any protection challenges.

At the inter-agency level, the AAP working group [4] was activated in 2018. WFP contributed to innovative solutions aimed at improving accountability mechanisms. WFP plans to further support the digitisation of feedback and complaints using the Sugar Customer Relationship Management software. This will improve proximity to, and communication between the population and humanitarian actors, as well as the response rate of actors to community feedback and complaints, and better protect personal data.

As part of the country strategic plan 2023-2027, WFP intends to implement a community engagement plan to strengthen participation and empowerment as data indicated that communities still lack knowledge concerning WFP assistance. WFP also plans to scale up the capacity strengthening of WFP's and partners' staff, as well as implementing awareness-raising and reporting mechanisms to improve protection against SEA. This will include a thorough analysis of cooperating partners' capacities to prevent and manage any PSEA risk.

Environment

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

The Central African Republic (CAR) is increasingly at risk from climatic shocks that impact livelihoods. While CAR has significant agricultural potential, heavy rainfall and rising temperatures remain a climate risk. Environmental degradation is also a key obstacle to the country's development and its capacity to manage resources. During the period of the interim country strategic plan (I-CSP), climate-affected rainfall caused severe floods around Paoua (Ouham Pende) in 2019 [1] and earlier than expected rains in 2023. Additionally, members of the population cut down trees and sold the wood to generate income, while bush cultivation regularly caused tree felling and bushfires, with minimal reforestation efforts being made to date.

In this context, WFP's CAR Country Office designed an environmental policy based on the environmental and social sustainability framework to limit the potentially negative impacts that WFP may have on people, communities and/or the natural environment. This framework is composed of eight standards, four covering environmental standards and four covering social standards. The country office recruited a dedicated expert who will join the Programme unit in March 2023 to implement concrete actions under this environmental and social sustainability framework and in line with the country strategic plan (CSP) 2023-2027 that commenced in March 2023. To date, limited human resources has prevented WFP CAR from making significant progress on this agenda during the I-CSP. WFP CAR is also working to reduce the ecological footprint of its premises and staff. Following the recommendations of the two environmental management system (EMS) assessment missions conducted in CAR, the country office is gradually moving towards a sustainable energy system. WFP installed solar panels in sub-offices and started the installation of solar floodlights on the fences of WFP's premises. As of February 2023, five percent of fences were covered, and WFP will continue this work in the CSP 2023-2027 period. This aims to compensate for, or replace, generators using fuels that are likely polluting the air. WFP has also installed several waste sorting bins in the sub-offices and the country office. Finally, WFP CAR now takes environmental considerations into account in its tender calls.

Overall, the evaluation of the implementation of the I-CSP 2018-2023 confirmed that the challenges of sustainability - particularly environmental sustainability - have been integrated into WFP's overall strategy in CAR over the past five years. This was reflected in the implementation of the strategy by cooperating partners and government departments. WFP increased the monitoring of its environmental impact as the I-CSP progressed, and now demonstrates its commitment to operate with a more eco-responsible approach. However, such implementation is currently lacking adequate resources.

Rebuilding for the Future



Helping people in Central African Republic to rebuild while meeting their urgent needs with WFP's unconditional assistance.

Despite the Central African Republic's (CAR) security and access difficulties, WFP is providing food assistance to communities that are most vulnerable to food insecurity, particularly displaced families heavily affected by conflicts in critical areas like Bria. This sub-prefecture - where 45 percent of the population suffers from acute food insecurity - is home to camp of 38,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), the largest IDP camp in the country.

Faced with major security and supply constraints, the support of donors has enabled WFP to prioritize its emergency and unconditional assistance in areas most affected by acute food insecurity. Key collaborations have come from the Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the European Commission's Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO).

Beatrice Wapi lives with her husband and their six children in the Bria IDP camp. She receives a monthly food basket made up of cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and salt, covering 75 percent of her family's daily requirements. She explains that before receiving WFP's emergency assistance, she and her husband had great difficulty in providing one daily healthy meal for their family. Despite the relative calm in her part of the country, the presence of armed groups around Bria prevents people from cultivating their fields.

WFP colleagues from the sub-office in Bria, explained how special it was to see the faces of people who have been forced to flee their homes as they light up as they receive their food baskets: "It reminds us just how essential these unconditional food distributions are in CAR". In these regions, WFP's unconditional assistance is all the more essential because, as WFP colleagues point out, "people live without electricity, drinking water, children have no access to school, and this in a region where the roads are often impassable". Indeed, WFP is working in areas that are among the hardest hit by the impact of the violence.

Where markets are functional and sufficiently supplied, WFP is increasing its assistance via cash-based transfers (CBTs) - seventy percent of people receiving unconditional assistance received CBTs at the end of 2022 into early 2023. ECHO has supported this effort, particularly during the lean season.

During a visit to the Lazaret site, in the sub-prefecture of Kaga Bandoro (center), we met Eugenie Nabdanga, who fled her home during the crisis in 2013. This former farmer lost everything after leaving her home and losing her husband, and now has very few sources of income. ECHO's financial support enables her to receive the equivalent of USD 60 monthly to meet her and her children's urgent food needs. Having already been displaced three times, she no longer

worries about where her next meal will come from. The monetary assistance she receives, through the information and transfer management platform SCOPE, enables her to buy products adapted to her needs, especially given her food allergies.

In addition to ensuring that people are self-sufficient when buying their products, CBTs help to develop local businesses, thereby injecting money into the local economy. WFP also supports the inclusion of women in retailers' groups, to increase their financial autonomy and their ability to invest further and develop their own businesses. Cash assistance has also made it possible to maintain unconditional assistance in the most remote areas, particularly isolated during the rainy season, by overcoming logistical constraints.

As for Eugenie, she now wishes to settle in Kaga Bandoro to develop her agricultural activity and to provide for her own needs. She has already started planting a few vegetables for her family's consumption. With this goal in mind, WFP's new country strategic plan (CSP) for 2023-2027 aims to transition people to conditional assistance (where possible) to encourage them to develop income-generating activities, while maintaining unconditional assistance to the most vulnerable and remote people.

In CAR, BHA remains an essential donor to the emergency response, and covered 57 percent of the funds for the interim CSP 2018-2023. To date, and under the new CSP 2023-2027, BHA and ECHO account for 32 percent and 3 percent of funds received, respectively. These will specifically support emergency response and humanitarian access via the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). This essential contribution has helped reduce the number of urgently food-insecure people at 'crisis' level (IPC 4) by 24 percent from 2018 to 2023, with a clear food security improvement in the center of the country.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] WFP, January 2023. Evaluation of Central African Republic WFP Interim Country Strategic Plan 2018 - 2022. Available from:

<https://www.wfp.org/publications/evaluation-central-african-republic-wfp-interim-country-strategic-plan-2018-2022>

[2] 2.7 million people were acutely food insecure in the same period in 2022. IPC, September 2022. CAR: acute food insecurity situation September 2022 – March 2023.

[3] 2022 data.

[4] The Multi-sectoral needs assessment (MSNA) 2023 in CAR confirmed that 40 percent of the beneficiary households prefer the cash-based assistance modality over other modalities (in-kind, services, other).

Context and Operations

[1] The increase in the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance can be partially explained by the increase in CAR's population and the wider coverage of the population in the vulnerability analyses, rising from 4.6 million in 2018 to 6.1 million in 2023.

[2] May 2023, IPC Analysis of Acute Food Insecurity: April – August 2023.

[3] March 2018, IPC Analysis of Acute Food Insecurity: March 2018 and April – August Projection.

[4] October 2023, IPC Analysis of Acute Food Insecurity: September 2023 – August 2024 Projection. Parts of Ouham (Nana-Bakassa and Nangha Boguila) are projected to remain in IPC 4 in April-August 2024.

[5] WFP CAR, March 2023. 2022 Annual Country Report. 2022 data were used as this report only cover January – February 2023 and therefore does not represent the overall assistance repartition over one year.

[6] OCHA, January 2023. Overview of incidents affecting humanitarian workers over the past five years (2018–2022).

CSP Financial Overview

Negative available resources and expenditures showing in the Annual CSP Financial Overview section correspond to a technical adjustment following the closure and transfer of resources from the existing and active Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018–2023 to the new CSP 2013–2027. Once the CSP end date is reached, food distribution, cash transfers, voucher redemption and operational activities cease. Thus, all commodities which were purchased but not distributed as of the CSP end date of 28 February 2023 were transferred to the follow-on CSP. Both the metric tonnage and capitalized value of the commodities were transferred. As per WFP guidelines and procedures for final financial closure, the transfer appears as a reduction of the overall contributions, expenditures and metric tonnage in the closing CSP and an increase in the overall resources, expenditures and metric tonnage in the receiving CSP.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Comparison of the acute food insecurity analyses in March 2018 and in September 2023 confirmed a 24 percent decrease in the number of highly acute food insecure people classified in emergency food insecurity, with a clear improvement in the food insecurity in the centre of the country.

[2] Comparison between 2019 and 2022 data: in 2019 at the start of the I-CSP, approximately 20 percent of the beneficiaries of unconditional food assistance were assisted through the CBT modality.

[3] Data from February 2023

[4] Doula port in Cameroon is a major corridor through which WFP food assistance moves into the region.

[5] Percentage is above the SPHERE standards of 75 percent.

[6] The RRM actors include three non-governmental organizations and UNICEF.

[7] WFP Evaluation Office, Evaluation of WFP's interim country strategic plan for the Central African Republic 2018 – 2023. January 2023.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] IPC Partners, January 2023. IPC Analysis on Acute Malnutrition for October 2022 – August 2023.

[2] No training nor technical support to the government was provided during the reporting period of January – February 2023 due to funding constraints.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Health and Population, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Humanitarian Action, Solidarity and Reconciliation as well as with the Food Assistance Management Unit (CEGAL) and the Central African Institute for Statistics and Economic and Social Studies (ICASEES).

[2] The 87 percent attendance rate reached during the I-CSP was superior to the 80 percent target for the end of the I-CSP 2018 – 2023.

[3] This request was particularly highlighted in the country needs mapping conducted in 2021.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] 2022 carryover amounted to USD 4.25 million while cost recovery represented USD 1 million.

[2] UNHAS transported 99 percent of the passengers planned and 74 percent of the cargo planned and operated two medical evacuations in the reporting period of January – February 2023.

[3] There were eight partners supporting the ETC Cluster in CAR, namely the Central African Red Cross, Ericsson Response (ER), Government of Luxembourg, INTERSOS, International Organisation for Migration (IOM), United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Food Programme (WFP).

[4] The ETC expanded the CFM service to Bambari, Batangafo, Bossangoa, Kaga Bandoro and Paoua.

[5] In 2018, the Logistics Cluster was 74 percent funded by the end of the year. This shows a decrease in funding support for the Cluster throughout the I-CSP period.

[6] 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan for CAR, 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan for CAR, OCHA. January 2018 and January 2023.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] UNDP, 2022. Human Development Report

[2] In rural areas, the poverty rate among men reached 69 percent, significantly lower than women (81 percent).

[3] Human Right Watch, 2017.

[4] The Gender Profile of CAR was initiated by the Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Family and Child Protection, and jointly supervised with UNDP and UN Women.

[5] The Gender and Age Marker (GaM code) is a corporate tool coding from 0 to 4 the integration of gender and age in the design and monitoring of WFP programs.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Reports provided by the Population Movement Commission (CMP) confirmed a 31 percent decrease between January 2018 (beginning of I-CSP) and February 2023 (end of the I-CSP).

[2] OCHA, November 2022. 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview.

[3] The analyses were conducted in Kaga Bandoro (Nana Grebizi prefecture) and Bambari (Ouaka prefecture).

[4] The Accountability to Affected Population includes UNICEF, OCHA, WFP.

Environment

[1] World Bank, October 2023. Central African Republic Poverty Assessment 2023.

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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	339,620	284,755	84%
	female	418,280	301,801	72%
	total	757,900	586,556	77%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	23,072	18,004	78%
	female	35,492	19,396	55%
	total	58,564	37,400	64%
24-59 months	male	31,401	20,927	67%
	female	47,123	22,604	48%
	total	78,524	43,531	55%
5-11 years	male	79,854	79,700	100%
	female	82,136	77,171	94%
	total	161,990	156,871	97%
12-17 years	male	50,201	49,387	98%
	female	58,169	49,847	86%
	total	108,370	99,234	92%
18-59 years	male	144,330	107,732	75%
	female	180,198	122,297	68%
	total	324,528	230,029	71%
60+ years	male	10,762	9,005	84%
	female	15,162	10,486	69%
	total	25,924	19,491	75%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	308,300	400,551	130%
Refugee	7,420	5,664	76%
Returnee	15,750	86,130	547%
IDP	426,430	94,211	22%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	60,000	127,385	212%
Malnutrition prevention programme	20,000	31,684	158%
Malnutrition treatment programme	67,900	19,109	28%
School based programmes	100,000	132,715	132%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	510,000	344,957	67%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	92	-
Corn Soya Blend	1,200	437	36%
High Energy Biscuits	20	4	21%
Iodised Salt	75	12	16%
LNS	0	7	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	78	3	4%
Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	16	0	0%
Rice	5,250	3,622	69%
Split Peas	1,350	888	66%
Vegetable Oil	555	284	51%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	144	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	234	281	120%
Iodised Salt	11	6	56%
Rice	432	8	2%
Split Peas	0	106	-
Vegetable Oil	54	13	24%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Iodised Salt	4	0	0%
Rice	180	14	8%
Split Peas	54	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	18	6	35%

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			

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	2,248,668	335,951	15%
Value Voucher	5,246,892	983,986	19%
Strategic result 03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Value Voucher	1,395,450	1,620,303	116%
Cash	598,050	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected households and communities in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs both during and in the aftermath of crises				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	131,907	44,792
			Male	118,093	44,435
			Total	250,000	89,227
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	137,182	130,770
			Male	122,818	124,960
			Total	260,000	255,730
A.2: Food transfers			MT	8,120	5,023
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	6,645,000	1,319,936
Activity 02: Distribute emergency school meals to primary school children from crisis-affected families in targeted localities					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	13,614
			Male	0	12,852
			Total	0	26,466
A.2: Food transfers			MT	0	116
Activity 14: Provide an integrated assistance package for the treatment of malnutrition to children 6 to 59 months, PLW/Girls and provide food by prescription to ART patients in crisis affected areas,					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	24,216	0
			Male	7,784	0
			Total	32,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	7,567	5,743
			Male	2,433	3,084
			Total	10,000	8,827
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	12,033	6,081
			Male	3,867	4,855
			Total	15,900	10,936
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	10,000	0
			Total	10,000	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	424	210
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	850,560	0

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	98	98
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.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	1,000	1,000
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	30	30
N*: Children of refugees, IDPs, returnees and from crisis-affected host families attending primary schools receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school in order to meet basic food and nutrition needs and increase school enrolment				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	18	18
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	115	115

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 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	>70	10.8	10.8	17.1	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	16.7	17.77	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.6	<15.6	<15.6	14.6	14.6	16.54	
	Overall	15.6	<15.6	<15.6	15.5	15.5	17.03	
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.69	≥6	≥6	3.22	3.22	4.36	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.67	≥6	≥6	3.36	3.36	4.82	
	Overall	5.67	≥6	≥6	3.27	3.27	4.72	
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	2.5	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	12.3	>12.3	>12.3	1.3	1.3	3.4	
	Overall	12.3	>12.3	>12.3	1.6	1.6	3.1	
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	30.4	32.8	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	74.4	>74.4	>74.4	38.8	38.8	39.2	
	Overall	73.6	>73.6	>73.6	35.3	35.3	36.6	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	53.8	>53.8	>53.8	43.5	43.5	29.6	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	50.3	>50.3	>50.3	45.9	45.9	32.3	
	Overall	48.3	>48.3	>48.3	44.9	44.9	31.3	
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	12.2	46.2	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	18	<18	<18	2.6	2.6	38	
	Overall	19.6	<19.6	<19.6	6.3	6.3	41.3	
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	5.9	20.3	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	3.3	<3.3	<3.3	4.1	4.1	15.1	
	Overall	3.6	<3.6	<3.6	4.8	4.8	17.2	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.2	<0.2	<0.2	2.9	2.9	19.3	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	3.1	3.1	14.2	
	Overall	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	3	3	16.2	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	72.6	>72.6	>72.6	85.7	85.7	51.3	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	69.8	>69.8	>69.8	96.1	96.1	58.6	
	Overall	68.1	>68.1	>68.1	92.1	92.1	55.7	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.3	>43.4	>43.4	50.7	50.7	50.1	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	46.4	>46.4	>46.4	50	50	52.5	
	Overall	48.2	>48.2	>48.2	50.3	50.3	51.6	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	24	>24	>24	66.7	66.7	48	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	25.5	>25.5	>25.5	58.2	58.2	46.6	
	Overall	26.3	>26.3	>26.3	61.7	61.7	47.2	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	60.3	>60.3	>60.3	54.2	54.2	50.6	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	58.2	>58.2	>58.2	57.5	57.5	62.6	
	Overall	59	>59	>59	55.4	55.4	57.8	

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	15.8	≤15.8	≤15.8	27.5	27.5	27.8	WFP survey
	Male	15.7	≤15.7	≤15.7	26.2	26.2	23	WFP survey
	Overall	15.7	≤15.7	≤15.7	27	27	24.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.9	≤3.9	≤3.9	18.3	18.3	21.6	WFP survey
	Male	6.2	≤6.2	≤6.2	16.3	16.3	14.4	WFP survey
	Overall	5.4	≤5.4	≤5.4	17.5	17.5	17.3	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	72.09	≤72.09	≤72.09	70.4	70.4	48.3	WFP survey
	Male	60.28	≤60.28	≤60.28	70.4	70.4	43.1	WFP survey
	Overall	64.3	≤64.3	≤64.3	70.4	70.4	45.2	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	42.53	>70	>70	39.9	39.9	29.8	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Primary school - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Enrolment rate	Female	5	≥6	≥6	49	49	15	Secondary data
	Male	5	≥8	≥8	51	51	13	Secondary data
	Overall	5	≥7	≥7	50	50	14	Secondary data
Retention rate	Female	75	≥84	≥84	91	91	87	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86	≥90	≥90	95	95	89	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	77	≥86	≥86	93	93	88	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	25	<16	<16	9	9	13	Secondary data
	Male	14	<10	<10	5	5	11	Secondary data
	Overall	23	<14	<14	7	7	12	Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	75	≥84	≥84	91	91	87	Secondary data
	Male	86	≥90	≥90	95	95	89	Secondary data
	Overall	77	≥86	≥86	93	93	88	Secondary data

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children 6 - 59 months - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	70	>70	>70			0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70	>70	>70			0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70	>70	>70			0	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	50	>50	>50	99	99	38.17	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	>50	>50	99	99	38.17	
	Overall	50	>50	>50	99	99	38.17	

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, children, pregnant and lactating women and girl and malnourished ART clients living in target regions, have an improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2022 **Resilience Building**

Output Results

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

Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	16,244	6,081
			Male	3,756	5,476
			Total	20,000	11,557
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	20,127
			Total	0	20,127
A.2: Food transfers			MT	180	249

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	49,899
			Male	52,694	56,350
			Total	100,000	106,249
A.2: Food transfers			MT	695	164

Output Results

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	150	196
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	100

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
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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	>70	22	22	17.1	WFP survey
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	70	>50	>50	42	42		WFP
	Male	70	>50	>50	47	47		programme monitoring
	Overall	70	>50	>50	44	44		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	66	>66	>66	0	0	0	WFP
	Male	66	>66	>66	0	0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	66	>66	>66	0	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 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
	Male	3.1	<15	<15			0	0
	Overall	3.1	<15	<15			0	0
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.03	<3	<3			0	0
	Male	0.03	<3	<3			0	0
	Overall	0.03	<3	<3			0	0
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	2.32	<15	<15			0	0
	Male	2.32	<15	<15			0	0
	Overall	2.32	<15	<15			0	0

MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	94.5	>75	>75	0	0	0	WFP	
	Male	94.5	>75	>75	0	0	0	programme	
	Overall	94.5	>75	>75	0	0	0	monitoring	
Target Group: IDPs, Refugees, Returnees, Residents - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition									
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	42.53	≥50	≥50			0	WFP	
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 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	≥2			3	2	Secondary data
Activity 06: Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas									
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 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	≥75	84	84	86.2	WFP	
	Male	78.3	≥85	≥85	90	90	89.8	programme	
	Overall	73.2	≥80	≥80	87	87	88	monitoring	
Enrolment rate	Female	4	≥7	≥7	8	8	8	Secondary	
	Male	6	≥9	≥9	10	10	10	data	
	Overall	5	≥8	≥8	9	9	9	Secondary	
data Secondary data Secondary data									

Strategic Outcome 03: Food-insecure women and men living in targeted areas of CAR have enhanced livelihoods to support the food security and nutrition needs of their households and communities by 2022					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 07: Provide smallholder farmers with transfers to support asset creation and technical assistance to increase their access to markets, including purchases from WFP supported school meals						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	15,912	67,465	
			Male	14,088	57,370	
			Total	30,000	124,835	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	15,912	1,352	
			Male	14,088	1,198	
			Total	30,000	2,550	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	256	20	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,993,500	1,620,303	

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	98	98
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	89,000	169,000
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	390	380
F: Purchases from smallholders completed				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	Individual	13,200	2,635

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 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	≥50	51	51	3	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	60	≥90	≥90	85	85	18	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	≥90	≥90	90.5	90.5	25	
	Overall	60	≥90	≥90	87.75	87.75	43	
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	25	<10	<10	20	20	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	2,003,328	≥2,500,000	≥2,500,000	1,632,774	1,632,774	82,140	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	3,936	≥10,000	≥10,000	2,812	2,812	100	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	>37	30.1	30.1	36	WFP survey
	Male	28.6	>27	>27	28.8	28.8	26.3	
	Overall	25	>32	>32	34	34	29	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	<0	<0	36.1	36.1	24.1	WFP survey
	Male	21.4	<27.27	<27.27	36.9	36.9	24.7	
	Overall	18.8	<18.8	<18.8	36.6	36.6	24.5	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	50	<20.05	<20.05	9.1	9.1	16.7	WFP survey
	Male	21.4	<19.64	<19.64	7.2	7.2	20.8	
	Overall	25	<19.83	<19.83	12.3	12.3	19.7	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	50	<18.41	<18.41	18.6	18.6	23.2	WFP survey
	Male	28.6	<25.71	<25.71	28.1	28.1	28.2	
	Overall	31.3	<22.31	<22.31	24.2	24.2	26.8	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	10	≥80	≥80	77.5	77.5		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	<8.8	20.7	20.7	19.69	WFP survey
	Male	14.01	<7.01	<7.01	13.1	13.1	15.72	
	Overall	14.89	<7.45	<7.45	14.4	14.4	16.84	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	45.5	≥50.05	≥50.05	54.3	54.3	51.7	WFP survey
	Male	70.6	≥77.66	≥77.66	42.3	42.3	67.1	
	Overall	64.4	≥70.84	≥70.84	47	47	62.8	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	47.5	≤42.75	≤42.75	34.3	34.3	28.6	WFP survey
	Male	25.6	≤23.04	≤23.04	25.7	25.7	18.3	
	Overall	31	≤27.9	≤27.9	30.9	30.9	21.2	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7	≤1.4	≤1.4	23.5	23.5	19.7	WFP survey
	Male	3.8	≤0.76	≤0.76	19.9	19.9	14.6	
	Overall	4.6	≤0.92	≤0.92	22.1	22.1	16	
Food expenditure share	Female	68.2	≤50	≤50	68.6	68.6	55	WFP survey
	Male	52.9	≤50	≤50	68.7	68.7	46.3	
	Overall	56.7	≤50	≤50	68.5	68.5	48.7	

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	90	72	
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	30	24	

Outcome Results								
Activity 08: Provide capacity strengthening in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Activity supporters - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Proportion of cash-based transfers channelled through national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Overall	25	≥30	≥30			0	Secondary data
Target Group: Activity supporters - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index	Overall	1	>4	>4			0	Secondary data
Target Group: National institutions - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	3	≥4	≥4			3	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 05: Humanitarian community (partners and donors) have enhanced capacity to reach and operate in areas of humanitarian crisis all year-round				Crisis Response		
Output Results						
Activity 10: Provide common ETC services to government, UN and NGO partners, to run effective field operations and provide for staff security						
Output indicator		Detailed indicator		Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: Targeted populations benefit from common ETC services provided by WFP to partners, in order to receive humanitarian and development assistance						
Emergency Telecommunication Cluster						
H.2: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type		H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational		unit	3	
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	2	2
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type		H.1.3: Average weight of light cargo transported monthly		MT	30	22.1
H.5: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested		H.5.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested		%	100	91
H.6: Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity		H.6.1: Percentage of payload delivered against available capacity		%	75	55
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	781	781
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported		H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported		MT	181	181
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						
Emergency Telecommunication Cluster						
H.2: Number of WFP-led clusters operational, by type		H.2.1: Number of WFP-led clusters operational		unit		3
Logistics Cluster						
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type		H.1.105: Number of services provided		service	7	7
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	67	67
H.3: Number of engineering works completed, by type		H.3.1: Number of engineering works completed		unit	3	3

H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.14: Quantity of cargo handled through storage services	MT	2,479	2,479
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.16: Quantity of cargo transported through road services	MT	1,062	1,062
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.5: Cubic meters of cargo transported	m3	240	240

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Humanitarian actors - **Location:** Central African Republic - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Emergency Telecommunication Cluster

User satisfaction rate	Overall	80	≥90	≥90	95	95	91	WFP survey
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Activity 11: Provide Humanitarian Air Services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Humanitarian actors - **Location:** Central African Republic - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Humanitarian Air Service

User satisfaction rate	Overall	80	≥90	≥90				WFP survey
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Activity 12: Provide bilateral logistics services to partners for 'in country' supply chain for three health programmes (Malaria, TB & HIV/AIDS) in the Central African Republic.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Humanitarian actors - **Location:** Central African Republic - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Logistics Cluster

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

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: IDPs, Refugees, Residents, Returnees - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	10.3	≥40	≥40			41	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20	≥20	≥20			38.5	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	40	≤40	≤40			12.1	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	40	≤40	≤40			49.4	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDPs, Refugees, Residents, Returnees - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	12.3	≥40	≥40			41	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20	≥20	≥20	41.3	41.3	34.8	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	12.6	8.4	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	40	≤40	≤40	46.1	46.1	56.8	WFP programme monitoring
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	49.3	=100	=100			52	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50.6	=100	=100			48	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	81	=100	=100			100	WFP programme monitoring

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

Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	22.7	≥40	≥40			40	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20	≥20	≥20			31.8	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	40	≤40	≤40			5.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	40	≤40	≤40			62.8	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	9.1	≥10	≥10			42	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20	≥20	≥20			44.9	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	40	≥30	≥30			17.5	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	40	≥50	≥50			37.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: ALL - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	8.7	≥10	≥10			40	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20	≥20	≥20	48	48	46.6	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	30	≥30	≥30	28	28	14.9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	50	≥50	≥50	24	24	38.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: ALL - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	0	≥10	≥10			40	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20	≥20	≥20			48.3	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	40	≥30	≥30			12.2	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 women	Overall	40	≥50	≥50			39.5	WFP programme monitoring

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Caretakers - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)									
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	66.2	=100	=100				0	WFP
	Male	33.8	=100	=100				0	programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100				0	monitoring
									WFP
									programme
									monitoring
									WFP
									programme
									monitoring

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 01: Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 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	100	76.1	WFP
	Male	95.7	=100	=100	98	98	73.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	94.8	=100	=100	98.8	98.8	74.8	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	96.9	=100	=100			92	WFP survey
	Male	97.7	=100	=100			93.2	WFP survey
	Overall	97.2	=100	=100			92.7	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	97	≥90	≥90	98.6	98.6	86.8	WFP
	Male	97	≥90	≥90	99	99	81.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	97	≥90	≥90	99.8	99.8	83.7	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	94.5	≥90	≥90	97.1	97.1	87.7	WFP
	Male	94.7	≥90	≥90	89.8	89.8	86.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	94.6	≥90	≥90	92.8	92.8	86.7	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 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	100	82.3	WFP
	Male	92.7	=100	=100	95.3	95.3	84.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	94.7	=100	=100	96	96	84.1	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	92.7	≥90	≥90	100	100	85.2	WFP
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	93	93	81.5	programme
	Overall	94.7	≥90	≥90	94	94	82.6	monitoring
Target Group: Participants - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100			97.5	WFP
	Male	95.1	=100	=100			96.9	programme
	Overall	96.5	=100	=100			97.1	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	100	89.2	WFP
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	93	93	92.8	programme
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	94	94	91.8	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	100	89.2	WFP
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	93	93	92.8	programme
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	94	94	91.8	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: IDPs, Refugees, Returnees, Residents - Location: Central African Republic - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	75.3	≥80	≥80			43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.9	≥80	≥80			47.2	
	Overall	70	≥80	≥80			45.7	

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	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	8.7	43.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.9	≥80	≥80	24.4	24.4	46.5	
	Overall	70	≥80	≥80	16.8	16.8	45.3	

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

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 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	28.6	43.5	WFP
	Male	50	≥80	≥80	25.6	25.6	46.5	programme
	Overall	50	≥80	≥80	26	26	45.3	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Bruno DJOYO

Women beneficiary working in community fields supported by WFP resilience building activities in Bouar (Nana Membere prefecture)

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

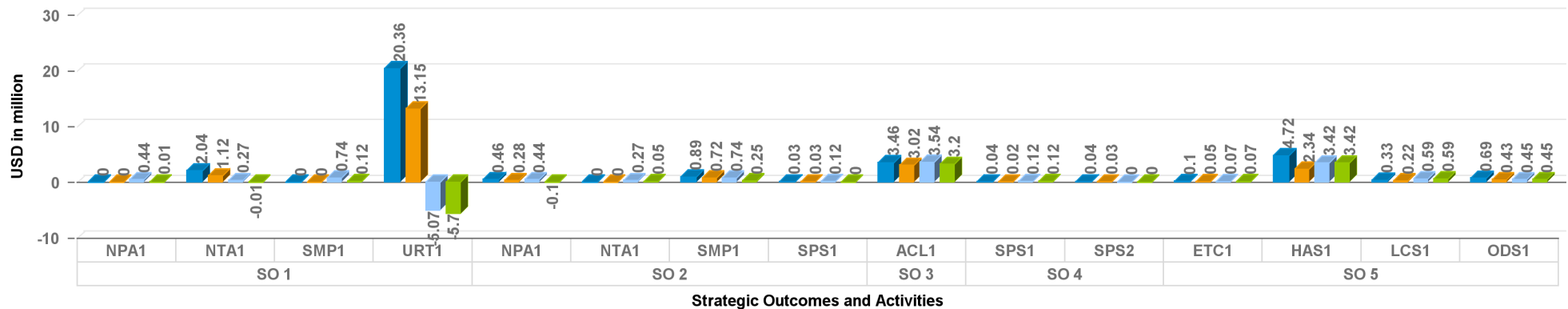
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ 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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	NPA1	Provide specialised nutritious food (BSFP) for the prevention of MAM among children aged 6 to 59 months in crisis affected areas,
SO 1	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,
SO 1	SMP1	Distribute emergency school meals to primary school children from crisis-affected families in targeted localities
SO 1	URT1	Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.
SO 2	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.
SO 2	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
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas
SO 2	SPS1	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
SO 3	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
SO 4	SPS1	Provide capacity strengthening in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials
SO 4	SPS2	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
SO 5	ETC1	Provide common ETC services to government, UN and NGO partners, to run effective field operations and provide for staff security
SO 5	HAS1	Provide Humanitarian Air Services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available

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SO 5	LCS1	Provide common logistics and coordination services through Logistic Cluster to UN and NGO partners to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance
SO 5	ODS1	Provide bilateral logistics services to partners for 'in country' supply chain for three health programmes (Malaria, TB & HIV/AIDS) in the Central African Republic.

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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	0	0	140,215	122,191
		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,	2,035,426	1,123,151	213,200	-12,674
		Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	20,363,278	13,146,890	-5,069,179	-5,699,054
		Provide specialised nutritious food (BSFP) for the prevention of MAM among children aged 6 to 59 months in crisis affected areas,	0	0	10,871	10,871
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)	22,398,704	14,270,041	-4,704,893	-5,578,667

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Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	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.	458,780	281,416	429,119	-103,703
		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	53,385	53,385
		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	33,068	26,668	1,108	1,108
		Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas	891,574	723,661	594,806	247,736

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	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	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,383,421	1,031,745	1,078,418	198,526
2.3	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	3,459,154	3,016,033	3,538,852	3,198,018
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			3,459,154	3,016,033	3,538,852	3,198,018

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Annual Country Report

Gen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	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	40,023	16,606	117,773	117,773
		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	41,752	29,213	1,423	1,423
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			81,775	45,818	119,196	119,196

Annual Country Report

Gen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	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.	690,678	427,909	446,146	446,146
		Provide common ETC services to government, UN and NGO partners, to run effective field operations and provide for staff security	100,225	51,115	72,595	72,349
		Provide common logistics and coordination services through Logistic Cluster to UN and NGO partners to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance	332,815	224,008	585,523	585,523
		Provide Humanitarian Air Services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available	4,721,142	2,335,880	3,423,772	3,423,772
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			5,844,860	3,038,912	4,528,034	4,527,788
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	0	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			33,167,914	21,402,550	4,559,607	2,464,862
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,933,399	1,598,974	2,758,552	2,759,355
Total Direct Costs			35,101,313	23,001,525	7,318,160	5,224,217
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,234,074	1,465,207	-1,492,901	-1,492,901
Grand Total			37,335,387	24,466,732	5,825,258	3,731,315



Wanee Piyabongkam
Chief

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

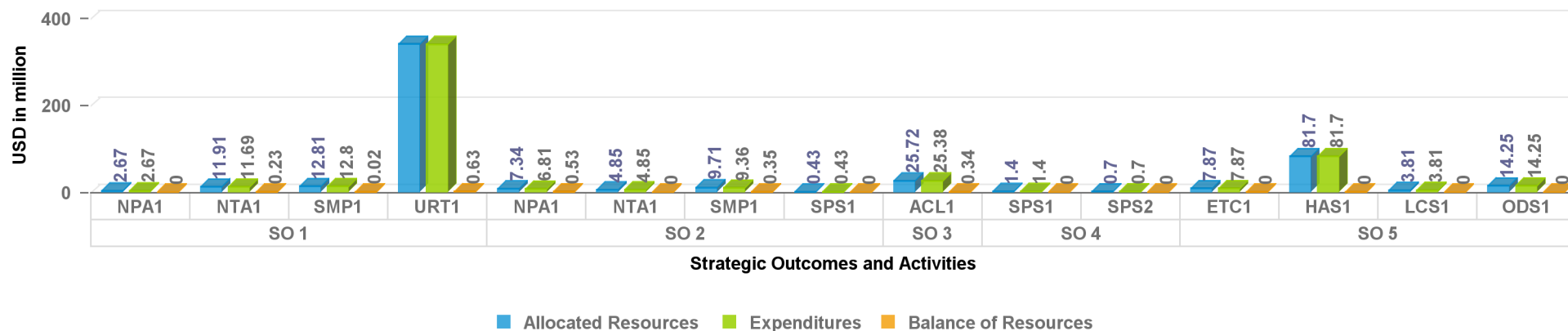
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected households and communities in targeted areas can meet their basic food and nutrition needs both during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 2	Vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, children, pregnant and lactating women and girl and malnourished ART clients living in target regions, have an improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2022
SO 3	Food-insecure women and men living in targeted areas of CAR have enhanced livelihoods to support the food security and nutrition needs of their households and communities by 2022
SO 4	National and subnational institutions have strengthened capacities to establish an adequate social protection system and manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2022
SO 5	Humanitarian community (partners and donors) have enhanced capacity to reach and operate in areas of humanitarian crisis all year-round

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	NPA1	Provide specialised nutritious food (BSFP) for the prevention of MAM among children aged 6 to 59 months in crisis affected areas,
SO 1	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,
SO 1	SMP1	Distribute emergency school meals to primary school children from crisis-affected families in targeted localities
SO 1	URT1	Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.
SO 2	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.
SO 2	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
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas
SO 2	SPS1	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
SO 3	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
SO 4	SPS1	Provide capacity strengthening in zero hunger policies, strategic planning and delivery of programmes to public officials

Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 4	SPS2	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
SO 5	ETC1	Provide common ETC services to government, UN and NGO partners, to run effective field operations and provide for staff security
SO 5	HAS1	Provide Humanitarian Air Services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available
SO 5	LCS1	Provide common logistics and coordination services through Logistic Cluster to UN and NGO partners to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance
SO 5	ODS1	Provide bilateral logistics services to partners for 'in country' supply chain for three health programmes (Malaria, TB & HIV/AIDS) in the Central African Republic.

Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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	12,814,498	0	12,814,498	12,796,474	18,024
		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,	28,132,900	11,912,415	0	11,912,415	11,686,541	225,874
		Provide general food distributions, nutritious food and/or cash based transfers to refugees, IDPs, returnees and crisis-affected host communities.	610,513,266	340,193,769	0	340,193,769	339,563,893	629,875
		Provide specialised nutritious food (BSFP) for the prevention of MAM among children aged 6 to 59 months in crisis affected areas,	14,170,127	2,665,443	0	2,665,443	2,665,443	0

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Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			676,606,586	367,586,125	0	367,586,125	366,712,351	873,774
2.2	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.	23,600,191	7,342,651	0	7,342,651	6,809,830	532,822
		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	4,852,484	0	4,852,484	4,852,484	0

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Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	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	1,163,503	433,872	0	433,872	433,872	0
		Provide nutritious school meals to school children in targeted areas	12,054,929	9,708,123	0	9,708,123	9,361,053	347,070
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			42,482,190	22,337,130	0	22,337,130	21,457,238	879,892

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Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	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.	20,351,121	14,247,850	0	14,247,850	14,247,850	0
		Provide common ETC services to government, UN and NGO partners, to run effective field operations and provide for staff security	10,423,706	7,871,416	0	7,871,416	7,871,170	246
		Provide common logistics and coordination services through Logistic Cluster to UN and NGO partners to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance	4,732,462	3,814,553	0	3,814,553	3,814,553	0
		Provide Humanitarian Air Services to all partners until appropriate alternatives are available	87,374,920	81,696,142	0	81,696,142	81,696,142	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			122,882,209	107,629,961	0	107,629,961	107,629,715	246
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	0	0	0	0

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Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.3	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	48,745,526	25,721,759	0	25,721,759	25,380,925	340,834
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			48,745,526	25,721,759	0	25,721,759	25,380,925	340,834

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Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	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	2,229,847	1,403,851	0	1,403,851	1,403,851	0
		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	1,485,037	699,450	0	699,450	699,450	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			3,714,884	2,103,301	0	2,103,301	2,103,301	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			894,431,394	525,378,276	0	525,378,276	523,283,530	2,094,746
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			47,167,530	35,216,988	0	35,216,988	35,217,790	-803

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Annual Country Report

Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Costs	941,598,925	560,595,264	0	560,595,264	558,501,321	2,093,943
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	60,590,813	33,414,324		33,414,324	33,414,324	0
		Carry-over to subsequent operation						2,561,546
		Grand Total	1,002,189,738	594,009,588	0	594,009,588	591,915,645	-467,603

This donor financial report is interim



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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