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# **Central African Republic**

## Annual Country Report 2024

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Country Strategic Plan  
2023 - 2027

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# Overview

In 2024, aligning with the government's vision and the goal of contributing to lasting change, WFP in Central African Republic (CAR) further focused on **developing a long-term strategy in line with the humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach**. Placing people and communities at the heart of its interventions and "leaving no one behind", WFP followed a principled humanitarian approach. It worked in **synergy with humanitarian and development partners** wherever possible to respond to urgent needs, while simultaneously tackling the root causes of vulnerability and strengthening the capacities and systems that support at-risk populations.

Thanks to an improved security environment, WFP was able to further support the government's vision in 2024 by placing greater emphasis on early recovery and resilience activities. Despite severe funding constraints and limited access to some areas due to heavy rains and insecurity, **WFP reached over 1 million beneficiaries (51 percent of whom were women), across all regions of the country**, leveraging its extensive field presence and logistic capacities.

The last Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, conducted in October 2024, projected that **between September 2024 and March 2025, approximately 2 million people** (31 percent of the analysed population) **would face high levels of acute food insecurity** (classified as IPC Phase 3 or above). While this reflects a seasonal improvement compared to the previous assessment in April 2024, which found 2.5 million people (41 percent of the population) in Phase 3 or above, the situation remains concerning. **Several factors continue to drive food insecurity**, including economic barriers limiting access to food for certain households, a lack of food reserves, disruptions to internal and cross-border supply chains caused by armed violence. Additionally, the effects of flooding, irregular rainfall affecting agriculture (the primary livelihood in most areas), population displacement, and deteriorating road conditions further exacerbate access to various regions. These challenges are compounded by shortages of seeds and agricultural tools, rising food and transport costs, and ongoing disease outbreaks, such as measles, malaria and cholera.

**In response to this situation, WFP continued assisting the most food insecure people**, including refugees and returnees fleeing the Sudanese conflict and host communities, to facilitate a peaceful cohabitation. Internal Displaced People (IDPs) in insecurity-affected regions, along with vulnerable residents in regions classified as IPC 3 and 4, also benefited from food assistance - including from local markets- and **Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) totalling USD 18.8 million**. This represents a substantial increase from 2023 (USD 13 million). However, insufficient funding prevented WFP from further scaling up early recovery activities, which remains the most sustainable solution for addressing long-term vulnerabilities in the hardest-hit areas.

**Prevention and management of malnutrition have been central to WFP's interventions**, aiming to address the needs of the most vulnerable categories of people, while trying to maintain the level of acute and chronic malnutrition below the World Health Organization's thresholds of 5 percent and 20 percent respectively. Meanwhile, to reduce the burden of malnutrition, WFP focused on **capacity-strengthening activities** for key stakeholders **to plan, manage, monitor and provide sustainable basic services, as well as supporting community health workers** in raising awareness of, detecting and treating malnutrition.

**Thanks to a strong collaboration with the Government, WFP also facilitated a structured transition from unconditional humanitarian assistance to resilience strategies, with a strong nutrition approach**. WFP continued to support the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR) in the implementation of a World Bank-funded project. Extended to 2025, the initiative aims to reinforce smallholder farmers capacities to reduce post-harvesting loss, strengthen their access to markets, and increase their capacity to supply school canteens through home-grown school feeding. In parallel, **Food For Assets (FFA) interventions tackled the root causes of social tensions while promoting gender and ethnic equality**. This was achieved through inclusive participation and qualitative assessments, which informed programme design and implementation.

**Strengthening the government's capacities** remained the cornerstone of WFP's operations throughout 2024. In the field of nutrition support, key initiatives included: the **Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) study**, launched in March 2024, which concluded in November 2024 with the presentation and validation of the results by the Government; and the **Fill Nutrient Gaps exercise**.

With His Excellency, President Faustin-Archange Touadera as a champion for school meals, WFP continued to support the Government in **extending their school feeding programme to new regions (reaching up to 222,865 school children) and rolling out a home-grown school feeding approach through a pilot project in 45 schools**. In this context, CAR was selected to host the 10th edition of the African School Feeding Day in 2025. Furthermore, the establishment of the new School Feeding Directorate is imminent, and the Ministry of Education has introduced a dedicated budget line, which reaffirms the government's strong commitment to this programme.

The emerging social protection system still provides low coverage, with significant room for improvement in coordination mechanisms, information systems and coherence. The National Development Plan recognizes that the country's national social protection system remains underdeveloped, and the Government's objective is to achieve universal social cover. In this context, **WFP contributed to the formulation of the National Social Protection Policy (PNSP)**, integrating food security and nutrition objectives. This included in-kind transfers to combat food insecurity and malnutrition, as well as support for the establishment of a nationwide school feeding programme.

WFP committed to ensuring equality and non-discrimination across all its operations. **Integrated Cross Cutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (ICARA), along with social and environmental screening, were conducted as part of the interventions**, highlighting key issues related to gender, protection, and inclusion.

WFP continued to serve as a **logistics service provider under the Global Fund (TGF), receiving and managing almost 900 metric tonnes of medical supplies**, doubling its storage volume compared to 2023. This comprehensive logistics support demonstrates WFP's pivotal role in optimizing health supply chain systems and supporting vulnerable communities in CAR. **The Logistics Cluster also facilitated the set-up of common services for more than 100 humanitarian organizations**, including the organization of emergency humanitarian cargo, warehousing and information management. WFP has embarked on a dynamic digital transformation, digitalising all its processes to enhance quality assurance, strengthen engagement with beneficiaries, and ensure that assistance reaches the right people.

To achieve these objectives and with contributions from more than 15 partners, WFP relied on a **strong partnership with Rome-Based Agencies**, with whom a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is under elaboration. The MoU establishes a Food Security Platform, which will become the main reference in this domain. Furthermore, WFP worked with a wide network of partners, including national organisations, who benefitted from trainings to improve their services to communities.

Overall, **despite the fragile context and the upcoming elections in 2025, CAR is making significant strides towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2**. As we approach 2025, it is imperative to ensure that the country maintains the progress made in recent years. Continued support from the international community will be crucial in helping CAR achieve the SDGs and foster long-term stability and development.

# 1,068,696

Total beneficiaries in 2024

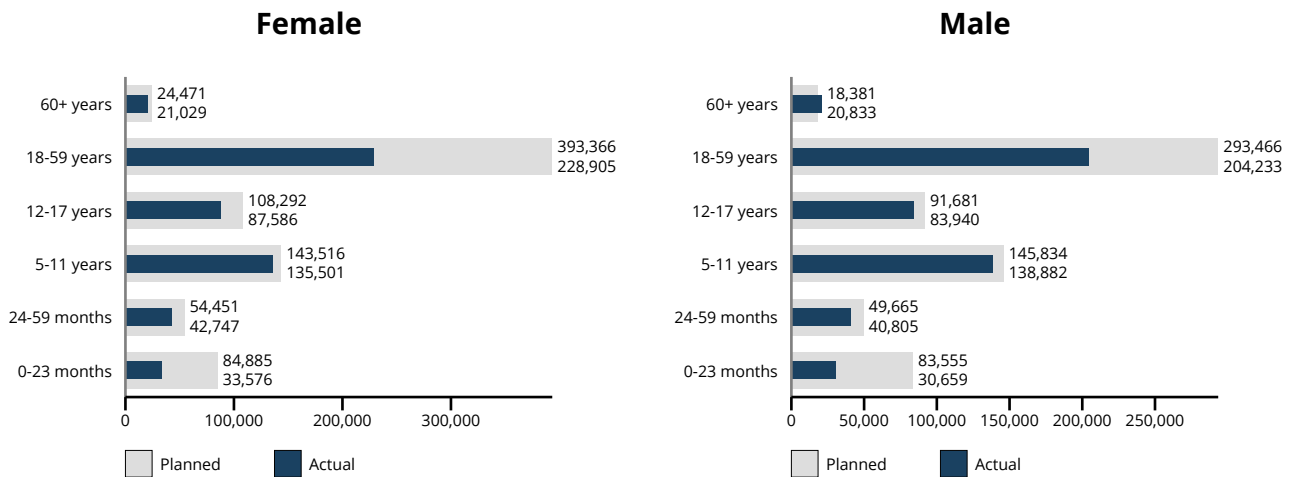


51% female

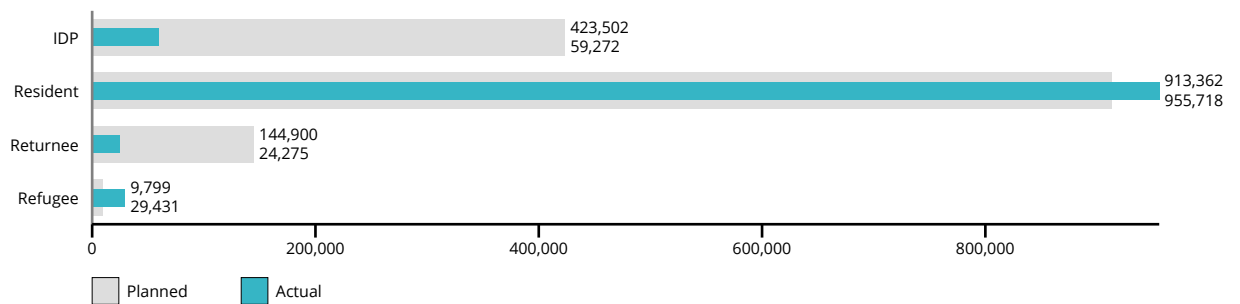


49% male

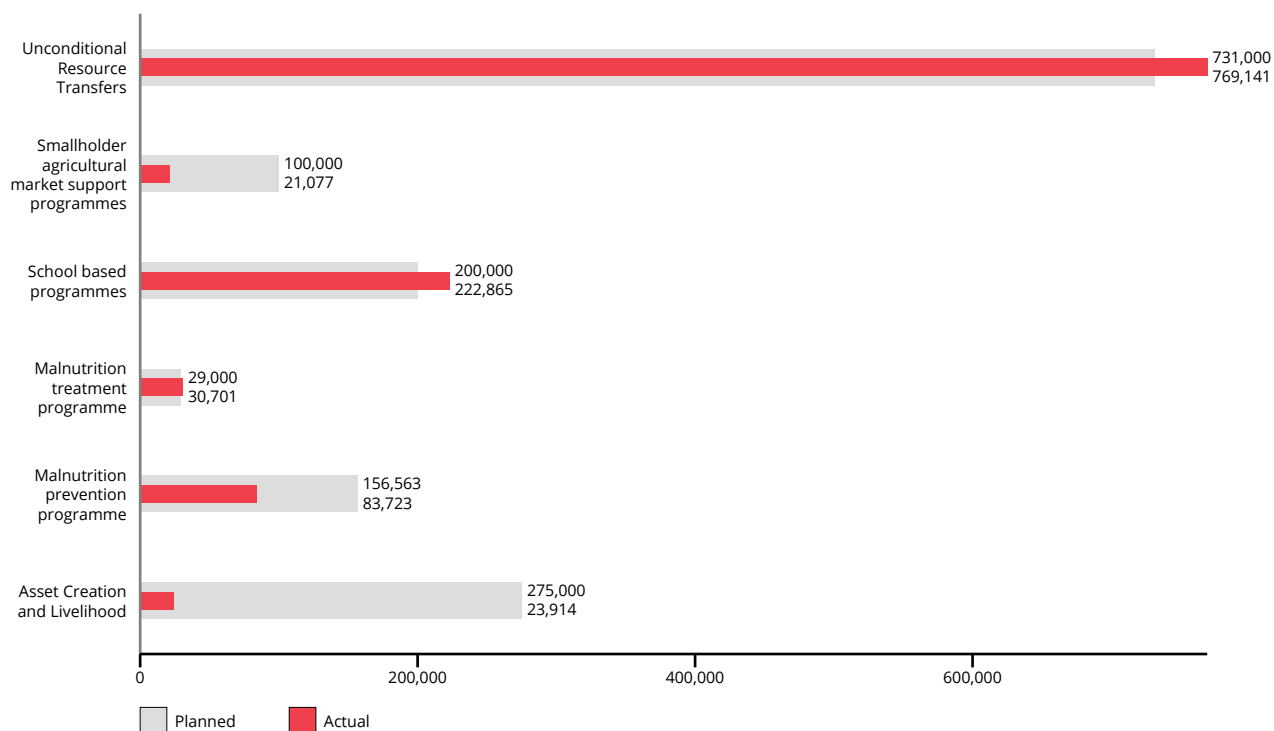
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



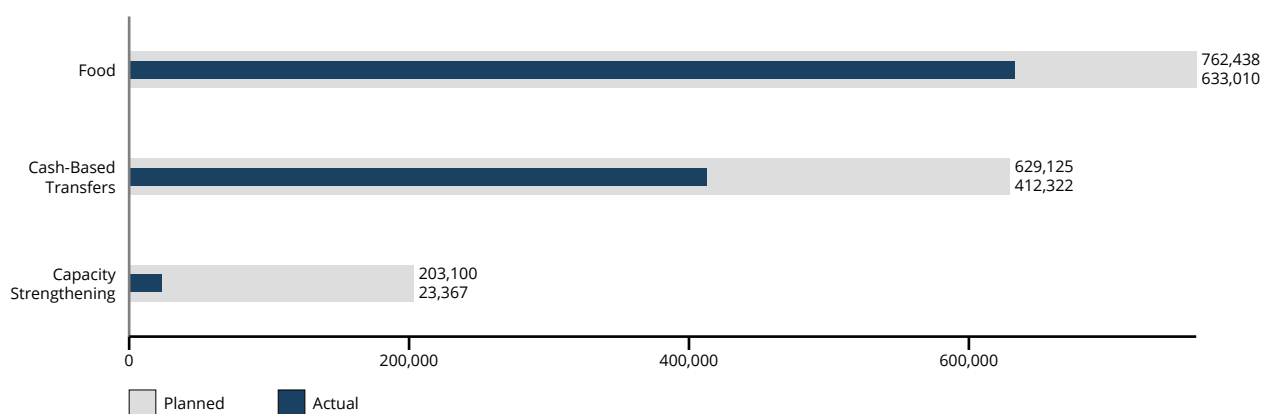
## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



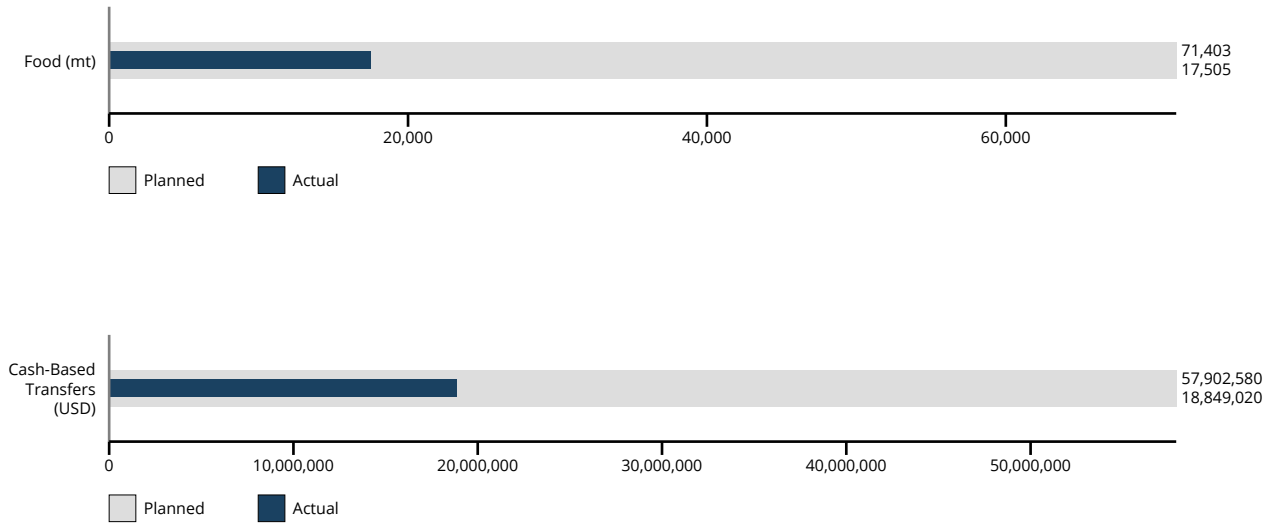
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



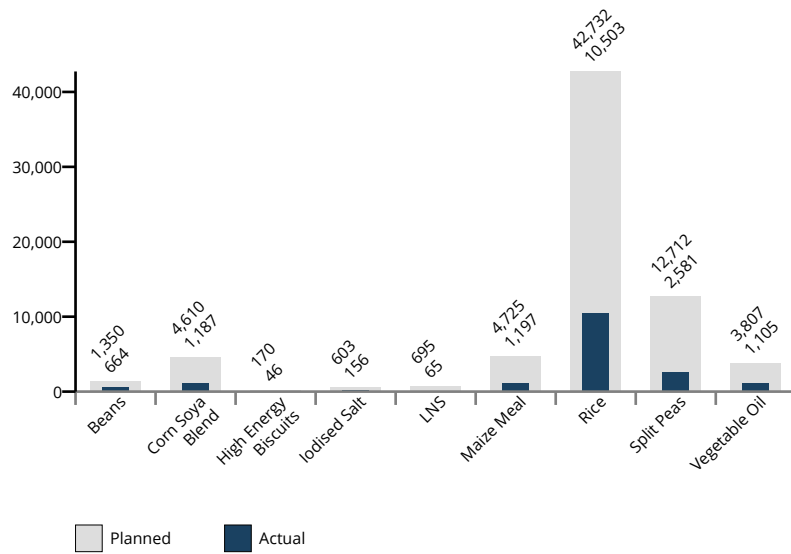
### Beneficiaries by Modality



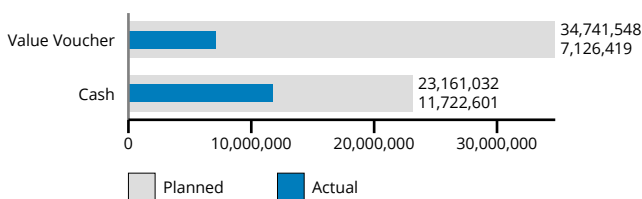
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Food Transfer (mt)

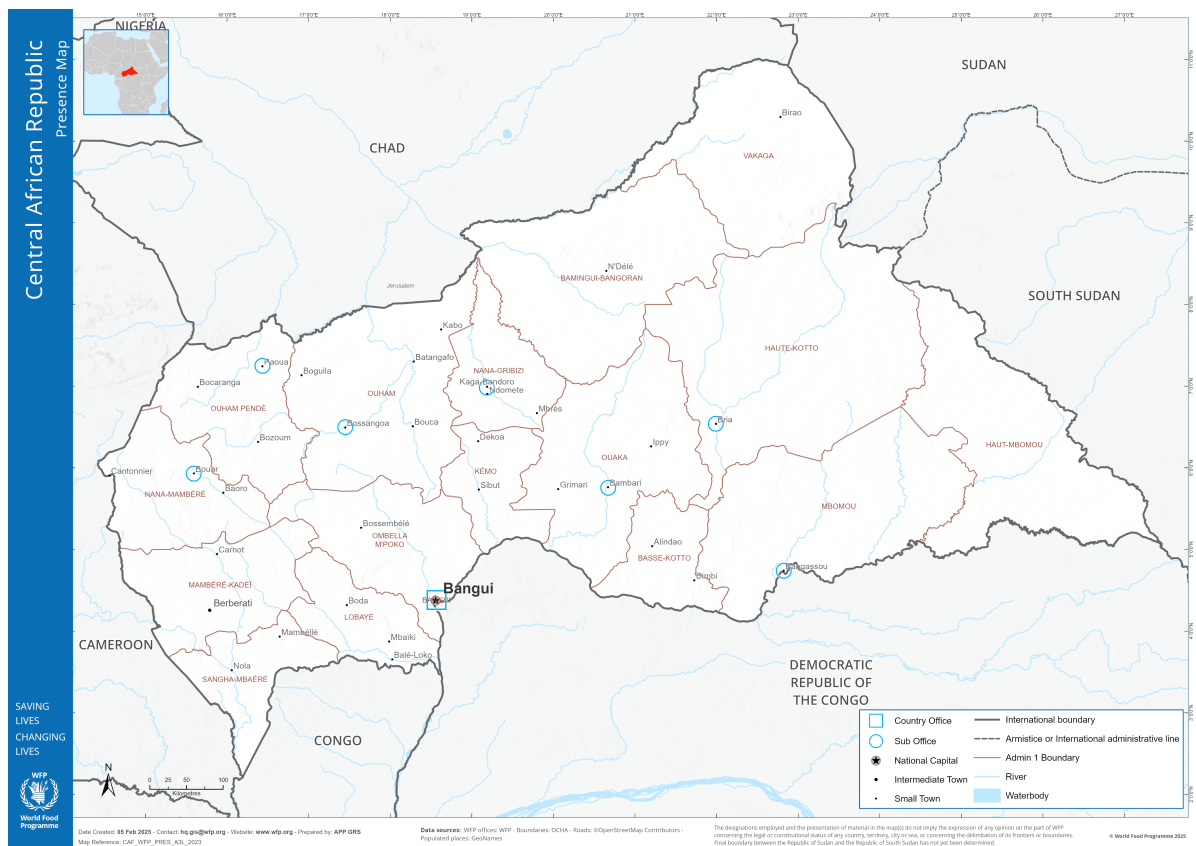


### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)





# Operational context



Ranking 191st out of 193 countries on the 2022 human capital and development index [1], the Central African Republic (CAR) is **one of the poorest and most fragile** [2] countries in the world. Its humanitarian situation remains severe, due to prolonged conflict, political instability, and economic challenges. In 2024, **approximately 2.8 million people (nearly half of CAR's population) needed humanitarian assistance** [3]. Persistent violence and human rights violations contributed to its ranking as the **ninth most dangerous country in the world** [4], which resulted in significant humanitarian access constraints.

The protracted crisis in CAR brought four new major humanitarian challenges in 2024. Firstly, **shifting security dynamics** in the south-east undermined social cohesion, heightened insecurity and protection risks, and constrained humanitarian access. Secondly, **rising violence and increased protection needs** in the north-east and north-west were driven by an influx of refugees and returnees fleeing conflict in Sudan and Chad. Thirdly, **flooding** affected thousands of people in high-need areas, **resulting in temporary displacement and the creation of spontaneous settlements**, especially in urban areas. Lastly, **outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases**, including hepatitis E, Mpox, and rabies, exacerbated by climate change, spread in already critical hotspots.

Displacement remains a major issue, with **about 469,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) within CAR and an additional 750,000 seeking refuge in neighbouring countries**. In addition, CAR **hosts over 45,000 refugees**, mainly from Sudan and Chad. The ongoing crisis in Sudan has exacerbated insecurity along the borders, further complicating the humanitarian landscape and placing additional strain on already limited resources. Many of the displaced are in areas where humanitarian access is limited by violence and logistical challenges.

The above factors contributed to continued high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. In September 2024, **nearly 1.9 million people (31 percent of the population) were categorised as in Crisis levels of food insecurity (IPC phase 3+), with 307,000 facing Emergency levels (Phase 4)**. The populations most affected included those with low agricultural yields, casual labourers, displaced households, and poor urban families reliant on the market for their food. While these individuals were dispersed across the country, they were particularly concentrated in the prefectures of Basse-Kotto, Lim Pendé, Mambéré, Mbomou, Nana-Mambéré, Ouaka, and Ouham-Pendé. Additionally, nearly four out of 10 children suffer from stunted growth and undernutrition causing 26.3 percent of infant mortality [5]. **Maternal mortality** is one of the highest in the world (835 per 100,000 live births), while the under-five mortality rate is the sixth highest, with 116 deaths per 1,000 births [6].



CAR is among the countries with the **lowest education indicators**. The expected years of schooling are 5.3 years for boys and 3.8 years for girls. The **quality of primary education remains low**, with 67 percent of teacher positions covered by volunteer parents and a notably small proportion of female teachers (17 percent) [7].

The country ranks **188th out of 191 in terms of gender equality**. This disparity contributes to high rates of gender-based violence (GBV), posing a significant barrier to women's full participation in social and economic life [8].

Finally, **the level of social protection coverage remains low** with only 3.5 percent of the population covered by at least one social protection benefit, excluding health. Investment and expenditure on social protection are low, accounting for just 1.3 percent of GDP, including health [9].

**CAR's National Development Plan (2024-2028) prioritises human capital development and resilience building** as a central pillar for sustainable development and growth, alongside the development of resilient and sustainable infrastructure to support economic and social growth. In support of this vision, the United Nations system in CAR developed the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). WFP contributes to four of its pillars: People; Prosperity; Planet and Peace; and to the Sustainable Development Goals of Zero Hunger (SDG 2) and Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17).

WFP's operations in CAR fall under the focus areas of crisis response, resilience-building and root causes, aimed at providing relief to crisis-affected populations, rebuilding livelihoods, and strengthening food systems. Contributing towards SDG 2, WFP's **strategic outcome 1** focused on meeting the food requirements of refugees, returnees, IDPs and people affected by shocks, through unconditional cash and food transfers. It also addressed moderate acute malnutrition among pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children 6-59 months, and provided nutrition support and counselling to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) on antiretroviral treatment. **Strategic outcome 2** aimed to support the government's efforts in addressing chronic malnutrition, while promoting local production, educational outcomes and inclusion, through the provision of nutritious school meals in targeted areas. Under **strategic outcome 3**, WFP and its partners provided livelihood support and built resilience for targeted populations through productive asset creation, and value chain development.

Working towards SDG 17, **strategic outcome 4** focused on capacity-strengthening for national institutions and partners, focusing on supply chain, food security, nutrition analysis, and emergency preparedness and response. Furthermore, WFP provided technical support to the Government in coordinating, developing, and implementing effective, gender-sensitive national nutrition, food security, and social protection strategies, policies, and programmes. Through **strategic outcome 5**, WFP provided Humanitarian Air Service, on-demand supply chain and emergency telecommunications, and shared IT services with the Government, as well as development and humanitarian partners, to enable them to reach people in need of humanitarian assistance.

## Risk management

In 2024, operating in a highly complex risk environment, WFP continued to enhance risk management activities through regular risk assessments and monitoring, strengthening the risk team, and thoroughly tracking all Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption (AFAC) incidents. Additionally, it ensured that corrective and preventive controls measures were in place.

Over the year, the main risks to WFP's operations in CAR included fraud and corruption, supply chain disruption, access constraints, and lack of funding. WFP also faced challenges in security, targeting, and limited capacity of partners and suppliers.

Fraud and corruption mitigation measures included several AFAC sensitization campaigns, fraud risk assessments in key areas, thorough due diligences measures for cooperating partners and suppliers, stringent inventory controls, and spot checks missions for partners. WFP also received support from the Government, who published a decree banning the sale of WFP commodities on the market and helped to enforce this law. Mitigation actions for supply chain disruption, access and security risks included food prepositioning, route analysis and planning, and enhanced coordination with the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) and local authorities in unsafe areas.

WFP faced significant funding shortfalls, and therefore developed a cost containment plan, which included reduced presence in remote hinterland areas and expenditures level (in staffing, travel, fuel and solar energy use and more).

The country office also made significant progress in implementing the reassurance action plan, achieving over 80 percent of the minimum control standards by the end of 2024 in commodity management, identity management, monitoring and community feedback mechanisms, vulnerability-based targeting, and cooperating partner management. These measures included fully digitised assistance through SCOPE, enhanced monitoring, a robust complaints and feedback mechanism, a revised targeting approach, and improved capacity assessments for partners,

all aimed at ensuring that every food ration or cash payment reached the intended beneficiaries.

## Lessons learned

Additionally, in 2024, CAR was one of eight countries in the Sahel and Central Africa where WFP conducted a Corporate Emergency Evaluation [10] to assess the Country Office's capacity to handle emergencies. The evaluation concluded that WFP provided strong and rapid support to affected populations, while supporting local, national and international actors.

# Country office story

## Rebuilding resilience in restive Central African Republic



© WFP/Richard Mbouet

In Paoua, CAR, Simplice Beyo's farming group has sharply increased its harvests, thanks to relative calm and WFP support.

In the western town of Paoua in Central African Republic (CAR), **a community is revitalising farming and education, with WFP's support.**

That day, Simplice Beyo sings in the local Sango language as he leads around 20 women and men in harvesting rice. Droplets of early morning dew still cling to the green plants.

Now in his 30s, Beyo, the head of the local farming group, recalls better days, when harvests and food were plentiful.

"Paoua used to be considered the breadbasket of the Central African Republic," Beyo says. "But with the succession of conflicts, food production has dropped drastically, bringing hunger into our homes."

**Agriculture**, which employs approximately 80 percent of Central Africans, **counts among the many casualties of the country's years-long unrest and political upheaval.** Conflict has driven farmers and herders away from their lands, reducing food production and deepening hunger.

Today, nearly two million people in the country - about one in three - face high levels of acute hunger, according to newly released expert hunger findings, known as the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). A mix of factors explain the country's food insecurity. These include poverty, erratic rainfall, as well as armed violence, which has uprooted hundreds of thousands of people over the years and disrupted supply chains.

**But in places like Paoua, communities are returning to farming, encouraged by the relative calm that settled in parts of the country since the signing of the 2019 peace agreements.** Tens of thousands of refugees who had fled CAR are now returning home to rebuild their lives.

Paoua's residents are profiting from the peace dividend in bigger ways. **Thanks to WFP's assistance, local farming cooperatives like Beyo's, are supplying locally produced food to the country's first-ever home-grown school meals programme.**

"With the introduction of the school canteen, we are seeing overcrowding in our classrooms" says Betokomia 1 Primary School Headmaster, Franklin Tembay-Masseneang. Here, **school attendance has more than doubled**, rising from 650

pupils five years ago to over 1,400 today.

**WFP's school feeding initiative is now set to expand to three more schools** in the larger Lim-Pende prefecture, where Paoua is located. For many here, it is not just about food - it's a symbol of a brighter future.

**Agricultural productivity has risen sharply**, thanks to improved seeds, and farming and post-harvesting technology supplied by WFP. Beyo's own cooperative, which serves over 160 families, has **expanded its cultivation from 3 to 35 hectares**. Along with maize, groundnuts and beans, they now grow rice and sesame, as well as market garden produce such as okra, carrots, tomatoes, and watermelon. **This variety ensures greater dietary diversity for the community** and lays the groundwork for the future. Part of the cooperative's harvests benefit its families, while another portion is used as a seed reserve for future planting. The remainder supplies the WFP-supported ingredients for Betokomia 1's school canteen.

**The benefits are spreading beyond farming.** Years of violence, fuelled by a multitude of armed groups, have taken a toll on the country's education system, with many schools left with damaged infrastructure, and teachers fleeing for safety. This has deprived many Central African children of an education. At Betokomia 1 School, Headmaster Tembaya-Masseneang is the only instructor with a teaching degree.

**Parent volunteers have been filling the empty teaching spots. Now, some of the profits from Beyo's cooperative ensures they are paid.**

"Thanks to the (WFP) partnership, we were able to raise XAF 1.5 million," or roughly USD 2,400, says Beyo, a father of 14, who has children at Betokomia 1 Primary. "And with this money, we were able to pay the salaries of the parent-teachers."

For Pelagie Homdoyote, a mother of three children who returned from 12 years of exile in Cameroon, WFP meals are often a lifeline.

"On the days I work, I earn a bit of money and have enough to cook for my children," she says. "But sometimes I earn nothing, and I rely on the school for my children to eat".

**For many children, Betokomia school meals - rice, peas and other vegetables - are sometimes their only food of the day.** But as Headmaster Tembaya-Masseneang says, the impact goes beyond just food.

"When children come to collect their school meal, they get an education," he says. "All this helps the country to move forward."

**From the fields to the classroom, Paoua shows that with the right support and lasting peace, a community can rebuild - putting food security, children and agriculture at the heart of its brighter future.**

# Programme performance

**Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in the Central African Republic, including refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees and host populations with or without disabilities, are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.**



**769,141 people received assistance.** This support included **13,801 metric tons of food** and **USD 11 million in cash**.



Targeted support provided to **11,559 flood and conflict-affected people** through the Rapid Response Mechanism.



**3,474 PLHIV** were assisted with **33,099 metric tons** of Super Cereal and fortified vegetable oil.

Strategic outcome 1 aimed **to stabilise the food security and nutrition of crisis-affected populations in the most food-insecure areas, while providing increasing support for early recovery**. Activities under this strategic outcome focused mainly on distributing aid to displaced people, returnees, people affected by climatic shocks and people suffering from acute food insecurity. Support was also extended to health facilities across seven prefectures where global acute malnutrition exceeds 5 percent. Nutritional support was also provided to supplement moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

In 2024, this strategic outcome was 64 percent funded with funding gaps mostly affecting early recovery activities which aimed at strengthening resilience of most food insecure people. From a nutritional perspective, most funds allocated to nutrition were used to purchase Super Cereal Plus for children aged 6-59 months suffering from MAM, with limited results for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, as well as people living with HIV on Antiretroviral Therapy (ART).

During the year, **a total of 769,141 people** - including **29,431 refugees, 24,275 returnees and 59,272 internally displaced individuals** - received assistance despite operational challenges. For instance, heavy rains particularly affected transport routes in the east, where many roads were cut off, leaving lorries carrying food supplies immobilised for several months. This support included **14,469 metric tonnes of food and USD 18.2 million in cash**, complemented with capacity-strengthening initiatives.

Post-distribution monitoring results show that the percentage of households using crisis coping strategies decreased from 7.2 percent in 2023 to 2.2 percent in 2024. However, fewer households showed an acceptable food consumption score, with 38.2 percent in 2024 compared to 59.4 percent in 2023. The high proportion of households with an acceptable food consumption score in 2023 can be partly attributed to the use of negative coping strategies, such as selling productive assets to access food. This also explains the larger proportion of households using crisis coping strategies.

In 2024, it can be assumed that households have depleted part of their livelihood assets, limiting their capacity to rely on livelihood-based coping strategies, such as selling productive assets to access food. This could explain the lower proportion of households with an acceptable food consumption score combined with a lower proportion of households using crisis coping strategies.

Under this strategic outcome, WFP also activated the **Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM)** reaching 11,559 flood and conflict-affected people with in-kind food assistance for three months. Initially, the RRM provided emergency assistance to newly displaced people with ready-to-use nutritious biscuits. Since September 2023, WFP shifted to a tailored approach based on the status and vulnerability of individuals or households. Assistance now includes varying rations (100, 75 or 66 percent) and support durations (3, 6 or 9 months) aligned with displacement length. This shift has transformed the RRM into a mechanism that manages beneficiaries transition between emergency response and early recovery. This enabled WFP to collaborate closely with all RRM actors, refine needs assessment and alerts, and improve access to all new IDPs, refugees and returnees across the country.



Overall, the food and cash distributed by WFP enabled beneficiaries to meet their food and nutritional needs throughout the period covered, thereby alleviating their suffering and, above all, preventing them from resorting to negative adaptation strategies while helping to foster resilience. The implementation of the reassurance action plan for cash and in-kind, such as reconciliation, the use of SCOPE (beneficiary information and transfer management platform) and PIT (Payment Instrument Tracking) contributed considerably to the interventions' quality.

Regarding the supplementation [1] of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), beneficiaries were identified through community screening, resulting in the referral of 24,275 children aged 6-59 months and 2,679 pregnant and breast-feeding women and girls newly suffering from MAM for appropriate supplementation in health facilities. As a result, **175 percent of targeted children aged 6-59 months** received nutritious commodities, and **38 percent of undernourished pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls**. The performance of the child supplementation programme was above the SPHERE standard and an improvement from 2023, with a recovery rate of 95.8 percent, a mortality rate of 0.1 percent, a default rate of 1.7 percent. However, the non-response rate increased from 4.9 percent in 2023 to 6.8 percent in 2024.

Due to the rapidly approaching Best Before Dates of some nutritional inputs, managing and distributing them, especially in health facilities, was challenging. Consequently, people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV), who were newly admitted on ARV therapy received only one month of food assistance due to the limited availability of nutritional commodities. Therefore, **3,747** out of the 8,000 PLHIV planned for 2024 **were assisted with 36 mt of Super Cereal and fortified vegetable oil**. To make up for the shortfall, USD 445,974 was introduced **to assist 2,427 PLHIV and their families** for a seven-month period. Each distribution was preceded by nutritional education sessions and cooking demonstrations.

Overall, results under this strategic outcome were made possible through good planning and coordination between WFP and its partners. In particular, WFP worked closely with many actors to assess people's needs and to plan and implement its activities. This collaboration was facilitated by the signing of Field-Level Agreements (FLAs) with cooperating partners, and Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with government structures such as the Ministry of Health and Population, which was in charge of Humanitarian Affairs and UN agencies. Financial service providers and cooperating partners were selected through a competitive process, and their capacities were strengthened to align with WFP standards and procedures.

WFP worked with the Nutrition Department of the Ministry of Health and Population to **implement supplementation activities for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, as well as children under 5, in health facilities**. Refresher sessions on supplementation and data collection procedures and tools were organised for health facility staff in certain districts. Additionally, follow-up missions were conducted by the Districts and Regional offices of the Ministry of Health in collaboration with the Nutrition Department. This implementation was further supported by UNICEF and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

The key lesson learned from the **implementation is that the introduction of digital tools (SCOPE and PIT) and a cash assurance plan has significantly improved the quality of interventions**, initially reaching 23,300 beneficiaries. However, further efforts are needed to enhance planning and coordination between various units, as well as between the national office and field offices. Improved communication with beneficiaries, authorities, and other stakeholders, alongside ensuring staff presence in the field during distributions, and leveraging the use of information from the Complaint Feedback Mechanism (CFM) and the systematization of after-action reviews, will enable WFP to serve its beneficiaries more effectively. To this end, feasibility studies will be conducted in hard-to-reach areas to assess the potential shift from in-kind assistance to cash-based support. With the revision of the National Protocol for the Management of Child Wasting, training sessions will be organised to strengthen the capacity of health facility staff.

All activities implemented under this strategic outcome fully integrated gender and age, as reflected with the Gender and Age Marker code of 4, indicating that **gender considerations were made during implementation and monitoring of activities**. Lastly, dignity, beneficiaries' safety, and considerations of disability and conflict sensitivity considerations were integrated throughout the project cycle.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY   | GAM MONITORING CODE                 |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Provide lifesaving assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and support their early recovery   | 4 - Fully integrates gender and age |
| Provide an integrated assistance package for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to children 6 to 59 months, PLW/Girls and provide nutrition assessment, counselling and support for PLHIV/TB clients on ART/DOT in crisis affected areas | 4 - Fully integrates gender and age |



## Strategic outcome 02: Nutritionally vulnerable and shock affected populations (including indigenous peoples) with or without disabilities in targeted areas have improved nutrition, health and education and enhanced access to safe and nutritious diets and school feeding in line with national standards by 2027.



WFP provided nutritional assistance to **17,920 children aged 6-23 months** and **10,036 PBWG**.



WFP reached **222,865 schoolchildren** in **336 schools** and supported the government in rolling out **home-grown school feeding** in **45 pilot schools**.

Through strategic outcome 2, WFP provided support to **improve access to safe and nutritious food for schoolchildren in primary schools and vulnerable under two children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) in IPC4 health districts**. In 2024, WFP **reached 306,588 beneficiaries**, including children aged 6-23 months, schoolchildren aged 5-16 years, and PBWG. It also successfully **contributed to the development of local markets and supply chains**.

According to the SMART 2022 survey, Central African Republic remains in a concerning situation, with an acute malnutrition rate of approximately 5.5 percent and a chronic malnutrition rate of 37.9 percent at the national level. Several factors contribute to the worsening of this situation. These include the level of insecurity, which has led to the displacement of populations residing in Internally Displaced People (IDP) camps, measles epidemics affecting 25 out of 35 (approximately 71 percent) of the country's health districts, diarrhoea outbreaks, and limited household access to primary health care and improved drinking water. Only 37.5 percent of households have access to basic drinking water services, and the health system remains weak, preventing more than half of the population from accessing primary health care. As a response, WFP worked to improve the nutritional status of the people who are most vulnerable to malnutrition, located in crisis (IPC 3) or emergency (IPC 4) areas, where humanitarian action was urgently needed.

The funding level for activity 3 only reached 30 percent of the established requirements, which led to the disruption of nutritional inputs in the country and a low level of implementation achievement, especially among PBWG. Additionally, the delay in the delivery of nutritional supplies from Douala, combined with insecurity and limited accessibility due to severely degraded roads and flooding, hindered the optimal coverage of this activity. Some communities found themselves isolated, facing reduced access to basic health services, which led to many people abandoning their nutritional treatment. As such, nutrition preventive programme coverage decreased from 55 percent in 2023 to 53 percent in 2024. Also, the proportion of children aged 6-23 months who received a minimum acceptable diet declined from 13.7 percent in 2023 to 6.8 percent in 2024. However, minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age increased from 31.2 percent in 2023 to 64 percent in 2024.

Under the supervision of the Ministry of Health, **WFP and other thirteen partners implemented malnutrition prevention activities, including direct nutritional assistance and capacity strengthening, to improve the nutritional status of children aged 6-23 months and PBWG**. This led to the screening of 35,717 children aged 6-59 months at the distribution sites in 9 prefectures. Of these children, 6.2 percent suffered from Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and 1.7 percent from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). All were referred to the nearest health facilities for appropriate treatment. However, WFP was only able to **provide nutritional assistance to 17,920 children aged 6-23 months and 10,036 PBWG**, due to the limited availability of specialised nutritious foods in the country.

To help CAR make a strong argument for human capital gains and provide evidence to support more investment in nutrition, **WFP supported the Government in developing two documents: the Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) study and the Closing Nutrient Gaps (FNG) analysis**. The key finding of the COHA study showed that child malnutrition costs CAR more than USD 214.9 million in economic losses each year, equivalent to 9.57 percent of their GDP. The FNG analysis on the other hand, revealed that nutritious diets (XAF 1,802 or USD 2.9 per household per day) and healthy diets (XAF 2,461 or USD 3.93 per household per day) cost two to three times more than those that only meet energy needs (XAF 703 or USD 1.12 per household per day). At the national level, almost half (46 percent) of households could not afford a nutritious diet.

In 2024, a larger number of partners were engaged, resulting in regular screening and awareness sessions at the community level. However, delays in the arrival of specialised nutritious foods in the country and the late signing of a

partnership agreement with cooperating partners had an impact on the overall performance of this activity.

Under activity 4, school feeding activities were a priority. In March 2023, during the 9th edition of the African School Feeding Days (ASFD) held at Sainte Philomena School in Bangui, the Government, under the leadership of the Head of State and WFP's support, launched a new approach for home-grown school feeding. This announcement was followed by the **Government's request to WFP for support in its implementation across the country**. As a result, the **number of schools** increased from **292 in 2023 to 334 in 2024**, and the **number of schoolchildren** grew from **174,000 to 222,865** (including an increase of 1.11 percent of children with disability). In 2024, while attendance rate reached 93.5 percent, retention rate only reached 79 percent.

Despite funding constraints throughout the year for activity 4, WFP effectively distributed **1,571 metric tonnes of food**, across all commodity types, achieving 33 percent of the planned 4,690 metric tonnes. The maximum number of operational days was **124 out of 172**, though certain localities experienced less than 75 actual days of canteen operations. WFP ensured **bi-monthly food deliveries to all participating schools**, providing balanced food baskets containing cereals (rice), pulses (beans and split peas), iodized salt and vitamin-fortified oil.

Community involvement in the programme was actively encouraged, with in-kind and cash contributions supporting meal preparation. This collaborative approach ensured that **school canteens operated regularly in 40 percent of WFP-supported schools**. These achievements were made possible thanks to contributions from bilateral partners such as Germany, France and Japan, as well as collaboration with the Food Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNICEF and UN Women, ensuring a complementarity framework to activities.

During the implementation phase, WFP adopted an experimental approach, retaining **45 pilot schools across all the provinces, each receiving the full intervention package**. This included a modern kitchen with improved stoves, the development of a market gardening area incorporating an income-generating activity, the enhancement of nutritional and hygienic practices through nutritional education, the establishment of an expanded canteen management committee to foster greater community ownership and contributions (both in-kind and financial), and the facilitation of connections between producer groups and school canteens. In the remaining schools, a minimum intervention package was put in place to ensure the provision of healthy and nutritious meals, **with a phased plan to extend the full package to all supported schools by 2027**.

Furthermore, the food management and school monitoring systems were completely revised accompanied by capacity-strengthening sessions and the introduction of digital data collection tools on the operation of the canteen and food management. Concerning capacity strengthening, **WFP and the School Canteen Management Unit organised series of training for school canteen stakeholders** targeting **120 participants** from various backgrounds -including Cooperating Partners, academic inspectorates, community radios, local authorities, teachers and WFP staff. Regarding digitalisation, WFP, with support from the Regional Office and Headquarters, **introduced School Connect in the 45 pilot schools**, using FAMOCO tablets-a historic first- to ensure data collection and timely feedback on the actual operation of the canteen. While awaiting the gradual extension of School Connect to all assisted schools by the end of 2026, with the support of WFP's Research Assessment Monitoring Unit, the School Feeding division developed an Excel Matrix to consolidate a database. This database was periodically updated by the Agents of Community Development (ADC), recruited by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to monitor canteen operations.

To support CAR in establishing sustainable school feeding programme with community ownership, **WFP, at the Government's request, conducted an analysis of the existing school feeding system using the SABER Tool** (World Bank's Systems Approach for Better Education Results). The SABER was officially launched in December 2024, but the results are expected to be released in early 2025. In 2025, WFP will organise capacity-strengthening activities to validate the diagnostic report and develop an action plan.

WFP also secured Government approval for the establishment and effective allocation of a budget line of XAF 150 million (USD 239,000) from the national budget to the Ministry of National Education in line with CAR's commitments as a member of the School Meals Coalition. This funding will support the implementation of the integrated school feeding programme linked to local procurement. Furthermore, the Head of State, *His Excellency Professor Faustin-Archange Touadera*, who is the national school feeding champion, has pledged to substantially increase this financial commitment.

The results from the SABER analysis, together with the enhanced commitments from the Government, will likely support WFP's school meals operations in the future while strengthening national ownership of the programme.

Additionally, CAR, through its WFP-led school feeding programme, was honoured by the Education Commission of the African Union, to host the 10<sup>th</sup> African School Feeding Day (ASFD) following a competitive selection process. The event will take place on 28 February and 1 March 2025 in Bangui. This major continental event is expected to welcome around 300 participants, bringing together stakeholders from the public and private sectors, civil society, United Nations agencies, academia, and beneficiary communities. The chosen theme for 2025 is: *"A Decade of Nourishment: Celebrating the Past, Securing a Just Future"*.

Despite funding and logistical constraints, WFP experienced key advancements in community engagement, digitalization, and policy development. With stronger government commitment, expanding and sustaining these programmes looks promising. Moving forward, securing funding, strengthening supply chains, and improving stakeholder coordination will be crucial for lasting impact and a nutrition-secure future.

All activities implemented under this strategic outcome fully integrated gender and age, as reflected with the Gender and Age Marker code of 4, indicating that gender considerations were made during implementation and monitoring of activities.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY   | GAM MONITORING CODE                 |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Provide a comprehensive, health and nutrition package to targeted groups for the prevention of malnutrition  | 4 - Fully integrates gender and age |
| Provide nutritious school meals to schoolboys and girls in targeted areas in a way that promotes local production, school retention and reduces gender and ethnic discrimination | 4 - Fully integrates gender and age |

## Strategic outcome 03: Food insecure and shock-affected populations in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and more resilient and sustainable food systems by 2027.



**327 Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures**



**114 climate adaptation assets** built, restored or maintained



**12 Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) exercises** were conducted in different localities

In 2024, WFP under strategic outcome 3, implemented Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) activities, supporting the Government in addressing immediate food needs of food insecure and shock-impacted communities using cash or food transfers. The FFA component strengthened the capacities of vulnerable households to develop productive community assets, enhancing resilience to shocks, bolstering livelihoods, and fostering social cohesion and peacebuilding. The SAMS activities reinforced smallholder farmers' capacities to reduce post-harvesting loss, access markets and increase their ability to supply school canteens through home-grown school feeding.

Aligning with its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2023-2027, WFP continued to **facilitate a structured transition from unconditional humanitarian assistance to resilience strategies, with a strong nutrition approach**. All activities were gradually concentrated in the same localities to maximise impact on those in need. Through participatory community planning, WFP identified the specific needs and goals of local communities. In 2024, **12 new Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) [1] exercises were conducted in different localities** enabling communities to actively participate in planning and implementing interventions that can transform their lives.

In 2024, WFP received contributions from France and the Government of CAR, covering 85 percent of the requirements for strategic outcome 3. However, the planning phase experienced delays due to the extended timeline for the CBPP activities and the lengthy selection process for cooperating partners. Therefore, implementation took place in only **four prefectures, reaching 23,914 beneficiaries**, who received **cash transfers totalling USD 192,981, along with 13.65 metric tonnes of food**. Additionally, beneficiaries were provided with **USD 733,307 worth of materials** (including motorcycle tricycle, mobile shops, bagging equipment, and mills) **and training in key areas**, such as store, storage, and technical equipment management. Consequently, WFP-supported recipients created and **rehabilitated** productive assets, including **327 hectares of land, 10 km of feeder roads, 38 drying platforms, and 6 wick halls, with a capacity of 300 metric tonnes, as well as a warehouse, capable of storing 400 metric tonnes**.

Compared to 2023, the number of beneficiaries reached and the volume of distribution remained lower due to WFP's transitional phase in 2024 from the old FFA modality to a new one. Until October 2023, FFA assistance operated similarly to General Food Distribution (providing a consistent number of beneficiaries per month with full 9-month assistance) which contributed to dependency among recipients. The **new approach aimed to target only active community members, using a daily registration system**. This transition required a temporary suspension of assistance at several sites to allow for the development of CBPP, selection and training of cooperating partners (CPs) in the new modality, the launch of activities, participants registration, and distribution. The new method will be fully functioning in 2025.

During 2024, WFP organised **eight capacity-strengthening workshops: six for 150 local people on resilience and FFA; and two for 74 local actors in environmental and social safeguards**. The latter sessions equipped participants with the skills to conduct environmental and social screenings, helping them to identify potential risks that could lead to negative impacts following the intervention. All training sessions were attended by WFP staff, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and the Government.

During the reporting period, WFP mobilised significant funds for strategic outcome 3, which enabled the **implementation of the new FFA approach**, aimed at integrating activities into Food System Transformation. A pilot was implemented in Lim-Pende Prefecture with funding from the Embassy of France. This project used schools as an entry point to engage the parents of students and other actors in cereal and vegetable production. The yields were distributed to school canteens and the women's groups engaged in the processing and fortification of products for children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. This model will be replicated in the Birao area, and is expected to benefit refugees, local people and IDPs.

Moreover, **WFP supported the CAR Government in setting up a market price information platform.** In October 2024, a workshop was held in Boali, bringing together 15 participants from WFP, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR), the Central African Agency of Agricultural Development (ACDA), the Central African Institute of Statistics and Economic and Social Studies (ICASES), the Emergency Response Project to the Food Crisis in Central Africa (PRUCAC), and the Project to Support Agricultural Recovery and Agribusiness in the Central African Republic (PRADAC). Following the workshop, participants will establish a committee in 2025 to coordinate, harmonize data collection tools and methods, train focal points, and launch the platform.

WFP continued to support the MADR in the implementation of the World Bank-funded PRUCAC. To support these efforts, WFP **strengthened the capacities of 21,077 smallholder farmers (including 10,558 women)** on the topics of storage, post-harvest loss reduction, and market access. The food purchased locally was used for the school feeding programme and general food distribution for refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees. However, the volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems fell from 1,154 metric tonnes in 2023 to 649 metric tonnes in 2024 due to operational and funding constraints. Similarly, the percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score declined from 57.1 percent in 2023 to 54.9 percent in 2024. WFP will continue these efforts, viewing school-based programmes as key to establishing robust food systems.

Overall, the home-grown school feeding programme based on local production, aims to improve meal quality, while generating surplus for school or household expenses. Nearby communities were encouraged to form cooperatives for cereal production, and WFP and the Government worked together in supporting local producers. These initiatives prove WFP’s commitment to increasingly integrate resilience activities into local school feeding programmes, which support smallholder farmer groups to supply local school canteens.

In November, WFP signed a new agreement with the MADR to implement a second phase of PRUCAC, aiming to **extend support to 20,000 additional smallholder farmers in three new prefectures until October 2025.** The objectives and outcomes remain similar to the previous phase, with a focus on capacity-strengthening.

In 2024, WFP continued to work closely **with the Rome-Based Agencies (RBAs)** - the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Their combined expertise **supported the government's efforts to develop a sustainable food systems platform** in CAR. Together, they developed a project proposal titled "Strengthening national capacities to build sustainable food systems in CAR", which was later submitted to the Joint Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Fund. Subsequently, the RBAs met with MADR, resulting in the creation of a concept note to establish the platform. To further support these efforts, WFP drafted an internal strategic document named "WFP contribution to the transformation of food systems in CAR" which outlines the vision for an effective food system in the country.

With a Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GAM-M) score of 4, **WFP fully integrated gender and age into its implementing resilience-building activities.** WFP encouraged women to register as heads of households in SCOPE [1] to ensure they are recipients of food and cash entitlements. In addition to awareness-raising sessions on family dialogue and gender-based violence, beneficiaries received financial literacy training, to build their skills and enabled them to participate in the Village Savings and Loan programme.

In 2024, WFP made significant strides in strengthening resilience, supporting smallholder farmers, and enhancing food systems in CAR. The organisation's integrated approach laid the groundwork for sustainable development of national priorities. In 2025, WFP will continue expanding these initiatives to foster long-term food security.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY   | GAM MONITORING CODE                 |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Provide livelihood support and resilience building to targeted populations including Indigenous Peoples and communities through productive asset creation, and value chain development | 4 - Fully integrates gender and age |



## Strategic outcome 04: National institutions and partners have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition programmes and strengthen the social protection system by 2027.



In partnership with the World Bank and UNICEF, WFP contributed to the **development and validation** of the **National Social Protection Policy (PNPS)**



WFP supported the Government in conducting the **Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA)** and the **Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG)** studies.

In Central African Republic (CAR), strategic outcome 4 sought to **strengthen the capacities of national institutions and partners in managing food and nutrition programmes**, while **enhancing the country's social protection system**. As part of its 2023-2027 Country Strategic Plan (PSP), WFP endeavoured to improve the systems and programmes to address food insecurity and malnutrition, with a focus on social protection, emergency preparedness and response, and disaster risk management.

In 2024, strategic outcome 4 was **42 percent** resourced. These resources came from the multi-year funding (approximately USD 120,000 per year) from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). In line with the implementation plan, WFP spent USD 107,000, which was mainly used to **support the Ministry of the Economy, Planning and International Cooperation in the preparation and validation of the National Development Plan (NDP-CAR 2024-2028)**. WFP also partially contributed to the **Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA)** and the **'Filling Nutrient Gaps' (FNG) studies**.

Launched in March 2024, the **COHA study** was concluded and its results validated by the Government in November 2024. **WFP worked closely on the preparation and implementation** of the study, together with the Central African Institute for Statistics and Economic and Social Studies (ICASEES), the Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Cooperation, the Ministry of Health and Population, and the African Union. The report on the study's findings served as a **vital data source and an important advocacy tool**, enabling the Government to develop strategic documents and mobilise resources to address the social and economic impact of child undernutrition through nutritional assistance and sustainable development programmes in the CAR.

WFP and ICASEES **trained 41 surveyors and supervisors to conduct market price monitoring**. This helped WFP and partners to strengthen nutritional analyses and reach a consensus on nutritional assistance.

Together with UNICEF, WFP co-recruited a consultant to develop a multi-sectoral strategic plan for food security and nutrition. It also supported the Food Aid Management Cell (CEGAL), which coordinates and monitors food assistance programmes in the field. This included training of itinerant inspectors, joint missions, and participating in the 2024 World Food Day celebrations.

In June 2024, **the Government officially signed the Commitment to the Global School Feeding Coalition** and obtained the African Union's agreement to organise the 10th African School Feeding Day in March 2025. The **technical support** provided to the Ministry of National Education (MEN), along with WFP's **high-level advocacy**, have been instrumental in achieving these results. They represent an important lever for the CAR Government in **developing the Home-Grown School Feeding programme**.

Consequently, the MEN tasked WFP with the **assessment of the country's capacity to implement the programme**. This assessment, carried out using the SABER tool (World Bank's Systems Approach for Better Education Results), was officially launched in December 2024 by MEN, with results expected in early 2025. WFP **enrolled two consultants** to conduct this inclusive and participatory analysis in close collaboration with the Ministry, and in partnership with the Democracy-Building Programme (PCD). As part of this process, in 2025, WFP will also organise two regional consultations and a national workshop, along with a capacity-strengthening strategy to validate the diagnostic report and develop the resulting action plan. This will equip the Government with a structured framework and the necessary mechanisms to effectively manage the programme.

Additionally, the MEN requested WFP's technical support to **transform the current School Canteen Management Unit, within the Ministry, into the National Directorate of School Food (DAS)**, a department which will be attached to the Office of the Minister of State to enhance multi-sectoral coordination. As a result, on 9 October, the Minister of

State for National Education officially submitted the necessary documents to WFP -including the department's organisation chart, decree and ministerial order- detailing the creation, mandate, structure, and operation of the DAS and its branches. Meanwhile, WFP engaged with various stakeholders and submitted a new proposed organisation chart and job descriptions for each future DAS member to the ministry authorities, and defined the required profiles for the posts to be filled. This support will enhance the Ministry's efficiency and accountability in the long run and support its commitment to the school meals agenda.

The year 2024 also saw significant progress in the national strategic framework for food security and nutrition. CAR adopted a **National Development Programme 2024-2028 (PND-RCA)** and a **National Social Protection Policy (PNPS)**, both of which integrate food security and nutrition considerations. WFP staff provided **strong support to the Government in drafting these strategic documents**. Further strengthening this effort, WFP, the World Bank and UNICEF collaborated to **relaunch the Social Protection Working Group (SPWG)**. This platform allowed them to **pool resources for the development and validation of the NDP-CAR and the PNPS**. The SPWG also served as a forum for discussing and coordinating various social protection projects being implemented across the country, ensuring a clear map of interventions and to prevent duplication.

For the first time, the Government of the CAR is prioritising the **development of social protection programmes**, in line with its development plan. The goal is to achieve universal coverage in the medium term, by implementing initiatives that improve the living conditions of the poorest populations, significantly reduce extreme poverty rates, enhance food security, and strengthen resilience to economic shocks. This commitment stems from the advice and guidance provided by WFP during the drafting of the NDP. As CAR's social protection system is still in its early stages, **WFP will collaborate with the Government to strengthen its key components**, especially governance and coordination capacities, delivery mechanisms such as the harmonization of targeting tools and cash transfer strategies, the development of a national school feeding programme and the enhancement of resilience and emergency response efforts.

Supported by **UNICEF**, CAR started drafting its National Social Protection Policy in 2012. In 2024, the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Social Protection and Vocational Training requested WFP to assist in developing the section of the document related to the non-contributory aspect of social protection. **WFP staff contributed to the drafting of the PNPS by incorporating food security and nutrition objectives**, particularly through in-kind transfers, to strengthen efforts in combating food insecurity and malnutrition, as well as to support the development of the nationwide school feeding programme.

WFP also provided support to strengthen operational capacities for the implementation and monitoring of food security and nutrition programmes. To achieve this, WFP **provided all sectoral ministries with light vehicles, computers and printers**, enabling smoother coordination of activities among key units within each department.

Furthermore, the CAR Prime Minister's Office, alongside all government's partners in the national response to food insecurity and malnutrition, has committed to finalise the **National Strategic Plan for Food Security and Nutrition for the period 2024-2028**. Consequently, WFP and UNICEF, as members of the Multisectoral Technical Committee for Food Security and Nutrition (CTMSAN), **led the finalisation of this plan**. The aim was to provide the Central African Republic with a comprehensive strategic plan and a common results framework.

Finally, in September 2024, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) **with UN Women**. The MoU outlined their intention to **collaborate in strengthening institutional capacities in the area of women's empowerment**, particularly through resilience programmes.

In 2025, building on the Country Strategic Plan's capacity-building portfolio, WFP will implement a clear country capacity strengthening strategy, complete with budgeted work plans for each sector of intervention. This strategy will aim to meet the government's expectations as outlined in the National Development Plan. Aiming to gradually transition from humanitarian assistance to sustainable development, the Government intends to prioritize modernising and boosting productivity in the agricultural sector. This will involve upgrading production systems, adding value to local products, and developing resilient food systems. Accordingly, WFP will continue to support this transition.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY  | GAM MONITORING CODE                 |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Provide technical assistance and policy support to national institutions and partners in the areas of gender-transformative food and nutrition security, social protection, emergency preparedness and response, and disaster risk management | 4 - Fully integrates gender and age |



## Strategic outcome 05: The Government and humanitarian and development partners in the Central African Republic can reach populations in vulnerable situations and respond to emergencies throughout the year.



UNHAS offered air transport services to **228 humanitarian agencies, agencies, donors and diplomatic organisations.**



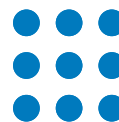
UNHAS transported **19,551 passengers** and **133 metric tons of life-saving cargo.**



WFP delivered health products to over **800 health facilities** and **230 community health sites** on a quarterly basis



WFP distributed **119,850 long-lasting insecticidal mosquito nets** to **460 schools**



WFP initiated a dynamic digital transformation, by introducing **School Connect, SCOPE In-Kind, Partner Connect, and the Less Last Mile**

In 2024, under activity 7, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) continued to offer reliable **air transport services to 228 humanitarian agencies, donors and diplomatic organisations.** This included the transport of passengers and light cargo, providing access to 25 scheduled and an additional 11 ad hoc locations. UNHAS transported **19,551 passengers**, including humanitarian and emergency workers, and **133 metric tonnes of life-saving cargo.** UNHAS collaborated with United Nations Multidimensional stabilization mission in Central African Republic (MINUSCA) to ensure airfield security coverage and fuel supplies.

Through activity 8, WFP also served as a logistics service provider under the Global Fund (TGF) grant for HIV, tuberculosis (TB), and malaria programmes, supporting the Ministry of Health and Population in the reception, storage, and last-mile delivery of medical products. Collaborating closely with the two Principal Recipients (PRs)—French Red Cross and World Vision International—WFP aligned its operations with the Ministry's priorities. Additionally, it partnered with international organizations, such as The Mentor Initiative, International Emergency and Development Aid (IEDA) Relief, Médecins d'Afrique, Doctors Without Borders, and the private sector, to strengthen last-mile medical delivery and ensure mosquito net distribution when necessary.

In 2024, WFP received **896 metric tonnes (4,591 cubic meters) of medical products**, doubling the volume received in 2023. This surge was primarily due to the replenishing of medical items, which were lost in the October 2023 fire incident. These efforts helped principal recipients to reduce the risk of stockouts, particularly for tuberculosis and antiretroviral products, which continued to experience increasing demand.

To meet this growing demand, WFP implemented substantial upgrades to the medical warehouse infrastructure. Key enhancements included the **donation of 18 storage racks by World Vision, and the installation of a 150 Kilo-volt amperes (kVA) generator** for temperature stabilization to improve storage conditions. Furthermore, WFP prioritized risk management by introducing critical safety measures such as a CCTV surveillance, additional smoke detectors, as well as fire extinguishers, to prevent future incidents.

In 2024, WFP expanded its operations, executing 16 percent more service requests than in 2023. This enabled the **delivery of health products to over 800 health facilities and 230 community health sites on a quarterly basis** across the Central African Republic. From May to June 2024, WFP provided logistics support for the **distribution of**

**119,850 long-lasting insecticidal mosquito nets to 460 schools** in the sub-prefectures of Lobaye and Ombella-M'Poko. This initiative, a pilot government project, focused on improving public health and reducing the burden of malaria among vulnerable school communities.

In addition to the delivery of medical products, under the Global Fund's programs, WFP also supported the Ministry of Health's Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in the **delivery of vaccines and associated consumables to 13 difficult-to-access health districts on a quarterly basis**, using UNHAS aircrafts.

To strengthen medical supply chain management, WFP introduced a **dynamic dashboard and weekly reports as tools to alert stakeholders about risks of product expiration and low stock levels**. The dashboard was tailored to the specific needs of the Ministry of Health and its partners, adding features to improve visibility and tracking of priority laboratory products. This helped ensure effective monitoring, timely interventions, and better decision-making for enhanced health system's responsiveness and sustainable supply chain practices. This comprehensive logistics support demonstrates WFP's pivotal role in optimizing health supply chain systems and supporting vulnerable communities in the Central African Republic.

Furthermore, under activity 9, WFP initiated a **dynamic digital transformation**, streamlining and digitalising all its processes to improve quality assurance, strengthen its connection to beneficiaries, and ensure that assistance reaches those who need it most. As a result, different projects, aimed at facilitating the digitalisation and monitoring of key information, were launched in 2024, and will continue to be rolled out in 2025. Key examples include: the **School Connect** initiative, which tracks key indicators such as student enrolment at the start of the year, daily attendance, the quantity of food delivered to schools, and student food consumption; **SCOPE In-Kind**, which improves the tracking of commodity distribution; **Partner Connect**, which compiles activity reports of WFP's Cooperating Partners; the **LESS Last Mile**, which enhances the monitoring of commodities transfers from WFP warehouses to cooperating partners, ensuring more efficient and transparent supply chain management.

WFP also strengthened its IT infrastructure to improve connectivity in its field offices, which host numerous partners, UN agencies, and government representatives. As part of its leadership role in the ONE UN platform, **WFP served as a hub for telecommunications infrastructure**. Beyond that, WFP handed over a new technology training centre and cybercafé in Bangassou to the local community, under the sponsorship of the Central African Red Cross.

Finally, through activity 10, the Logistics Cluster facilitated the **establishment of common services for more than 100 humanitarian organizations**, including the organisation of emergency humanitarian cargo, warehousing and information management.

In collaboration with Première Urgence Internationale (PUI), mobile storage units were maintained to strengthen local logistics capacities. The **Logistics Cluster** actively coordinated with the humanitarian logistics community through national working groups and shared logistics information that were useful for the entire community. Further coordination with the Government and the private sector was necessary, especially in light of the significant challenges posed by limited national infrastructure. The logistics storage platform was the only entity able to provide storage space. The Logistics Cluster and PUI almost tripled capacity compared to initial plans, crucially increasing space for medical products, and prepositioning items for emergency responses, such as the refugee crisis in Vakaga prefecture (in the northeast).

Out of the USD 4.2 million requested by the Logistic Cluster to implement the planned activities, USD 500,000 was allocated by the Humanitarian Emergency Fund for activities related to emergency humanitarian cargo, while no funds were allocated for human resources. Furthermore, access remained a major challenge, making emergency air cargo operations essential for delivering assistance to the most affected populations in five remote and hard-to-reach areas. This allowed a rapid and sustained response despite enormous logistical constraints. Emergency air cargo operations were made possible through the rehabilitation of thirteen runways led by Handicap International (HI) and the rehabilitation of 22 km by the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED). In 2024, WFP played a critical role in **enhancing humanitarian logistics, medical supply chains, and digital transformation efforts in CAR**. By expanding air transport services, strengthening medical storage and delivery, and introducing digital tools for improved tracking and coordination, WFP helped ensure timely and effective assistance to vulnerable communities. Looking ahead to 2025, WFP will continue to build on these achievements, focusing on further strengthening infrastructure, expanding digital solutions, and enhancing coordination with government and humanitarian partners to improve service delivery and resilience.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

| CSP ACTIVITY   | GAM MONITORING CODE |
|--|---------------------|
| Provide UNHAS services (passengers and light cargo) to the Government and humanitarian partners  | N/A                 |
| Provide on-demand data and Telecommunication services to the Government, humanitarian, and development partners and assisted populations   | N/A                 |
| Provide information management, coordination services and facilitate access to extra logistics service capacity to the humanitarian community and partners through the Logistics Cluster | N/A                 |
| Provide bilateral logistics services to partners for in country supply chain for health programmes (Malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS, COVID19...) and other needed commodities and services         | N/A                 |

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

The main gender issues in the Central African Republic (CAR) included persistent structural inequalities, limited access to education and economic resources, gender-based violence (GBV), political under-representation, limited access to health services, and inadequate legal protection. Poverty and economic exclusion further exacerbated these challenges. According to the national report on the implementation of the Platform for Action and the Beijing Declaration of June 2024, several socio-cultural factors continue to undermine women's rights. Social and family constraints, poverty, and low purchasing power disproportionately limit girls' and women's opportunities, hindering their ability to reach their full potential. Challenges such as low school enrolment and literacy rates among girls, poor access to land, early pregnancy and marriage, and the prevalence of gender-based violence (GBV) and conflict-related violence further exacerbate their vulnerabilities. Additionally, women face discrimination in training, employment, leadership roles, and participation in peace-building and public or political life. Delays in establishing and operationalizing the National Observatory on Gender Parity further impede progress toward achieving gender equality. Joint efforts within the gender and humanitarian working group have positioned gender as one of the key principles of action in the implementation of 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan. In this context, CAR has initiated the development of its National Development Programme (NDP) 2024-2028, which promotes gender and equity as strategic priorities.

Gender inequalities are worsened by several shocks and forced population displacements, increasing the risk of GBV for women, girls and other vulnerable groups. Furthermore, the weakening or even disappearance of traditional protection structures, along with the disruption of traditional gender roles, further exacerbated these risks.

Throughout its operations, WFP consistently engaged with partners to ensure equality and non-discrimination are guaranteed. Integrated context and protection risk analyses, Integrated Cross Cutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (ICARA), as well as social and environmental screenings, were conducted as part of interventions, highlighting possible gender, protection and inclusion issues. The findings revealed that in 50 percent of cases across all areas, husbands take control of women's resources, including harvest produce and food assistance. Women are the primary participants in Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) within assisted households, yet they continue to face significant barriers to land access.

In Bossangoa, for example, 10 percent of the 156 women cooks interviewed in 37 schools reported experiencing physical domestic violence from their husbands due to unpaid work in the school feeding programme. More girls than boys drop out of school to work in the fields, while both are being exploited at the mining sites. Additionally, some girls face sexual assault from teachers and male classmates.

To address these challenges, WFP and its partners worked with stakeholders to raise awareness on community engagement and the consequences of GBV, promoting positive gender norms. For example, as part of the school feeding programme, WFP conducted outreach activities on GBV and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) in schools, during the 16 Days of Activism campaign. Under the FFA, vulnerable groups were assigned tasks that are safe and suitable for them, such as minor repairs, to ensure they are not exposed to risks. At the same time, WFP worked with UNICEF to strengthen child-friendly reporting feedback mechanisms and, as part of the World-Bank-funded Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS), WFP allocated key positions on the wick hall management committees to women, recognising their central role in rural farming activities.

In 2024, several trainings were conducted for frontline staff from WFP and cooperating partners on gender sensitive approaches, promoting the adoption of this approach and effective integration in programmes and operations. To this end, WFP fostered greater collaboration with CAR's Ministry for the Promotion of Women, Family and Child Protection (MPFFPE), and UN Women. Through a Memorandum of Understanding, UN Women and WFP agreed to join efforts to conduct gender analysis, enhance women economic empowerment and collect gender data. Meanwhile, WFP supported the MPFFPE in celebrating International Women's Day and World Rural Women's Day by providing agricultural kits to members of the rural women's association network, including people with disability. Additionally, in April 2024, WFP co-organized with the Ministry a national workshop on the promotion of gender sensitive approaches.

WFP also contributed to the development of CAR's national report on the implementation of the Beijing+30 Action Programme and Declaration, a framework established in 1995 to advance equal rights for all women and girls. Lastly, as a member of the Gender Humanitarian Working Group, WFP contributed to creating a gender awareness module for the Food Security and Nutrition Clusters.

Overall, gender and age considerations were fully integrated into nutrition and general food distribution activities. The deliberate inclusion of men, especially in food distribution and Social and Behavioural Change programmes, promoted the shared responsibility of household nutrition and food security.

For example, in the Bamingui health district, where WFP implemented a project with support from the Central African Republic Humanitarian Fund, 14 focal points -including 10 men- were engaged to actively raise community awareness on SEA, available GBV support services.

Community cooking demonstrations were organised and awareness raised on behavioural change by the 'Mamans Lumières' (mothers of light) under the 'Strengthening the Food and Nutritional Resilience of Vulnerable Communities in the Lim-Pende Prefecture' project. The initiative was well received by the men in community support groups, and their support played a key role in male-centred interventions, fostering greater engagement.

Lastly, as part of the 16 Days of Activism against GBV, WFP raised awareness on the challenges faced by girls in schools. Discussions covered topics such as absenteeism among girls due to menstrual cycle working in kitchens and gardens, sexual violence, and forced marriages. In collaboration with the school inspectorate, the results of these awareness-raising activities were discussed within the Education Cluster to encourage more Cluster members to include them in schools monitoring activities.

# Protection and accountability to affected people

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

Armed conflict, transhumance-related violence, and floods are the main shocks driving population displacement and exacerbating vulnerabilities in the Central African Republic (CAR).

A protection risks analysis, conducted within the Protection Cluster, reveals that CAR is facing severe humanitarian challenges. The most critical risks in most areas include gender-based violence (GBV), frequent attacks on civilians and unlawful killings.

According to GBV Information Management System, at least 4,897 cases of GBV were recorded during the first quarter of 2024. These included 37 percent sexual violence, 25 percent physical aggression, 18 percent denial of resources, 18 percent psychological violence, and 2 forced marriages. Additionally, women and girls accounted for 97 percent of survivors who received GBV services. The recruitment and use of children by armed forces and groups remained the most documented violation, with over 400 verified cases between September 2023 and February 2024.

In response, WFP strengthened its efforts to ensure the security, dignity, access, and meaningful participation of affected people in a range of targeted activities. Training was provided to 56 WFP and partners staff members (16 women and 40 men), representing all intervention zones. The workshop focused on a people-centred approach on the Project Partnership Cycle and on the Integrated Cross Cutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (ICARA). Since then, participants have started implementing the ICARA, leading to a better understanding of protection, gender, and conflict sensitivity risks in their respective areas of operation.

Meanwhile, WFP worked with the GBV Area of Responsibility [1] to support the Food Security Cluster in setting up a matrix for monitoring protection risks in the context of food security projects. Safety audits conducted as part of GBV interventions were shared within Security Cluster actors to guide the selection of sites, such as drying areas, storage warehouses, and farms. Joint protection risk analyses were carried out to guide protection actions for assistance provision in various zones under the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) leadership. Additionally, a joint training on private data protection, was organised for both humanitarian and government actors.

Community awareness-raising initiatives were conducted regularly, focusing on beneficiaries' rights, protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), fraud, and feedback and complaints mechanisms for reporting. These efforts helped to promote sustainable practices, while bringing attention to prohibited behaviours, such as GBV, SEA, and corruption. To effectively reach beneficiaries, WFP's messages were broadcast on the community radio stations, printed posters and focus group discussions using four languages: Sango, French, Ffulde and Mandja. A total of 10,940 feedback and complaints, including incidents of protection and SEA, were collected and processed through multiple channels of Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs). This included WFP's hotline, email addresses and field monitor staff; cooperating partners' help desks, suggestion boxes and community complaints committees; as well as the collective inter-agency mechanism supported by OCHA.

A CFM's ad hoc protection data analysis meeting, led by management, improved accountability to affected persons. Post-distribution monitoring results showed an increase in the percentage of beneficiaries who reported being treated with respect. Similarly, more beneficiaries reported experiencing no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance. Moreover, the percentage of beneficiaries reporting accessible information about WFP programmes, including Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) also increased during the reporting period.

As part of the Global Reassurance Project, WFP CAR conducted due diligence assessments for cooperating partners on PSEA on the UN Partnership Portal (UNPP). Efforts are also underway to improve the CFM in line with WFP's assurance standards. To meet these benchmarks, an escalation system and a digital solution are being developed. All cooperating partners (100 percent) have been evaluated through the UNPP portal on their PSEA integration, with plans for capacity improvement. Of these, 10 out of 16 assessments have achieved full capacity, while six are being monitored for further improvement.

In the context of meaningful access, WFP CAR collaborated with the Organization of Associations of People with Disabilities (ONAPHA) and Handicap International to ensure the effective participation of people with disabilities, in all

their diversity, in the promotion and integration of their rights. As part of this cooperation, during the celebration of the Day of Disabled People, WFP trained its cooperating partners on integrating disability into humanitarian programmes and conducting accessibility audits. A Memorandum of Understanding with UNICEF further facilitated joint efforts to promote inclusive education in the Bambari and Bossangoa areas.

Conflict sensitivity analysis has also enhanced the implementation of cash-based transfers within the general food distribution activities in the Kaga Bandoro area. This has strengthened the contribution of local transporters to logistics operations. WFP played a central role in the PSEA network and task force, with the WFP hotline serving as an inter-organisational SEA reporting tool.

All the above-mentioned initiatives enabled WFP to develop a protection risk matrix for each operational zone, with risks being systematically monitored in collaboration with cooperating partners.

Despite these efforts, the 2024 Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) report on community perception and need analysis revealed the ongoing challenge of increasing the usage of CFM across all segments of the community. In response, WFP committed to continuing the monitoring of protection risk analyses and mitigation measures in 2025 by strengthening collaboration with the UNHCR and UNICEF. This will include advancing the inclusion agenda, with a focus on people with disabilities, women, and indigenous peoples, as well as the developing of a community action engagement plan.



# Environmental sustainability

**WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel**

## Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

The Central African Republic (CAR) is facing serious environmental issues, with direct consequences for food security and nutrition. Deforestation remains a major threat, exacerbated by illegal logging, slash-and-burn agriculture, and artisanal mining. Soil degradation and water scarcity disrupt agricultural cycles, making rural communities even more vulnerable. Climate change is worsening these conditions, through prolonged droughts and erratic rainfall, and exacerbating food insecurity. In 2024, more than 60 percent of the population was affected by critical levels of food insecurity [1]. At the same time, artisanal mining activities polluted rivers with toxic substances such as mercury, endangering aquatic resources and the communities that depend on them. WFP played a key role in mitigating the environmental impact on food security in CAR.

In 2024, several initiatives were implemented to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities. These included the integrated 'School Feeding, Nutrition and Food for Assets' project in Paoua, funded by France, which began with an in-depth environmental and social (ES) screening, supplemented by consultations with the community and local authorities. This led to the development of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), guaranteeing inclusive and sustainable implementation.

Capacity-strengthening initiatives also played an important role. WFP conducted two training sessions on environmental and social procedures at the Paoua and Bambari sub-offices, involving all sub-offices, their collaborating partners, and government staff, especially representatives from the Central African Agency of Agricultural Development (ACDA). The training sessions included presentations of WFP and World Bank safeguard tools and the national legal framework, thereby enhancing the participants' skills and knowledge of these supportive measures.

Furthermore, WFP worked with artisans' cooperatives in Paoua to launch innovative waste recycling activities. For example, aluminium cans were transformed into buckets and basins, an approach that helped to reduce the ecological footprint while providing economic opportunities for local communities.

To minimize the environmental impact of its operations, WFP also ensured that its programmes complied with strict environmental safeguard standards. As part of the Project of Emergency Response to the Food Crisis in Central Africa (PRUCAC), 38 environmental and social screenings were carried out in 2024, for the construction of drying areas. These assessments identified potential risks and appropriate ESMPs to be developed.

Likewise, the School Feeding programme launched an initiative to introduce improved stoves in school kitchens. This project included training communities to construct improved stoves for their households, thereby reducing fuel use, deforestation and protecting users' health.

WFP also included environmental and social safeguard clauses in all its agreements. Consequently, in 2024, seventeen Field Level Agreements and two types of Construction Contracts were signed with three companies, including specific clauses guaranteeing compliance with environmental and social standards defined in the tender documents.

Finally, to raise community awareness, WFP used local communication channels, such as community radio stations, to promote sustainable practices, while raising awareness of prohibited behaviour, such as slash and burn. These awareness-raising activities aim to protect the environment while maximising the benefits for local populations.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP CAR launched an Environmental Management System (EMS) during the first quarter of 2022 and since then it has been working on making its operations more sustainable following its environmental action plan.

In 2024, WFP developed concrete actions to improve its operations' sustainability by placing emphasis on the acquisition of bin holders and waste bins, achieving 75 percent of the targets set for offices and sub-offices. This initiative was accompanied by an awareness-raising campaign for maintenance staff, focusing on sorting waste according to bins' colours, and weekly monitoring of the weight of waste collected at the Bangui sites, which was recorded in a regularly updated monitoring table.

To reduce its consumption and environmental footprint, WFP replaced halogen floodlights with solar models, achieving 35 percent of the target, while solar panels have been installed in 20 percent of server rooms to decrease reliance on generators. Additionally, a transition to energy-efficient inverter air conditioners has begun, with 1 percent of targets achieved.

WFP also initiated strategic discussions with Bangui City Council's environment department to improve urban waste management, particularly the structure of landfill sites.

WFP's internal sustainability initiatives in 2024 focused on actions complementary to those of the EMS, aimed at optimizing practices within the offices. Among these is the transition to digital administrative management which has reduced the use of paper, thanks to the DocuSign tool.

Regarding infrastructure, WFP launched pilot projects to integrate solar energy solutions in offices that are heavily reliant on electricity generators. The plan is to expand this initiative with the set-up of solar systems, building on the lessons learned from the server rooms installations. Additionally, replacing conventional projectors and air conditioners remains a priority for the coming years.

In collaboration with Bangui town hall, WFP plans to propose a plan to improve the town's landfill site. The initiative includes forming a group of local recycling stakeholders to promote experience sharing and encourage waste recovery, thereby strengthening synergy among the various players for better waste recovery.

Finally, to further enhance environmental sustainability, WFP intends to finalize the purchase and distribution of refuse bins for the sub-offices to cover 100 percent of identified needs.

In conclusion, WFP CAR's ongoing environmental initiatives demonstrate a strong commitment to sustainability and waste management improvements. By focusing on energy efficiency, waste reduction, and collaboration with local stakeholders, WFP aims to create a positive environmental impact while fostering synergy within the community.

# Nutrition integration

## **Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

Malnutrition continues to be a public health concern in the Central African Republic (CAR) and is one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in children under five. Despite the government's efforts and strong commitments, according to the SMART 2022 survey's results, the prevalence of chronic malnutrition remains extremely high (37.9 percent), with a low prevalence of global acute malnutrition (5.5 percent). As the health sector receives limited funding from the State, it has relied heavily on the support of technical and financial partners. As part of the 2023-2027 Country Strategic Plan (CSP)'s implementation, WFP has mainstreamed nutrition integration into the majority of its activities and has worked with the Government to increase integrated programmes tackling the root causes of malnutrition, and focusing on the most vulnerable, particularly pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, people living with HIV, children under 5 and schoolchildren.

Under the emergency component, WFP's strategic outcome 1 ensured that crisis-affected populations, including refugees, internally displaced people, and returnees, were able to meet their food and nutritional needs by providing vital assistance. This was through both cash and in-kind assistance, reaching nearly 769,141 people. Malnutrition prevention and supplementation services were provided to the most vulnerable groups (pregnant and breastfeeding women, girls, and children under the age of 2). WFP adapted its food rations to meet the needs of emergency beneficiaries, taking into consideration their food and nutritional requirements and their ability to meet certain needs independently. Additionally, nutrition education workshops aimed at improving understanding of the root causes of malnutrition and preventive measures. Specialized messages on nutrition, health and hygiene were delivered at targeted food distribution sites with the expected outcome of an effective positive behavior change in water, sanitation, hygiene and the maternal and child feeding practices.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, implemented the home-grown school feeding programme which promoted the consumption of healthy, nutritious and local food in 192 schools. This programme capitalised on the use of nutritious local products to help boost enrolment and meet the challenges of learning and nutrition in CAR. It also strengthened the nutrition-sensitive value chain in CAR as part of the resilience pillar. Nutrition and hygiene messages were disseminated to teachers, cooks, and children in the targeted primary schools, making these schools an entry point for improving local food systems.

Strategic outcome 3 contributed to the overall resilience of communities by addressing the composition of rations and the production of fortified foods within the food value chain system, to withstand shocks and ensure the well-being of their families. The resilience project proposal submitted in 2024 explicitly included activities supporting nutrition and healthy eating. As part of the Food for Assets' activities in Paoua, nutrition education sessions followed by cooking demonstrations were included, to improve knowledge of nutrition and food intake.

In its 2023-2027 CSP, WFP aims to strengthen monitoring of nutrition-sensitive programme implementation, generating concrete evidence of progress. In the long term, this approach will increase WFP's operational effectiveness in delivering nutrition-related initiatives. Improved partnerships with the Government and the Central African Institute for Statistics and Economic and Social Studies (ICASEES) in 2024 have strengthened nutrition-related data collection capacity. WFP contributed to updating data as part of the 'Filling Nutrient Gaps' (FNG) analysis, which identified the most effective nutrition-specific or nutrition-sensitive interventions to improve nutrient intake. The FNG analysis results showed that nutritious and healthy diets cost two to three times more than diets that only meet energy needs and 46 percent of households nationwide are unable to afford a nutritious diet.

To provide CAR with convincing arguments and evidence to support the concept of human capital gain and justify the need for increased investment in nutrition, WFP supported the Government in developing the Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) study. The key finding of the COHA study was that child malnutrition costs CAR more than USD 214.9 million in economic losses each year, amounting to 9.57 percent of its GDP.

To optimize their impact on the nutrition of beneficiaries and foster social and behavioural change (SBC), WFP supported the Government to develop a strategy for SBC that addresses the interests and realities of men, women, girls, and boys. A partnership has been established between WFP and the Taysha Consulting Limited to develop this strategy. Taysha will work with the Central African Institute for Statistics and Economic and Social Studies (ICASEES), with a steering committee established by the Prime Ministerial to oversee this process.

# Partnerships

In 2024, WFP remained a key partner to the Government of the Central African Republic (CAR), contributing to the national development agenda and ensuring that the Government's priorities remained central to the design and implementation of its activities.

In line with WFP's commitment to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP established and strengthened strategic and operational partnerships with a range of partners including International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and the media. These partnerships played a crucial role in advocacy, resource mobilisation, coordination, and programme implementation.

In 2024, the Country Office secured funding from 17 partners, including donor governments, the private sector, and the national Government. While this diversification of funding highlights continued donor engagement, it did not translate into an increase in confirmed contributions. As a result, WFP received USD 50.4 million in new contributions in 2024, down from USD 97.8 million in 2023.

Despite these funding constraints, WFP leveraged its partnerships to deliver emergency food and nutrition assistance to hard-to-reach areas, while maintaining resilience-building efforts to new parts of the country. Thanks to donor support, WFP prioritized focus on early recovery initiatives for crisis-affected populations, anticipatory action, and home-grown school feeding. Building on continuous engagement with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP will extend its support during the second phase of a significant World Bank-funded resilience project, further solidifying this critical partnership.

In collaboration with the Government, WFP worked closely with several line ministries. This included the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to advance the food systems agenda, and the Ministry of Health and Population, to implement nutrition programmes. Notably, WFP worked with the Ministry for Primary, Secondary and Technical Education and Literacy to launch and pilot nutrition-sensitive Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme in 45 schools. Recognising the potential of HGSF to improve human capital, strengthen food systems, and enhance children's nutrition, the Government has committed to expanding this approach to more schools in the future.

WFP continued to operate under the Government's National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan (RCPCA), while transitioning to the new National Development Plan 2024-2028. It contributed to the three pillars of the RCPCA by fostering peace, security, and reconciliation; strengthening the social contract between the state and its citizens; and promoting economic recovery and the revitalization of productive sectors.

Aligning WFP's operations with the new Development Plan required a shift towards longer-term programmes that address the root causes of hunger (axis 2 and 4) [1] and promote resilience (axis 5) [2]. Technical and strategic partnerships between WFP and the Government were integrated across most WFP activities, from crisis response to resilience-building, agriculture and livelihoods, nutrition, school feeding, emergency assistance, and analysis. This collaboration also helped to strengthen strategic partnerships with International Financial Institutions (IFIs), including the World Bank and the African Development Bank, in support of the government's efforts.

Traditional donor governments continued to support WFP's assistance, with funding allocated at the activity level. Most of this funding (54 percent) was directed towards WFP's emergency response under strategic outcome 1, while some was earmarked at the strategic outcome level, providing greater flexibility and allowing for tailored interventions aligned with specific contexts and needs. Flexible and multilateral funding also played a crucial role in supporting WFP's activities, particularly those that were otherwise underfunded. By collaborating with a diverse range of partners, WFP sought to enhance its impact through joint approaches. To further strengthen its contribution, WFP advanced its evidence-generation efforts through its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027, actively supporting national analyses to gain deeper insights into food insecurity and the overall nutrition situation in CAR.

WFP's achievements were also the result of strong strategic and operational partnerships nurtured around the attainment of sustainable development goals (SDG) 2 and 17). WFP worked with partners such as the Government, UN agencies, donors, civil society organizations, regional entities, the private sector, local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international NGOs, International Financial Institutions (IFIs), media, etc.

WFP worked with a total of 15 cooperating partners including 4 national ones. Among these was the partnership with the IEDA which focused on building resilience through an integrated nutrition, education, and community farming in the community school where the children received meals made from locally produced food. In addition, strong collaboration was established with 6 governmental bodies.

## Focus on localization

In 2024, WFP maintained strong partnerships with four national and eleven international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), with national NGOs accounting for 27 percent of all partners, down from 66 percent in 2023. As part of its CSP 2023-2027, WFP reassessed its partner network and field-level agreements, emphasizing strengthening ties with local actors. Partners were rigorously selected and their capacities assessed using the United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP) and comprehensive background checks. Partners were selected based on the specific locations and needs of each project.

WFP also implemented capacity-strengthening initiatives to enhance partners' abilities to design and manage programs that bolster community resilience to future shocks. By using digital solutions like UNPP and Partner Connect, conducting in-depth capacity assessments, developing capacity-strengthening plans, and supporting CPs to maintain steady staffing structures, WFP improved its overall performance and reduced partnership costs by 45 percent compared to 2023. By the end of 2024, WFP introduced measures and an action plan adopting a zero-tolerance policy on prohibited conduct, reinforcing risk prevention measures effectively.

By the end of 2024, WFP had introduced a series of measures and an action plan adopting a zero-tolerance policy on prohibited conduct, reinforcing risk prevention measures effectively.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP strengthened its coordination efforts within the United Nations system, embracing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. Collaborative efforts included participation in the Humanitarian Response Plan, as well as memberships to specialized clusters and working groups, which minimized overlap and filled intervention gaps. Through the 'delivering as one' initiative, WFP enhanced its collaboration with other development partners in the food security sector, leveraging synergies between its operational strengths and the specialized expertise of partners. WFP is committed to further consolidating actions to broaden the impact and alignment with government priorities.

In CAR, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) co-led the Food Security Cluster, overseeing the monitoring of projects and ensuring streamlined operations to prevent duplication. WFP and UNICEF, together with the Ministry of Health and Population, continued to manage acute malnutrition in partnerships with the International Rescue Committee.

Despite logistical challenges, including air transport limitations, WFP maintained its assistance through the Logistics Cluster. It also worked alongside other humanitarian organizations under the Rapid Response Mechanism led by UNICEF, while coordinating efforts with partners like the International Organization for Migration, the UN Development Programme, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS, UNICEF, and the World Health Organization. Additionally, WFP continued its collaboration with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to assist refugees and returnees.

These partnerships have contributed to long-term resilience building, enhanced health and nutrition for children, pregnant and breast-feeding women and girls and people living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy, and increased support for displaced populations and voluntary returnees.

# Financial Overview

In 2024, WFP Central African Republic (CAR) was **funded at 68 percent** against the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) funding requirements. Approximately half of the available funds were carried from 2023, while 8 percent was secured in the last quarter of 2024, when two projects were signed with the Government through the World Bank Group (WBG) and the African Development Bank (AfDB). **Cumulative contributions to the CSP (2023-2027) stand at 24 percent of the CSP requirements.**

To mitigate delayed contribution confirmation and cover pipeline gaps caused by long commodity lead times, WFP CAR leveraged **advance financing** where possible. In 2024, **locally sourced commodities accounted for 10 percent** of the total tonnage, a 3 percent decrease from 2023, with the remainder procured from international sources. **The Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) contributed 28 percent of all commodity cash purchases** in 2024, down from 32 percent in 2023.

Despite timely procurements from GCMF inventory in Douala, supply chain disruptions, including bureaucratic bottlenecks along the corridor, led to operational pipeline breaks and lower-than-planned achievements against the implementation plan, particularly for special nutritious foods. These challenges were further exacerbated by the unavailability of such commodities locally and the limited capacity of existing suppliers.

**Flexible contributions**, which **accounted for 6 percent** of the total available resources, covered critical gaps in the pipeline and helped strengthen the Country Office's reassurance plan activities.

Due to resource shortfalls, in 2024, WFP CAR **prioritised funding for specific lifesaving and resilience-building activities**, adjusting the number of assistance days per month accordingly, while continuing to advocate for these efforts. Life-saving assistance focused on general food distributions, nutrition programmes, and school feeding, while recovery and resilience efforts centred on capacity-strengthening for food assistance for assets (FFA).

The **2024 funding strategy included efforts to significantly expand the cash-based transfer interventions**, which alleviated pressure on in-kind food assistance and contributed to addressing supply chain challenges. By mid-year, the available resources enabled WFP to scale-up its activities to meet increased needs during the lean season.

In 2024, **more than 99 percent of contributions received were earmarked for specific strategic outcomes or activities**. This limited flexibility in fund allocation had an impact on operations, restricting WFP's ability to respond dynamically to changing needs throughout the year.

**Strategic outcome 1 (crisis response)** received the largest share of resources, accounting for 55 percent. WFP adjusted its 2024 implementation plan to incorporate resources for responding to a new influx of Sudanese refugees and Central African returnees.

**Strategic outcome 2 (school-based programmes and malnutrition prevention)** received 8 percent of total resources. Of this, 6 percent was allocated to school-based programmes and 2 percent to malnutrition prevention activities. WFP has intensified its advocacy efforts -working closely with the Government and funding from financial institutions-, to promote the implementation of home-grown school feeding. Notably, the African Development Bank funded the Resilience, Food and Nutrition Security Support Project in the Prefectures of Kémo and Ouaka (PARSANKO). Scaling-up school-based programmes has been a priority in WFP's 2024 agenda, with plans to organise the African Day of School Feeding in Central African Republic in 2025.

**Strategic outcome 3 (resilience building activities)** received 11 percent of the total contributions, primarily supporting the Project of Emergency Response to the Food Crisis in Central Africa (PRUCAC), which WFP continues to implement in collaboration with the Government.

**Strategic outcome 4** represented 0.4 percent of the total contributions and was used to provide technical assistance to the Government in the validation of the National Development Plan, for the Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) and the 'Filling Nutrient Gaps' (FNG) studies.

Lastly, under **strategic outcome 5**, fifteen percent of funding was earmarked to humanitarian common services, which primarily benefitted the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and On-Demand Service activities. These funds enabled WFP to provide bilateral logistics services to partners, supporting in-country supply chains for health programmes and other essential commodities and services.








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

|  | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditure |
|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| SDG Target 1. Access to Food   | 134,880,932      | 83,558,815          | 86,407,145          | 63,541,230  |
| SO01: Crisis-affected populations in the Central African Republic, including refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees and host populations with or without disabilities, are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.   | 134,880,932      | 83,558,815          | 86,407,145          | 63,541,230  |
| Activity 01: Provide lifesaving assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and support their early recovery.   | 123,448,235      | 78,517,422          | 82,105,101          | 60,884,501  |
| Activity 02: Provide an integrated assistance package for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to children 6–59 months of age and pregnant and lactating women and girls and provide nutrition assessment, counselling and support for people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients receiving ART/DOT in crisis affected areas. | 11,432,697       | 5,041,393           | 4,302,044           | 2,656,729   |
| SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition   | 16,875,212       | 8,226,845           | 12,740,153          | 6,602,049   |
| SO02: Nutritionally vulnerable and shock affected populations (including indigenous peoples) with or without disabilities in targeted areas have improved nutrition, health and education and enhanced access to safe and nutritious diets and school feeding in line with national standards by 2027.                                     | 16,875,212       | 8,226,845           | 12,740,153          | 6,602,049   |
| Activity 03: Provide a comprehensive health and nutrition package to targeted groups for the prevention of malnutrition.   | 9,097,353        | 4,383,898           | 2,684,490           | 1,522,889   |

|   |            |            |            |           |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to schoolboys and schoolgirls in targeted areas in a way that promotes local production and school retention and reduces gender and ethnic discrimination. | 7,777,859  | 3,842,947  | 9,799,939  | 5,079,159 |
| Non-activity specific   | 0          | 0          | 255,724    | 0         |
| SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System   | 20,183,377 | 10,903,964 | 17,762,711 | 2,162,437 |
| SO03: Food insecure and shock-affected populations in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and more resilient and sustainable food systems by 2027.   | 20,183,377 | 10,903,964 | 17,762,711 | 2,162,437 |
| Activity 05: Provide livelihood support and resilience building to targeted populations, including indigenous peoples and communities, through productive asset creation and value chain development.   | 20,183,377 | 10,903,964 | 14,533,318 | 2,162,437 |
| Non-activity specific   | 0          | 0          | 3,229,394  | 0         |
| SDG Target 5. Capacity Building   | 1,427,165  | 452,897    | 602,205    | 107,571   |
| SO04: National institutions and partners have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition programmes and strengthen the social protection system by 2027.                                      | 1,427,165  | 452,897    | 602,205    | 107,571   |

|  |            |            |            |            |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Activity 06: Provide technical assistance and policy support to national institutions and partners in the areas of gender-transformative food and nutrition security, social protection, emergency preparedness and response and disaster risk management. | 1,427,165  | 452,897    | 285,914    | 107,571    |
| Non-activity specific  | 0          | 0          | 316,291    | 0          |
| SDG Target 8. Global Partnership   | 32,023,556 | 16,254,417 | 24,086,447 | 17,617,129 |
| SO05: The Government and humanitarian and development partners in the Central African Republic can reach populations in vulnerable situations and respond to emergencies throughout the year.  | 32,023,556 | 16,254,417 | 24,086,447 | 17,617,129 |
| Activity 07: Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) services (passengers and light cargo) to the Government and humanitarian partners.  | 24,317,088 | 10,699,749 | 16,125,315 | 13,495,511 |
| Activity 08: Provide on-demand data and telecommunication services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners and assisted populations.  | 756,986    | 0          | 0          | 0          |
| Activity 09: Provide information management, coordination services and facilitate access to extra logistics service capacity to the humanitarian community and partners through the Logistics Cluster.   | 2,398,758  | 1,267,182  | 493,966    | 409,370    |
| Activity 10: Provide bilateral logistics services to partners to support in-country supply chains for health programmes (malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and COVID-19) and other needed commodities and services.  | 4,550,724  | 4,287,487  | 7,467,166  | 3,712,247  |

|                                |   |   |   |   |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Non-SDG Target                 |  0             |  0             |  1,024,195     |  0             |
| Total Direct Operational Costs |  205,390,242   |  119,396,938   |  142,622,857   |  90,030,415    |
| Direct Support Costs (DSC)     |  12,020,934    |  9,370,257     |  11,967,943    |  9,589,527     |
| Total Direct Costs             |  217,411,176   |  128,767,195   |  154,590,800   |  99,619,942    |
| Indirect Support Costs (ISC)   |  13,818,617  |  8,069,310   |  3,408,193   |  3,408,193   |
| Grand Total                    |  231,229,793 |  136,836,505 |  157,998,993 |  103,028,136 |

# Data Notes

## Overview

The World Health Organization launched the Guideline on the Prevention and Management of Wasting and Nutritional Oedema in Infants and Children Under 5 Years in 2023. This introduced the term “management of wasting,” encompassing both the treatment of severe wasting and supplementation for moderate wasting. While the narrative has been updated to reflect these guidelines, corporate M&E systems are still undergoing gradual adjustments.

Beneficiaries by modality: unlike previous years, in 2024, WFP prioritized institutional capacity strengthening focused on policy making and direct technical support to the Government for the development of national strategies. Thus, the actual number of direct capacity strengthening beneficiaries is reduced.

## Operational context

[1] <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/centralafricanrepublic/overview>

[2] July 2023, World Bank Group. CAR is ranked fourth in the list of fragile and conflict-affected countries in 2024. This list considers countries affected by violent conflict, identified based on a threshold number of conflict-related death relative to the population, as well as countries with high levels of institutional and social fragility, identified based on indicators that measure the quality of policy and institutions, and manifestations of fragility

[3] CAR Humanitarian Response Plan. <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/central-african-republic/central-african-republic-humanitarian-response-plan-january-2024>

[4] June 2021, Institute for Economics & Peace. Global Peace Index 2021: measuring peace in a complex world.

<https://www.visionofhumanity.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/GPI-2021-web-1.pdf>

[5] Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA), 2024

[6] World Bank Group: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/centralafricanrepublic/overview>

[7] World Bank Group: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/centralafricanrepublic/overview>

[8] World Bank Group: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/centralafricanrepublic/overview>

[9] International Labour Organization. World Social Protection Report 2024-2026.

[10] Evaluation of WFP's emergency response to the prolonged crisis in the Sahel and other countries of Central Africa (2018–2023)

<https://www.wfp.org/publications/corporate-emergency-evaluation-wfps-response-sahel-2018-2023>

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] The World Health Organization launched the Guideline on the Prevention and Management of Wasting and Nutritional Oedema in Infants and Children Under 5 Years in 2023. This introduced the term “management of wasting,” encompassing both the treatment of severe wasting and supplementation for moderate wasting. While the narrative has been updated to reflect these guidelines, corporate M&E systems are still undergoing gradual adjustments.

## Strategic outcome 02

[Outcome Results Table] Please note that WFP's partners did not collect data during the 2023–2024 school year, resulting in some missing values in the table.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] CBPP is the last level of the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA); it is conducted at community level and aims at prioritizing the activities that will contribute to the resilience building of that community.

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

[3] A VSL is a group of people who pool their savings and take small loans from those accumulated funds. VSLAs operate in cycles of one year, after which savings and the loan profits are distributed back to members. The primary goal of VSLAs is to provide basic savings and loan facilities to communities without access to formal financial services

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

All data not yet available

## Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] GBV AoR is a forum that brings together non-governmental organisations, UN agencies, academics and others under the shared objective of ensuring lifesaving, predictable, accountable and effective GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response in emergencies, both natural shocks and conflict-related humanitarian contexts.

## Environmental sustainability

[1] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), October 2024

## Nutrition integration

Follow up values for 2023 are missing due to operational delays that forced WFP to postpone the collection of baseline data to 2024.

## Partnerships

[1] Axis 2 aimed at promoting human capital development and ensuring equitable access to quality basic social services for populations in educational, health, sanitation, and social protection. Axis 4 aims to boost economy and foster the emergence of a middle class.

[2] Axis 5 focuses on environmental sustainability and resilience against crises and climate change.



# 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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

## Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

## «No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

| Beneficiary Category | Gender | Planned   | Actual    | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Total Beneficiaries  | male   | 682,582   | 519,352   | 76%                  |
|                      | female | 808,981   | 549,344   | 68%                  |
|                      | total  | 1,491,563 | 1,068,696 | 72%                  |
| <b>By Age Group</b>  |        |           |           |                      |
| 0-23 months          | male   | 83,555    | 30,659    | 37%                  |
|                      | female | 84,885    | 33,576    | 40%                  |
|                      | total  | 168,440   | 64,235    | 38%                  |
| 24-59 months         | male   | 49,665    | 40,805    | 82%                  |
|                      | female | 54,451    | 42,747    | 79%                  |
|                      | total  | 104,116   | 83,552    | 80%                  |
| 5-11 years           | male   | 145,834   | 138,882   | 95%                  |
|                      | female | 143,516   | 135,501   | 94%                  |
|                      | total  | 289,350   | 274,383   | 95%                  |
| 12-17 years          | male   | 91,681    | 83,940    | 92%                  |
|                      | female | 108,292   | 87,586    | 81%                  |
|                      | total  | 199,973   | 171,526   | 86%                  |
| 18-59 years          | male   | 293,466   | 204,233   | 70%                  |
|                      | female | 393,366   | 228,905   | 58%                  |
|                      | total  | 686,832   | 433,138   | 63%                  |
| 60+ years            | male   | 18,381    | 20,833    | 113%                 |
|                      | female | 24,471    | 21,029    | 86%                  |
|                      | total  | 42,852    | 41,862    | 98%                  |

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

| Residence Status | Planned | Actual  | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Refugee          | 9,799   | 29,431  | 300%                 |
| Returnee         | 144,900 | 24,275  | 17%                  |
| Resident         | 913,362 | 955,718 | 105%                 |
| IDP              | 423,502 | 59,272  | 14%                  |

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

| Programme Area                                     | Planned | Actual  | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Asset Creation and Livelihood                      | 275,000 | 23,914  | 8%                   |
| Malnutrition prevention programme                  | 156,563 | 83,723  | 53%                  |
| Malnutrition treatment programme                   | 29,000  | 30,701  | 105%                 |
| School based programmes                            | 200,000 | 222,865 | 111%                 |
| Smallholder agricultural market support programmes | 100,000 | 21,077  | 21%                  |
| Unconditional Resource Transfers                   | 731,000 | 769,141 | 105%                 |

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

| Commodities             | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Access to Food          |                           |                          |                      |
| Strategic Outcome 01    |                           |                          |                      |
| Beans                   | 0                         | 539                      | -                    |
| Corn Soya Blend         | 1,359                     | 575                      | 42%                  |
| High Energy Biscuits    | 170                       | 46                       | 27%                  |
| Iodised Salt            | 474                       | 129                      | 27%                  |
| LNS                     | 492                       | 47                       | 10%                  |
| Maize Meal              | 0                         | 1,197                    | -                    |
| Rice                    | 39,816                    | 9,476                    | 24%                  |
| Split Peas              | 11,376                    | 2,247                    | 20%                  |
| Vegetable Oil           | 2,980                     | 890                      | 30%                  |
| End Malnutrition        |                           |                          |                      |
| Strategic Outcome 02    |                           |                          |                      |
| Beans                   | 0                         | 112                      | -                    |
| Corn Soya Blend         | 3,250                     | 612                      | 19%                  |
| Iodised Salt            | 73                        | 27                       | 37%                  |
| LNS                     | 202                       | 19                       | 9%                   |
| Rice                    | 2,916                     | 1,005                    | 34%                  |
| Split Peas              | 1,336                     | 334                      | 25%                  |
| Vegetable Oil           | 489                       | 215                      | 44%                  |
| Sustainable Food System |                           |                          |                      |
| Strategic Outcome 03    |                           |                          |                      |
| Beans                   | 1,350                     | 13                       | 1%                   |
| Iodised Salt            | 56                        | 1                        | 1%                   |
| Maize Meal              | 4,725                     | 0                        | 0%                   |
| Rice                    | 0                         | 22                       | -                    |
| Vegetable Oil           | 338                       | 0                        | 0%                   |

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

| Modality                | Planned Distribution (CBT) | Actual Distribution (CBT) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Access to Food          |                            |                           |                      |
| Strategic Outcome 01    |                            |                           |                      |
| Cash                    | 19,670,976                 | 11,529,620                | 59%                  |
| Value Voucher           | 29,506,464                 | 7,126,419                 | 24%                  |
| End Malnutrition        |                            |                           |                      |
| Strategic Outcome 02    |                            |                           |                      |
| Cash                    | 892,656                    | 0                         | 0%                   |
| Value Voucher           | 1,338,984                  | 0                         | 0%                   |
| Sustainable Food System |                            |                           |                      |
| Strategic Outcome 03    |                            |                           |                      |
| Cash                    | 2,597,400                  | 192,981                   | 7%                   |
| Value Voucher           | 3,896,100                  | 0                         | 0%                   |

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

| Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in the Central African Republic, including refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees and host populations with or without disabilities, are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.   |   |  |                 |                | Crisis Response |
|--|---|--|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Output Results   |   |  |                 |                |                 |
| Activity 01: Provide lifesaving assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and support their early recovery.   |   |  |                 |                |                 |
| Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs  |   |  |                 |                |                 |
| CSP Output 01: Crisis-affected women, men, girls and boys in priority areas (tier 1) receive food and/or cash that meets their basic food and nutrition needs and supports stability.  |   |  |                 |                |                 |
| Output Indicator   | Beneficiary Group   | Sub Activity                             | Unit of measure | Planned        | Actual          |
| A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)   | All   | General                                  | Female          | 369,339        | 400,503         |
|  |   | Distribution                             | Male            | 330,661        | 368,638         |
|  |   |  | <b>Total</b>    | <b>700,000</b> | <b>769,141</b>  |
| A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance  |   |  | MT              | 54,680         | 14,487.95       |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people  |   |  | USD             | 17,688,960     | 11,083,645      |
| A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)   |   |  | USD             | 26,533,440     | 7,126,419       |
| A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance   |   | General Distribution                     | Number          | 194,910,000    | 110,361,196     |
| Activity 02: Provide an integrated assistance package for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to children 6–59 months of age and pregnant and lactating women and girls and provide nutrition assessment, counselling and support for people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients receiving ART/DOT in crisis affected areas. |   |  |                 |                |                 |
| Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets   |   |  |                 |                |                 |
| CSP Output 03: Crisis-affected children 6-59 months of age, adolescent girls, pregnant and nursing women and girls, malnourished persons and clients undergoing antiretroviral therapy and tuberculosis therapy (Tier 1) receive a comprehensive package of nutritious foods and nutrition counselling to improve their nutrition status.  |   |  |                 |                |                 |
| Output Indicator   | Beneficiary Group   | Sub Activity                             | Unit of measure | Planned        | Actual          |
| A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)   | ART clients;<br>All;<br>Children;<br>Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls | HIV/TB Care & treatment;                 | Female          | 36,628         | 25,551          |
|  |   | HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets;         | Male            | 23,372         | 15,760          |
|  |   | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | <b>Total</b>    | <b>60,000</b>  | <b>41,311</b>   |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)   | ART clients   | HIV/TB Care & treatment                  | Female          | 4,465          | 3,504           |
|  |   |  | Male            | 3,535          | 243             |
|  |   |  | <b>Total</b>    | <b>8,000</b>   | <b>3,747</b>    |

|  |  |  |                                |                                 |                                   |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Children                               | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female<br>Male<br><b>Total</b> | 7,759<br>6,141<br><b>13,900</b> | 12,896<br>11,379<br><b>24,275</b> |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Female<br>Total                | 7,100<br>7,100                  | 2,679<br>2,679                    |
| A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes  |  |  | MT                             | 1,987                           | 657.65                            |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people  |  |  | USD                            | 1,982,016                       | 445,974                           |
| A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)   |  |  | USD                            | 2,973,024                       |                                   |
| B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition   |  |  | MT                             | 136                             | 36                                |
| B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition   |  |  | MT                             | 1,851                           | 621.65                            |

### Other Output

**Activity 02: Provide an integrated assistance package for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to children 6–59 months of age and pregnant and lactating women and girls and provide nutrition assessment, counselling and support for people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients receiving ART/DOT in crisis affected areas.**

Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 03: Crisis-affected children 6-59 months of age, adolescent girls, pregnant and nursing women and girls, malnourished persons and clients undergoing antiretroviral therapy and tuberculosis therapy (Tier 1) receive a comprehensive package of nutritious foods and nutrition counselling to improve their nutrition status.

| Output indicator   | Detailed indicator   | Sub Activity                             | Unit of measure            | Planned          | Actual          |
|--|--|--|----------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites  | A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites  | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | centre/site<br>centre/site | 55<br>75         | 13<br>158       |
| E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) | E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall) | Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | Individual<br>Individual   | 10,000<br>60,000 | 7,005<br>55,657 |

CSP Output 04: Targeted populations (Tier 2) benefit from the strengthened capacity of health workers and partners to prevent and treat malnutrition.

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
|------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------|--------|



|  |  |                                 |        |     |     |
|--|--|---------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|
| C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger      | C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives | Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)    | Number | 110 | 110 |
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs        | C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided  | National data & analytics (CCS) | Number | 2   | 2   |
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs        | C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized   | Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)    | Number | 7   | 3   |
| C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening | C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed   | Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)    | Number | 2   | 1   |

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 01: Provide lifesaving assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and support their early recovery.

| Outcome Indicator  | Sex            | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source     |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| <b>Target Group:</b> IDPs, Refugees, Returnees and Severely Food Insecurity people / URT1 / URT_GD - <b>Location:</b> Central African Republic - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution |                |          |                |             |                |                |            |
| Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)  | Female         | 12.3     | <10            | <9          | 13.9           | 16.4           | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 9.9      | <10            | <9          | 14.3           | 14.9           | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 10.5     | <10            | <9          | 14.2           | 15.3           | WFP survey |
| Economic capacity to meet essential needs  | Female         | 5.5      | ≥80            | ≥15         | 17.7           | 12.2           | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 5.2      | ≥80            | ≥15         | 19.5           | 15.8           | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 5.3      | ≥80            | ≥15         | 18.9           | 14.7           | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score  | Female         | 58.6     | ≥70            | ≥60         | 31.6           | 53.1           | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 57.9     | ≥70            | ≥60         | 40.9           | 62.3           | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 58.1     | ≥70            | ≥60         | 38.2           | 59.4           | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score  | Female         | 25.4     | ≤20            | ≤20         | 18             | 33.9           | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 27.6     | ≤20            | ≤20         | 17.4           | 29.3           | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 27       | ≤20            | ≤20         | 17.6           | 30.7           | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score  | Female         | 16       | <10            | ≤10         | 50.4           | 13             | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 14.5     | <10            | ≤10         | 41.7           | 8.4            | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 14.9     | <10            | ≤10         | 44.2           | 9.9            | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)   | Female         | 11       | ≥80            | ≥15         | 2.4            | 2.2            | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 7.6      | ≥80            | ≥15         | 1              | 3.5            | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 8.5      | ≥80            | ≥15         | 2              | 3.1            | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)   | Female         | 75.3     | ≤15            | ≥80         | 86             | 84.9           | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 78.8     | ≤15            | ≥80         | 84             | 84.9           | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 77.9     | ≤15            | ≥80         | 85             | 84.9           | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)   | Female         | 13.7     | <5             | <5          | 11.2           | 12.9           | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 13.6     | <5             | <5          | 14             | 11.6           | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 13.6     | <5             | <5          | 13             | 12             | WFP survey |

|  |                |      |     |     |      |      |            |
|--|----------------|------|-----|-----|------|------|------------|
| Food consumption score – nutrition:<br>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)     | Female         | 32.9 | ≥80 | ≥35 | 40   | 31   | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 31.4 | ≥80 | ≥35 | 41   | 35.2 | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 31.8 | ≥80 | ≥35 | 41   | 33.9 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score – nutrition:<br>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female         | 54.9 | ≤15 | ≥60 | 58.9 | 61.6 | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 57   | ≤15 | ≥60 | 58.2 | 60.8 | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 56.4 | ≤15 | ≥60 | 58.4 | 61   | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score – nutrition:<br>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)     | Female         | 12.2 | <5  | <10 | 1    | 7.4  | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 11.6 | <5  | <10 | 1    | 4    | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 11.8 | <5  | <10 | 1    | 5.1  | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score – nutrition:<br>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)       | Female         | 44.1 | ≥80 | ≥45 | 46   | 31.8 | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 32.9 | ≥80 | ≥45 | 42   | 35.4 | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 40.6 | ≥80 | ≥45 | 43   | 34.3 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score – nutrition:<br>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)   | Female         | 40.3 | ≤15 | ≥50 | 42.4 | 53.3 | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 46.1 | ≤15 | ≥50 | 48.1 | 53.5 | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 44.5 | ≤15 | ≥50 | 46.8 | 53.4 | WFP survey |
| Food consumption score – nutrition:<br>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)       | Female         | 15.6 | <5  | <10 | 11.8 | 14.9 | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 14.7 | <5  | <10 | 9.6  | 11.1 | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 14.9 | <5  | <10 | 10.1 | 12.3 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies                      | Female         | 10.3 | <1  | <5  | 2.4  | 9.6  | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 5.4  | <1  | <5  | 2.1  | 6.2  | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 6.7  | <1  | <5  | 2.2  | 7.2  | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies                   | Female         | 25.2 | ≤5  | ≤10 | 2.6  | 25.5 | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 21   | ≤5  | ≤10 | 0.9  | 27   | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 21.2 | ≤5  | ≤10 | 1.4  | 26.5 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies                      | Female         | 30.2 | ≤15 | ≤20 | 31.8 | 30.8 | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 32.8 | ≤15 | ≤20 | 38.1 | 32.8 | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 32.1 | ≤15 | ≤20 | 36.2 | 32.8 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies        | Female         | 34.3 | ≥80 | ≥45 | 87.2 | 34.1 | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 40.8 | ≥80 | ≥45 | 80.5 | 34.1 | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 39   | ≥80 | ≥45 | 82.5 | 34.1 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies                        | Female         | 25.2 | =0  | ≤15 | 2.4  | 25.5 | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 21   | =0  | ≤15 | 2.1  | 27   | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 22.1 | =0  | ≤15 | 2.2  | 26.5 | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies                     | Female         | 10.3 | <5  | <5  | 3.2  | 9.6  | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 5.4  | <5  | <5  | 1.1  | 6.2  | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 6.7  | <5  | <5  | 1.7  | 7.2  | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies                        | Female         | 27.4 | ≤15 | ≤20 | 31.2 | 0    | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 29.5 | ≤15 | ≤20 | 38.3 | 0    | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 29   | ≤15 | ≤20 | 36.2 | 0    | WFP survey |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies          | Female         | 37.1 | ≥80 | ≥40 | 27.4 | 64.9 | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 44.1 | ≥80 | ≥40 | 32.1 | 66.9 | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 42.2 | ≥80 | ≥40 | 30.7 | 66.2 | WFP survey |

**Activity 02: Provide an integrated assistance package for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to children 6–59 months of age and pregnant and lactating women and girls and provide nutrition assessment, counselling and support for people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients receiving ART/DOT in crisis affected areas.**

| Outcome Indicator   | Sex            | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source                   |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Target Group:</b> Children 6 - 59 months / NTA1 / NTA_MAM - <b>Location:</b> Central African Republic - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition |                |          |                |             |                |                |                          |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate  | Female         | 4        | ≤5             | ≤5          | 1.7            | 4.7            | WFP programme monitoring |
|   | Male           | 4        | ≤5             | ≤5          | 1.7            | 3.7            | WFP programme monitoring |
|   | <b>Overall</b> | 4        | ≤5             | ≤5          | 1.7            | 4.2            | WFP programme monitoring |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate  | Female         | 0.1      | <1             | <1          | 0.1            | 0.1            | WFP programme monitoring |
|   | Male           | 0.1      | <1             | <1          | 0.2            | 0.1            | WFP programme monitoring |
|   | <b>Overall</b> | 0.1      | <1             | <1          | 0.12           | 0.1            | WFP programme monitoring |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate   | Female         | 5        | ≤5             | <5          | 5.4            | 5.2            | WFP survey               |
|   | Male           | 5        | ≤5             | <5          | 8.5            | 4.7            | WFP survey               |
|   | <b>Overall</b> | 5        | ≤5             | <5          | 6.8            | 4.9            | WFP survey               |
| Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate   | Female         | 91       | ≥90            | >90         | 96.1           | 90             | WFP programme monitoring |
|   | Male           | 91       | ≥90            | >90         | 95.5           | 91.5           | WFP programme monitoring |
|   | <b>Overall</b> | 91       | ≥90            | >90         | 95.8           | 90.8           | WFP programme monitoring |
| Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)  | Female         | 41       | ≥80            | >50         | 41.9           |                | WFP programme monitoring |
|   | Male           | 41       | ≥80            | >50         | 42             |                | WFP programme monitoring |
|   | <b>Overall</b> | 41       | ≥80            | >50         | 42             | 65             | WFP programme monitoring |

|   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| <b>Strategic Outcome 02: Nutritionally vulnerable and shock affected populations (including indigenous peoples) with or without disabilities in targeted areas have improved nutrition, health and education and enhanced access to safe and nutritious diets and school feeding in line with national standards by 2027.</b> | <b>Root Causes</b> |
|---|--------------------|

### Output Results

#### Activity 03: Provide a comprehensive health and nutrition package to targeted groups for the prevention of malnutrition.

Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 05: Targeted children 6-23 months of age, pregnant and lactating women and girls in vulnerable situation (Tier 1) have access to adequate, safe and nutritious food to prevent malnutrition.

| Output Indicator   | Beneficiary Group                      | Sub Activity           | Unit of measure | Planned       | Actual        |
|--|--|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Children                               | Prevention of stunting | Female          | 43,875        | 13,765        |
|  |  |                        | Male            | 47,063        | 12,414        |
|  |  |                        | <b>Total</b>    | <b>90,938</b> | <b>26,179</b> |
| A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) | Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls | Prevention of stunting | Female          | 65,625        | 57,544        |
|  |  |                        | Total           | 65,625        | 57,544        |
| A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes  |  |                        | MT              | 3,578         | 693.67        |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people  |  |                        | USD             | 277,056       |               |
| A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)   |  |                        | USD             | 415,584       |               |
| B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition   |  |                        | MT              | 125           | 62.79         |
| B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition   |  |                        | MT              | 3,453         | 630.88        |

#### Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to schoolboys and schoolgirls in targeted areas in a way that promotes local production and school retention and reduces gender and ethnic discrimination.

Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 08: Boys and girls attending school (Tier 1) benefit from nutrition, health and education packages linked to home-grown school feeding that meet their food and nutrition requirements, improve school enrolment, attendance and retention and empower girls and indigenous children.

| Output Indicator   | Beneficiary Group          | Sub Activity             | Unit of measure | Planned        | Actual         |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP) | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female          | 94,612         | 106,054        |
|  |                            |                          | Male            | 105,388        | 116,811        |
|  |                            |                          | <b>Total</b>    | <b>200,000</b> | <b>222,865</b> |
| A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes  |                            |                          | MT              | 4,690          | 1,630.19       |

|  |  |  |     |         |          |
|--|--|--|-----|---------|----------|
| A.2.9 Quantity of food provided to schools through home-grown school-based programmes                          |  |  | MT  | 4,690   | 1,496.99 |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people  |  |  | USD | 615,600 |          |
| A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher) |  |  | USD | 923,400 |          |
| B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming          |  |  | MT  | 437     | 179.18   |

### Other Output

#### Activity 03: Provide a comprehensive health and nutrition package to targeted groups for the prevention of malnutrition.

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 06: Targeted women, men, girls and boys (Tier 2) receive nutrition-sensitive social behaviour change communication (SBCC) on healthy diets, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and essential family practices to prevent malnutrition.

| Output indicator   | Detailed indicator   | Sub Activity           | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|--|------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) | E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall) | Prevention of stunting | Individual      | 140,000 | 46,071 |

CSP Output 07: Targeted populations (Tier 2) benefit from the enhanced capacity of health and nutrition services to improve their health and nutrition status, including through the promotion and use of local fortified food and nutrition value chains.

| Output indicator   | Detailed indicator   | Sub Activity                  | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger      | C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number          | 160     | 63     |
| C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs        | C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized   | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number          | 16      | 11     |
| C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening | C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed   | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number          | 1       | 1      |

#### Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to schoolboys and schoolgirls in targeted areas in a way that promotes local production and school retention and reduces gender and ethnic discrimination.

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 08: Boys and girls attending school (Tier 1) benefit from nutrition, health and education packages linked to home-grown school feeding that meet their food and nutrition requirements, improve school enrolment, attendance and retention and empower girls and indigenous children.

| Output indicator | Detailed indicator | Sub Activity | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
|------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------|--------|

|   |   |                          |        |         |         |
|---|---|--------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed   | A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households                              | School feeding (on-site) | Number | 144,623 | 144,608 |
| A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming  | A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP  | School feeding (on-site) | school | 428     | 334     |
| N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days  | N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days  | School feeding (on-site) | %      | 100     | 75      |
| 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) | School feeding (on-site) | Number | 18      | 14      |

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 03: Provide a comprehensive health and nutrition package to targeted groups for the prevention of malnutrition.

| Outcome Indicator  | Sex            | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source                   |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Target Group:</b> Children 6-23 months / NPA1 / NPA_PREV - <b>Location:</b> Central African Republic - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition       |                |          |                |             |                |                |                          |
| Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)   | Female         | 42       | ≥80            | ≥70         | 53             | 55             | WFP programme monitoring |
|  | Male           | 47       | ≥80            | ≥70         | 53             | 55             | WFP programme monitoring |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 44       | ≥80            | ≥70         | 53             | 55             | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)   | Female         | 0        | ≥90            | ≥80         | 60             |                | WFP survey               |
|  | Male           | 0        | ≥90            | ≥80         | 60             |                | WFP survey               |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 0        | ≥90            | ≥80         | 60             |                | WFP survey               |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)  | Female         | 18.6     | ≥80            | ≥30         | 26.8           | 33             | WFP survey               |
|  | Male           | 16.6     | ≥80            | ≥30         | 28.9           | 31             | WFP survey               |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 17.6     | ≥80            | ≥30         | 27.7           | 32             | WFP survey               |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)  | Female         | 18.2     | ≥80            | ≥30         | 35.6           | 34.9           | WFP survey               |
|  | Male           | 17.9     | ≥80            | ≥30         | 33.9           | 33.2           | WFP survey               |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 18       | ≥80            | ≥30         | 34.7           | 33.9           | WFP survey               |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)                                | Female         | 3.3      | ≥80            | ≥15         | 4              | 3.4            | WFP survey               |
|  | Male           | 1.8      | ≥80            | ≥15         | 0              | 2.1            | WFP survey               |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 2.5      | ≥80            | ≥15         | 2.2            | 2.7            | WFP survey               |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet                             | Female         | 4        | ≥80            | ≥15         | 5.4            | 14.4           | WFP survey               |
|  | Male           | 4.3      | ≥80            | ≥15         | 8.5            | 13.2           | WFP survey               |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 4.1      | ≥80            | ≥15         | 6.8            | 13.7           | WFP survey               |
| <b>Target Group:</b> Women and girls of reproductive ages / NPA1 / NPA_PREV - <b>Location:</b> Central African Republic - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting |                |          |                |             |                |                |                          |



| Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age   | <b>Overall</b> | 23.1     | ≥80            | ≥30         | 64             | 31.2           | WFP survey               |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to schoolboys and schoolgirls in targeted areas in a way that promotes local production and school retention and reduces gender and ethnic discrimination.</b> |                |          |                |             |                |                |                          |
| Outcome Indicator  | Sex            | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source                   |
| <b>Target Group:</b> Primary school - <b>Location:</b> Central African Republic - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)   |                |          |                |             |                |                |                          |
| Attendance rate  | Female         | 84       | ≥95            | ≥95         | 93.9           |                | WFP programme monitoring |
|  | Male           | 90       | ≥95            | ≥95         | 93.2           |                | WFP programme monitoring |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 87       | ≥95            | ≥95         | 93.5           |                | WFP programme monitoring |
| Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate   | Female         | 91       | ≥95            | ≥95         | 80             |                | WFP programme monitoring |
|  | Male           | 95       | ≥95            | ≥95         | 78             |                | WFP programme monitoring |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 93       | ≥95            | ≥95         | 79             |                | WFP programme monitoring |

| Strategic Outcome 03: Food insecure and shock-affected populations in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and more resilient and sustainable food systems by 2027.  |  |  |                 |                | Resilience Building |  |
|--|--|--|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|--|
| Output Results   |  |  |                 |                |                     |  |
| Activity 05: Provide livelihood support and resilience building to targeted populations, including indigenous peoples and communities, through productive asset creation and value chain development.  |  |  |                 |                |                     |  |
| Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors   |  |  |                 |                |                     |  |
| CSP Output 09: Food insecure populations and shock-affected communities (including marginalized populations), especially women and youth (Tier 2), benefit from productive community assets that enhance their livelihoods, strengthen their resilience to shocks and support social cohesion and peace building in conflict-sensitive situations. |  |  |                 |                |                     |  |
| Output Indicator   | Beneficiary Group  | Sub Activity                                       | Unit of measure | Planned        | Actual              |  |
| A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)   | All  | Food assistance for asset                          | Female          | 145,861        | 12,625              |  |
|  |  |  | Male            | 129,139        | 11,289              |  |
|  |  |  | <b>Total</b>    | <b>275,000</b> | <b>23,914</b>       |  |
| A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities  |  |  | MT              | 6,469          | 35.58               |  |
| A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities  |  |  | USD             | 2,597,400      | 192,981             |  |
| A.4.3 Total value of vouchers transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)   |  |  | USD             | 3,896,100      |                     |  |
| Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools  |  |  |                 |                |                     |  |
| CSP Output 10: Targeted smallholders and other food system actors (Tier 2) have increased capacity and access to improved innovative technologies (post-harvest management, food handling and processing), financial services and reliable market opportunities to enhance and diversify their productivity and their role in the value chain.     |  |  |                 |                |                     |  |
| Output Indicator   | Beneficiary Group  | Sub Activity                                       | Unit of measure | Planned        | Actual              |  |
| A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)   | All  | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Female          | 53,041         | 10,558              |  |
|  |  |  | Male            | 46,959         | 10,519              |  |
|  |  |  | <b>Total</b>    | <b>100,000</b> | <b>21,077</b>       |  |
| Other Output   |  |  |                 |                |                     |  |
| Activity 05: Provide livelihood support and resilience building to targeted populations, including indigenous peoples and communities, through productive asset creation and value chain development.  |  |  |                 |                |                     |  |
| Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors   |  |  |                 |                |                     |  |
| CSP Output 09: Food insecure populations and shock-affected communities (including marginalized populations), especially women and youth (Tier 2), benefit from productive community assets that enhance their livelihoods, strengthen their resilience to shocks and support social cohesion and peace building in conflict-sensitive situations. |  |  |                 |                |                     |  |
| Output indicator   | Detailed indicator   | Sub Activity                                       | Unit of measure | Planned        | Actual              |  |
| D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure  | D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained  | Food assistance for asset                          | Number          | 200            | 114                 |  |
| D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context   | D.1.2.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures | Food assistance for asset                          | Ha              | 500            | 327                 |  |

|  |  |                           |        |        |       |
|--|--|---------------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities | D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills | Food assistance for asset | Number | 20,000 | 9,639 |
|--|--|---------------------------|--------|--------|-------|

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 10: Targeted smallholders and other food system actors (Tier 2) have increased capacity and access to improved innovative technologies (post-harvest management, food handling and processing), financial services and reliable market opportunities to enhance and diversify their productivity and their role in the value chain.

| Output indicator  | Detailed indicator  | Sub Activity                                       | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|---|--|-----------------|---------|--------|
| F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems                   | F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)          | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number          | 22,000  | 10,519 |
| F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems                   | F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)        | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number          | 23,000  | 10,558 |
| F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided | F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided                               | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number          | 852     | 426    |
| F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages   | F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number          | 16      | 58     |
| F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated                                  | F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)                               | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number          | 10      | 12     |

### Outcome Results

**Activity 05: Provide livelihood support and resilience building to targeted populations, including indigenous peoples and communities, through productive asset creation and value chain development.**

| Outcome Indicator  | Sex            | Baseline  | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source                   |
|--|----------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Target Group:</b> ACL - <b>Location:</b> Central African Republic - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset  |                |           |                |             |                |                |                          |
| Economic capacity to meet essential needs  | Female         | 5.5       | ≥80            | ≥50         | 27.1           | 11.7           | WFP survey               |
|  | Male           | 5.2       | ≥80            | ≥50         | 28.1           | 22.8           | WFP survey               |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 5.3       | ≥80            | ≥50         | 27.8           | 17.7           | WFP survey               |
| <b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Central African Republic - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities |                |           |                |             |                |                |                          |
| Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage   | <b>Overall</b> | 20        | <10            | <20         |                |                | WFP survey               |
| Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems  | Female         |           | ≥95            | ≥52         |                |                |                          |
|  | Male           |           | ≥95            | ≥38         |                |                |                          |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 88        | ≥95            | ≥90         |                |                | WFP survey               |
| Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall  | <b>Overall</b> | 1,632,000 | ≥3,000,000     | ≥1,632,000  | 528,307.68     | 1,002,251      | WFP programme monitoring |
| Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall  | <b>Overall</b> | 2,812     | ≥5,000         | ≥2,812      | 648.78         | 1,154          | WFP programme monitoring |

| <b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Central African Republic - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset |                |      |     |     |      |      |                          |
|---|----------------|------|-----|-----|------|------|--------------------------|
| Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)   | Female         | 12.3 | <10 | <9  | 14.7 | 14.6 | WFP survey               |
|   | Male           | 9.9  | <10 | <9  | 15.4 | 10.8 | WFP survey               |
|   | <b>Overall</b> | 10.5 | <10 | <9  | 15.2 | 12.5 | WFP survey               |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score   | Female         | 58.6 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 60.4 | 53.2 | WFP survey               |
|   | Male           | 57.9 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 52.1 | 60.1 | WFP survey               |
|   | <b>Overall</b> | 58.1 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 54.9 | 57.1 | WFP survey               |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score   | Female         | 25.4 | ≤20 | <20 | 14.6 | 25   | WFP survey               |
|   | Male           | 27.6 | ≤20 | <20 | 28.1 | 24.1 | WFP survey               |
|   | <b>Overall</b> | 27   | ≤20 | <20 | 23.6 | 24.5 | WFP survey               |
| Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score   | Female         | 16   | <10 | <10 | 25   | 21.8 | WFP survey               |
|   | Male           | 14.5 | <10 | <10 | 19.8 | 15.8 | WFP survey               |
|   | <b>Overall</b> | 14.9 | <10 | <10 | 21.5 | 18.4 | WFP survey               |
| Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies   | Female         | 10.3 | <1  | <1  | 6.3  | 29   | WFP survey               |
|   | Male           | 5.4  | <1  | <1  | 8.3  | 32.3 | WFP survey               |
|   | <b>Overall</b> | 6.7  | <1  | <1  | 7.6  | 30.9 | WFP survey               |
| Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies  | Female         | 25.2 | ≤5  | ≤5  | 10.4 | 105  | WFP survey               |
|   | Male           | 21   | ≤5  | ≤5  | 7.3  | 5.7  | WFP survey               |
|   | <b>Overall</b> | 22.1 | ≤5  | ≤5  | 8.3  | 7.8  | WFP survey               |
| Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies   | Female         | 30.2 | ≤15 | ≤15 | 25   | 24.2 | WFP survey               |
|   | Male           | 32.8 | ≤15 | ≤15 | 31.3 | 22.2 | WFP survey               |
|   | <b>Overall</b> | 32.1 | ≤15 | ≤15 | 29.2 | 23   | WFP survey               |
| Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies   | Female         | 34.3 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 35.4 | 36.3 | WFP survey               |
|   | Male           | 40.8 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 29.2 | 39.9 | WFP survey               |
|   | <b>Overall</b> | 39.1 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 31.3 | 38.3 | WFP survey               |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies   | Female         | 25.2 | <1  | ≤10 | 6.3  | 29   | WFP programme monitoring |
|   | Male           | 21   | <1  | ≤10 | 8.3  | 32.3 | WFP programme monitoring |
|   | <b>Overall</b> | 22.1 | <1  | ≤10 | 7.6  | 30.9 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies  | Female         | 10.3 | ≤5  | <5  | 10.4 | 10.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
|   | Male           | 5.4  | ≤5  | <5  | 7.3  | 5.7  | WFP programme monitoring |
|   | <b>Overall</b> | 6.7  | ≤5  | <5  | 8.3  | 7.8  | WFP programme monitoring |

|  |                |      |     |     |      |      |                          |
|--|----------------|------|-----|-----|------|------|--------------------------|
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies  | Female         | 27.4 | ≤15 | ≤20 | 25   | 0    | WFP programme monitoring |
|  | Male           | 29.5 | ≤15 | ≤20 | 31.3 | 0    | WFP programme monitoring |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 29   | ≤15 | ≤20 | 29.2 | 0    | WFP programme monitoring |
| Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies  | Female         | 37.1 | ≥80 | ≥65 | 354  | 60.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
|  | Male           | 44.1 | ≥80 | ≥65 | 29.2 | 62   | WFP programme monitoring |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 42.2 | ≥80 | ≥65 | 31.3 | 61.3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| <b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Central African Republic - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS) |                |      |     |     |      |      |                          |
| Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base   | <b>Overall</b> | 77.5 | ≥80 | ≥80 |      |      | WFP survey               |
| Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits  | <b>Overall</b> | 77.5 | ≥80 | ≥80 |      |      | WFP survey               |

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| <b>Strategic Outcome 05: The Government and humanitarian and development partners in the Central African Republic can reach populations in vulnerable situations and respond to emergencies throughout the year.</b> | <b>Crisis Response</b> |
|--|------------------------|

**Other Output**

**Activity 07: Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) services (passengers and light cargo) to the Government and humanitarian partners.**

Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services

CSP Output 15: Crisis-affected populations (Tier 3) benefit from timely and efficient air transport services (UNHAS) offered to humanitarian and key partners to provide life-saving assistance.

| Output indicator                            | Detailed indicator                        | Sub Activity                  | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|---|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| H.4: Total volume of cargo transported      | H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported | Common Air Transport Services | MT              | 200     | 133.14 |
| H.7: Total number of passengers transported | H.7.1: Number of passengers transported   | Common Air Transport Services | Individual      | 24,000  | 19,551 |

**Activity 08: Provide on-demand data and telecommunication services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners and assisted populations.**

Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 16: Targeted populations (Tier 3) benefit from common emergency telecommunications cluster services provided by WFP to partners by receiving humanitarian and development assistance.

| Output indicator  | Detailed indicator  | Sub Activity     | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|---|---|------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type | H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP | Service Delivery | Number          | 2       | 2      |

**Activity 10: Provide bilateral logistics services to partners to support in-country supply chains for health programmes (malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and COVID-19) and other needed commodities and services.**

Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 18: Targeted populations (Tier 3) benefit from bilateral logistics services provided by WFP to partners, by receiving humanitarian and development assistance.

| Output indicator                       | Detailed indicator                        | Sub Activity     | Unit of measure | Planned | Actual |
|--|---|------------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| H.4: Total volume of cargo transported | H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported | Service Delivery | MT              | 300     | 0      |
|  |   |                  | MT              | 482     | 569    |

**Outcome Results**

**Activity 07: Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) services (passengers and light cargo) to the Government and humanitarian partners.**

| Outcome Indicator   | Sex            | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source     |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| <b>Target Group:</b> Humanitarian Actors - <b>Location:</b> Central African Republic - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Common Air Transport Services |                |          |                |             |                |                |            |
| Percentage of users satisfied with services provided  | <b>Overall</b> | 90       | ≥95            | ≥95         | 94             | 97.7           | WFP survey |

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Protection indicators

| Protection indicators  |                |          |                |             |                |                |            |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level   |                |          |                |             |                |                |            |
| Activity 01: Provide lifesaving assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and support their early recovery.   |                |          |                |             |                |                |            |
| CrossCutting Indicator   | Sex            | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source     |
| <b>Target Group:</b> IDPs, Refugees, Returnees and Severely Food Insecurity people / URT1 / URT_GD - <b>Location:</b> Central African Republic - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution |                |          |                |             |                |                |            |
| Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes   | Female         | 100      | =100           | =100        | 97.4           | 98.18          | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 98       | =100           | =100        | 98.91          | 98.29          | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 99       | =100           | =100        | 98.47          | 98.25          | WFP survey |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes  | Female         | 88       |                | =100        | 94.8           | 93.34          | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 89       |                | =100        | 96.49          | 90.52          | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 87       |                | =100        | 95.99          | 91.76          | WFP survey |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance   | Female         | 100      | =100           | =100        | 76.24          | 67.19          | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 98       | =100           | =100        | 77.82          | 81.23          | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 100      | =100           | =100        | 76.93          | 75.07          | WFP survey |
| Activity 05: Provide livelihood support and resilience building to targeted populations, including indigenous peoples and communities, through productive asset creation and value chain development.                                  |                |          |                |             |                |                |            |
| CrossCutting Indicator   | Sex            | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source     |
| <b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Central African Republic - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset  |                |          |                |             |                |                |            |
| Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes   | Female         | 100      | =100           | =100        | 95.83          | 97.32          | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 100      | =100           | =100        | 97.92          | 98.82          | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 100      | =100           | =100        | 97.22          | 98.23          | WFP survey |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes  | Female         | 100      |                | =100        | 91.67          | 78.57          | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 93       |                | =100        | 86.46          | 86.47          | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 94       |                | =100        | 88.19          | 83.33          | WFP survey |
| Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance   | Female         | 100      | =100           | =100        | 70.73          | 57.14          | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 100      | =100           | =100        | 70.97          | 71.18          | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 100      | =100           | =100        | 70.83          | 65.6           | WFP survey |



## Accountability to affected people indicators

| Accountability indicators                                     |                |          |                |             |                |                |                          |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level                         |                |          |                |             |                |                |                          |
| CrossCutting Indicator  | Sex            | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source                   |
| Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism | <b>Overall</b> | Yes      | Yes            | Yes         | Yes            | Yes            | WFP programme monitoring |

| Accountability indicators  |                |          |                |             |                |                |            |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level   |                |          |                |             |                |                |            |
| Activity 01: Provide lifesaving assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and support their early recovery.   |                |          |                |             |                |                |            |
| CrossCutting Indicator   | Sex            | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source     |
| <b>Target Group:</b> IDPs, Refugees, Returnees and Severely Food Insecurity people / URT1 / URT_GD - <b>Location:</b> Central African Republic - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution |                |          |                |             |                |                |            |
| Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA  | Female         | 27       | =100           | =100        | 64             | 39.38          | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 27       | =100           | =100        | 60.59          | 45.26          | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 27       | =100           | =100        | 61.59          | 43.43          | WFP survey |
| Activity 05: Provide livelihood support and resilience building to targeted populations, including indigenous peoples and communities, through productive asset creation and value chain development.                                  |                |          |                |             |                |                |            |
| CrossCutting Indicator   | Sex            | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source     |
| <b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Central African Republic - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset  |                |          |                |             |                |                |            |
| Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA  | Female         | 27       | =100           | =100        | 60.42          | 41.13          | WFP survey |
|  | Male           | 27       | =100           | =100        | 67.71          | 48.73          | WFP survey |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 27       | =100           | =100        | 65.28          | 45.39          | WFP survey |

## Nutrition integration indicators

| Nutrition integration indicators   |                |          |                |             |                |                |                          |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level  |                |          |                |             |                |                |                          |
| CrossCutting Indicator   | Sex            | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source                   |
| Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification | Female         | 80       | ≥80            | ≥80         | 81.2           |                | WFP programme monitoring |
|  | Male           | 80       | ≥80            | ≥80         | 81.2           |                | WFP programme monitoring |
|  | <b>Overall</b> | 80       | ≥80            | ≥80         | 81.2           |                | WFP programme monitoring |

| Nutrition integration indicators  |                |          |                |             |                |                |                          |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level  |                |          |                |             |                |                |                          |
| Activity 03: Provide a comprehensive health and nutrition package to targeted groups for the prevention of malnutrition.  |                |          |                |             |                |                |                          |
| CrossCutting Indicator  | Sex            | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2024 Target | 2024 Follow-up | 2023 Follow-up | Source                   |
| <b>Target Group:</b> Children 6-23 months / NPA1 / NPA_PREV - <b>Location:</b> Central African Republic - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting |                |          |                |             |                |                |                          |
| Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component  | Female         | 37.73    | ≥85            | ≥85         | 37.73          |                | WFP programme monitoring |
|   | Male           | 48.1     | ≥85            | ≥85         | 48.1           |                | WFP programme monitoring |
|   | <b>Overall</b> | 39.21    | ≥85            | ≥85         | 39.21          |                | WFP programme monitoring |

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WFP supports the promotion of local food products for Betokomia 1 school meals and the prevention of malnutrition in Paoua

**World Food Programme**

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# Financial Section

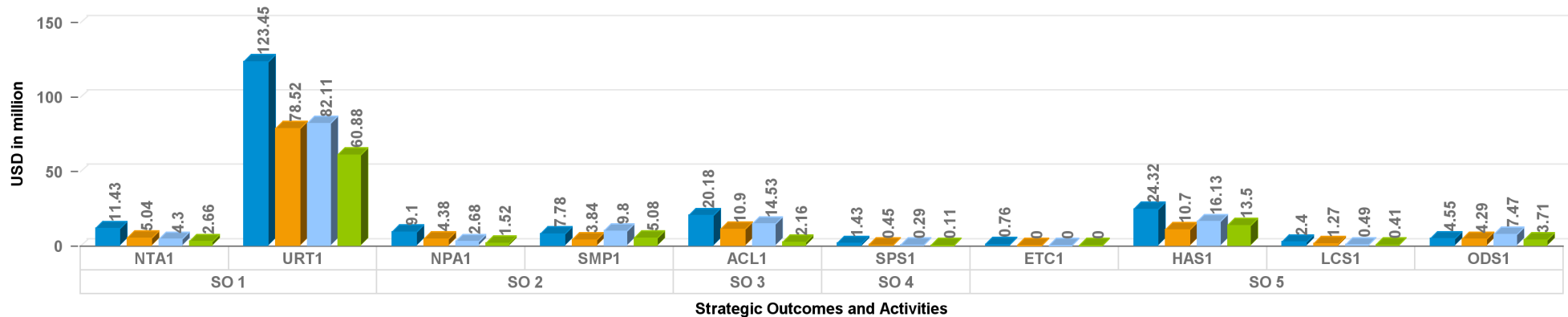
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



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

| Code | Strategic Outcome  |
|------|--|
| SO 1 | Crisis-affected populations in the Central African Republic, including refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees and host populations with or without disabilities, are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.                               |
| SO 2 | Nutritionally vulnerable and shock affected populations (including indigenous peoples) with or without disabilities in targeted areas have improved nutrition, health and education and enhanced access to safe and nutritious diets and school feeding in line with national standards by 2027. |
| SO 3 | Food insecure and shock-affected populations in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and more resilient and sustainable food systems by 2027.  |
| SO 4 | National institutions and partners have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition programmes and strengthen the social protection system by 2027.   |
| SO 5 | The Government and humanitarian and development partners in the Central African Republic can reach populations in vulnerable situations and respond to emergencies throughout the year.  |

| Code | Activity Code | Country Activity Long Description   |
|------|---------------|---|
| SO 1 | NTA1          | Provide an integrated assistance package for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to children 6–59 months of age and pregnant and lactating women and girls and provide nutrition assessment, counselling and support for people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients receiving ART/DOT in crisis affected areas. |
| SO 1 | URT1          | Provide lifesaving assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and support their early recovery.   |
| SO 2 | NPA1          | Provide a comprehensive health and nutrition package to targeted groups for the prevention of malnutrition.   |
| SO 2 | SMP1          | Provide nutritious school meals to schoolboys and schoolgirls in targeted areas in a way that promotes local production and school retention and reduces gender and ethnic discrimination.  |
| SO 3 | ACL1          | Provide livelihood support and resilience building to targeted populations, including indigenous peoples and communities, through productive asset creation and value chain development.  |
| SO 4 | SPS1          | Provide technical assistance and policy support to national institutions and partners in the areas of gender-transformative food and nutrition security, social protection, emergency preparedness and response and disaster risk management.   |
| SO 5 | ETC1          | Provide on-demand data and telecommunication services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners and assisted populations.  |
| SO 5 | HAS1          | Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) services (passengers and light cargo) to the Government and humanitarian partners.  |
| SO 5 | LCS1          | Provide information management, coordination services and facilitate access to extra logistics service capacity to the humanitarian community and partners through the Logistics Cluster.   |
| SO 5 | ODS1          | Provide bilateral logistics services to partners to support in-country supply chains for health programmes (malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and COVID-19) and other needed commodities and services.  |

# Annual Country Report

## Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target  | Strategic Outcome  | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan  | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures     |
|---|--|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 2.2   | Nutritionally vulnerable and shock affected populations (including indigenous peoples) with or without disabilities in targeted areas have improved nutrition, health and education and enhanced access to safe and nutritious diets and school feeding in line with national standards by 2027. | Non Activity Specific        | 0                 | 0                   | 255,724             | 0                |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>        |  |                              | <b>16,875,212</b> | <b>8,226,845</b>    | <b>255,724</b>      | <b>6,602,049</b> |
| 2.4   | Food insecure and shock-affected populations in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and more resilient and sustainable food systems by 2027.  | Non Activity Specific        | 0                 | 0                   | 3,229,394           | 0                |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b> |  |                              | <b>20,183,377</b> | <b>10,903,964</b>   | <b>3,229,394</b>    | <b>2,162,437</b> |

# Annual Country Report

## Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target   | Strategic Outcome  | Country Activity Description  | Needs Based Plan   | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures      |
|--|--|---|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 2.1  | Crisis-affected populations in the Central African Republic, including refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees and host populations with or without disabilities, are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises. | Provide an integrated assistance package for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to children 6–59 months of age and pregnant and lactating women and girls and provide nutrition assessment, counselling and support for people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients receiving ART/DOT in crisis affected areas. | 11,432,697         | 5,041,393           | 4,302,044           | 2,656,729         |
|  |  | Provide lifesaving assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and support their early recovery.   | 123,448,235        | 78,517,422          | 82,105,101          | 60,884,501        |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b> |  |   | <b>134,880,932</b> | <b>83,558,815</b>   | <b>86,407,145</b>   | <b>63,541,230</b> |



# Annual Country Report

## Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target   | Strategic Outcome  | Country Activity Description   | Needs Based Plan  | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures     |
|--|--|--|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 2.2  | Nutritionally vulnerable and shock affected populations (including indigenous peoples) with or without disabilities in targeted areas have improved nutrition, health and education and enhanced access to safe and nutritious diets and school feeding in line with national standards by 2027. | Provide a comprehensive health and nutrition package to targeted groups for the prevention of malnutrition.  | 9,097,353         | 4,383,898           | 2,684,490           | 1,522,889        |
|  |  | Provide nutritious school meals to schoolboys and schoolgirls in targeted areas in a way that promotes local production and school retention and reduces gender and ethnic discrimination. | 7,777,859         | 3,842,947           | 9,799,939           | 5,079,159        |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b> |  |  | <b>16,875,212</b> | <b>8,226,845</b>    | <b>12,484,429</b>   | <b>6,602,049</b> |
| 2.4  | Food insecure and shock-affected populations in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and more resilient and sustainable food systems by 2027.  | Provide livelihood support and resilience building to targeted populations, including indigenous peoples and communities, through productive asset creation and value chain development.   | 20,183,377        | 10,903,964          | 14,533,318          | 2,162,437        |
| <b>2.4)</b>  | <b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>  |  | <b>20,183,377</b> | <b>10,903,964</b>   | <b>14,533,318</b>   | <b>2,162,437</b> |

# Annual Country Report

## Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target  | Strategic Outcome  | Country Activity Description  | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures   |
|---|--|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 17.9  | National institutions and partners have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition programmes and strengthen the social protection system by 2027. | Non Activity Specific   | 0                | 0                   | 316,291             | 0              |
|   |  | Provide technical assistance and policy support to national institutions and partners in the areas of gender-transformative food and nutrition security, social protection, emergency preparedness and response and disaster risk management. | 1,427,165        | 452,897             | 285,914             | 107,571        |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b> |  |   | <b>1,427,165</b> | <b>452,897</b>      | <b>602,205</b>      | <b>107,571</b> |

# Annual Country Report

## Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target   | Strategic Outcome   | Country Activity Description   | Needs Based Plan   | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures      |
|--|---|--|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 17.16  | The Government and humanitarian and development partners in the Central African Republic can reach populations in vulnerable situations and respond to emergencies throughout the year. | Provide on-demand data and telecommunication services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners and assisted populations.   | 756,986            | 0                   | 0                   | 0                 |
|  |   | Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) services (passengers and light cargo) to the Government and humanitarian partners.   | 24,317,088         | 10,699,749          | 16,125,315          | 13,495,511        |
|  |   | Provide information management, coordination services and facilitate access to extra logistics service capacity to the humanitarian community and partners through the Logistics Cluster.            | 2,398,758          | 1,267,182           | 493,966             | 409,370           |
|  |   | Provide bilateral logistics services to partners to support in-country supply chains for health programmes (malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and COVID-19) and other needed commodities and services. | 4,550,724          | 4,287,487           | 7,467,166           | 3,712,247         |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b> |   |  | <b>32,023,556</b>  | <b>16,254,417</b>   | <b>24,086,447</b>   | <b>17,617,129</b> |
|  | Non SO Specific   | Non Activity Specific  | 0                  | 0                   | 1,024,195           | 0                 |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>   |   |  | <b>0</b>           | <b>0</b>            | <b>1,024,195</b>    | <b>0</b>          |
| <b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>                                   |   |  | <b>205,390,242</b> | <b>119,396,938</b>  | <b>142,622,857</b>  | <b>90,030,415</b> |

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# Annual Country Report

## Gen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
|            |                   |                              | 12,020,934       | 9,370,257           | 11,967,943          | 9,589,527    |
|            |                   |                              | 217,411,176      | 128,767,195         | 154,590,800         | 99,619,942   |
|            |                   |                              | 13,818,617       | 8,069,310           | 3,408,193           | 3,408,193    |
|            |                   |                              | 231,229,793      | 136,836,505         | 157,998,993         | 103,028,136  |



Michael Hemling  
CHIEF, CFORC  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

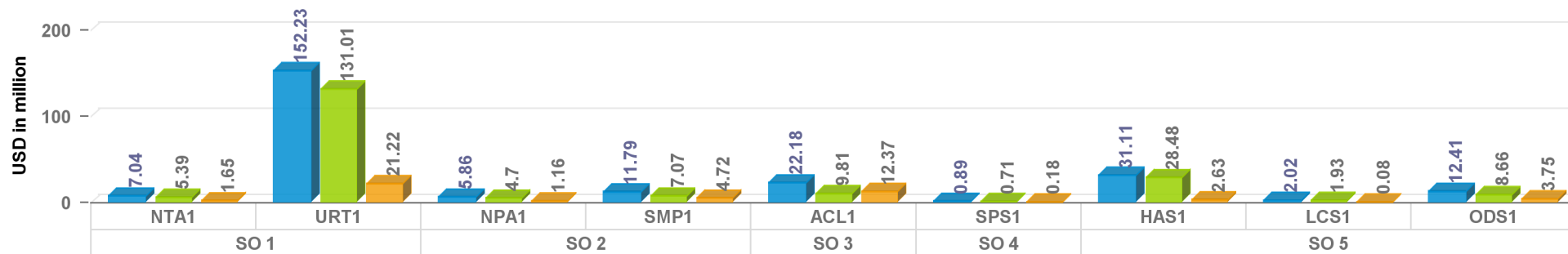
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

| Code | Strategic Outcome  |
|------|--|
| SO 1 | Crisis-affected populations in the Central African Republic, including refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees and host populations with or without disabilities, are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises.                               |
| SO 2 | Nutritionally vulnerable and shock affected populations (including indigenous peoples) with or without disabilities in targeted areas have improved nutrition, health and education and enhanced access to safe and nutritious diets and school feeding in line with national standards by 2027. |
| SO 3 | Food insecure and shock-affected populations in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and more resilient and sustainable food systems by 2027.  |
| SO 4 | National institutions and partners have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition programmes and strengthen the social protection system by 2027.   |
| SO 5 | The Government and humanitarian and development partners in the Central African Republic can reach populations in vulnerable situations and respond to emergencies throughout the year.  |

| Code | Activity Code | Country Activity - Long Description   |
|------|---------------|---|
| SO 1 | NTA1          | Provide an integrated assistance package for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to children 6–59 months of age and pregnant and lactating women and girls and provide nutrition assessment, counselling and support for people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients receiving ART/DOT in crisis affected areas. |
| SO 1 | URT1          | Provide lifesaving assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and support their early recovery.   |
| SO 2 | NPA1          | Provide a comprehensive health and nutrition package to targeted groups for the prevention of malnutrition.   |
| SO 2 | SMP1          | Provide nutritious school meals to schoolboys and schoolgirls in targeted areas in a way that promotes local production and school retention and reduces gender and ethnic discrimination.  |
| SO 3 | ACL1          | Provide livelihood support and resilience building to targeted populations, including indigenous peoples and communities, through productive asset creation and value chain development.  |
| SO 4 | SPS1          | Provide technical assistance and policy support to national institutions and partners in the areas of gender-transformative food and nutrition security, social protection, emergency preparedness and response and disaster risk management.   |
| SO 5 | HAS1          | Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) services (passengers and light cargo) to the Government and humanitarian partners.  |
| SO 5 | LCS1          | Provide information management, coordination services and facilitate access to extra logistics service capacity to the humanitarian community and partners through the Logistics Cluster.   |
| SO 5 | ODS1          | Provide bilateral logistics services to partners to support in-country supply chains for health programmes (malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and COVID-19) and other needed commodities and services.  |

# Annual Country Report

## Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 populations in the Central African Republic, including refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees and host populations with or without disabilities, are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of crises. | Provide an integrated assistance package for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to children 6–59 months of age and pregnant and lactating women and girls and provide nutrition assessment, counselling and support for people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients receiving ART/DOT in crisis affected areas. | 22,653,287         | 7,038,826               | 0                      | 7,038,826           | 5,393,510          | 1,645,315            |
|  |  | Provide lifesaving assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and support their early recovery.   | 231,671,496        | 152,231,426             | 0                      | 152,231,426         | 131,010,826        | 21,220,600           |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b> |  |   | <b>254,324,783</b> | <b>159,270,252</b>      | <b>0</b>               | <b>159,270,252</b>  | <b>136,404,337</b> | <b>22,865,915</b>    |

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# Annual Country Report

## Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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        | Nutritionally vulnerable and shock affected populations (including indigenous peoples) with or without disabilities in targeted areas have improved nutrition, health and education and enhanced access to safe and nutritious diets and school feeding in line with national standards by 2027. | Provide a comprehensive health and nutrition package to targeted groups for the prevention of malnutrition.  | 17,741,817       | 5,860,402               | 0                      | 5,860,402           | 4,698,801    | 1,161,601            |
|            |  | Provide nutritious school meals to schoolboys and schoolgirls in targeted areas in a way that promotes local production and school retention and reduces gender and ethnic discrimination. | 12,665,149       | 11,791,592              | 0                      | 11,791,592          | 7,070,812    | 4,720,780            |

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# Annual Country Report

## Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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   | Nutritionally vulnerable and shock affected populations (including indigenous peoples) with or without disabilities in targeted areas have improved nutrition, health and education and enhanced access to safe and nutritious diets and school feeding in line with national standards by 2027. | Non Activity Specific  | 0                 | 255,724                 | 0                      | 255,724             | 0                 | 255,724              |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>        |  |  | <b>30,406,966</b> | <b>17,907,718</b>       | <b>0</b>               | <b>17,907,718</b>   | <b>11,769,613</b> | <b>6,138,105</b>     |
| 2.4   | Food insecure and shock-affected populations in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and more resilient and sustainable food systems by 2027.  | Provide livelihood support and resilience building to targeted populations, including indigenous peoples and communities, through productive asset creation and value chain development. | 37,491,070        | 22,179,120              | 0                      | 22,179,120          | 9,808,240         | 12,370,881           |
|   |  | Non Activity Specific  | 0                 | 3,229,394               | 0                      | 3,229,394           | 0                 | 3,229,394            |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b> |  |  | <b>37,491,070</b> | <b>25,408,514</b>       | <b>0</b>               | <b>25,408,514</b>   | <b>9,808,240</b>  | <b>15,600,274</b>    |

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# Annual Country Report

## Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 institutions and partners have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition programmes and strengthen the social protection system by 2027.                            | Provide technical assistance and policy support to national institutions and partners in the areas of gender-transformative food and nutrition security, social protection, emergency preparedness and response and disaster risk management. | 3,071,355        | 885,098                 | 0                      | 885,098             | 706,755        | 178,343              |
|   |   | Non Activity Specific   | 0                | 316,291                 | 0                      | 316,291             | 0              | 316,291              |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b> |   |   | <b>3,071,355</b> | <b>1,201,389</b>        | <b>0</b>               | <b>1,201,389</b>    | <b>706,755</b> | <b>494,634</b>       |
| 17.16   | The Government and humanitarian and development partners in the Central African Republic can reach populations in vulnerable situations and respond to emergencies throughout the year. | Provide bilateral logistics services to partners to support in-country supply chains for health programmes (malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and COVID-19) and other needed commodities and services.  | 8,585,077        | 12,411,636              | 0                      | 12,411,636          | 8,656,718      | 3,754,919            |

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

# Annual Country Report

## Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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  | The Government and humanitarian and development partners in the Central African Republic can reach populations in vulnerable situations and respond to emergencies throughout the year. | Provide information management, coordination services and facilitate access to extra logistics service capacity to the humanitarian community and partners through the Logistics Cluster. | 4,429,048          | 2,016,737               | 0                      | 2,016,737           | 1,932,141          | 84,596               |
|  |   | Provide on-demand data and telecommunication services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners and assisted populations.  | 1,845,481          | 0                       | 0                      | 0                   | 0                  | 0                    |
|  |   | Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) services (passengers and light cargo) to the Government and humanitarian partners.  | 48,362,350         | 31,106,106              | 0                      | 31,106,106          | 28,476,303         | 2,629,804            |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b> |   |   | <b>63,221,956</b>  | <b>45,534,480</b>       | <b>0</b>               | <b>45,534,480</b>   | <b>39,065,162</b>  | <b>6,469,318</b>     |
|  | Non SO Specific   | Non Activity Specific   | 0                  | 1,024,195               | 0                      | 1,024,195           | 0                  | 1,024,195            |
| <b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>   |   |   | <b>0</b>           | <b>1,024,195</b>        | <b>0</b>               | <b>1,024,195</b>    | <b>0</b>           | <b>1,024,195</b>     |
| <b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>                                   |   |   | <b>388,516,130</b> | <b>250,346,547</b>      | <b>0</b>               | <b>250,346,547</b>  | <b>197,754,106</b> | <b>52,592,441</b>    |

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# Annual Country Report

## Cen.African Rep Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2027)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|
|            |                   | Direct Support Cost (DSC)    | 22,957,280       | 18,983,664              | 0                      | 18,983,664          | 16,605,247   | 2,378,416            |
|            |                   | Total Direct Costs           | 411,473,410      | 269,330,211             | 0                      | 269,330,211         | 214,359,354  | 54,970,857           |
|            |                   | Indirect Support Cost (ISC)  | 26,154,769       | 11,555,460              |                        | 11,555,460          | 11,555,460   | 0                    |
|            |                   | Grand Total                  | 437,628,179      | 280,885,671             | 0                      | 280,885,671         | 225,914,814  | 54,970,857           |

This donor financial report is interim



Michael Henling  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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