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# Central African Republic

## Annual Country Report 2025

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Country Strategic Plan  
2023 - 2027

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# Overview

## Key messages

- WFP reached approximately 725,000 people in 2025, combining life-saving assistance with investments that strengthen local food systems and human capital.
- Despite severe funding constraints, WFP protected food consumption for crisis-affected families through cash-based and in-kind food assistance, prioritizing the most vulnerable.
- WFP supported national priorities, especially home-grown school meals, helping keep children in school and creating demand for local farmers.
- CAR remains a "forgotten crisis"; predictable financing can help shift communities from repeated emergency response toward stability and self-reliance.

Building on the achievements of 2024—and despite an increasingly unpredictable financial landscape—**WFP continued to implement a twin track approach**, maintaining life-saving humanitarian assistance in areas where food insecurity remained severe while strengthening food systems and investing in human capital to support the Government's priorities as outlined in the National Development Plan 2024-2028. Through its extensive field presence and strong logistics capacity, and in close collaboration with a wide range of partners, **WFP reached more than 725,000 people, 51 percent of whom were women.**

While security improved in parts of the country, the April 2025 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis revealed that **2.2 million people—34 percent of the population—were facing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above)**, including 481,000 in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). This placed CAR among the world's most food-insecure countries, alongside Yemen, South Sudan, Sudan, Somalia, and Afghanistan.

**Multiple converging factors continue to fuel food insecurity.** Persistent macro-economic and socio-economic shocks have eroded household purchasing power, while employment opportunities remain scarce. 20 percent of CAR's food is imported. Prices for imported food products are consistently high, beyond the means of most central Africans, while fuel costs are the highest in the region. Agricultural production, although slightly improved, remains insufficient, leaving the country heavily dependent on imports and limiting access to food for populations reliant on agriculture. Pockets of armed conflict and insecurity across the country further undermine livelihoods, while over 442,000 people remain displaced. The Food Security Cluster also reported a significant decline in humanitarian assistance: **the number of people assisted by food security actors in the country dropped by 55 percent, as funding shrank by 62 percent compared to 2024.**

**In response, WFP provided life-saving assistance to more than 323,000 crisis-affected people (53.5 percent women)**, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and host communities, through both cash-based transfers and in-kind food distributions. **This included the distribution of 6,695 metric tons of food and USD 5.4 million in cash and food vouchers**, complemented by livelihood-strengthening initiatives.

Among its various interventions, **WFP conducted a critical food and nutrition operation in Am-Dafock**, a remote area near the Sudanese border rendered inaccessible during the rainy season, where 12,000 Central Africans had been recently displaced due to insecurity. In this context, WFP transported, by air, critical food assistance in close coordination with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA).

With funding sharply reduced, WFP prioritized the most vulnerable and adjusted ration sizes and shortened the duration of assistance to sustain coverage and prevent negative coping strategies. **Refugees remained the only group receiving 100 percent of the ration**, given their heightened vulnerability. Funding shortages also prevented the expansion of early recovery activities, despite their long-term importance in addressing the root causes of food insecurity and reducing the risk of dependency.

Malnutrition prevention and treatment remained a priority, particularly in light of a 30 percent rise in Global Acute Malnutrition since 2023. With limited resources, WFP maintained moderate acute malnutrition treatment while **prioritizing community-based prevention** through the training of Maman Lumière ("Light Mothers") local female

volunteers who promote improved child nutrition and caregiving practices.

CAR's leadership on school feeding gained further regional and global recognition in 2025. **The country hosted the 10th African School Feeding Day** and was invited as Guest of Honour to the Global School Meals Coalition High-Level Summit in Brazil—underscoring its commitment to advancing school health and nutrition. **In 2025, more than 250,000 children received school meals.** In 45 pilot schools WFP integrated school farm initiatives connecting small producers to markets. Parents' associations in the 45 schools received technical support, agricultural inputs, training on contract farming, and guidance on harvest management to contribute to the school meals their children were receiving. However, due to funding constraints, WFP had to limit assistance to 85 days instead of the recommended 162.

**WFP's integrated resilience package**—Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SAMS)—**continued to reinforce local food systems, livelihoods, and community resilience.** These activities, rooted in community participation and capacity-strengthening, contributed significantly to reducing post-harvest losses under the PRUCAC project, implemented with the Ministry of Agriculture and funded by the World Bank through the construction of drying areas and improved storage facilities.

Strengthening government systems remained at the core of WFP's engagement in 2025. Support focused on reinforcing national capacities in food systems, social protection, and emergency preparedness and response. **WFP supported the Government to consolidate food-systems governance** by supporting the Prime Minister's Office to finalize the Multisectoral Strategic Plan for Food Security and Nutrition (PSMSAN 2025-2029) and by establishing a national food price monitoring platform to strengthen evidence-based planning, early warning and coordination.

**UNHAS continued to be an indispensable enabler of humanitarian operations, providing access to 127 organizations**—including UN agencies, NGOs, donors, and diplomatic missions—across 19 regular and 7 ad hoc destinations using aircraft capable of long-range flights and enhanced cargo capabilities. In total, UNHAS transported 12,218 passengers and delivered 109 metric tonnes of cargo critical humanitarian cargo.

Under the Global Fund (TGF) grant for HIV, TB, and malaria, WFP provided essential logistics services, for the Ministry of Health, creating a dedicated supply chain for the reception, storage, and last-mile delivery of medical products. Working closely with the Principal Recipients—French Red Cross and World Vision International—**WFP dispatched 463.15 metric tonnes of essential medicines, vaccines and other medical supplies nationwide.**

Facing sharp and prolonged funding reductions, **WFP CAR undertook one of the most comprehensive restructuring exercises in the region** to align its operational footprint with available resources. Measures included consolidating operations around key hubs, closing three sub-offices, optimizing and disposing of fleets and warehouses, and enforcing strict cost-containment across transport, staffing, facilities, IT, travel, security, and energy. These actions collectively reduced recurring operational costs by an estimated 40 percent, or USD 7 million annually.

**A major budget revision followed, reducing planned expenditure by 25 percent to reflect realistic funding levels.** To enhance efficiency and coherence, emergency response activities were more closely linked with longer-term resilience efforts, including system-strengthening and support to shock-responsive social protection mechanisms. WFP also adopted a co-located resilience approach in the most food-insecure districts, maximizing synergies with partners to offset resource constraints and improve sustainability.

# 725,120

## Total beneficiaries in 2025

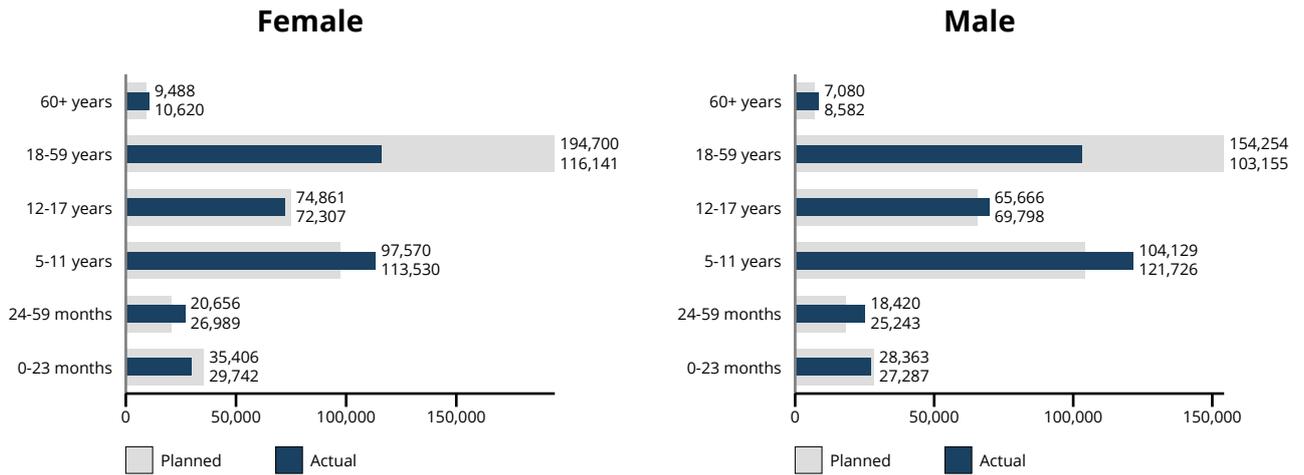


51% female

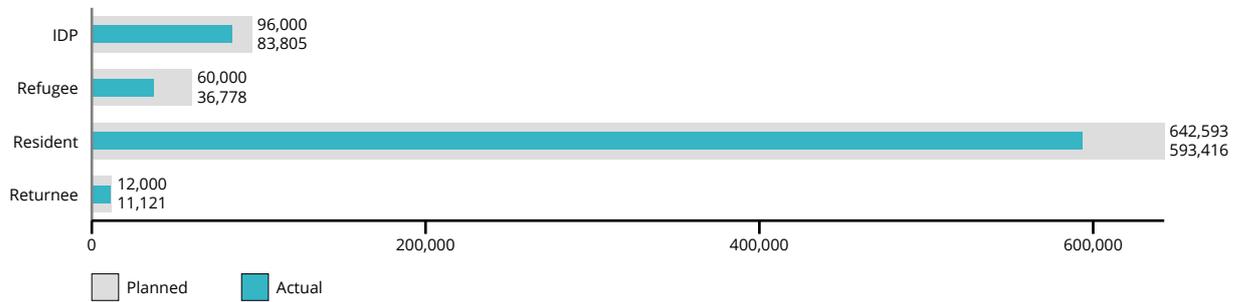


49% male

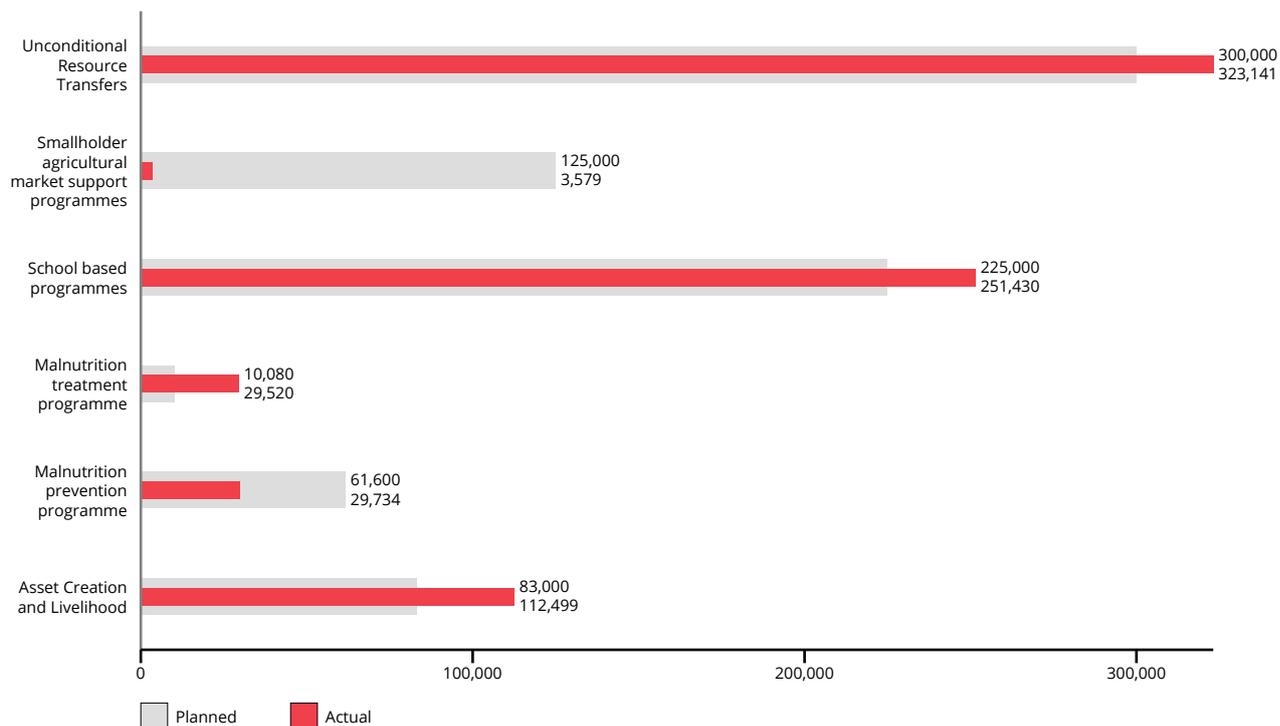
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



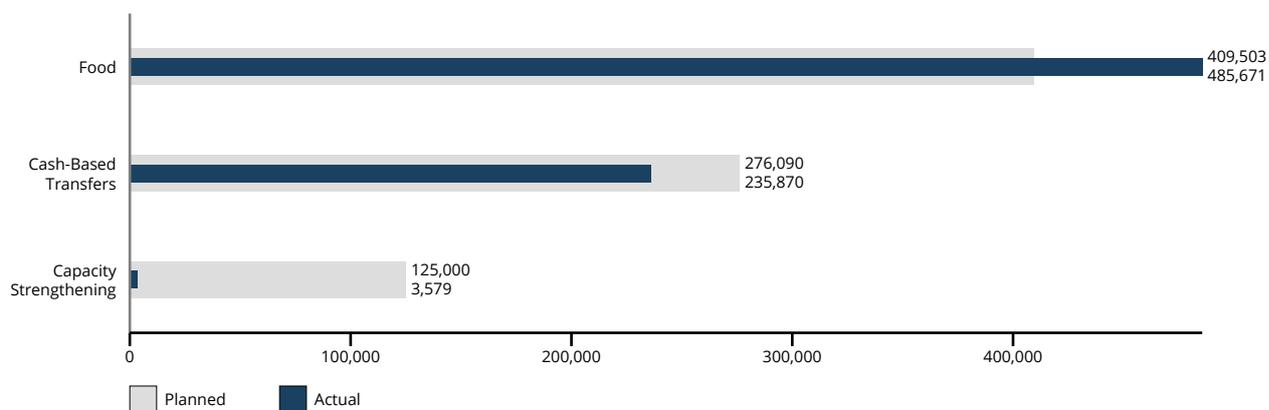
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



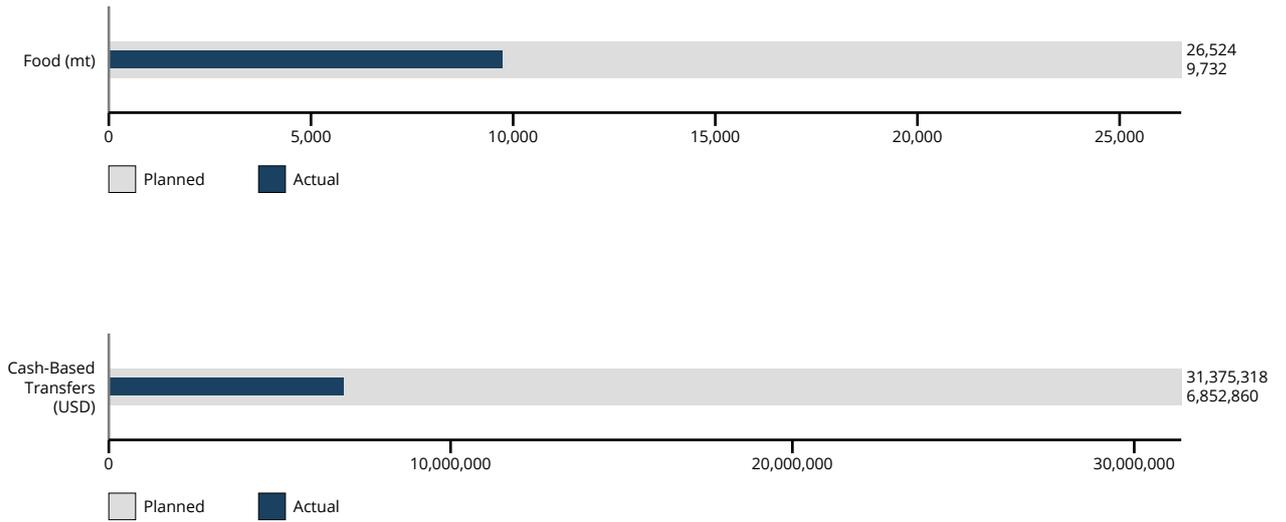
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



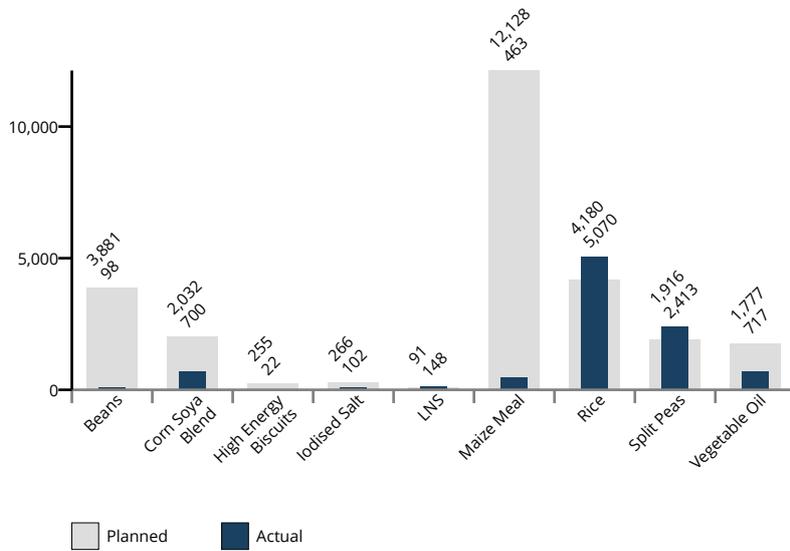
### Beneficiaries by Modality



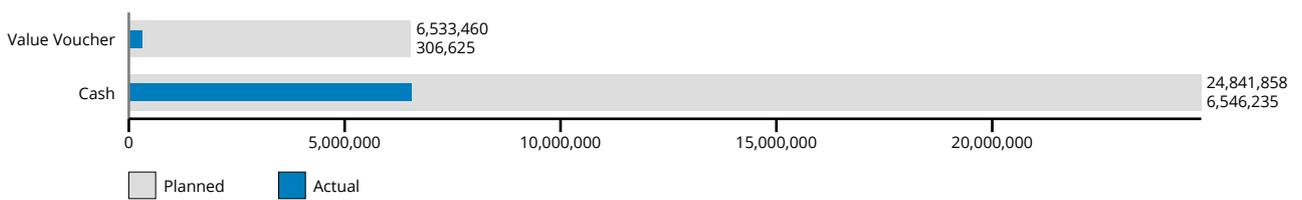
### Total Transfers by Modality



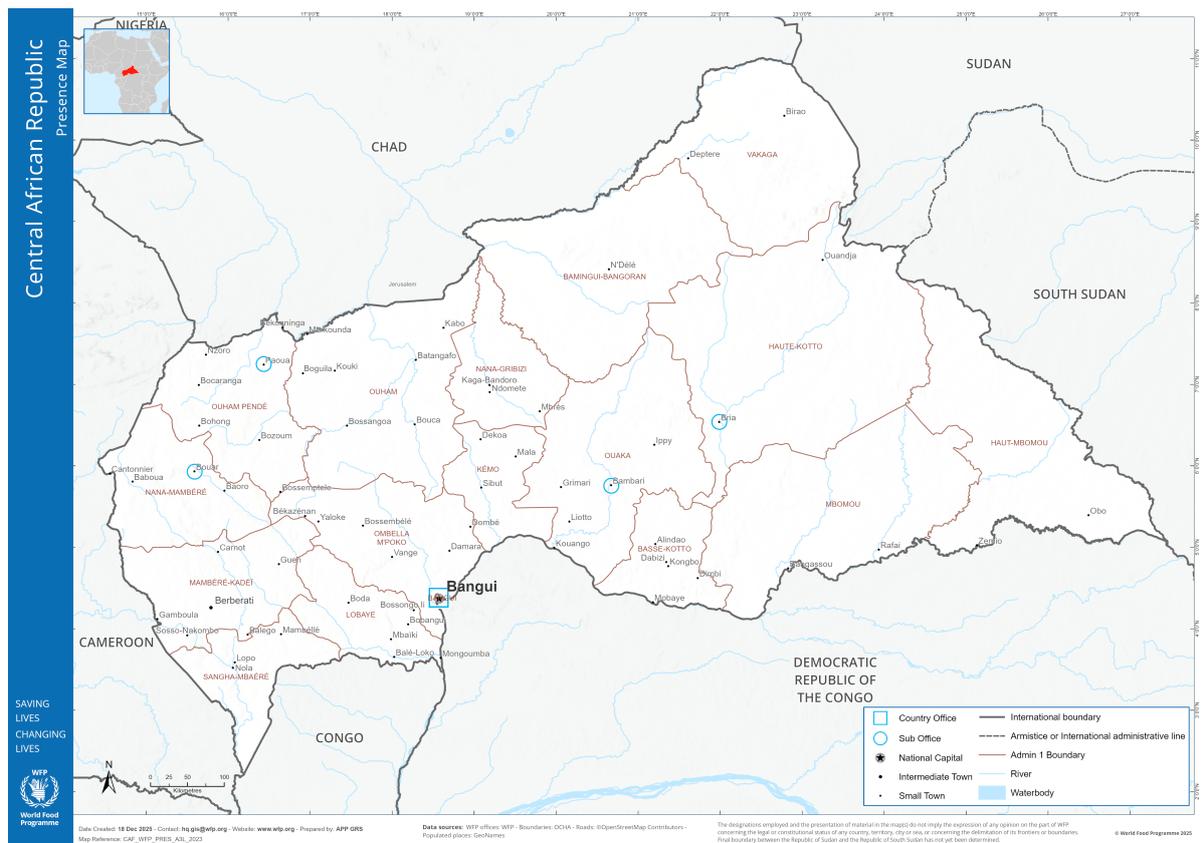
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



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



# Operational context



The Central African Republic (CAR) is a sparsely populated, landlocked country of 623,000 km<sup>2</sup> at the heart of Africa. Despite abundant natural resources, it remains **one of the world's poorest and most fragile nations**[1], with life expectancy at just 57.3 years[2]. While security has improved in some areas, gains remain uneven and fragile. This creates both an imperative to sustain life-saving assistance and an opportunity to accelerate investments in human capital, agriculture and essential services where conditions allow.

For over a decade, **CAR has faced a multidimensional crisis** marked by recurrent armed violence, institutional fragility, pervasive poverty and climate shocks. **By 2025, conditions had improved in some regions, yet 2.4 million people still required humanitarian assistance**[3]. Limited access to health, safe water and sanitation continued to strain local systems and undermine social cohesion, leaving households highly exposed to shocks in prices, rainfall or security.

Security gains remained fragile. Violence persisted particularly in the east and west. In the southeast, attacks attributed to Azande Ani Kpi Gbe caused civilian casualties and displacement. In the northeast, cross-border incursions by armed groups were aggravated by spillover from the Sudan conflict[4]. Vakaga prefecture, hosting more than 45,000 Sudanese refugees, was especially affected. By December 2025, nearly **440,000 people were internally displaced**, while new refugee arrivals from Chad and Sudan, due to the war in Sudan, placed additional pressure on host communities. These dynamics constrained access, increased delivery costs and underscored the need for flexible modalities and strong contingency planning.

CAR's chronic fragility is reflected in its **ranking of 191 out of 193 countries on the Human Development Index**[5]. In 2025, economic growth reached just 2.1 percent—below the 3.1 percent population growth rate—while inflation remained above 3 percent. **Nearly seventy percent of the population live on less than USD 3 per day**[6]. 20 percent of the country's basic food items are imported, making essential food items beyond their reach. These structural pressures eroded purchasing power, reduced households' ability to absorb shocks and increased the risk that short-term disruptions translate quickly into acute food insecurity.

Fuel shortages further constrained economic activity and humanitarian operations. As a landlocked country reliant on imports through Cameroon, **CAR is vulnerable to corridor disruptions and transport bottlenecks**. Price controls and logistical barriers contributed growth of an informal market, and reduced productivity. For humanitarian actors, these constraints increased transport costs, complicated last-mile delivery and put upward pressure on market prices

affecting the real value of cash-based transfers.

Food insecurity and malnutrition remained high in 2025, driven by low agricultural production, high food prices and insecurity affecting livelihoods and markets. Between April and August 2025, **2.2 million people—34 percent of the population—faced acute food insecurity (IPC 3+), including 481,000 in IPC 4 (Emergency)**. CAR ranked 116th of 123 countries in the 2025 Global Hunger Index. According to the SMART 2022 survey, chronic malnutrition persists at a concerning level (37.9 percent), while the prevalence of acute malnutrition is comparatively lower (5.5 percent)[7], highlighting persistent needs for prevention, treatment and food assistance.

Conflict, poverty and weak learning environments constrained education outcomes. **Only 66 percent of children attend primary school, and just 43 percent complete it**; completion is lower for girls (40 percent) than boys (58 percent)[8]. These gaps underline the importance of integrated approaches—such as school meals paired with health and nutrition interventions—to improve attendance, retention and learning.

**CAR is among the countries most vulnerable and least prepared for climate change**, ranking penultimate (186th) in the 2025 ND-GAIN Index[9]. Increasing climate shocks mean that many people are regularly exposed to floods and droughts with limited adaptive capacity. Increasing climate variability affects planting calendars, yields and market supply, reinforcing the need for resilience-building investments.

**Gender inequality is severe and exacerbated by conflict and social norms.** Women face wide disparities in education—75 percent are illiterate—and in economic participation. Gender-based violence remains widespread, with 27 percent of women experiencing partner violence. These factors weaken household resilience and limit women's ability to contribute to recovery and local economic development, highlighting the need for gender-responsive programming and safe access measures.

**Social protection systems are extremely weak.** Only 3.5 percent of the population is covered by at least one benefit (excluding health), and public spending on social protection stands at just 1.3 percent of GDP. Strengthening shock-responsive social protection aligned with government systems remains essential to mitigate recurrent crises and reduce reliance on emergency assistance[10].

Despite these challenges, the National Development Plan (2024-2028) outlines priorities for human capital development, resilience and sustainable infrastructure. **WFP aligns its support with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework**, contributing across the four pillars—People, Prosperity, Planet and Peace—and advancing SDG 2 and SDG 17.

In 2025, renewed government engagement in school feeding and social protection signaled emerging opportunities to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus. **Well sequenced investments linking emergency response with resilience and systems strengthening can help CAR move away from repeated crisis response.** Predictable financing is essential to sustain assistance, pre-position resources and scale solutions that reduce future needs.

WFP's operations support this transition by combining life-saving assistance with measures that protect nutrition and reinforce local systems. Under **Strategic Outcome 1**, WFP assists refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons and other shock-affected populations through food and cash transfers, alongside nutrition support for pregnant and breastfeeding women, children and people living with HIV on antiretroviral treatment.

**Strategic Outcome 2** supports government efforts to address chronic malnutrition and improve educational outcomes, notably through school feeding programmes that enhance attendance, learning and local production. Under **Strategic Outcome 3**, WFP strengthens community resilience through productive asset creation, rehabilitation of community infrastructure and development of agricultural value chains, reducing long-term dependence on humanitarian assistance.

**Strategic Outcome 4** focuses on capacity strengthening for national institutions and partners, including supply chains, food security and nutrition analysis, early warning and emergency preparedness. WFP supports evidence-based, gender-sensitive strategies for food security, nutrition and social protection. Through **Strategic Outcome 5**, WFP provides common services—including UNHAS, logistics support, emergency telecommunications and shared IT services helping national authorities and partners maintain safe, effective access to people in need.

# Risk management

WFP operated in a highly challenging context in CAR in 2025. Insecurity, poor road conditions, access restrictions, and delays along the Douala corridor significantly heightened supply chain disruption risks. To maintain continuity of assistance, WFP implemented several mitigation measures, including **the strategic pre-positioning of food stocks, improved traceability systems, reinforced staffing access capacity, and strengthened coordination** with inter-agency access mechanisms, the United Nations Department of Safety and Security, and local authorities. In exceptional cases, food was transported by air to reach isolated beneficiaries. Fraud and corruption risks were addressed through intensified awareness campaigns targeting staff, partners, and suppliers, conducted jointly with the Office of the Inspector General and Ethics. WFP strengthened corrective and preventive actions following incidents, enhanced due diligence prior to contracting, expanded spot checks on partner transactions, and deepened collaboration with government authorities. **These efforts contributed to a significant reduction in number of fraud allegations.** Protection risks persisted, however, prompting continued sensitization efforts, reliance on inter-agency referral pathways and collaboration with headquarters. Severe funding reduction affected WFP operations in 2025. In response, the country office implemented **a range of cost-containment measures such as significant workforce reductions, energy and connectivity efficiency initiatives, reduced travel, cost-sharing with other UN agencies,** streamlined operations in remote areas, and diversification of its donor base.

Risk management and internal controls were further strengthened throughout the year. **Regular risk assessments, quarterly updates to the risk register, and close monitoring of key risk indicators and mitigation actions enabled WFP to address emerging challenges.** The country office advanced its digitization agenda, rolling out corporate platforms for beneficiary complaints and partner agreements, and **achieved 95% compliance with WFP's minimum control standards under the Assurance Plan.** These improvements were acknowledged during the internal audit conducted in September 2025, with recommendations already under implementation and continuing into 2026.

## Lessons learned

**Pre-positioning food commodities is critical to mitigating constraints related to physical access to beneficiaries,** especially during the lengthy rainy season. In 2025, delays in the receipt of commodities significantly affected implementation, as consignments arriving shortly before the rainy season had limited likelihood of reaching final destinations on time. To address this recurring challenge, WFP CAR advance finances essential food commodities to be pre-positioned in remote areas ahead of the rainy season by early May.

**The discontinuation of the rapid response mechanism for shocks has resulted in gaps in the quality and completeness of data on populations to be assisted,** undermining timely targeting, prioritization, and the effectiveness of response and assistance. This highlights the need for stakeholders to jointly consider a more sustainable approach to data collection and reporting.

Despite a volatile security environment in 2025, WFP maintained its ability to adapt food deliveries through its strong logistics capacity and sustained field presence. Flexibility, from donors, enabled WFP to readjust its operational plan, avoiding commodity arrivals during the rainy season, and prioritize prepositioning the most food-insecure areas. **Notwithstanding funding constraints, the Country Office continued to realign its operational capacity to ensure the quality and continuity of food distributions.**

# Hunger without borders

## Aid cuts hit displaced people in CAR and Cameroon



© Aurore Vinot - WFP CAR

Nafissa and her family (in foreground) returning home from Cameroon alongside other Central Africans.

*A funding crunch is forcing WFP to cut assistance to refugees and returnees.*

A convoy of minibuses rumbles into the far western Central African village of Beloko, kicking up a cloud of dust. Carrying her 15-month-old twins, Nafissa is among the first to get off with her husband and 10-year-old daughter right behind them.

After waiting hours to complete transfer formalities at the Cameroonian border, her family and the other Central Africans aboard are eager to breathe fresh air and stretch their legs. They are back in their homeland after more than a decade in exile.

"I want to reunite with my family and live in harmony and peace," says Nafissa, who fled unrest in her native village of Nidi Ba, around 60 km away. (As a former refugee, her last name is not being used).

Of the nearly 300,000 Central African refugees currently in Cameroon, an increasing number is packing up their bags and heading home, as humanitarian support in their host country becomes increasingly scarce and a fragile stability emerges in the Central African Republic (CAR).

With their government's encouragement to resettle, an estimated 40,000 Central African refugees like Nafissa were expected to return to CAR this year alone, according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) - a sharp uptick from the 30,000 returnees recorded over the previous five years combined. Most are coming from Cameroon, which hosts the largest number of Central African refugees in the region.

After registering at a transit camp in Beloko - one of the two main entry points from Cameroon into the Central African Republic - Nafissa and her family received their first food assistance from the World Food Programme (WFP), including cereals, pulses, oil, and salt. This initial support is vital for families beginning the process of rebuilding their lives as they

return to impoverished communities that have been deeply affected by years of violence.

However, that assistance is at risk as humanitarian funding dries up. In the past, WFP provided three months' worth of food rations to each returnee. Now only a single month's supply is being distributed. Without new donations, WFP will be forced to suspend all returnee assistance.

"The return of Central Africans is a sign that stability is within reach," says WFP CAR Country Director. "But unless we help them re-establish their lives, we risk turning this moment of opportunity into a new crisis. Returnees require immediate assistance to regain self-reliance and contribute meaningfully to the recovery and future of their country".

# 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.**



**323,141 people** received assistance. This support included **6,706** metric tons of food and **USD 5.4 million** in cash and food vouchers.



WFP also provided nutrition assistance to **29,520 beneficiaries** from most vulnerable groups.



WFP provided food assistance to **36,778 refugees** from Sudan and Chad.

Through Strategic Outcome 1, WFP in the Central African Republic (CAR) sought to **stabilize the food security and nutrition of crisis-affected populations in the most food-insecure areas**. The programme ensured access to food and nutrition support before and during emergencies, while progressively contributing to early recovery efforts.

**In 2025, WFP provided life-saving assistance to 323,141 crisis-affected people, 53.5 percent of whom were women**, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees and vulnerable host communities. Assistance was delivered, based on detailed market analysis, either through cash-based transfers (CBT) or in-kind food, with duration and ration size adjusted based to needs, vulnerability levels and available resources. **Overall, WFP distributed 6,706 metric tonnes of food and USD 5.4 million in cash and food vouchers, complemented by livelihood-strengthening activities**. In collaboration with UNHCR and national authorities, WFP continued to support over 36,000 refugees—mainly from Sudan—and 11,000 returnees from neighbouring countries. Despite a reduction in overall humanitarian support, WFP's interventions helped increase the proportion of households with an acceptable food consumption score from 38.2 to 41.1 percent compared to 2024.

**Nutrition assistance reached 29,520 beneficiaries (55.7 percent women), including children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G)**, and people living with HIV or tuberculosis. Through the targeted supplementary feeding programme, WFP addressed moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in 104 health facilities across seven prefectures where global acute malnutrition exceeds 5 percent. Beneficiaries were identified through active and passive screening, resulting in 11,591 new admissions: 10,285 children aged 6-59 months and 1,306 PBW/G newly identified with MAM. **The child supplementation programme exceeded Sphere standards and further improved compared to 2024**, achieving a recovery rate of 97.5 percent, a mortality rate of 0 percent and a default rate of 1.2 percent.

In 2025, Strategic Outcome 1 was **funded at 67 percent**. As a result, WFP was unable to reach the initial target of 600,000 beneficiaries and implemented a rigorous prioritization approach to maximize impact. **Assistance was therefore prioritized** on refugees from Sudan and Chad, internally displaced persons living in informal sites, and populations in areas with the highest concentration of people facing IPC Phase 4 food insecurity.

Despite the funding challenges, WFP remained a key partner of the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) at the beginning of 2025. However, its dismantling in April created a major gap in emergency response capacity. The absence of a functional early warning system meant delayed assessments and reporting on emerging needs, resulting in a limited response. Nevertheless, WFP continued to respond to emergencies using reports from OCHA and other trusted sources. For example, following unrest in September in northern CAR that **displaced over 12,000 people**, **WFP used available reports to mobilize resources and deliver food assistance** to Central Africans displaced by insecurity including incursions of the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) from Sudan, in the otherwise inaccessible area of Am Dafock (Vakaga prefecture).

WFP also maintained flexibility in its support to people living with HIV (PLHIV). Limited availability of nutrition commodities affected programme coverage, and only 3,474 of the planned 8,000 PLHIV could receive Super Cereal and fortified vegetable oil (33.099 metric tons). **To fill the gap, WFP introduced cash assistance for 2,427 PLHIV and**

**their families over seven months, reaching 12,135 beneficiaries with USD 479,700.** Each distribution was accompanied by nutrition education sessions and cooking demonstrations.

Overall, WFP's food and cash assistance enabled targeted households to meet their food and nutritional needs, alleviating suffering, preventing negative coping strategies and supporting resilience. Cash transfer values fully covered beneficiaries' food gaps.

The implementation of the reassurance action plan for both cash and in-kind modalities including strengthened reconciliation processes and the expanded use of SCOPE (beneficiary information and transfer management platform) and the Payment Instrument Tracking (PIT) system, enhanced transparency, accountability and programme quality. **The rollout of the new SCOPE In-Kind module permitted the digitalization of all relief distributions.** In 2025, WFP registered 301,820 new beneficiaries and transferred almost 100 percent of the cash and vouchers through SCOPE. In addition to distributing 4,767 metric tons of food - 71 percent of the total in-kind assistance provided to beneficiaries. The PIT system improved traceability of SCOPE cards issued to beneficiaries and strengthened assurance mechanisms. WFP also ensured staff presence during distributions and systematically used the Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) data and after-action reviews to improve service delivery.

**These achievements were made possible through strong collaboration with government institutions, cooperating partners and UN agencies.** In 2025, WFP worked closely with the Nutrition Department of the Ministry of Health and Population to implement supplementation activities for PBW/G and children aged 9-59 months in health facilities. Refresher trainings on supplementation and data collection tools were organized for health staff in selected districts, and joint follow-up missions were conducted by district and regional health authorities alongside the Nutrition Department. UNICEF and UNAIDS further supported implementation.

### 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 **25,260 children** aged 6-23 months and **4,474 PBW/G**.



WFP reached **251,430 school children** in **336 schools**. A **11 percent** increase compared to last year.

Under Strategic Output 2 (SO2), WFP supported improving access to safe and nutritious food for schoolchildren and provided a comprehensive health and nutrition package to children 6-23 months of age and PBW/G to prevent malnutrition. In addition, this outcome advanced national priorities in home-grown school meals despite significant funding shortfalls. **The funding level for SO2 reached only 65 percent of the total planned, limiting the scale up.**

Under Activity 3, WFP continued to provide nutritional assistance to prevent malnutrition for children 6-23 months of age as well as PBW/G. In 2025, prevention played a pivotal role in improving the nutritional status of children and women in the most vulnerable communities. Support was provided in 20 sites mostly affected by instability, poor access to health and elevated food insecurity. **Through the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP), 25,260 children aged 6-23 months and 4,474 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) received specialized nutritious products.** PBW/G were also trained in good nutrition practices.

Community-based approaches amplified programme outcomes. WFP trained 133 "Mamans Lumières" (Light Mothers in English), - community based female volunteers - to improve child nutrition and caregiving practices in their community. The *Mamans Lumières* were trained in malnutrition screening, optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices. They provided culinary demonstrations using locally available foods, .

**The proximity of the Mamans Lumières to households, improved the timeliness of malnutrition detection, increased adoption of exclusive breastfeeding and dietary diversification,** and strengthened referral pathways between preventative services (BSFP) and curative services (Moderate Acute Malnutrition/Severe Acute Malnutrition treatment). These approaches also increased local ownership, equipping communities with the skills needed to screen, counsel, and refer children without relying on mass screening campaigns or infrequent health service contact. This integrated model, combining supplementation, community engagement, and capacity augmentation, remained essential for sustainable malnutrition prevention.

Preventive efforts were supported by several analytical initiatives that strengthened political and multisectoral engagement for nutrition. **The Cost of Hunger in Africa study**, disseminated in February 2025, highlighted the human and economic cost of malnutrition, helping to raise government awareness and reinforce the prioritization of nutrition in public policies. **The Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis**, finalized in 2024, started to guide multisectoral interventions based on the specific nutritional needs of households in vulnerable areas and will be widely disseminated in 2026. In 2025, WFP also provided key technical support to the development of the National Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) Strategy, promoting a more structured and coherent integration of nutrition approaches into national strategies.

Under Activity 4, WFP continued to serve as a key implementing partner to the Government of the Central African Republic in the delivery of the **national school meals programme, a priority intervention under the country's education and food security agenda**. In March 2024, the President of the Central African Republic, Faustin-Archange Touadéra, officially launched the nationwide expansion of the home-grown school meals programme. The initiative aims to stimulate local food production while providing safe and nutritious meals to 450,000 children in 575 schools by 2027, up from 170,000 children in 192 schools during the 2023/2024 academic year.

**In line with government priorities, WFP provided hot meals to 251,430 primary schoolchildren in 336 schools during the 2024/2025 school year, with girls accounting for 52 percent of beneficiaries.** In addition, WFP procured 2,057 metric tonnes of locally produced food commodities to support school feeding activities. This assistance strengthened dietary diversity and enhanced children's ability to attend school regularly and concentrate in class.

Outcome results indicate encouraging progress. Overall retention rates increased from 93 percent to 96 percent, despite persistent insecurity, seasonal access constraints, and economic pressures. Gains were particularly pronounced

among girls, whose retention rate rose from 91 percent to 96 percent.

**WFP advanced farm-to-school linkages through two complementary initiatives designed to strengthen local food systems and support the sustainability of school feeding.** Under the PARSANKO project (Projet d'Appui à la Résilience et à la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle dans les Préfectures de la Kémo et de la Ouaka), funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB), parents' associations in 45 schools implemented integrated agricultural farm initiatives. Through this approach, parents' associations received technical assistance on improved farming techniques, access to agricultural inputs, and contract farming arrangements. In parallel, 28 school kitchens were constructed or rehabilitated and equipped with improved energy-saving stoves. To reinforce operational sustainability, training modules on school canteen management and operations were developed and delivered to 120 stakeholders.

Similarly, in Vakaga—one of the Central African Republic's most remote prefectures—WFP linked three additional schools to local farms, ensuring a reliable food supply in an area characterized by recurrent access constraints. Beyond improving supply continuity, this intervention also contributed to strengthening social cohesion among children from diverse communities, including refugees.

WFP continued to support the Government's transition toward national leadership of school feeding. **The Ministry of Education established a National School Feeding Directorate**, created by presidential decree, replacing the former School Canteen Management Cell and equipped with regional branches to enable decentralized oversight. This institutional reform represents a significant milestone toward national ownership. In addition, through the Global School Meals Coalition, the Government of the Central African Republic pledged, in 2024, to allocate XAF 150 million (USD 239,000) to the national home-grown school meals budget line. This reflects the Government's commitment to school feeding and to supporting local food production.

With WFP support, the Ministry of Education **completed a comprehensive Systems Approach for Better Education Results assessment (SABER)**, which identified notable improvements across several system pillars since 2016. The Policy and Regulatory Framework progressed from Emerging to Established, while Institutional Capacity and Coordination improved from Latent to Emerging. Community and Private Sector Engagement similarly advanced from Latent to Emerging. Although Financial Capacity and Programme Design and Implementation did not register progress during this assessment cycle, they now represent clear entry points for accelerating future gains.

**Building on achievements in policy development, coordination, and community engagement, the next phase of capacity strengthening will focus on improving predictable domestic financing**, enhancing programme design quality, and operationalizing coherent systems at both national and subnational levels. The capacity-strengthening plan provides a structured pathway for steady, measurable progress toward a fully sustainable, nationally led school feeding system.

**CAR further consolidated its leadership on school feeding at both regional and global levels in 2025. By hosting the 10th African School Feeding Day** and participating as Guest of Honour at the Global School Meals Coalition High-Level Summit in Brazil, the country positioned itself as a regional advocate for integrated approaches to school health, nutrition, and local food systems, reinforcing its commitment to sustainable, government-led school feeding.

Cross-cutting priorities were systematically embedded throughout programme implementation. Interventions contributed to improved learning outcomes and more equitable access to education, particularly for girls, while also supporting broader protection outcomes, including reductions in early marriage and adolescent pregnancy.

**Conflict-sensitive approaches and a comprehensive Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) strategy were fully integrated across activities.** All interventions under this strategic outcome mainstreamed gender and age considerations, as reflected in a Gender and Age Marker score of 4, demonstrating the consistent integration of gender throughout programme design, implementation, and monitoring.

## 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.



Communities cultivated or rehabilitated **865 hectares** of land and established **13.75 hectares** of community gardens.



WFP reached **112,500 beneficiaries** through conditional cash transfer, totaling over **USD 1.4 million**.

In 2025, under Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3), WFP accelerated the shift from unconditional humanitarian assistance toward resilience building approaches, in alignment with the National Development Plan (PND) launched in 2024. **WFP's integrated resilience package of activities**, namely the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Smallholder Agriculture market Support (SAMS), supported the **Government's objective to reinforce local food systems, strengthen livelihoods and enhance communities' ability to withstand recurrent shocks**. These interventions were anchored in community engagement, participatory planning and capacity strengthening.

FFA and SAMS interventions addressed immediate food needs while laying the groundwork for improved agricultural productivity, market integration, and local economic development. Under FFA, WFP provided cash and food transfers linked to the creation of productive community assets. **These transfers enabled vulnerable households to maintain consumption while participating in asset creation that reduced climate exposure**, restored degraded land, increased agriculture production and fostered social cohesion. Under SAMS, WFP strengthened post-harvest management, enhanced farmer organizational capacities, reduce post-harvest losses and facilitated market linkages to integrate smallholders into institutional supply chains, including home-grown school feeding.

**Despite sustained resource mobilization efforts, additional funding for Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3) could not be secured in 2025**, reflecting broader global funding constraints. Nevertheless, the availability of carry-over and multi-year resources from 2024 ensured continuity of activities and enabled affected communities to continue pursuing longer-term resilience objectives. Most of these resources came from the Government of Central Africa, for the implementation of *Projet de Réponse Urgente à la Crise Alimentaire en Centrafrique (PRUCAC)*.

**Through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), WFP reached 112,500 beneficiaries through conditional cash transfers, amounting to more than USD 1.4 million**, equivalent to 71 percent of the annual target. Community-led assets contributed to strengthened resilience outcomes, including the cultivation or rehabilitation of 865 hectares of land, the establishment of 13.75 hectares of community gardens, the rehabilitation of 145 kilometers of feeder roads, and the construction of 38 drying platforms and boreholes. These interventions supported improved agricultural production, enhanced natural resource management, and increased market access.

Through the Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) initiative, **WFP strengthened the resilience of 25,191 smallholder households organized in 875 farmers' cooperatives**—exceeding the planned target—while advancing inclusive, market-based livelihoods, with women representing more than half of the participants. In the Bangui urban area, WFP supported women-led livelihoods and market-oriented agriculture by providing vocational training to 445 women in poultry farming and soap production, strengthening income-generation opportunities and household resilience. Complementary investments focused on reinforcing farmer cooperatives, building technical capacity to reduce post-harvest losses, and improving access to processing, storage, and mobility assets.

**The construction of drying areas and warehouses, alongside the distribution of processing equipment and transport assets, enhanced producers' capacity to reduce losses, respond to market demand, and supply locally produced commodities, including for school feeding programmes.** The increased availability of locally grown vegetables contributed to more diversified school canteen menus and improved household dietary diversity. For the implementation of the PRUCAC project, beneficiary reach and volumes of assistance increased, reflecting improved implementation capacity of WFP, cooperating partners, local authorities, and community structures compared to 2024.

**The development and dissemination of a standardized Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) Standard Operating Procedure** strengthened programme coherence, quality assurance, and consistency of implementation, contributing to more effective asset creation and agricultural productivity. Capacity strengthening remained a core component throughout the year. WFP organized 15 workshops for over 416 participants, including 100 women, covering environmental and social safeguards, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), complaints and feedback mechanisms, and inclusion. These measures supported safe, accountable, and gender-responsive delivery, in line with

donor compliance and protection standards.

**Overall, by the end of 2025, a total of 58.5 percent of beneficiaries supported through WFP resilience-building interventions achieved an acceptable Food Consumption Score**, compared to 54.9 percent in 2024, indicating a modest improvement. While gains remain incremental, the full impact of the PRUCAC project is expected to materialize more strongly in 2026, as many of the productive assets created only began to be utilized by beneficiaries toward the end of the reporting period.

In parallel, the proportion of beneficiaries with sufficient economic capacity to meet essential needs—measured by the percentage of households whose expenditures exceeds the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)—declined from 27.8 percent in 2024 to 17.9 percent in 2025. This trend reflects broader market dynamics, including inflationary pressures, which affected purchasing power during the reporting period. As asset utilization increases and livelihood activities mature, improvements in income generation and increased expenditure capacity are anticipated in the subsequent years.

WFP also expanded its support to national systems. **Working closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and other government bodies, WFP helped establish a national food market price information platform.** Two national workshops and five regional workshops were held in 2025, enabling government agencies and partners to harmonize methodologies and prepare for nationwide data collection and dissemination. By October 2025, the platform was fully operational, with the first national food price bulletin expected in early 2026. This system will enhance market transparency, support producer decision-making, and strengthen national early-warning functions.

In alignment with the PND and UNSDCF, WFP advanced food systems transformation efforts. Implementation of PRUCAC continued, while WFP worked closely with UNICEF, FAO and IOM on a **joint project proposal focused on integrating agricultural value chains**, expanding local procurement for school meals, and reinforcing government coordination capacities under the national food systems agenda. WFP also contributed to the establishment of the Food Systems "Convergence Initiative," supporting multi-stakeholder coordination at national level.

**Gender equality and protection remained central to SO3. The outcome received a Gender and Age Marker score of 4**, reflecting consistent integration of gender and youth considerations, as well as active community sensitization on sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), gender-based violence (GBV), inclusion, and the complaints and feedback mechanism, reaching more than 14,459 people.

In 2025, WFP made meaningful progress in strengthening resilience, supporting smallholder farmers, and contributing to food systems transformation. As WFP moves into 2026, **the organization will continue building on these gains, deepening systems support** and expanding integrated resilience interventions to foster long-term food security and sustainable livelihoods across the CAR.

## 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.



**WFP supported** the elaboration and validation of the **national Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) communication strategy**.



**WFP facilitated** the TRANSFORM training on social protection floors, bringing together **31 senior officials** from **twelve key national institutions**.

In the Central African Republic (CAR), decades of crisis and insecurity have severely eroded institutional capacity, constrained access to basic social services, and entrenched structural inequalities, disproportionately affecting women, girls, youth and ethnic minorities. Against this backdrop, WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027 provides a critical framework to simultaneously address urgent humanitarian needs **while supporting the progressive rebuilding of national systems**. Strategic Outcome 4 (SO4) focuses on strengthening national capacities in food and nutrition security, social protection, emergency preparedness and response, and disaster risk management—key enablers of a sustainable transition from humanitarian assistance to development.

**Throughout 2025, WFP deliberately concentrated its support to the government around a coherent and prioritized package of institutional strengthening interventions, targeting food systems, social protection, and emergency preparedness.** This strategic orientation responds directly to the Government's National Development Plan (PND), which emphasizes improved efficiency in the use of limited resources ("doing better with less") and a shift away from fragmented, ad hoc interventions, toward systemic investments with lasting impact. As a result, WFP reduced support to sporadic requests from sectoral ministries when these fell outside CSP-agreed priorities, reinforcing predictability, coherence and national ownership.

In 2025, SO4 was funded at 42 percent, primarily through multi-year contributions. While the absorption of available funding remained modest in scale, funds were utilized to generate meaningful results following a disciplined, targeted and impact-driven implementation approach, focused on catalytic investments.

A flagship achievement was **WFP's joint technical and financial support with UNICEF for the development of the Multisectoral Strategic Plan for Food Security and Nutrition (PSMSAN) 2025-2029**, led by the Prime Minister's Office. Building on the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (PNSAN) of 2018, the PSMSAN introduces updated strategies reflecting evolving national and global challenges. This milestone underscores WFP's commitment to supporting the Government in articulating a coherent, multisectoral and nationally led response to food and nutrition insecurity.

Complementing this effort, **WFP supported the finalization of the National Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) communication strategy**. This strategic tool will enable government institutions to systematically influence knowledge, attitudes and practices at community level, contributing to improved nutrition outcomes and household food security.

In November 2025, WFP facilitated the TRANSFORM training on social protection floors<sup>[1]</sup>, convening 31 senior officials from twelve national institutions alongside WFP, the World Bank and UNICEF. Delivered under the leadership of the Ministry of Labour, the training strengthened decision-makers' understanding of social protection systems and **supported early operationalization of the National Social Protection Policy (PNPS 2024-2035)**. All participants were certified and committed to advancing shock-responsive and safety-net programming. The training directly responded to recommendations from the 2024 exploratory study on social protection conducted by WFP with support from Headquarters and the Regional Bureau. Building on this foundation, WFP, TRANSFORM, UNICEF and the World Bank will support the Government in 2026 through a Training-of-Trainers approach, enabling a national pool of experts to cascade knowledge at central and decentralized levels—fully aligned with the PND's vision of social protection as a pillar of human capital development.

To strengthen evidence-based decision-making, WFP also responded to calls from humanitarian and institutional actors for improved market intelligence. In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR), ICASEES, and the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Health (MESA), **WFP supported the establishment of a joint food price monitoring system**. Eighty-four trainers were capacitated using harmonized tools and methodologies across six cluster zones (Bangui, Kaga-Bandoro, Bouar, Bangassou, Paoua and Bambari), significantly improving the availability of

standardized, reliable market data for planning and policy formulation.

At regional and global levels, WFP supported Government engagement by facilitating the participation of the Minister-Counsellor and the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) focal point in the July 2025 Food Systems Summit in Addis Ababa. Following the summit, **the Government initiated the establishment of a National Food Systems Coordination Mechanism. WFP, together with FAO, UNICEF and UN Women, committed funds to its operationalization**—an important step toward strengthened governance and alignment of food systems actors.

WFP maintained close strategic dialogue with national authorities, against a backdrop of declining humanitarian and development financing. While this funding contraction necessitated a rationalization of WFP’s operational footprint, efforts were deliberately refocused on reinforcing national coordination mechanisms. In this context, **engagement with the Cellule de Promotion de la Sécurité Alimentaire (CEPSA) was strengthened in October 2025 to ensure sustained and effective coordination and monitoring of food assistance nationwide**, regardless of WFP’s reduced field presence. CEPSA remains a critical partner in accountability, Anti-Fraud and Anti-Corruption (AFAC) efforts and community engagement, contributing to lower fraud and food diversion risks and improved targeting.

Looking ahead, and fully aligned with the CSP and the PND, WFP will continue to prioritize institutional capacity strengthening, particularly for CEPSA, to ensure that national authorities are equipped to design, plan, implement and monitor food and nutrition policies and programmes. This progressive transfer of capacities supports national ownership and sovereignty, while contributing directly to SDG 2 and SDG 17.

**Strategic partnerships were further consolidated through the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding between WFP and the Ministry of Economy, Planning and International Cooperation (MEPCI)** in November 2025, establishing a framework for joint advocacy, coordinated engagement with technical and financial partners, and collaborative resource mobilization in support of the PND’s priorities.

While challenges persist, including limited funding, staff turnover within ministries, and uneven institutional engagement, strong high-level political commitment, robust technical partnerships (notably with CEPSA and ICASEES), and growing demand for shock-responsive social protection provide a solid foundation for sustained progress. **In 2026, WFP will focus on four priorities:** (i) joint resource mobilization; (ii) implementation of the TRANSFORM Training-of-Trainers and a baseline assessment of national shock-responsive social protection capacities; (iii) operationalization of the MoU with MEPCI through joint project development; and (iv) structured institutional strengthening of CEPSA through a diagnostic and ownership roadmap. Together, these efforts aim to consolidate the foundations of a more resilient state—capable of steering its food, nutrition and social policies with autonomy, sustainability and inclusiveness.

## 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 **127 humanitarian agencies, donors and diplomatic organisations**.



UNHAS transported **12,218 passengers** and **109 metric tons** of life-saving cargo.



WFP distributed **3,801,750 long-lasting insecticidal mosquito nets** through both routine and campaign activities.



WFP delivered health products to over **906 health facilities** and **242 community health sites** on a quarterly basis



The **rollout of the SCOPE In-Kind module** enabled the full digitalization of food distributions, reducing operational risks and enhancing transparency

In 2025, under Activity 7, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (**UNHAS**) **continued to serve as a critical enabler of humanitarian operations in the Central African Republic**, ensuring safe, reliable and cost-efficient access to crisis-affected areas that remain inaccessible by road due to insecurity and severe logistical constraints. In a context characterized by shrinking humanitarian funding and limited commercial aviation options, UNHAS remained indispensable to sustaining operational presence and rapid response capacity across the country.

**Throughout the year, UNHAS transported 12,218 passengers and 109 metric tons of humanitarian cargo, supporting 127 active organizations**, including UN agencies, NGOs, donors and diplomatic missions. Following a mid-year fleet and schedule optimization in April 2025, UNHAS served 19 regular destinations and 7 ad hoc destinations, operating two long-range aircraft with oncreased cargo capabilities, maximizing coverage while controlling operational costs.

In close collaboration with the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), UNHAS benefited from secured airfields and facilitated fuel supply through field installations, reinforcing operational reliability. **Together with humanitarian partners and MINUSCA, UNHAS supported the maintenance of seven strategic airstrips** (Alindao, Bangassou, Bocaranga, Bossangoa, Kouango, Ndele and Zémio), preserving access to remote locations. UNHAS also engaged with national airport authorities through targeted knowledge-sharing initiatives to strengthen aviation safety and security practices.

Despite persistent challenges—including reduced NGO activity due to funding constraints, fuel shortages, infrastructure deterioration, and the poor condition of airstrips during the rainy season—**UNHAS remained the only viable aviation solution in CAR for humanitarian actors**. Its continued operation ensured uninterrupted access for humanitarian personnel and the delivery of time-critical cargo, directly safeguarding programme continuity in hard-to-reach areas.

Within Activity 8, WFP significantly strengthened accountability, traceability and assurance across its operations through the expanded use of SCOPE In-Kind, the Payment Instrument Tracking (PIT) system, and the cash assurance plan. **The rollout of the new SCOPE In-Kind module enabled the full digitalization of all food distributions, reducing operational risks and enhancing transparency.**

During the reporting period, 316,682 new beneficiaries were registered in SCOPE. A total of USD 5.4 million was transferred through the platform, alongside the distribution of 4,767 metric tons of food. The PIT system further strengthened controls by enabling systematic tracking of SCOPE cards issued to beneficiaries, reinforcing end-to-end traceability and assurance processes. **Together, these systems contributed to improved data quality, reduced fiduciary risks, and more efficient programme oversight in a highly constrained environment.**

Following the close of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster in 2023, WFP continued to collaborate closely with UNDSS to deploy, strengthen, and maintain security telecommunications systems and infrastructures across CAR. **WFP Technology Division was also a key stakeholder in advancing the Business Operation Strategy (BOS) and strengthening inter-agency collaboration.** As an active member of the UN Operation Management Team, WFP drove the harmonization of ICT services to enhance efficiency and coherence across the UN system, provided strategic leadership in standardizing technology practices, optimizing resource utilization, and promoting shared services under the One-UN framework. **These efforts are aligned with the broader mandate to deliver cost-effective, integrated solutions that support operational excellence.** Currently, six joint ICT projects are in progress, with two successfully completed—including the common contract for local internet connectivity led by WFP, which exemplifies our commitment to shared infrastructure and streamlined service delivery.

The Logistics Cluster (Activity 9) continued to fulfil its mandate of facilitating common logistics services for the humanitarian community, including coordination, information management and access analysis. However, in 2025, **the Cluster faced a complete absence of dedicated funding, which significantly constrained implementation.** While four coordination meetings were convened, planned activities related to common transport services, shared storage capacity and infrastructure rehabilitation could not be carried out. As a result, some of WFP's implementing partners were unable to meet targets related to road transport facilitation, common storage services and access improvement.

Despite these constraints, the **Logistics Cluster successfully conducted the 2025 Logistics Gaps and Needs Analysis, engaging 30 organizations** (50 percent international NGOs, 20 percent national NGOs, 23 percent UN agencies and 7 percent other actors) through surveys and bilateral interviews. The analysis confirmed the continued critical importance of logistics coordination and information management in CAR and highlighted opportunities for deeper engagement with Government authorities to address regulatory bottlenecks and better align humanitarian and development priorities—particularly around infrastructure rehabilitation.

The assessment also underscored the need for earlier and more predictable logistics funding, stronger advocacy to reduce bureaucratic barriers affecting the humanitarian supply chain, improved monitoring of access constraints, and greater mutualization of existing transport and storage capacities. **These findings provide a robust evidence base to guide prioritization of limited resources,** improve cost-effectiveness and sustain access to affected populations amid ongoing funding reductions.

**Through Activity 10, WFP continued to play a pivotal role as a logistics service provider for The Global Fund (GF) to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria,** funded operation, supporting the Ministry of Health (MoH) and Population in the reception, storage and last-mile delivery of medical products nationwide. Working closely with the two Global Fund principal recipients (the French Red Cross and World Vision International), WFP aligned its operations with national health priorities while partnering with organizations such as The Mentor Initiative, International Emergency and Development Aid (IEDA Relief), Médecins d'Afrique and private-sector actors to reinforce last-mile delivery and mosquito net distribution.

In 2025, WFP received 463.15 metric tons (1,807 m<sup>3</sup>) of medical products—approximately half the volume received in 2024, reflecting the exceptional stock replenishment undertaken the previous year. Over 5,000 logistics service requests were processed, **enabling quarterly delivery of health commodities to 906 health facilities and 242 community health sites across the country.**

To respond to the growing demand and enhance efficiency, **WFP and the GF partners invested in critical warehouse upgrades,** including the installation of tracking systems to optimize vertical storage, full rehabilitation of the UCM warehouse (Premises belonging to the CAR MoH), phased installation of video-surveillance systems to mitigate theft risks, and the acquisition of three refrigerated containers (two in Bangui and one in Bambari) to strengthen cold-chain capacity and supply-chain reliability.

Under the Global Fund project, **WFP managed the reception, storage and dispatch of 4,850,100 long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs)** between July and December 2025, with 78.3 percent dispatched to support nationwide mass distribution campaigns.

**WFP supported the Ministry of Health's Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) by transporting vaccines and consumables** to 13 hard-to-reach health districts using UNHAS aircraft. A total of 671,971 vaccine doses—including 47,230 COVID-19 doses—were delivered, representing 4,728 kg and 28.91 m<sup>3</sup>. WFP further supported 74 health facilities across seven sub-prefectures and assisted 10 health districts responding to Mpox outbreaks.

To strengthen health supply-chain management, **WFP introduced a dynamic dashboard and weekly reporting tools to flag risks related to stock depletion and product expiration.** Tailored to the needs of the Ministry of Health and partners, these tools improved visibility, facilitated timely corrective action, and strengthened decision-making, contributing to a more responsive, accountable and sustainable health supply-chain system.

### 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

In 2025, the situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) remained marked by complex humanitarian challenges, where gender-based violence (GBV) continues to disproportionately affect women, girls, and other at-risk groups. In a context of prolonged crisis, gender inequalities are deepening, fueled by forced displacement, the collapse of community structures, and limited access to essential services. This year's protection analysis confirms a red alert: twenty sub-prefectures are now classified at severity level 4 for GBV risks, the highest level according to the humanitarian severity framework. This classification reflects a worrying deterioration in protection conditions and a critical exposure of communities, particularly women and girls, to sexual violence, physical and psychological abuse, denial of resources, and forced marriages.

The in-depth gender study conducted by OXFAM highlights the disadvantaged status of women compared to men, expressed through an unfavorable division of labour, limited access to resources and their control, weak participation in decision-making spheres, and limited enjoyment of rights. In terms of food security and livelihoods, women are the main providers of food, more active than men in food crop production across the agricultural value chain (except land clearing). Women's access to quality land is difficult, and control remains a male prerogative. Their income from crop sales is often seized by husbands for personal needs such as alcohol consumption or obtaining a new wife, to the detriment of household members, accompanied by physical violence if women resist.

In peacebuilding, women's representation remains low despite their greater participation and remarkable activism following armed conflicts. Their access to resources including information and legal recourse is more difficult. Socioeconomically, girls' schooling is weak, illiteracy is more pronounced among women, and violence in forms of denial of resources, sexual and physical assault, rape, early and forced marriages, and excision persist. Access to decision-making spheres is very limited at local and national levels.

In this context, since 2024, CAR launched its National Development Program (PND) 2024-2028, which makes gender equality and equity strategic priorities. Throughout its operations, WFP has consistently collaborated with partners to ensure equality and non-discrimination. WFP's CSP 2023-2027 activities in CAR contribute significantly to reducing GBV risks by strengthening women's security, empowerment, and access to basic services.

Under general distributions (Outcome 1 activity 1), 53.5 percent of beneficiaries are women and girls, improving access to food assistance through food and cash distributions. This reduces the burden on women, who otherwise provide for household food needs through risky activities such as collecting firewood in unsafe forests or walking long distances on insecure roads to find food.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP's livelihoods and resilience programming continued to integrate gender-responsive approaches as a core element of sustainability and prevention. Gender awareness sessions were systematically embedded in community consultations and in the training of infrastructure management committees, strengthening local ownership and the long-term effectiveness of assets. In 2025, several thousand beneficiaries were sensitized, including a strong representation of women (approximately 54.8 percent in Lobaye and Ouham prefectures) and youth (41 percent), a critical factor in ensuring community buy-in and reducing risks of gender-based violence (GBV). As a result of these efforts, women's participation in local decision-making improved, with increased representation in the management bodies of farmers' organizations.

Through the school nutrition programme (Strategic Outcome 4), WFP continued to contribute to girls' education and protection. In 2025, school feeding supported the enrolment, attendance and retention of girls in primary education, contributing to improved completion rates. In parallel, GBV prevention was integrated into school feeding activities through community sensitization on early marriage, adolescent pregnancy and abductions of girls on school routes. These efforts were implemented in close collaboration with cooperating partners, the Ministry of Education, and community-based organizations such as the Association of Educator Mothers (AME), reinforcing protective environments around schools.

Despite limited resources, WFP's resilience interventions deliberately prioritized girls and women in the most food-insecure and vulnerable areas. Targeted women's groups were supported to establish microcredit initiatives, enabling them to strengthen household resilience and sustain their children's education—particularly that of girls. Complementing these efforts, moderate acute malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3) expanded access to information on optimal nutrition practices for women, girls and men. Women's economic empowerment was further strengthened through the provision of livestock: 133 women from the "Mamans Lumières" groups in Vakaga prefecture received goats, enhancing their capacity to address their children's nutritional needs and generate income.

At the institutional and community levels, WFP reinforced GBV prevention and awareness. During the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence, targeted sessions were conducted with WFP staff and youth, with a focus on preventing digital violence and promoting safe digital spaces for women and girls. In addition, an educational session reached 65 persons with disabilities (21 women and 44 men), raising awareness of GBV risks faced by persons with disabilities and disseminating information on rights and referral pathways.

Safeguarding and accountability remained central to WFP's approach. In 2025, 99 percent of WFP staff in CAR completed mandatory training on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) through the WeLearn platform. In parallel, 100 percent of cooperating partners were assessed through the UN Partner Portal (UNPP): 87 percent were rated as having full PSEA capacity, while 13 percent demonstrated medium capacity, with all partners developing improvement plans for implementation in 2026. During partner induction sessions in March 2025, partners were formally reminded of their obligation to apply the United Nations zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse, in line with the Secretary-General's bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13.

Finally, awareness-raising on beneficiaries' rights—including the right to protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and access to confidential reporting mechanisms—was systematically integrated into all community communications. Together, these efforts reinforced WFP's commitment to gender equality, protection and safeguarding, ensuring that assistance is delivered in a manner that is safe, inclusive, and respectful of dignity, while contributing to sustainable community resilience.

# 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**

In the Central African Republic (CAR), shocks such as armed conflicts, violence linked to transhumance, and floods cause significant population displacement and aggravate vulnerabilities. A protection risk analysis, conducted within the Protection Cluster, revealed that the country faces serious humanitarian challenges. The most critical threats across most regions are gender-based violence (GBV), frequent attacks against civilians, unlawful killings, assaults on civilian property, and dangers to children due to the presence of armed actors.

Throughout 2025, WFP placed protection and accountability at the core of its food and nutrition assistance. Guided by humanitarian principles and the commitment to leave no one behind, WFP worked with humanitarian and development partners to meet urgent needs while addressing the underlying drivers of vulnerability and strengthening national systems that support affected populations.

A people-centered approach has been integrated across all activities to reinforce protection, accountability to affected populations, gender equality, disability inclusion, and conflict sensitivity. Since 2022, WFP has adopted a strengthened policy framework to improve the inclusion of people with disabilities and reinforce gender considerations throughout the Country Strategic Plan.

Significant efforts have been made to ensure equitable access to WFP assistance. Attention has been given to the most vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples, such as the Pygmies, identified by the National Human Rights Policy of August 26, 2023. To develop an inclusion strategy for these groups, several community consultation and training activities were organized. These made it possible to better understand the context, identify barriers, and highlight opportunities for more inclusive programs.

An accessibility assessment was conducted in seven prefectures (Ouham, Ouaka, Nana-Mambéré, Nana-Gribizi, Ouham-Pendé, Haute-Kotto, and Vakaga). This audit was based on 106 discussion groups, including 76 with persons with disabilities (38 men's groups, 35 women's groups, and 3 mixed groups) and 30 with indigenous peoples (16 men's groups, 13 women's groups, and 1 mixed group). In total, 947 people participated, including 655 persons with disabilities (315 men and 338 women) and 292 indigenous people (102 men and 190 women).

The findings from the accessibility audit, combined with feedback from field teams, identified areas of improvement in the implementation of WFP's principles in food and nutrition interventions. Several factors contributed to this, making the development of an inclusion strategy indispensable. This strategy, currently being developed, aims to ensure that all WFP food and nutrition interventions in CAR are accessible, inclusive, and equitable. It seeks to guarantee that persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups such as pregnant and breastfeeding women can exercise their rights, participate fully, and benefit from assistance without discrimination.

Furthermore, a community engagement plan 2025-2026 has been developed to ensure that WFP respects its commitment to "take into account the equal rights of all affected people, report on the rights of at-risk groups, and hold internal and external structures accountable to mitigate abuses of power and enable meaningful and continuous engagement," in line with WFP's 2021-2026 community engagement strategy.

To strengthen feedback and complaint mechanisms, several channels were maintained or expanded. These include a toll-free hotline (4074), operated 24/7 by partner PRIMA, and complaint desks deployed during distribution activities, which allow rapid resolution of non-sensitive issues such as lost or damaged identity cards used for assistance. In September 2025, WFP rolled out the SugarCRM platform to improve the management of beneficiary feedback. A quality review of the system showed strong performance in call reception and administrative data entry, while identifying gaps in interaction reformulation and adherence to informed consent procedures. The analysis indicated a 74 percent agreement rate between operator categorization and expected standards, guiding planned actions to strengthen operator skills and harmonize call-closure protocols.

Community consultations and local complaint management committees remained essential channels for accountability. Between January and December 2025, these mechanisms recorded 7,722 complaints, of which 7,256 were resolved and 466 remained under review at year's end.

# 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)

In 2025, the Central African Republic (CAR) continued to face severe environmental and climatic challenges with direct impacts on food security and nutrition. Deforestation—driven by illegal logging, slash-and-burn agriculture and artisanal mining—accelerated ecosystem degradation and contributed to worsening soil conditions. An estimated 30 percent of agricultural land now shows moderate to severe deterioration[1].

Water resources also remained under significant pressure. Major rivers recorded levels 10 to 25 percent below seasonal averages, causing shortages in several rural areas[2]. Artisanal mining further aggravated water scarcity by polluting waterways with mercury and other toxic substances, affecting aquatic ecosystems and the health of riverine communities.

Climate change intensified these vulnerabilities. In 2025, drought episodes increased in intensity by 10 to 20 percent, particularly in the northern and central regions. Rainfall was 5 to 15 percent below average, with greater irregularity, late starts to the agricultural season and alternating heavy rainfall and prolonged dry spells[3]. These conditions severely affected agricultural production and were reflected in the October 2025 IPC analysis.

In response, WFP played a critical role through emergency assistance, livelihood support, ecosystem restoration and resilience-building activities. Several initiatives focused on strengthening environmental safeguards. In school feeding programmes, improved stoves were introduced to reduce wood consumption and limit deforestation.

Through the PRUCAC project, environmental and social mitigation measures were launched across 28 sub-prefectures in ten prefectures. Capacity-building sessions on World Bank environmental and social standards were conducted in key locations, targeting cooperating partners, civil society and local authorities. In total, 79 field staff, 20 government agents, 12 civil society representatives and 5 construction-company staff were trained.

As part of the construction of 72 warehouses and drying areas, 40 screenings and 28 environmental and social reports were completed, resulting in two global Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) and nine prefectural ESMPs. Community awareness activities reached 12,384 people with information on sustainable resource management, environmental risks and climate-adapted practices, with women representing 55 percent of participants. In parallel, consultations mobilized 87,000 people across ten prefectures, emphasizing schooling—especially for girls—risks of early marriage and protection from child labour. Communities recommended increased participation throughout the project cycle and prioritization of local labour in construction.

Regarding contractual and land management, 18 FLAs and two construction contracts integrated environmental and social clauses. Forty land transfer certificates were secured through community consultations, enabling infrastructure development. Awareness activities on gender equality and GBV prevention reached all ten prefectures, with 61 percent female participation. Specific initiatives supported indigenous peoples, including the creation of dedicated agricultural groups and their participation in the International Day of Indigenous Peoples on 9 August.

# Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP intensified its efforts to reduce the organization's overall carbon footprint by promoting sustainable, low-impact operational practices. A key focus was the transition toward digital workflows and paperless processes across all units. To minimize paper consumption and reduce the environmental footprint associated with printing, scanning, and physical document handling, the Country Office expanded the use of digital solutions such as **DocuSign** and **Adobe Fill & Sign** for administrative, financial, and contractual procedures. These tools enabled staff and partners to securely review, complete, and sign documents electronically, substantially decreasing the need for printed materials and physical archiving.

Additionally, the office expanded the use of digital approvals, electronic filing systems, and online collaboration platforms like **Microsoft O365** for internal and external communication. These measures contributed to more efficient processes, reduced office supply usage, and lower energy consumption from printers and scanners. Through these initiatives, the Country Office demonstrated a strong commitment to environmentally responsible programming and operations. By integrating digital solutions into daily workflows, WFP CAR not only improved efficiency and compliance but also advanced corporate sustainability objectives by significantly reducing reliance on paper-based procedures.

Finally, several initiatives were deployed to improve waste management from distribution activities. In Paoua, more than 2,000 empty aluminium and plastic jerrycans were handed over to women's associations and artisans for reuse and recycling. In Bria, 25 percent of 5-liter jerrycans and 10 percent of 10-liter jerrycans were distributed to the most vulnerable households for water storage, while 100 percent of drums were handed over to the Gobolo group for recycling. Biscuit cartons, oil drum packaging and sacks were destroyed at a rate of 80 to 90 percent, with the remainder redistributed to needy households for domestic use.

# 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 remains a major public health emergency in the Central African Republic (CAR) and one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among children under five. According to the SMART 2022 survey, chronic malnutrition persists at a concerning level (37.9 percent), while the prevalence of acute malnutrition is comparatively lower (5.5 percent).

The IPC acute malnutrition analysis, covering 76 sub-prefectures and the city of Bangui, estimates that more than 228,500 children aged 6-59 months may have suffered from acute malnutrition nationwide between March 2025 and February 2026—an increase of 30 percent compared with forecasts for the same period in 2023. Among the 77 assessed areas, most sub-prefectures were projected to experience a significant deterioration in nutritional conditions. These projections draw primarily on the joint ENSA 2025 survey, and which included MUAC measurements and screening for nutritional edema.

Despite government commitments, CAR's health sector continued to face severe funding shortages and depended heavily on support from technical and financial partners. In response, WFP integrated nutrition across most of its interventions under the 2023-2027 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), scaling up programmes targeting the root causes of malnutrition and prioritizing the most vulnerable: pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children under five, schoolchildren, and people living with HIV.

Malnutrition prevention and supplementation services were provided to pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, as well as children under two. In emergency contexts, WFP adjusted food rations to better meet beneficiaries' nutritional needs while considering households' ability to cover part of their own food requirements. Complementary messaging on nutrition, health, and hygiene was disseminated at food distribution points to promote positive behavior change, particularly in areas related to water, sanitation, hygiene, and maternal and infant feeding.

Under the 2023-2027 CSP, WFP also committed to strengthening monitoring systems for nutrition-sensitive programmes, with the aim of generating solid evidence of progress and ultimately improving the effectiveness of nutrition-related operations.

In 2025, WFP launched an integrated community resilience project in Birao in response to the concerning levels of food and nutrition insecurity. The package combined malnutrition prevention and supplementation for children under five with moderate acute malnutrition and for pregnant and breastfeeding women; provision of school meals to host communities and Sudanese refugee children to safeguard learning continuity; and support to targeted communities in the sustainable management of natural resources. These efforts aimed at boosting agricultural production, increasing household incomes, strengthening food security, and protecting the environment.

To optimize the impact on the nutrition of beneficiaries and promote social and behavioral change (SBC), WFP supported the Government in developing an SBC strategy that takes into account the interests and realities of men, women, girls, and boys. This SBC strategy was a central lever for WFP interventions. In CAR, SBC is much more than an awareness-raising tool: it is a social transformation strategy, essential for achieving food and nutrition security objectives and for strengthening the resilience of populations in the face of crises. From 2026 onwards, SBC will become the standard approach for implementing WFP activities.

# Partnerships

In 2025, despite a significantly constrained and unpredictable funding environment, WFP remained a trusted partner to the Government of the Central African Republic (CAR) in implementing the national development agenda. WFP continued to strengthen its partnership with donors, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international financial institutions (IFIs), academia, and the private sector.

WFP deepened its strategic engagement with the Government through an expanded delivery-support model aimed at reducing reliance on humanitarian financing and advancing nationally anchored solutions. Through contractual implementation arrangements with IFIs, including World Bank and African Development Bank, and national authorities, WFP demonstrated its comparative advantages in logistics, supply chain management, food delivery, and operational reach to support large-scale resilience and food systems programmes. The five-year Memorandum of Understanding signed in October 2025 with the Ministry of Economy, Planning and International Cooperation formalized this collaboration, enabling WFP to deliver within government frameworks rather than parallel systems, strengthening ownership, accountability, and institutional capacity.

In alignment with the National Development Plan 2024-2028, WFP's partnerships supported the Government in promoting food systems development, building resilience, and strengthening social protection mechanisms. Collaboration with line ministries remained central, including with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development on food systems and World Bank-funded PRUCAC2 implementation; the Ministry of Health and Population on nutrition interventions; and the Ministry of Primary, Secondary and Technical Education and Literacy on the expansion of home-grown school feeding. Technical support across these portfolios contributed to improved national planning, service delivery, and community-level engagement.

WFP's funding situation remained challenging, with USD 24.4 million in confirmed contributions in 2025, down from USD 50.5 million in 2024. Despite the decline, the Country Office broadened its donor base from 12 to 14 partners by engaging emerging donors and the private sector, reducing reliance on traditional contributors. However, only 17 percent of contributions were flexible at the CSP level, and multi-year funding discussions had not yet materialized in 2025. As a result, several activities—particularly nutrition—remained critically underfunded, limiting WFP's ability to respond predictably in a country where acute malnutrition levels remain alarmingly high.

Nevertheless, WFP strengthened CAR's engagement in regional and global policy dialogues to expand its partnership ecosystem. Key milestones included WFP's support and participation in the 10th African School Feeding Day held in Bangui hosted by the CAR government; sending a joint delegation with the Minister of Agriculture's engagement in the UN Food Systems meeting in Addis Ababa as well as with the Minister of Education's participation in the School Meals Coalition Summit in Brazil; and finally, WFP's support to the organisation and holding of Casablanca roundtable which aimed to attract new investment for the National Development Plan of the Government. These platforms enhanced CAR's visibility, attracted new technical and financial partnerships, and reinforced international support for national food systems and school feeding initiatives.

Finally, WFP initiated a programmatic review and financial realignment to adapt to the evolving resource environment. The strategy emphasizes private-sector engagement and the use of WFP's procurement footprint to attract investment in agriculture, storage, transport, and food markets, implemented alongside government partners to catalyse private-sector participation and strengthen an enabling environment for long-term food systems transformation.

Through these diverse partnerships—strategic, operational, financial, and technical—WFP contributed to national recovery priorities while supporting the Government's efforts to build resilience, promote social cohesion, and strengthen pathways toward durable food security in CAR.

## Focus on localization

WFP partnered with 23 cooperating partners, including international and national non-governmental organizations (INGOs), which were selected for their expertise and alignment with WFP's activities. Of the 23 cooperating partners implementing WFP activities in CAR, 6 were local organizations, down slightly from 2024.

To reinforce local partners' capacity to implement activities in complex setting, WFP conducted capacity strengthening trainings. For instance, as a part of PRUCAC (Projet de Réponse Urgente à la Crise Alimentaire en Centrafrique) Phase 2, WFP conducted five regional workshops between June and July for implementing partners and decentralized government services to strengthen their technical capacity. These sessions focused on applying the World Bank

Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), including Environmental and Social screening, reporting, and site-selection procedures.

Throughout 2025, WFP continued to reinforce partner accountability, protection mainstreaming, and community feedback mechanisms (CFM), with additional thematic trainings planned in alignment with the agricultural calendar—particularly on post-harvest handling, storage, and community-based accountability systems. These efforts have strengthened national NGOs' technical competencies and improved programme implementation quality.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, coordination within the United Nations system was critical. In alignment with the Secretary-General's UN80 reform agenda to improve system-wide efficiency and reduce fragmentation across the United Nations, WFP advanced the development of a One-UN common services model in the Central African Republic. Building on its internal efficiency reforms, WFP CAR led the UN Operations Management Team (OMT) in operationalizing a shared service framework designed to optimize agency capacities and address long-standing structural inefficiencies. The model aims to reduce duplication, lower operating costs, and strengthen accountability by consolidating key back-office and operational functions—including premises management, ICT and connectivity, warehousing, transport and fleet management, procurement, workshops, and medical services—under clearly designated lead agencies, with WFP serving as lead for several core pillars. This represents a significant step toward a more coherent, streamlined, and cost-effective UN presence in CAR, fully aligned with ongoing UN80 efforts to modernize business models and enhance collective impact.

# Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP CAR undertook a significant country portfolio calibration exercise in response to persistent funding shortfalls and a sharply constrained donor environment. The initial Country Portfolio Need (CPN) for 2025 of USD225 million, was reduced by 39 percent, reflecting a deliberate reprioritization toward the most critical lifesaving and protection-oriented activities, while scaling back lower-funded resilience and systems-building components. As a result of this downward revision, CPN value was stated at USD 137 million, and WFPs was funded at 84 percent of the revised annual CPN.

In 2025, available resources comprised USD 55 million carried over from 2024, USD 12.9 million in multilateral funding, USD 4.9 million from the Global Fund, USD 4.5 million received through the Immediate Response Account (IRA), and USD 6.3 million in cost recoveries. In addition, USD 24.4 million was mobilized through direct multilateral contributions, 83 percent of which were received in the final four months of the year. The late arrival of funds, combined with tight earmarking, significantly constrained WFP's ability to rebalance resources across underfunded activities.

Highly earmarked funding limited flexibility to support resilience-building interventions that are central to WFP's transition and exit strategy but are not consistently prioritized by top donors. These included Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF), Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS), and Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)—key pathways for reducing reliance on unconditional food assistance over time.

In the face of these constraints, WFP CAR prioritized available funding toward lifesaving assistance and core resilience-building activities, adjusting the number of assistance days per month where required while continuing advocacy and resource mobilization efforts. WFP focused assistance on populations in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) areas. Advanced financing was mobilized to support civilians displaced by violence in Am-Dafock prefecture, enabling a timely response despite funding gaps. Flexible funding represented only 2 percent of total resources and was used primarily to support emergency response operations.

Overall, 98 percent of contributions received in 2025 were earmarked at the Strategic Outcome or activity level. Of these, 43 percent were directed to Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1), reflecting donors' continued prioritization of crisis response. SO1 benefited from a United States of America's supplementary contribution, which enabled WFP to scale up cash-based transfers. Total resources under SO1 amounted to USD 44 million, representing 66 percent of the revised CPN for this outcome.

Strategic Outcome 2 (school-based programmes and malnutrition prevention) received 9 percent of total resources, with 8 percent allocated to school-based programmes and 1 percent to malnutrition prevention. WFP intensified advocacy efforts—working closely with Government counterparts and financial institutions—to advance home-grown school feeding. Notably, private donors, including the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, demonstrated sustained interest in school feeding in 2025. In parallel, the Government of Central African Republic financed the Resilience, Food and Nutrition Security Support Project (PARSANKO) in Kémo and Ouaka prefectures, signaling growing engagement of International Financial Institutions (IFIs) in school feeding and nutrition. This trend continued under Strategic Outcome 3 (resilience-building), where the PRUCAC project—implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development with FAO and WFP—accounted for 9 percent of total funding mobilized in 2025. By year-end, 64 percent of PRUCAC resources had been utilized to improve food and nutrition security and strengthen the productive capacity of 800 smallholder farmers' cooperatives. Overall, SO3 represented 14 percent of total 2025 contributions.

Strategic Outcome 4, focused on national capacity strengthening, remained severely underfunded, receiving 0.4 percent of total contributions. Available resources were used to provide targeted technical assistance to the Government, including support to the validation of the national multisectoral strategic plan for food security and nutrition, as well as policy dialogue and strategic guidance to strengthen national systems.

Finally, under Strategic Outcome 5, approximately 63 percent of total funding was earmarked for humanitarian common services, primarily supporting the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and 37% was for On-Demand Services. These resources enabled WFP to deliver essential bilateral logistics services to partners, sustaining in-country supply chains for health programmes and other critical commodities in a context of limited access and declining operational presence.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	68,530,409	37,539,225	46,016,407	28,690,667
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.	68,530,409	37,539,225	46,016,407	28,690,667
Activity 01: Provide lifesaving assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and support their early recovery.	66,000,262	34,634,273	43,809,337	26,749,651
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.	2,530,148	2,904,952	2,190,507	1,941,015
Non-activity specific	0	0	16,563	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	16,177,744	9,471,394	10,357,472	5,376,809
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.	16,177,744	9,471,394	10,357,472	5,376,809

Activity 03: Provide a comprehensive health and nutrition package to targeted groups for the prevention of malnutrition.	4,940,943	3,185,037	1,161,601	860,743
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.	11,236,801	6,286,357	9,195,871	4,516,066
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	15,979,704	12,343,713	15,669,044	9,141,532
SO03: Food insecure and shock-affected populations in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and more resilient and sustainable food systems by 2027.	15,979,704	12,343,713	15,669,044	9,141,532
Activity 05: Provide livelihood support and resilience building to targeted populations, including indigenous peoples and communities, through productive asset creation and value chain development.	15,979,704	12,343,713	14,466,500	9,141,532
Non-activity specific	0	0	1,202,543	0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	1,180,984	383,848	494,634	72,846
SO04: National institutions and partners have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition programmes and strengthen the social protection system by 2027.	1,180,984	383,848	494,634	72,846

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.	1,180,984	383,848	178,343	72,846
Non-activity specific	0	0	316,291	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	18,389,955	16,080,888	23,362,472	14,268,963
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.	18,389,955	16,080,888	23,362,472	14,268,963
Activity 07: Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) services (passengers and light cargo) to the Government and humanitarian partners.	11,249,017	9,702,203	14,710,643	9,036,430
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.	611,434	0	0	0
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.	6,529,504	6,378,686	8,651,829	5,232,533
Non-SDG Target	0	0	6,575,184	0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 120,258,796	 75,819,068	 102,475,213	 57,550,817
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 8,912,875	 6,057,954	 10,751,649	 7,424,146
Total Direct Costs	 129,171,671	 81,877,022	 113,226,862	 64,974,963
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 7,940,286	 4,874,264	 2,249,467	 2,249,467
Grand Total	 137,111,956	 86,751,286	 115,476,329	 67,224,429

# Data Notes

## Operational context

[1] 2025, World Bank Group. 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.

[2] <https://www.worldbank.org/ext/en/country/centralafricanrepublic>

[3] OCHA: République Centrafricaine Plan de Réponse Humanitaire 2025

[4] Security Council Report: Central African Republic, November 2025 Monthly Forecast : Security Council Report

[5] Global Hunger Index: Central African Republic - Global Hunger Index (GHI)

[6] World Bank Group, Poverty and Inequality Platform

[7] UNICEF, 2022, Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) Survey for Nutrition.

[8] Global Partnership for Education, 2023, Central African Republic

[9] ND-GAIN: Country Index // Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative

[10] International Labor Organization: ILO flagship report - WRSP 2024-26

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] Social protection floors (SPS) are sets of basic social security guarantees (including food security and nutrition) which ensure, at a minimum, that every person in need, throughout their life, has access to essential health care and basic income security, which guarantee effective access to goods and services defined as necessary at the national level.

## Environmental sustainability

[1] Central Africa Regional Trends, Environmental Analyses 2023–2025

[2] Regional Hydrological Observations, 2025

[3] Central Africa Regional Climate Analyses, 2025

# 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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	377,912	355,791	94%
	female	432,681	369,329	85%
	total	810,593	725,120	89%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	28,363	27,287	96%
	female	35,406	29,742	84%
	total	63,769	57,029	89%
24-59 months	male	18,420	25,243	137%
	female	20,656	26,989	131%
	total	39,076	52,232	134%
5-11 years	male	104,129	121,726	117%
	female	97,570	113,530	116%
	total	201,699	235,256	117%
12-17 years	male	65,666	69,798	106%
	female	74,861	72,307	97%
	total	140,527	142,105	101%
18-59 years	male	154,254	103,155	67%
	female	194,700	116,141	60%
	total	348,954	219,296	63%
60+ years	male	7,080	8,582	121%
	female	9,488	10,620	112%
	total	16,568	19,202	116%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Returnee	12,000	11,121	93%
Resident	642,593	593,416	92%
Refugee	60,000	36,778	61%
IDP	96,000	83,805	87%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	83,000	112,499	135%
Malnutrition prevention programme	61,600	29,734	48%
Malnutrition treatment programme	10,080	29,520	292%
School based programmes	225,000	251,430	111%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	125,000	3,579	2%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	300,000	323,141	107%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	3,816	59	2%
Corn Soya Blend	386	407	106%
High Energy Biscuits	255	22	9%
Iodised Salt	159	70	44%
LNS	91	108	119%
Maize Meal	11,925	463	4%
Rice	0	3,742	-
Split Peas	0	1,856	-
Vegetable Oil	1,152	513	45%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	0	39	-
Corn Soya Blend	1,646	293	18%
Iodised Salt	104	32	31%
LNS	0	40	-
Rice	4,180	1,328	32%
Split Peas	1,916	557	29%
Vegetable Oil	606	203	34%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	65	0	0%
Iodised Salt	3	0	0%
Maize Meal	202	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	19	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	15,409,282	5,110,867	33%
Value Voucher	6,533,460	306,625	5%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	531,576	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	8,901,000	1,435,368	16%

## 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	158,099	173,002	
		Distribution	Male	141,901	150,139	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>323,141</b>	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	17,268	6,706.87	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	15,244,740	5,110,867	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	6,533,460	306,624	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	99,900,000	33,367,860	
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	
			USD	164,542		
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients; All; Children; Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	HIV/TB Care & treatment; HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets; Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	11,083	16,435	
			Male	4,910	13,085	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>15,993</b>	<b>29,520</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	3,387	1,085	
			Male	2,103	2,534	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>5,490</b>	<b>3,619</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 Male <b>Total</b>	2,194 704 <b>2,898</b>	11,899 10,551 <b>22,450</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 Total	2,115 2,115	3,451 3,451
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	515	532.65
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	39	17.86
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	477	514.8

#### 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	HIV/TB Care & treatment	centre/site	55	13
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	75	42
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)	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Individual	5,490	5,490

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	6,879	20,989
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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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 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							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	58.6	≥70	≥60	47.4	31.6	Joint survey
	Male	57.9	≥70	≥60	55.5	40.9	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	58.1	≥70	≥60	51.1	38.2	Joint survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	25.4	≤20	≤20	38.4	18	Joint survey
	Male	27.6	≤20	≤20	29.4	17.4	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	27	≤20	≤20	33.7	17.6	Joint survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	16	≤10	≤10	15.2	50.4	Joint survey
	Male	14.5	≤10	≤10	15.1	41.7	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	14.9	≤10	≤10	15.1	44.2	Joint survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	11	≥20	≥15	30.5	2.4	Joint survey
	Male	7.6	≥20	≥15	30.4	1	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	8.5	≥20	≥15	30.5	2	Joint survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	75.3	≤76	≥80	58.1	86	Joint survey
	Male	78.8	≤76	≥80	59.5	84	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	77.9	≤76	≥80	58.8	85	Joint survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	13.7	<4	<5	11.4	11.2	Joint survey
	Male	13.6	<4	<5	10.1	14	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	13.6	<4	<5	10.7	13	Joint survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	32.9	≥35	≥35	54.4	40	Joint survey
	Male	31.4	≥35	≥35	57	41	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	31.8	≥35	≥35	54.8	41	Joint survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	54.9	≤60	≥60	44.4	58.9	Joint survey
	Male	57	≤60	≥60	40.5	58.2	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	56.4	≤60	≥60	42.4	58.4	Joint survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.2	<5	<5	3.2	1	Joint survey
	Male	11.6	<5	<5	2.5	1	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	11.8	<5	<5	2.8	1	Joint survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.1	≥46	≥45	46.9	46	Joint survey
	Male	32.9	≥42	≥40	61.1	42	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	40.6	≥45	≥44	48.1	43	Joint survey

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	40.3	≤46	≥45	46.8	42.4	Joint survey
	Male	46.1	≤50	≥50	37.6	48.1	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	44.5	≤47	≥46	45.1	46.8	Joint survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.6	<8	<10	6.3	11.8	Joint survey
	Male	14.7	<8	<10	1.4	9.6	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	14.9	<8	<10	6.7	10.1	Joint survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.3	<10	<11	11.1	13.9	Joint survey
	Male	9.9	<9	<9	9.3	14.3	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10.5	<10	<10	10.2	14.2	Joint survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10.3	≤5	≤5	13.6	3.2	Joint survey
	Male	5.4	≤5	≤5	9.9	1.1	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6.7	≤5	≤5	11.7	1.7	Joint survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	25.2	≤10	≤15	37.8	2.4	Joint survey
	Male	21	≤10	≤15	36.5	2.1	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	22.1	≤10	≤15	37.1	2.2	Joint survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	27.4	≤10	≤25	16.4	31.2	Joint survey
	Male	29.5	≤10	≤25	20	38.3	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	29	≤10	≤25	18.7	36.2	Joint survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	37.1	≥75	≥55	32.4	27.4	Joint survey
	Male	44.1	≥75	≥55	32.8	32.1	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	42.2	≥75	≥55	32.5	30.7	Joint survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	25.2	≤5	≤5	13.8	2.6	WFP survey
	Male	21	≤5	≤5	7.2	0.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	21.2	≤5	≤5	9.5	1.4	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	10.3	≤10	≤15	50.2	2.4	WFP survey
	Male	5.4	≤10	≤15	47.2	2.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6.7	≤10	≤15	48.3	2.2	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30.2	≤15	≤25	22	31.8	WFP survey
	Male	32.8	≤15	≤25	24.5	38.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	32.1	≤15	≤25	23.5	36.2	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	34.3	≥70	≥55	13.8	87.2	WFP survey
	Male	40.8	≥70	≥55	21.2	80.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	39	≥70	≥55	18.7	82.5	WFP survey
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	5.5	≥40	≥20	38	17.7	WFP survey
	Male	5.2	≥40	≥20	29.4	19.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.3	≥40	≥20	33.8	18.9	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Children 6 - 59 months / NTA1 / NTA\_MAM - **Location:** Central African Republic - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	41	≥60	>50	41	41.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41	≥60	>50	41	42	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	41	≥60	>50	41	42	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	91	≥95	≥92	97.2	96.1	WFP survey
	Male	91	≥95	≥92	97.8	95.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	91	≥95	≥92	97.5	95.8	WFP survey
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.1	=0	=0	0.3	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.1	=0	=0	0.3	0.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0.1	=0	=0	0.3	0.12	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	4	≤3	≤4	1.2	1.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	≤3	≤4	1.2	1.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	4	≤3	≤4	1.2	1.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	5	≤4	≤5	2	5.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	≤4	≤5	1	8.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	5	≤4	≤5	1	6.8	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>
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### 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
			USD	223,776	
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 Male <b>Total</b>	19,820 14,830 <b>34,650</b>	13,164 12,096 <b>25,260</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 Total	26,950 26,950	4,474 4,474
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	1,730	335.55
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	84	2.67
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	1,646	332.88

#### 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
			USD	307,800	
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 Male <b>Total</b>	106,438 118,562 <b>225,000</b>	116,284 135,146 <b>251,430</b>
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	6,722	2,157.02
A.2.9 Quantity of food provided to schools through home-grown school-based programmes			MT	6,722	2,066.39

B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	627	233.03
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### 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	26,950	28,166

#### 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	15,189	15,217
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	336	344
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)	%	75	55.55
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	10

### 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Children 6-23 months / NPA1 / NPA\_PREV - **Location:** Central African Republic - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	18.6	≥40	≥35	39.4	26.8	Joint survey
	Male	16.6	≥40	≥40	46.3	28.9	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	17.6	≥40	≥35	42.4	27.7	Joint survey
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	18.2	≥40	≥34	34.6	35.6	Joint survey
	Male	17.9	≥40	≥44	38.8	33.9	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	18	≥40	≥40	36.4	34.7	Joint survey
2.2.10: 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	≥4	≥4	1	4	Joint survey
	Male	1.8	≥6	≥4	3.7	0	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2.5	≥5	≥4	2.2	2.2	Joint survey
2.2.10: 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	≥33	≥10	20.2	5.4	Joint survey
	Male	4.3	≥40	≥10	25	8.5	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	4.1	≥35	≥10	22.3	6.8	Joint survey
2.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	42	≥80	≥72	47	53	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47	≥80	≥72	47	53	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	44	≥80	≥72	47	53	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥90	≥85	46	60	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥90	≥85	46	60	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥90	≥85	46	60	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							
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	23.1	≥70	≥65	65	64	Joint 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Primary school - <b>Location:</b> Central African Republic - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
2.2.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥1	≥0	0		Secondary data
2.2.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	<b>Overall</b>	0	≤5	≤5	5		Secondary data
2.2.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥3	≥2	1		Secondary data

2.2.41: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥5	≥1	1		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Primary school - <b>Location:</b> Central African Republic - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
2.2.22: Attendance rate	Female	84	≥98	≥96	87	93.9	Secondary data
	Male	90	≥98	≥96	87.9	93.2	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	87	≥98	≥96	87.5	93.5	Secondary data
2.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	91	≥98	≥97	96	80	Secondary data
	Male	95	≥98	≥97	95	78	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	93	≥98	≥97	96	79	Secondary data

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	
			MT	289		
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	43,990	59,032	
			Male	39,010	53,467	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>83,000</b>	<b>112,499</b>	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	8,901,000	1,435,367	
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	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	66,301	1,574	
			Male	58,699	2,005	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>3,579</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.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	45	8	
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	1,920	1,359	
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.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	61	13.75	
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.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	1,208	864.98	

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.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repaired	Food assistance for asset	Km	265	145
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.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	36	0
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	62	15
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	500	445

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	9,800	12,341
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	10,200	12,850
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	800	875
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	84,994	87,286
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	12	6
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	30	0

### 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 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							
4.3.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	5.5	≥50	≥30	17.6	27.1	WFP survey
	Male	5.2	≥50	≥30	18.1	28.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.3	≥50	≥30	17.9	27.8	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							
4.3.30: Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	<b>Overall</b>	20	<10	<15	7.1		WFP survey
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	1,632,000	≥3,000,000	≥2,500,000	946.57	528,307.68	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	2,812	≥5,000	≥2,812	1,081	648.78	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Central African Republic - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Value voucher transfer for services - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
4.3.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥65	≥55	60.9		WFP survey
<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							
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	58.6	≥72	≥72	52.8	60.4	Joint survey
	Male	57.9	≥72	≥72	61.5	52.1	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	58.1	≥72	≥72	58.7	54.9	Joint survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	25.4	≤18	<18	31.1	14.6	Joint survey
	Male	27.6	≤18	<18	27.6	28.1	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	27	≤18	<18	30.4	23.6	Joint survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	16	<10	<10	11.1	25	Joint survey
	Male	14.5	<10	<10	10.9	19.8	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	14.9	<10	<10	10.9	21.5	Joint survey
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.3	<9	<10	9.1	14.7	Joint survey
	Male	9.9	<9	<9	12.2	15.4	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10.5	<9	<10	11.2	15.2	Joint survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10.3	≤3	<5	12	10.4	Joint survey
	Male	5.4	≤3	<5	5.4	7.3	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6.7	≤3	<5	7.6	8.3	Joint survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	25.2	<5	≤6	40.7	6.3	Joint survey
	Male	21	<7	≤8	41.2	8.3	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	22.1	<6	≤7	41	7.6	Joint survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	27.4	≤12	≤24	14.8	25	Joint survey
	Male	29.5	≤10	≤25	16.7	31.3	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	29	≤11	≤24	16.1	29.2	Joint survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	37.1	≥80	≥65	32.4	35.4	Joint survey
	Male	44.1	≥80	≥62	36.7	29.2	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	42.2	≥80	≥63	35.3	31.3	Joint survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	25.2	≤5	≤5	9.5	10.4	WFP survey
	Male	21	≤5	≤5	4.5	7.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	22.1	≤5	≤5	6.5	8.3	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	10.3	<5	<6	47	6.3	WFP survey
	Male	5.4	<6	<7	41.7	8.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6.7	<5.5	<6.5	43.8	7.6	WFP survey

4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30.2	≤20	≤23	28.3	25	WFP survey
	Male	32.8	≤20	≤25	30	31.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	32.1	≤20	≤26.5	29.2	29.2	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	34.3	≥70	≥66	15.2	35.4	WFP survey
	Male	40.8	≥69	≥63	23.8	29.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	39.1	≥69.5	≥62	20.5	31.3	WFP survey
<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)							
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female		≥82	≥80	76		WFP survey
	Male		≥82	≥80	77.6		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	77.5	≥82	≥80	77.1		WFP survey
4.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female		≥82	≥80	71.6		WFP survey
	Male		≥82	≥80	75.5		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	77.5	≥82	≥80	74.2		WFP survey

## Outcome Results

### 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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> National Institutions - <b>Location:</b> Central African Republic - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> National data & analytics (CCS)							
5.4.38: Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥1	≥1	0		Secondary data
5.4.39: Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥600,000	≥500,000	600,000		Secondary data
5.4.41: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥1	≥1	0		Secondary data
5.4.43: SABER school feeding index	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥2.5	≥2	1.4		Secondary data
5.4.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Female	0	≥10	≥10	7		Secondary data
	Male	0	≥30	≥30	25		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥40	≥40	31		Secondary data
5.4.45: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥1	≥1	0		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> National institutions - <b>Location:</b> Central African Republic - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> National data & analytics (CCS)							
5.4.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	1	≥1	≥1	1		Secondary data

<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>
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**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	220	109
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	25,000	12,218

**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	SC/Logistics Services	MT	506	2,396.88
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	300	2,396.88

**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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 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							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	<b>Overall</b>	90	≥95	≥95	97	94	WFP survey

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs, Refugees, Returnees and Severely Food Insecurity Peoples - <b>Location:</b> Central African Republic - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	0	≥70	≥50	56		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥70	≥50	79		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥70	≥50	64		WFP programme monitoring
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Central African Republic - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	0	≥70	≥50	44		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥70	≥50	85		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥70	≥50	62		WFP programme monitoring
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	78	≥85	≥85	78		WFP survey
	Male	83	≥85	≥85	83		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	81	≥85	≥85	81		WFP survey

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	0	≥16,556	≥12,159	4,748		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥16,556	≥12,159	4,562		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥33,112	≥24,318	9,310		WFP survey

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 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							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	97.95	97.4	WFP survey
	Male	98	=100	=100	98.66	98.91	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	99	=100	=100	98.32	98.47	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	79.46	76.24	WFP survey
	Male	98	=100	=100	79.08	77.82	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	79.27	76.93	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	88	=100	=100	87.36	94.8	WFP survey
	Male	89	=100	=100	85.31	96.49	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	87	=100	=100	86.3	95.99	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 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							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	95.83	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	97.92	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	97.22	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	75.93	70.73	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	83.26	70.97	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	80.85	70.83	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	88.89	91.67	WFP survey
	Male	93	=100	=100	85.97	86.46	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	94	=100	=100	86.93	88.19	WFP survey

## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.5: Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	0	≥550	≥500	531		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥400	≥400	361		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥950	≥900	892		WFP survey

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 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							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	27	=100	=100	35.39	64	WFP survey
	Male	27	=100	=100	47.03	60.59	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	27	=100	=100	41.39	61.59	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 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							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	27	=100	=100	37.04	60.42	WFP survey
	Male	27	=100	=100	52.49	67.71	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	27	=100	=100	47.42	65.28	WFP survey

# Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<b>Activity 01: Provide lifesaving assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and support their early recovery.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 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							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
<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>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 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)							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
<b>Activity 05: Provide livelihood support and resilience building to targeted populations, including indigenous peoples and communities, through productive asset creation and value chain development.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 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							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100		Secondary data

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: 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	84.6	81.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80	≥80	≥80	84.6	81.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	80	≥80	≥80	84.6	81.2	WFP programme monitoring
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥3	≥2	2		Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 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							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	37.73	≥85	≥85	44.1	37.73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48.1	≥85	≥85	49.7	48.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	39.21	≥85	≥85	46.6	39.21	WFP programme monitoring

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**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

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

# Annual Country Report

## Gen. African Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Country Portfolio Needs ■ 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	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

## Gen. African Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	16,563	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>68,530,409</b>	<b>37,539,225</b>	<b>16,563</b>	<b>28,690,667</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	1,202,543	0
<b>2.4)</b>	<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>		<b>15,979,704</b>	<b>12,343,713</b>	<b>1,202,543</b>	<b>9,141,532</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Gen. African Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	2,530,148	2,904,952	2,190,507	1,941,015
		Provide lifesaving assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and support their early recovery.	66,000,262	34,634,273	43,809,337	26,749,651
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>68,530,409</b>	<b>37,539,225</b>	<b>45,999,844</b>	<b>28,690,667</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Gen. African Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	4,940,943	3,185,037	1,161,601	860,743
		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.	11,236,801	6,286,357	9,195,871	4,516,066
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>16,177,744</b>	<b>9,471,394</b>	<b>10,357,472</b>	<b>5,376,809</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.	15,979,704	12,343,713	14,466,500	9,141,532
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>15,979,704</b>	<b>12,343,713</b>	<b>14,466,500</b>	<b>9,141,532</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Gen. African Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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			316,291	
		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.	1,180,984	383,848	178,343	72,846
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,180,984</b>	<b>383,848</b>	<b>494,634</b>	<b>72,846</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Gen. African Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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 United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) services (passengers and light cargo) to the Government and humanitarian partners.	11,249,017	9,702,203	14,710,643	9,036,430
		Provide information management, coordination services and facilitate access to extra logistics service capacity to the humanitarian community and partners through the Logistics Cluster.	611,434	0	0	0
		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.	6,529,504	6,378,686	8,651,829	5,232,533
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>18,389,955</b>	<b>16,080,888</b>	<b>23,362,472</b>	<b>14,268,963</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,575,184	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,575,184</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>120,258,796</b>	<b>75,819,068</b>	<b>102,475,213</b>	<b>57,550,817</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>8,912,875</b>	<b>6,057,954</b>	<b>10,751,649</b>	<b>7,424,146</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>129,171,671</b>	<b>81,877,022</b>	<b>113,226,862</b>	<b>64,974,963</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>7,940,286</b>	<b>4,874,264</b>	<b>2,249,467</b>	<b>2,249,467</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>137,111,956</b>	<b>86,751,286</b>	<b>115,476,329</b>	<b>67,224,429</b>

  
CHIEF, CFORC  
 Michael Hemling  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, available resources, and operational challenges

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

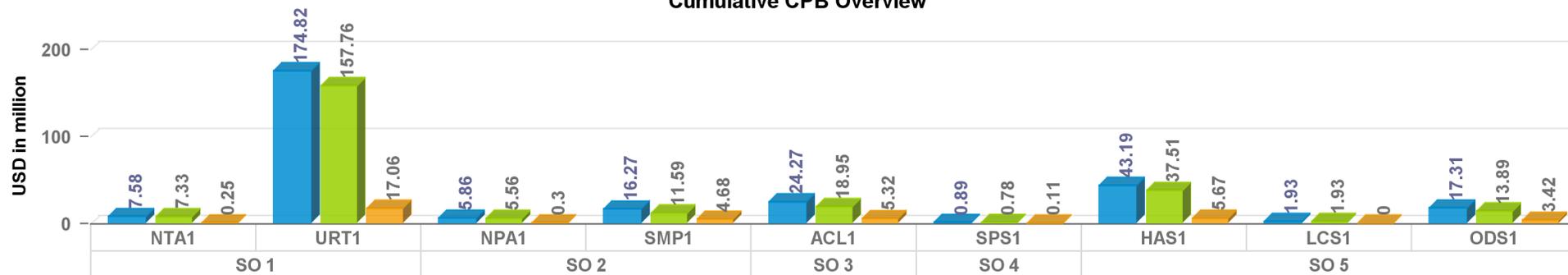
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Gen. African Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027) Cumulative

### Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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

## Gen. African Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027) Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	25,183,435	7,416,005	168,013	7,584,018	7,334,526	249,492
		Provide lifesaving assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and support their early recovery.	297,671,758	171,687,099	3,133,064	174,820,163	157,760,478	17,059,685
		Non Activity Specific	0	16,563	0	16,563	0	16,563
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>322,855,192</b>	<b>179,119,667</b>	<b>3,301,077</b>	<b>182,420,744</b>	<b>165,095,003</b>	<b>17,325,740</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Gen. African Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027) Cumulative

### Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	22,682,760	5,860,402	0	5,860,402	5,559,544	300,858
		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.	23,901,950	16,266,683	0	16,266,683	11,586,878	4,679,805
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>46,584,710</b>	<b>22,127,085</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,127,085</b>	<b>17,146,422</b>	<b>4,980,664</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Gen. African Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027) Cumulative

### Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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.	53,470,774	24,274,740	0	24,274,740	18,949,772	5,324,968
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,202,543	0	1,202,543	0	1,202,543
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>53,470,774</b>	<b>25,477,283</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25,477,283</b>	<b>18,949,772</b>	<b>6,527,512</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Gen. African Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027) Cumulative

### Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	4,252,339	885,098	0	885,098	779,601	105,497
		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>4,252,339</b>	<b>1,201,389</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,201,389</b>	<b>779,601</b>	<b>421,788</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.	15,114,581	17,308,547	0	17,308,547	13,889,251	3,419,296

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# Annual Country Report

## Gen. African Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027) Cumulative

### Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	5,040,482	1,932,141	0	1,932,141	1,932,141	0
		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.	59,611,367	43,186,946	0	43,186,946	37,512,733	5,674,213
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>81,611,911</b>	<b>62,427,634</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62,427,634</b>	<b>53,334,125</b>	<b>9,093,509</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	6,575,184	0	6,575,184	0	6,575,184
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>6,575,184</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,575,184</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,575,184</b>

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

# Annual Country Report

## Gen. African Rep. Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2027) Cumulative

### Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			508,774,926	296,928,243	3,301,077	300,229,319	255,304,923	44,924,396
			31,870,155	27,269,360	87,537	27,356,897	24,029,393	3,327,503
			540,645,081	324,197,602	3,388,614	327,586,216	279,334,317	48,251,899
			34,095,054	13,804,927		13,804,927	13,804,927	0
			574,740,135	338,002,529	3,388,614	341,391,143	293,139,244	48,251,899

This donor financial report is interim

  
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 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Country Portfolio Needs

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