



World Food Programme
Programme Alimentaire Mondial
Programa Mundial de Alimentos
برنامج الأغذية العالمي

Executive Board
First regular session
Rome, 27 February–3 March 2023

Distribution: General	Agenda item 6
Date: 6 December 2022	WFP/EB.1/2023/6-A/1/DRAFT
Original: English	Operational matters – Country strategic plans For approval

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's website (<https://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

Draft Central African Republic country strategic plan (2023–2027)

Duration	1 March 2023–31 December 2027
Total cost to WFP	USD 1,106,222,788
Gender and age marker*	X

* <https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>.

Executive summary

The Central African Republic, a least-developed country that is among the world's poorest, is affected by historic conflicts, poor governance and weak institutions. The compound effects of widespread violence, sociopolitical instability, structural and governance deficits and climate change have left more than half of the population in need of humanitarian assistance. Insecurity has disrupted the health and education sectors, constrained access to basic services and increased inequality, affecting the most marginalized population groups (women, girls, young people, ethnic minorities) in particular. In May 2022, there were 602,134 internally displaced persons in the country.

To address the challenges, crisis response will be the priority under the Central African Republic country strategic plan for 2023–2027. However, to contribute to sustained change WFP will develop a long-term approach in accordance with the humanitarian–development–peace nexus approach. Putting people and communities at the heart of its interventions and “leaving no one behind”, WFP will follow a principled humanitarian approach, working in synergy with humanitarian and development partners wherever possible to respond to urgent needs while addressing the root causes of vulnerability and strengthening the capacities and systems that support vulnerable populations. Informed by conflict analyses, the approach followed throughout the period of the country strategic plan will be context-specific and agile and will promote and foster partnerships with other United Nations entities, particularly the other Rome-based

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agencies, international financial institutions and national and international non-governmental organizations.

The plan supports the national recovery and peacebuilding plan for 2017–2021 (subsequently extended until 2023), and other national priorities and is informed by the United Nations common country analysis, the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework for 2023–2027 and the most recent humanitarian response plan (2022). It incorporates lessons learned from the evaluation of the interim country strategic plan for 2017–2022 and other thematic assessments.

Mainstreaming the pursuit of gender equality, climate change adaptation and environmental sustainability throughout its interventions, WFP will prioritize an integrated approach under five country strategic plan outcomes aimed at reducing the need for humanitarian assistance over the long term. Those outcomes are as follows:

- 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.
- 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.
- 3: Food-insecure and shock-affected populations in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and more resilient and sustainable food systems by 2027.
- 4: National institutions and partners have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition programmes and strengthen the social protection system by 2027.
- 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.

Implementation of the country strategic plan will contribute to WFP strategic outcomes 1 (People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs), 2 (People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes), 3 (People have improved and sustainable livelihoods), 4 (National programmes and systems are strengthened) and 5 (Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective).

Draft decision*

The Board approves the Central African Republic country strategic plan for 2023–2027 (WFP/EB.1/2023/6-A/1) at a total cost to WFP of USD 1,106,222,788.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the decisions and recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

1. Country analysis

1.1 Country context

1. The Central African Republic is landlocked and has a population of approximately 6.1 million.¹ Among the poorest countries in the world, it ranks 188th of the 189 countries on the 2022 human development index and has a per capita gross domestic product of USD 468. The World Bank estimates that 72.5 percent of the population lives below the international poverty line of USD 2.15 per day.
2. The country is affected by decades of conflict. Violence is widespread and deeply rooted in social and political spheres. Regional inequalities in access to resources, markets and services undermine the country's development. The contested presidential elections in December 2020 resulted in renewed mass displacements of people and economic slowdown owing to heightened insecurity created by a lack of compliance with the ceasefire signed in October 2021 by parties in the conflict.
3. The compound effects of violence and long-standing sociopolitical, structural and governance deficiencies, exacerbated by the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, have left an estimated 3.1 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, including 2.2 million people suffering from food insecurity, some of whom are internally displaced persons, refugees and asylum seekers. Humanitarian access is constrained by the weak control or absence of government in certain areas, poor infrastructure and insecurity – including the frequent use of explosive devices since July 2020 – and relies heavily on armed escorts provided by the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA).²
4. Decades of conflict have exacerbated human rights violations and violence:³ internally displaced persons are exposed to serious protection risks such as arbitrary arrest, illegal taxation, eviction and forced recruitment into armed groups, including for children.
5. Only 26 percent of women are literate compared with 50 percent of men.⁴ Twenty seven percent of children enrolled in schools drop out before the end of the school year. School feeding is one of the sub-pillars of the national recovery and peacebuilding plan, which is aimed at increasing access to basic education. WFP covers 17 percent of the primary schoolchildren included in the school feeding programme and will scale up the programme to reach insecure and marginalized areas.
6. Health infrastructure is regularly targeted by armed groups, causing the closure of health facilities and the suspension of activities, with a direct impact on people's access to healthcare. The education system has been affected by prolonged periods of conflict, and many schools are closed.⁵ The unemployment rate among young people is 62 percent.⁶

¹ *Institut centrafricain des statistiques et des études économiques et sociales* (Central African Institute for Statistics and Economic and Social Studies). *La RCA en 2021 selon les résultats de la cartographie du RGPH-4*. (CAR in 2021 according to the results of the RGPH-4 mapping).

² Scoring 4 out of 5 for constraints on humanitarian access according to ACAPS. 2021. [Humanitarian Access Overview](#),.

³ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. 2022. [Rapport sur les violences sexuelles liées aux conflits commises par le FPRC et l'UPC dans les préfectures du Mbombou et de la Haute-Kotto](#) (Protection analysis, the Central African Republic, July 2022).

⁴ *Plan stratégique éducation*. 2019.

⁵ United Nations Children's Fund. 2022. [Crisis in Central African Republic](#).

⁶ United Nations. 2022. *Central African Republic common country analysis* (Not available online).

7. Gender-based violence⁷ is on the rise and more than 40 percent of reported cases have been linked to negative coping strategies related to food. Access to multi-sectoral services for the survivors of gender-based violence is poor.⁸
8. Disparities between men and women⁹ are significant with regard to access to land, the practice of agriculture and the possession of livestock.¹⁰ Less than 65 percent of women are in the workforce compared with 79.8 percent of men.¹¹ Women's participation in decision-making bodies is very low, with women accounting for only 8.6 percent of parliamentarians. Women's literacy rate is 26 percent versus 50 percent for men.
9. The Central African Republic is facing a generalized HIV epidemic with an overall prevalence of 2.4 percent (3.6 percent among women and 2.2 percent among men).¹² The country has a high burden of tuberculosis and HIV.¹³
10. The ongoing global economic crisis has directly affected the Central African Republic, resulting in fuel shortages, inflation and commodity price hikes.¹⁴
11. The country strategic plan (CSP) for 2023–2027 is based on an expectation of persistent insecurity and precarious access to most parts of the country, an unstable political landscape and socioeconomic hardship,¹⁵ with gradual improvement of the security situation in some regions.¹⁶

1.2 Progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

12. Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has been very limited. The poverty rate increased from 70.5 percent of the population in 2019 to 72.5 percent in 2020.¹⁷ The 2019 voluntary national report on progress under the 2030 Agenda noted very limited improvement or even deterioration with regard to most SDGs, with results under the "People" pillar being particularly poor because of the volatile security conditions in the country and the lack of resources.¹⁸

⁷ The number of cases reported increased from 8,321 in 2017 to 13,028 in 2019. Médecins sans frontières (MSF) Operational Centre Barcelona and Athens and WFP. August 2021. *Moyens de subsistance et sécurité alimentaire des personnes affectées par les VBG suivies au Centre Tongolo et Hôpital Communautaire de MSF* (Livelihoods and food security of gender-based violence-affected people monitored at the Tongolo Centre and MSF Community Hospital).

⁸ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. 2022. *Rapport sur les violences sexuelles liées aux conflits commises par le FPRC et l'UPC dans les préfectures du Mbombou et de la Haute-Kotto – Décembre 2020–mars 2022* (Protection analysis, the Central African Republic, July 2022).

⁹ Gender discrimination is deep-rooted in the Central African Republic, which is ranked 159th of 189 countries on the Gender Inequality Index.

¹⁰ According to data from WFP. 2017. *République Centrafricaine - Enquête Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire (ENSA), Décembre 2017* (Central African Republic – National food security survey, December 2017). No more recent reliable data are available owing to increased insecurity.

¹¹ United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and United Nations Development Programme. 2021. *Gender profile of the CAR*.

¹² Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. 2020. *AIDSinfo*.

¹³ World Health Organization. 2021. *WHO releases new global lists of high-burden countries for TB, HIV-associated TB and drug-resistant TB*.

¹⁴ *United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework for 2023–2027* (Not available online).

¹⁵ A. Paronjana. 2022. Central African Republic CSP planning hypotheses.

¹⁶ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. 2022. *Rapport sur les violences sexuelles liées aux conflits commises par le FPRC et l'UPC dans les préfectures du Mbombou et de la Haute-Kotto* (Protection analysis, the Central African Republic, July 2022).

¹⁷ United Nations. 2022. *Central African Republic common country analysis* (Not available online).

¹⁸ Government of the Central African Republic and the United Nations Development Programme. 2019. *Rapport National Volontaire de suivi de mise en œuvre des objectifs du développement durable en 2019* (Voluntary National Report on progress of the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in 2019).

1.3 Progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17

Progress on Sustainable Development Goal 2 targets

13. *Access to food.* The Central African Republic ranked 114th of 116 countries on the 2021 global hunger index, with a score of 43 (alarming).¹⁹ The number of people vulnerable to or at risk of food insecurity is increasing rapidly. Households headed by women, particularly in rural areas, are more affected than those headed by men.²⁰ Between April and August 2022, 2.2 million people (45 percent of the total population) were acutely food-insecure.²¹ The most food-insecure people are internally displaced persons (of whom there were 602,134 in May 2022), returnees (499,430) and refugees (11,128).²²
14. *End malnutrition.* The global acute malnutrition rate is estimated at 5.8 percent,²³ with higher prevalence among girls (6.4 percent) than boys (5.4 percent) and regional disparities across the country. In 2020 the stunting rate was 40.1 percent²⁴ and the under-5 mortality rate an estimated 103 deaths per 1,000 live births, the fifth highest in the world.²⁵ Infant and young child feeding practices are poor, with only 6.2 percent of children 6–23 months of age receiving a minimum acceptable diet²⁶ and 36.2 percent of children under 6 months of age being exclusively breastfed.²⁷ Anaemia affects 46.8 percent of girls and women 15–49 years of age.
15. *Smallholder productivity and income.* Rainfed subsistence agriculture is the backbone of the economy and the main source of income and livelihoods for 80 percent of the population.²⁸ More than 80 percent of the people employed in the sector are women. They are mostly informal workers²⁹ and are particularly vulnerable to shocks and crises. Smallholder farmers' activities are affected by population displacement, a lack of seeds and tools, reduced access to land, poverty and the effects of climate change.³⁰
16. *Sustainable food systems.* The Central African Republic relies on imports to meet its food deficit.³¹ Despite localized improvements, food production remains compromised by insecurity. Factors contributing to the unsustainability of food systems include limited investment, limited integration of production areas and markets, environmental degradation and unsustainable resource management practices. The country is also affected by the global food crisis: the war in Ukraine is having a devastating effect on the national economy through increased prices, which affect food availability and agricultural practices and are gradually increasing the risk of high and lasting inflation in the country.

¹⁹ Welthungerhilfe and Concern Worldwide. 2019. *2019 Global Hunger Index: The Challenge of Hunger and Climate Change*.

²⁰ WFP. 2017. *République Centrafricaine - Enquête Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire (ENSA), Décembre 2017* (Central African Republic – National food security survey, December 2017).

²¹ Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. 2022. *Central African Republic: Acute Food Insecurity Projection Update April–August 2022*.

²² Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. 2022. *Operational Data Portal – IDPs in Central African Republic, September 2022*.

²³ Ministry of Health and Population. 2018, updated in 2021. *Enquête Nationale sur la Situation Nutritionnelle et la Mortalité en République Centrafricaine* (National Survey on Nutrition and Mortality in the Central African Republic).

²⁴ Global Nutrition Report. 2021. *2021 Global Nutrition Report: the state of global nutrition*.

²⁵ World Bank. *DataBank. World Development Indicators*.

²⁶ UNICEF. 2019. *Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey 2019*.

²⁷ Global Nutrition Report. 2021. *2021 Global Nutrition Report: the state of global nutrition*.

²⁸ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. 2021. *Humanitarian Situation Update: Central African Republic*.

²⁹ World Bank. *DataBank: World Development Indicators*.

³⁰ World Bank Group. 2021. *Climate Risk Country Profile: Central African Republic*.

³¹ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and WFP. 2019. *Special Report – Summary: FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission to the Central African Republic*.

Progress on SDG 17 targets

17. *Capacity strengthening.* Low institutional capacity for policy design, planning, implementation and monitoring reduces the effective and efficient delivery of essential services.
18. *Policy coherence.* Policy and programme design is coherent with the country's national recovery and peacebuilding plan. However, there is a critical gap between the drafting and implementation of policies owing to the fragility of state institutions and a lack of funding.
19. *Funding diversification.*³² Official development assistance increased by 40 percent between 2015 and 2019 (rising from USD 487 million to USD 689 million) and accounted for more than 30 percent of gross national income in 2019.³³
20. *Global partnership.* There are very few global partnerships within the country. Energy and transportation infrastructure is poor, resulting in high operating costs for development stakeholders and impeding trade and economic partnerships.

1.4 Hunger gaps and challenges

21. *Conflict.* Armed conflict over mining, natural resources and transhumance routes is the main driver of food insecurity and malnutrition and a major cause of disruption to the country's agricultural potential.
22. *Climate change.* The Central African Republic is at risk of floods, wildfires and droughts. High levels of poverty and low levels of capacity in poor households and communities limit their ability to manage climate risks, increasing their vulnerability.³⁴
23. *Gender inequality and discriminatory practices.* Women and girls – particularly those with disabilities, from ethnic minorities,³⁵ living as refugees or internally displaced persons or from rural households headed by women – are more vulnerable than men to poverty, food insecurity and heightened protection risks.³⁶ Ongoing crises have accelerated the deterioration of women's living conditions and highlighted the urgent need to address gender discrimination in programming more effectively.³⁷
24. *Basic services and human capital.* Reduced access to essential services, including water, sanitation, health and education, coupled with poor dietary and hygiene practices, undermines human capital development.
25. *Social protection and safety nets.* Contributory and non-contributory social protection systems are still in the early stages of development. The Government's draft social protection policy of March 2012³⁸ has yet to be finalized and endorsed. People currently rely on humanitarian assistance and safety nets delivered by United Nations entities and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs).³⁹ There are long-term opportunities to strengthen links between humanitarian programmes and safety nets and to leverage successful cash-based transfer programmes to help forge a national social protection system.

³² WFP. 2022. *WFP Central African Republic Country Brief, January 2022.*

³³ World Bank. *Net ODA received (% of GNI) – Central African Republic.*

³⁴ World Bank Group. 2021. *Climate Risk Country Profile: Central African Republic.*

³⁵ WFP. 2021. *An Assessment of Indigenous Peoples' Livelihoods in the Central African Republic.*

³⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁷ WFP. 2019. *Évaluation Décentralisée – Évaluation thématique sur les questions de genre dans les interventions du PAM en République centrafricaine 2014–2018* (Decentralized evaluation – Thematic evaluation on gender issues in WFP interventions in the Central African Republic 2014–2018).

³⁸ International Labour Organization. 2012. *République centrafricaine. Avant-projet de politique nationale de protection sociale (2012)* (Central African Republic, draft national social protection policy).

³⁹ United Nations Office for Project Services. 2019. *Roads to peace.*

26. *Underdeveloped infrastructure.* More than 60 percent of the country's roads are tracks or rural roads across villages. The road network is poor, and inadequate repair and maintenance of roads constrains humanitarian and development work.⁴⁰
27. *Lack of data and analysis.* The collection and analysis of data disaggregated by sex, age and disability are needed for a better understanding of the impacts of crises on women and marginalized population groups.⁴¹

2. Strategic implications for WFP

2.1 Achievements, lessons learned and strategic changes for WFP

28. The Central African Republic CSP for 2023–2027 builds on the achievements of the interim CSP for 2018–2022, findings from a 2019 decentralized evaluation of gender issues⁴² and the 2022 interim CSP evaluation,⁴³ annual reviews and reviews of United Nations development assistance frameworks.
29. The interim CSP evaluation highlighted WFP's leading role in humanitarian response and the flexibility of its programmes in a volatile and rapidly evolving setting. To ensure sustainable change, the evaluation recommended that early recovery activities be incorporated into WFP's support for long-term internally displaced persons and returnees, particularly in stabilized rural areas, with a shift from status- to vulnerability-based targeting helping to link crisis response to social protection and generating greater impact.
30. The evaluation recommended shifting to resilience building activities wherever possible, focusing on interventions with the potential for sustainability, including through the development of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities, home-grown school feeding, support for smallholder farmers and value chain improvement. It also recommended that community-based service delivery be strengthened in hard-to-reach areas where government presence was limited.
31. Other key recommendations included that links to peacebuilding at the humanitarian-development-peace nexus be strengthened and that the integration of conflict-sensitive targeting and programming, gender equality, protection and accountability to affected populations into the CSP be increased.

2.2 Alignment with national development plans, the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework and other frameworks

32. The United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF) is aligned with the three pillars of the Central African Republic's national recovery and peacebuilding plan for 2017–2021 (which was subsequently extended until 2023):⁴⁴ promote peace, security and reconciliation; renew the social contract between the state and the population; and facilitate economic and productive sector recovery.
33. In synergy with humanitarian, development and peace actors working in zones of convergence, the CSP will contribute to the four pillars of the UNSDCF⁴⁵ – People, Prosperity, Planet and Peace – and to the 2022 humanitarian response plan, which coordinates the work

⁴⁰ Logistics Cluster. 2022. *Central African Republic Road Network*.

⁴¹ WFP. 2019. *Évaluation Décentralisée – Évaluation thématique sur les questions de genre dans les interventions du PAM en République centrafricaine 2014–2018* (Decentralized evaluation – Thematic evaluation on gender issues in WFP interventions in the Central African Republic 2014–2018).

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ WFP. 2021. *Evaluation of Central African Republic WFP Country Strategic Plan 2018–2022*.

⁴⁴ Government of the Central African Republic. 2017. *République centrafricaine: Plan National de Relèvement et de Consolidation de la Paix 2017–2021* (Central African Republic: National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan 2017–2021).

⁴⁵ *United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework for 2023–2027* (Not available online).

of all United Nations entities and humanitarian partners operating in the Central African Republic: the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), MINUSCA, local and international NGOs and communities.

2.3 Engagement with key stakeholders

34. The CSP was developed through extensive consultations with the Government at the national and sub-national levels, United Nations entities, NGOs, donors and local communities. WFP has supported and contributed to the national food systems dialogue, the common country analysis, the UNSDCF and the discussions of the United Nations country team and the humanitarian country team.

3. WFP strategic portfolio

3.1 Direction, focus and intended impacts

35. Although crisis response will be the priority pillar of the CSP, WFP will work wherever possible in synergy with humanitarian, development and peace actors at the humanitarian–development–peace nexus.
36. Placing people and communities at the heart of its interventions, WFP will continue to respond to immediate needs, prioritizing areas where food insecurity is in phase 4 (“Emergency”) of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) scale, while addressing the root causes of vulnerability over the long term by strengthening capacities and systems for building resilience and preventing shocks, including climate shocks. Social cohesion, stabilization and peace will be the guiding principles of WFP’s interventions, laying the foundations for development pathways.
37. With the aim of reducing long-term needs for humanitarian assistance, the CSP will focus on conflict prevention while increasingly supporting resilience strengthening in relatively stable areas where the food security situation continues to improve, emphasizing human capital development and the strengthening of nutrition-sensitive value chains.
38. WFP will lead transformative action by partnering with local communities and marginalized groups, including persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples: the Bakas in the Dzanga-Sangha region, the M’bororos in the prefectures of Ouaka in the centre east of the country, M’bomou in the southeast and Lobaye in the southwest and the Lithos in the north. It will emphasize gender equality, protection needs, accountability, environmental sustainability and the avoidance of negative consequences from its activities. Safe, accessible and inclusive community feedback mechanisms will be reinforced as part of the monitoring system.
39. Regular assessment and monitoring data collection and evaluations will inform strategic and programmatic adjustments.

3.2 Country strategic plan outcomes, WFP strategic outcomes, focus areas, expected outputs and key activities

Assumptions

40. The assumptions on which successful CSP implementation depend reflect the fragile and volatile environment in the Central African Republic and are as follows:
- Humanitarian access does not deteriorate further.
 - The number of newly displaced people stabilizes.
 - The number of stabilized areas suitable for resilience activities (in the northwest, southwest and southeast of the country) remains the same or increases.
 - The risk of additional economic shocks or stressors does not lead to further social unrest.
 - Contingency planning is in place.
 - The 2022 local elections are not disputed and do not lead to further violence or weaker governance and decentralization.
 - WFP's partnerships are robust and effective.
 - WFP's level of funding increases and is predictable and flexible.

Country strategic plan outcome 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

41. WFP aims to stabilize the food and nutrition security situation of crisis-affected populations in the most food-insecure areas while providing increasing support for early recovery.

WFP strategic outcome

42. CSP outcome 1 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs.

Focus area

43. The focus of CSP outcome 1 is crisis response.

Alignment with national priorities

44. CSP outcome 1 is aligned with pillar 1 of the national recovery and peacebuilding plan, UNSDCF pillar one, People, and the 2022 humanitarian response plan strategic objective 1.

Expected outputs

45. The following four outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 1:
- Output 1: 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 2: Crisis-affected women and men, including from indigenous populations (tier 2), participate in livelihood and community activities that support early recovery and promote social cohesion and peacebuilding.
 - Output 3: Crisis-affected children 6–59 months of age, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and girls, malnourished persons and clients undergoing anti-retroviral therapy and tuberculosis therapy (tier 1) receive a comprehensive package of nutritious foods and nutrition counselling that improves their nutrition status.

- Output 4: Targeted populations (tier 2) benefit from the strengthened capacity of health workers and partners to prevent and treat malnutrition.

Key activities

Activity 1: Provide life-saving assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and support their early recovery

46. Adhering to the humanitarian principles and following an evidence-based approach, WFP will provide nutritious life-saving food assistance through in-kind food and cash-based transfers to internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees and vulnerable host communities. WFP will utilize both modalities to address immediate food and nutrition needs, taking into account the circumstances and reflecting the needs and dietary preferences of affected populations and ensuring the nutritional adequacy of the food basket. WFP will work with its rapid response mechanism partners to provide relief assistance to affected populations in the first 72 hours of a crisis and will coordinate responses with the food security, water, sanitation and hygiene, nutrition and other clusters.
47. Geographic targeting⁴⁶ will be refined to include community-level, vulnerability-based targeting conducted in collaboration with community leaders, cooperating partners and local stakeholders, including women and the most vulnerable marginalized groups. Measures to prevent gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and the abuse of children will be implemented systematically.
48. Working with partners that have a thorough understanding of the local setting, whenever feasible, WFP will support individuals and households in protracted crisis situations with supplemental activities that facilitate early recovery and an eventual transition to resilience interventions under CSP outcome 3. When feasible, WFP will link its emergency response activities to shock-responsive social protection programmes.

Activity 2: 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 anti-retroviral therapy and directly observed treatment in crisis-affected areas

49. WFP will provide support through health facilities and mobile clinics, targeting malnourished children 6–59 months of age, pregnant and lactating women and girls and people living with HIV and tuberculosis clients receiving anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and directly observed treatment (DOT), who will be identified through community screening campaigns in the most food-insecure areas and will be treated according to the national protocol. Malnourished ART/DOT clients will receive nutrition counselling and specialized nutritious foods aimed at improving their nutrition status. For the treatment of severe acute malnutrition, WFP will coordinate its work with UNICEF in order to ensure a full continuum of care.
50. WFP will work with institutions and local authorities to strengthen their capacity to plan, manage, monitor and provide sustainable basic services and will support community health workers in raising awareness of, detecting and treating malnutrition among the most vulnerable populations.
51. Advocacy, policy support and dialogue will be reinforced through multisectoral platforms such as the nutrition cluster and networks such as the Scaling Up Nutrition movement to advance the nutrition agenda.

⁴⁶ Geographic targeting will be based on the results of the recent IPC exercise, a national food security survey and a SMART survey.

Partnerships

52. WFP's partners under CSP outcome 1 are the ministry responsible for humanitarian affairs and national reconciliation, the national recovery and peacebuilding plan coordination unit,⁴⁷ the ministries responsible for social protection and health, donors, other United Nations humanitarian entities, NGOs and civil society, including networks of people living with HIV and women's associations.

Transition/handover strategy

53. WFP will maintain its current humanitarian intervention capacity throughout the five years of the CSP, progressively scaling down its crisis response interventions while increasing recovery and resilience activities.

Country strategic plan outcome 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

54. WFP will work to position nutrition high on the national agenda, focusing on evidence generation through detailed analysis – such as standardized monitoring and assessment of relief and transitions (SMART) surveys, cost of hunger and Fill the Nutrient Gap studies and food and nutrition vulnerability assessments among people living with HIV – and advocating the integration of nutrition into other sectors, such as agriculture, including food transformation and conservation, health, social protection and education.
55. WFP will continue to prioritize the first 1,000 days of life as a critical window of opportunity to prevent all forms of maternal and child malnutrition. The school feeding programme will be scaled up and its home-grown component strengthened with the aim of consolidating education gains while boosting local economies.

WFP strategic outcome

56. CSP outcome 2 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 2: People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes.

Focus area

57. The focus of CSP outcome 2 is root causes.

Alignment with national priorities

58. CSP outcome 2 is aligned with and will contribute to pillar 2 of the national recovery and peacebuilding plan, the People pillar of the UNSDCF and humanitarian response plan strategic objective 2.

Expected outputs

59. The following four outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 2:
- Output 5: Targeted children 6–23 months of age and pregnant and lactating women and girls in vulnerable situations (tier 1) have access to adequate, safe and nutritious food to prevent malnutrition.
 - Output 6: Targeted women, men, girls and boys (tier 2) receive nutrition-sensitive social and behaviour change communication on healthy diets, infant and young child feeding and essential family practices to prevent malnutrition.

⁴⁷ Government of the Central African Republic. 2017. *République centrafricaine: Plan National de Relèvement et de Consolidation de la Paix 2017–2021* (Central African Republic: National Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan 2017–2021).

- Output 7: Targeted populations (tier 2) benefit from the enhanced capacity of health and nutrition services to improve their health and nutrition status, including through the promotion and use of local fortified food and nutrition value chains.
- Output 8: 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.

Key activities

Activity 3: Provide a comprehensive health and nutrition package to targeted groups for the prevention of malnutrition

60. WFP will target areas in IPC phase 4 and with high population density and malnutrition rates and will develop community-based approaches that address gender barriers that impede the prevention of malnutrition. WFP will distribute specialized nutritious foods or cash for the prevention of malnutrition among children 6–23 months of age and pregnant and lactating women and girls, who will be supported for a minimum of six months per year, particularly before and during the lean season (from March to September).
61. At the same time, WFP will provide technical assistance to local service providers, cooperating partners and community health workers to enhance nutrition programme management and improve access to basic social services.
62. The approach will be complemented with social and behaviour change communications promoting the consumption of diverse and nutrient-rich foods, safe and hygienic household food handling, preparation and storage practices, good infant and young child feeding practices and the production of diversified foods.
63. Through this CSP outcome and CSP outcome 3, WFP will contribute to the development of local markets, supply chains and efficient, equitable and productive nutrition value chains in order to improve access to and the availability, affordability and consumption of safe nutritious foods.

Activity 4: Provide nutritious school meals to schoolboys and schoolgirls in targeted areas in a way that promotes local production, school retention and reduces gender and ethnic discrimination

64. In line with its school feeding strategy for 2020–2030, WFP will provide school meals for children in crisis and stable settings in order to support learning outcomes, keep girls and boys in school and reduce child and forced marriage and early pregnancy, applying a conflict-sensitive approach and a social and behaviour change communication strategy to reduce ethnic discrimination and promote social cohesion. In stable agricultural areas schools will be linked, when possible, to smallholder farmers to promote local production.
65. WFP will promote the consumption of nutritious foods through community-led school gardens, explore opportunities to integrate food fortification into school feeding and promote joint school-based interventions with UNICEF, including school health, hygiene and nutrition activities.

Partnerships

66. WFP's partners under CSP outcome 2 include the ministries responsible for education, agriculture, health, trade and industry, the national recovery and peacebuilding plan coordination unit, donors, other United Nations entities, NGOs and civil society, including organizations for women and indigenous people.

Transition/handover strategy

67. WFP will support the finalization of the national school feeding strategy and the national food security and nutrition strategy and their future implementation beyond the period covered by the CSP.

Country strategic plan outcome 3: Food-insecure and shock-affected populations in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and more resilient and sustainable food systems by 2027

68. Work under CSP outcome 3 will target farming, agropastoral and pastoral communities living along transhumance corridors and will be coordinated with the transition of targeted populations away from interventions under CSP outcome 1. Work under this CSP outcome will be coordinated with work under CSP outcome 2 through links to school feeding, nutrition and social and behaviour change communication interventions. Consistent with CSP outcome 4, CSP outcome 3 will ensure that operational capacity strengthening is linked with advocacy and policy work.

WFP strategic outcome

69. CSP outcome 3 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods.

Focus area

70. The focus area of CSP outcome 3 is resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

71. CSP outcome 3 is aligned with and will contribute to pillar 3 of the national recovery and peacebuilding plan, the UNSDCF Planet pillar and humanitarian response plan strategic objective 2.

Expected outputs

72. The following three outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 3:
- Output 9: 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 peacebuilding in a conflict-sensitive manner.
 - Output 10: Targeted smallholders and other food system actors (tier 2) have increased associative and bargaining capacity and access to improved innovative technologies (post-harvest best practices, food handling, conservation and processing), financial services and reliable market opportunities to enhance and diversify their productivity and their role in the value chain.
 - Output 11: Populations in vulnerable situations (tier 2) benefit from nutrition, gender-transformative and climate adaptation services and technologies to diversify their livelihoods and better anticipate, withstand and recover from climate shocks.

Key activities

Activity 5: Provide livelihood support and resilience building to targeted populations, including indigenous peoples and communities, through productive asset creation and value chain development

73. WFP will utilize food and cash-based transfers in its food assistance for asset creation activities, addressing immediate food needs while supporting households and communities in building or improving productive assets that are of benefit to them in the long term.

74. Activities for the creation of household and community productive assets will include sustainable soil and natural resource management, land restoration, the construction, repair and maintenance of community infrastructure, and reforestation. Activities will be designed to strengthen nutrition-sensitive value chains and will focus on enhancing the ability to maintain adequate nutrition status and healthy diets and providing tools, equipment and access to training on climate risks and resilience.
75. The design of food assistance for assets interventions as part of resilience building and climate adaptation efforts will be informed by WFP's participatory and analytical three-pronged approach.
76. Food assistance for assets interventions will address the root causes of social tension and contribute to enhanced gender and ethnic equality and the empowerment of women, young people and indigenous peoples through inclusive participation and qualitative assessments that inform programming. Community dialogue will promote equitable access to land and control over assets for women, young people and marginalized groups and will ensure a greater role in decision making for the people and communities "left furthest behind".
77. WFP will encourage targeted smallholders and other food system actors to increase their associative and bargaining capacities and access to improved innovative technologies and practices in areas such as post-harvest management and access to markets and will promote peaceful communities through partnerships with peacebuilding actors. WFP will support the diversification of production and improved food processing and preservation through quality management at all stages of the maize and bean value chains. It will provide technical support and advocacy for food fortification, best practices for storage, business management, the promotion and marketing of local products and strengthening of the food environment via the regulatory framework and quality assurance systems. WFP will provide financial education and access to financial services for women and men without bank accounts. To overcome the challenges they face in obtaining access to markets, smallholder producers will be linked to local retailers and the home-grown school feeding programme.

Partnerships

78. WFP's partners under CSP outcome 3 include the ministries responsible for agriculture and rural development, livestock, environment, employment, social protection, trade and industry and humanitarian affairs and national reconciliation, the national recovery and peacebuilding plan coordination unit, donors, the World Bank, other United Nations entities, peacebuilding actors, NGOs, academia and civil society, including indigenous people's organizations. These partners would benefit from training aimed at enhancing social inclusion and addressing the root causes of conflict. WFP will foster sustained impact by working in coordination with FAO and other partners, creating synergies and enhancing the capacity of the private sector, in particular small retailers.

Transition/handover strategy

79. Capacity strengthening for the Government and local actors will be the main element in WFP's handover strategy, which will aim to enable the Government to set norms and standards and structure local markets and encourage smallholder farmers to participate in the productive economy and become self-reliant.

Country strategic plan outcome 4: National institutions and partners have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition programmes and strengthen the social protection system by 2027

80. Tailored to the challenging situation in the Central African Republic, capacity strengthening interventions will be informed by conflict analyses, stakeholder mapping and capacity needs assessments. Support will be provided for the design of coherent, principled social protection programmes, and there will be continual dialogue with partners and stakeholders.
81. With the main objective of developing and contributing to coherent, principled social protection programmes at the humanitarian–development–peace nexus and in preparation for the development of a national social protection system, interventions will focus on improving service delivery and coordination at the subnational level and strengthening policy, planning and analysis at the national level.

WFP strategic outcome

82. CSP outcome 4 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 4: National programmes and systems are strengthened.

Focus area

83. The focus area of CSP outcome 4 is resilience building.

Alignment with national priorities

84. CSP outcome 4 is aligned with national recovery and peacebuilding plan pillar 2 and the UNSDCF People and Planet pillars.

Expected outputs

85. The following three outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 4:
- Output 12: The Government and partners (tier 3) have strengthened capacity to elaborate policies and strategies, analyse needs and design and manage gender-transformative food and nutrition programmes.
 - Output 13: National and subnational institutions and partners (tier 3) have strengthened capacity to design and manage programmes and systems for food and nutrition, social protection and disaster risk management.
 - Output 14: The Government and partners (tier 3) have strengthened capacity to enhance disaster risk management, including early warning systems, emergency preparedness and response and climate adaptation.

Key activities

Activity 6: 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

86. Beyond identified key training needs, specific capacity development activities related to policy and strategy development and implementation, emergency preparedness and response, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and basic service delivery, including malnutrition screening and management, will be included in a training plan.
87. WFP will leverage its partnerships with UNICEF and other key global actors working at the humanitarian–development–peace nexus to support the Government in developing a comprehensive integrated social protection system. Within the framework of this partnership, WFP will provide the necessary tools and support to enable the Government to better meet people's needs and to reinforce accountability to affected populations,

including through increased transparency in targeting approaches. Particular attention will be given to the strengthening of coordination mechanisms and platforms and monitoring frameworks and tools. WFP will work to enhance links between crisis response and resilience activities, particularly in national social safety nets, in order to reduce the impact of disasters and the need for humanitarian assistance over time.

88. WFP will provide technical assistance to the Government to support the integration of social protection considerations into the design of a national food security resilience strategy, the development of a national food security and nutrition policy, the finalization of the national school feeding strategy and the finalization and implementation of the national social protection policy, with a strong focus on food and nutrition security.

Partnerships

89. WFP's partners under CSP outcome 4 are the ministries responsible for the economy, planning and international cooperation, agriculture and rural development, health and population, labour, employment and social protection and humanitarian affairs and national reconciliation, the coordination unit of the national recovery and peacebuilding plan, donors, other United Nations entities (FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, and the United Nations Population Fund), international financial institutions (IFIs), international and local NGOs and civil society organizations, all of which will work together to create synergies.

Transition/handover strategy

90. WFP's capacity strengthening activities are intended to enable the Government to progressively take over all the actions that facilitate the country's achievement of SDG 2 and to protect vulnerable individuals and population groups.

Country strategic plan outcome 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

91. Through its operation of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), the emergency telecommunications cluster and the logistics cluster, WFP will ensure that all members of the humanitarian and development community have safe, reliable and efficient access to people in need.

WFP strategic outcome

92. CSP outcome 5 is aligned with WFP strategic outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective.

Focus area

93. The focus area of CSP outcome 5 is crisis response.

Alignment with national priorities

94. CSP outcome 5 is aligned with pillar 1 of the national recovery and peacebuilding plan, UNSDCF Peace pillar and humanitarian response plan strategic objective 1.

Expected outputs

95. The following four outputs will contribute to the achievement of CSP outcome 5:
- 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 16: Targeted populations (tier 3) benefit from common emergency telecommunications services provided by WFP to partners by receiving humanitarian and development assistance.

- Output 17: The humanitarian and development community (tier 3) benefits from information management, coordination and common logistics services provided through the logistics cluster to deliver assistance to targeted populations.
- Output 18: Targeted populations (tier 3) benefit from bilateral logistics services provided by WFP to partners by receiving humanitarian and development assistance.

Key activities

Activity 7: Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service services (passengers and light cargo) to the Government and humanitarian partners

96. UNHAS will provide regular flights to priority hard-to-reach locations in the Central African Republic. Regular meetings of steering committees and consultations with the humanitarian community will ensure the continuous relevance, efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the services provided. UNHAS will continue to deliver light cargo and provide medical and security evacuations as required.

Activity 8: Provide on-demand data and telecommunication services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners and the assisted population

97. As emergency telecommunications cluster lead in the Central African Republic, WFP will maintain common very high frequency and high frequency radio services for the humanitarian community, with radio network coverage that supports the provision of regular security and safety checks of staff and vehicles. WFP will continue to scale down its provision of data communication services and increase its focus on implementation of the ICT4Gov project on information and communications technology emergency management for governments and partners.

Activity 9: Provide information management, coordination services and facilitate access to extra logistics service capacity for the humanitarian community and partners through the logistics cluster

98. As logistics cluster lead WFP will ensure the quality and cost-effectiveness of logistics services, including the supply of food through the Douala corridor. The pool of contracted private companies will be reviewed and expanded based on companies' performance and ensuring that the best national and regional transport services are maintained. Storage capacity and strategies will be reviewed with the Government.

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

99. WFP's bilateral logistics services will support the Central African Republic's Ministry of health in the management of the in-country supply chain for HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria programmes and the provision of personal protective equipment for the fight against COVID-19. Activities will include the storage and delivery of pharmaceutical products and the distribution of long-lasting impregnated mosquito nets.
100. WFP's other key roles include global coordination, reporting and data tracking through its relief item tracking application, which tracks items from central warehouses to transshipment points and on to final delivery points, including health centres.
101. The establishment of regional storage facilities in the Central African Republic is being discussed, along with the potential for WFP to support the Government within the framework of the COVID-19 Vaccination Delivery Partnership initiative, in which the World Health Organization, UNICEF and the vaccine alliance, GAVI, are involved.

Partnerships

102. WFP's partners under CSP outcome 5 are the ministries responsible for transport, telecommunications and defence, the national recovery and peacebuilding plan coordination unit, donors, other United Nations entities, MINUSCA, NGOs and civil society.
103. As food security cluster lead, WFP will convene discussions on food security and the formulation of strategies for reaching zero hunger.

Transition/handover strategy

104. Services for the humanitarian and development community will be provided in response to operational need on a full cost-recovery basis.

4. Implementation arrangements**4.1 Beneficiary analysis**

105. Based on IPC analysis, discussions with the Government and partners and "projection snapshots", WFP will prioritize the areas with the highest prevalence of food and nutrition insecurity. The household economy approach, utilizing community-based participatory planning, will be used for the selection of farming, agropastoral and pastoral communities.
106. WFP will hold consultations with the most marginalized population groups with a view to ensuring that the targeting modalities used are inclusive and conflict-sensitive, do no harm and leave no one behind. WFP will develop prioritization plans based on exposure and vulnerability to risks, ensuring that inclusion and exclusion errors are minimized.
107. WFP will prioritize life-saving assistance for the most vulnerable populations and hard-to-reach areas. Whenever possible, WFP will focus its interventions in geographic areas where short-, medium- and long-term needs have been identified with partners. Such an approach will facilitate rapid and effective adjustment in the event of a shock that requires conflict-sensitive expansion of existing and/or addition of new interventions.
108. WFP's digital beneficiary information and transfer management platform will be a primary tool for targeting and prioritization. Data protection risks will be addressed through regular privacy impact assessments.
109. WFP will target a total of approximately 1.5 million beneficiaries each year and will aim to gradually shift from emergency response to recovery and resilience activities whenever possible. WFP estimates that crisis response will account for 60 percent of the country portfolio budget, compared with the current 80 percent.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME, OUTPUT AND ACTIVITY (all years)									
Country strategic plan outcome	Output	Activity	Beneficiary group	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
1	1	1	Girls	283 728	248 262	212 796	195 063	177 330	336 927
			Boys	259 899	227 412	194 924	178 681	162 437	308 630
			Women	138 373	121 076	103 780	95 131	86 483	164 318
			Men	118 000	103 250	88 500	81 125	73 750	140 125
			Total	800 000	700 000	600 000	550 000	500 000	950 000
	3	2	Girls	24 424	21 582	19 784	17 985	14 388	39 265
			Boys	22 245	19 657	18 019	16 381	13 104	35 762
			Women	17 026	15 045	13 791	12 537	10 030	27 372
			Men	4 205	3 716	3 407	3 097	2 478	6 761
			Total	67 900	60 000	55 000	50 000	40 000	109 160
2	5	3	Girls	46 800	43 875	40 950	38 025	35 100	81 900
			Boys	43 200	40 500	37 800	35 100	32 400	75 600
			Women	70 000	65 625	61 250	56 875	52 500	122 500
			Men*	7 000	6 563	6 125	5 688	5 250	8 629
			Total	167 000	156 563	146 125	135 688	125 250	288 629
	8	4	Girls	70 959	94 612	106 439	118 265	141 918	141 918
			Boys	79 041	105 388	118 562	131 735	158 082	158 082
			Women	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Men	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Total	150 000	200 000	225 000	250 000	300 000	300 000
3	9	5	Girls	58 677	62 868	67 059	75 442	83 824	83 824
			Boys	48 429	51 888	55 347	62 266	69 184	69 184
			Women	126 966	136 035	145 104	163 242	181 380	181 380
			Men	115 928	124 209	132 490	149 051	165 612	165 612
			Total	350 000	375 000	400 000	450 000	500 000	500 000
Total (without overlap)				1 534 900	1 491 563	1 426 125	1 435 688	1 465 250	2 147 789

* Social and behaviour change communications activities only.

4.2 Transfers

110. The choice of transfer modalities will be evidence-based, informed by programme objectives, feasibility and analyses of markets and security conditions and guided by effectiveness and efficiency considerations. WFP will maintain the flexibility to switch between modalities as required.

111. Cash-based transfer values are in line with the minimum expenditure basket analysis conducted in 2021 with the food security cluster and incorporating an essential needs approach. WFP aims to scale up its use of cash-based transfers where conditions are favourable and markets function.

4.3 Country office capacity and profile

112. The area-based model will be maintained in order to ensure a strong and continuous field presence. Collaboration between sub-offices and the main country office will be reinforced. The country office will undertake a staffing review aimed at aligning human resource capacity with the strategic direction and activities of the CSP and working with the regional bureau and headquarters to update staff profiles, upgrade the skills of existing staff and, depending on the funding available, recruit additional staff.
113. WFP will continue to enhance staff wellness, safety and security as key priorities. A work environment that is safe, respectful, inclusive and conducive to excellence will be promoted.

4.4 Partnerships

114. WFP's partnership with the Government will focus on capacity strengthening to facilitate a progressive transition to national and local-level government entities whenever possible. WFP will strengthen existing relationships with local authorities, community organizations – including women's cooperatives and indigenous people's organizations – and local leaders in order to ensure that the voices of direct beneficiaries are heard.
115. WFP will develop and strengthen long-term partnerships with donors, IFIs, NGOs, other United Nations entities, including the other Rome-based agencies, think-tanks, academia, civil society, peacebuilding actors, marginalized groups and the Government, serving as a key humanitarian and development actor, a reliable enabler and an implementing partner of choice. WFP will actively contribute to better coordination with humanitarian and development partners, facilitating a coordinated joint response and alignment across the humanitarian–development–peace nexus.

5. Performance management and evaluation

5.1 Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

116. WFP will ensure that its monitoring and evaluation strategy is gender- and age-responsive and will build on established monitoring practices that offer tools for ensuring robust and evidence-based results. The outputs, outcomes and processes under all activities will be monitored regularly against the respective baselines and in line with WFP's corporate results framework for 2022–2025 and monitoring guidelines. Monitoring and evaluation activities will ensure a full understanding of the efficiency, relevance, coherence and effectiveness of WFP interventions.
117. Monthly progress reports on cooperating partners, reviewed and validated by WFP, will measure output indicators to monitor progress and achievements. Post-distribution monitoring will be conducted through face-to-face interviews and mobile data collection applications, with information gathered into a central database. Aggregate beneficiary and output-related data will be uploaded into WFP's monitoring and evaluation database, feeding into the WFP country office tool for managing effectively. Data will be disaggregated by sex, age and disability status. Analysis of disaggregated data will ensure that decision making is evidence-based and guided by detailed and nuanced analysis of the specific needs of women, men, girls, boys and persons with disabilities.

118. Targets for accountability to affected populations will be set and community feedback mechanisms strengthened. WFP is partnering with the accountability to affected populations working group on the implementation of SugarCRM software to increase the coverage, speed and transparency of community feedback mechanisms. In collaboration with local partners, the country office will develop a community engagement action plan as a key element of strengthened accountability to affected populations and support for the development of cross-cutting accountability indicators. Post-distribution monitoring and qualitative assessments will be conducted regularly with a view to developing an understanding of the use of food assistance transfers. Post-distribution monitoring reports will be produced and will include recommendations for informing programme adjustments.
119. WFP will use the most recent analytical and automation technologies for data collection and analysis, including remote-sensing satellites and drones, to minimize costs and increase efficiency. This will be especially useful in the face of access challenges in hard-to-reach areas.
120. The CSP will undergo an independent CSP evaluation managed by the Office of Evaluation in 2026, which will meet accountability needs regarding the overall performance and results of WFP's country portfolio and will inform the strategic orientation of future programming. The evaluation will be complemented by two decentralized evaluations – one of resilience activities in 2024 and the other on gender and protection in 2025. Adequate resources have been budgeted for this purpose.

5.2 Risk management

121. Based on corporate standard operating procedures and risk management frameworks, the country office has developed a contextualized risk register aimed at mitigating potential health, safety and security risks, including those related to COVID-19.

Strategic risks

122. The security situation in the Central African Republic remains fragile and volatile. Non-state armed groups still control 70 percent of the territory, and fighting against government and auxiliary forces continues.
123. WFP will remain flexible, neutral and impartial in its programme design and management and will work closely with humanitarian and peacebuilding partners to mitigate risk and ensure operational continuity.
124. WFP will establish a contingency plan for mitigating the effects of potential large-scale climate-related disasters and increasing its engagement in the building of household and community resilience.

Operational risks

125. WFP will work with key partners, especially MINUSCA, to maintain and extend the space for principled and high-quality humanitarian response. Risk prevention, mitigation and management will be key to CSP implementation, as will staff security preparedness and readiness and the protection of beneficiaries in compliance with United Nations security risk management measures, especially in areas of ongoing conflict.
126. To ensure access to people in need, especially those in hard-to-reach areas in IPC phase 4, WFP will engage and negotiate with affected communities and stakeholders with a view to broadening its access strategy. WFP will review its supply chain strategy of pre-positioning selected commodities at extended delivery points before the start of the rainy season.

127. WFP will prepare response plans that address supply chain and food distribution issues. To mitigate the risk of disruption, alternative logistics and procurement options will be explored, including the use of corridors to Chad, the Congo, South Sudan and the Sudan, according to needs.

Fiduciary risks

128. Internal controls and operational procedures for preventing, detecting and reporting on fraud and corruption risks will be strengthened.
129. WFP will strengthen its partner selection and vetting processes and undertake oversight activities aimed at ensuring the implementation of internal controls that promote transparency and accountability.
130. The country office will be active in United Nations networks on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. Awareness training in protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, with annual assessments, is mandatory for all staff and cooperating partners. WFP will nominate protection from sexual exploitation and abuse focal points in the country office and with cooperating partners.

Financial risks

131. Regular food security, market and supply chain assessments and monitoring will be carried out, and WFP will maintain the flexibility to adjust its activities to mitigate financial risks related to inflation, funding shortfalls and the negative impact of the contested introduction of Bitcoin as an official currency, as well as to minimize the impact of these risks on beneficiaries.

5.3 Social and environmental safeguards

132. WFP is committed to respecting and promoting social and environmental safeguards. It will work with other United Nations entities, IFIs and MINUSCA towards that aim.
133. When planning assistance, WFP will endeavour to address the risk of exclusion and discrimination at all levels, including with regard to social discrimination, power structures, vulnerability, age and gender.
134. Activities under the CSP will promote environmentally sustainable practices and respect for biodiversity and ecosystems.

6. Resources for results

6.1 Country portfolio budget

135. The country portfolio budget is USD 1.1 billion, with annual allocations averaging USD 222 million. Based on analysis of the current security situation, the planned strategies and the most likely planning scenario, no major changes in annual budget allocations are anticipated.

TABLE 2: COUNTRY PORTFOLIO BUDGET (USD)							
CSP outcome	Activity	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
1	1	123 215 462	140 038 973	132 627 385	129 870 374	123 281 940	649 034 134
	2	12 166 953	12 823 529	12 176 785	11 386 553	9 557 651	58 111 471
2	3	9 573 651	10 066 002	10 358 715	10 110 855	9 795 269	49 904 492
	4	5 483 556	8 658 506	9 938 545	11 460 245	13 879 780	49 420 632
3	5	19 524 127	22 615 432	22 917 046	23 448 042	25 144 255	113 648 901
4	6	1 858 709	1 603 963	1 388 948	1 219 224	1 149 778	7 220 620
5	7	26 770 725	26 867 509	26 959 356	27 103 559	27 201 553	134 902 701
	8	1 244 017	863 654	865 310	821 071	854 924	4 648 975
	9	2 320 373	2 736 770	2 750 190	2 769 062	2 783 327	13 359 723
	10	4 329 364	4 875 093	5 207 650	5 580 857	5 978 175	25 971 139
Total		206 486 936	231 149 431	225 189 929	223 769 842	219 626 650	1 106 222 788

6.2 Resourcing outlook and strategy

136. While strengthening its partnerships with current donors, WFP aims to diversify its funding through partnerships with non-traditional and emerging donors, financial institutions, the private sector and regional entities.
137. For the expansion of its work on resilience building and the development of human capital, WFP will advocate increased flexible, unearmarked and multiyear funding (including for emergency activities), which ensures effective implementation, programme continuity and strong programme outputs.
138. WFP will engage in joint resource mobilization with other United Nations entities and international NGOs and will pursue a comprehensive advocacy strategy with the Government and key stakeholders. A partnership action plan is being developed to guide the country office in identifying areas of engagement and developing a resource mobilization strategy.

ANNEX I

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (2023–2027)

SDG 2: Zero hunger

SDG target 1: Access to food

Country strategic plan outcome 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

WFP strategic outcome 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs

Focus area: crisis response

Nutrition-sensitive

Assumptions

The number of organizations willing to enter into partnerships with the Government stays the same or increases.

Outcome indicators

Consumption-based coping strategy index, reduced CSI

Default rate of clients from anti-retroviral therapy, tuberculosis directly observed treatment (TB-DOTS) and prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) programmes

Economic capacity to meet essential needs

Food consumption score

Food consumption score – nutrition

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs

Livelihood coping strategies for food security

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate

Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)

Activities and outputs

1. Provide life-saving assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and support their early recovery (URT-1.2: Unconditional resource transfer)

2. Crisis-affected women and men, including from indigenous populations (tier 2), participate in livelihood and community activities that support early recovery and promote social cohesion and peacebuilding (Output category: D: Assets created. Standard 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)

1. 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 category: A: Resources transferred. Standard 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)

2. 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 anti-retroviral therapy and directly observed treatment in crisis-affected areas (NTA-1.4: Malnutrition treatment programme)

3. Crisis-affected children 6–59 months of age, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and girls, malnourished persons and clients undergoing anti-retroviral therapy and tuberculosis therapy (tier 1) receive a comprehensive package of nutritious foods and nutrition counselling that improves their nutrition status (Output category: A: Resources transferred. Standard 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)

3. Crisis-affected children 6–59 months of age, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and girls, malnourished persons and clients undergoing anti-retroviral therapy and tuberculosis therapy (tier 1) receive a comprehensive package of nutritious foods and nutrition counselling that improves their nutrition status (Output category: B: Nutritious food provided. Standard 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)

3. Crisis-affected children 6–59 months of age, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and girls, malnourished persons and clients undergoing anti-retroviral therapy and tuberculosis therapy (tier 1) receive a comprehensive package of nutritious foods and nutrition counselling that improves their nutrition status (Output category: E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided. Standard 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)

4. Targeted populations (tier 2) benefit from the strengthened capacity of health workers and partners to prevent and treat malnutrition (Output category: C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Standard 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)

SDG target 2: End malnutrition

Country strategic plan outcome 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

WFP strategic outcome 2: People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes

Focus area: root causes

Nutrition-sensitive

Assumptions:

The security situation does not worsen or improves.

Partner mobilization to support the Central African Republic Government stays the same or improves.

Outcome indicators

Annual change in enrolment

Attendance rate

Graduation rate

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age

Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP

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

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)

Retention rate/drop-out rate, by grade

Activities and outputs

3. Provide a comprehensive health and nutrition package to targeted groups for the prevention of malnutrition (NPA-1.3: Malnutrition prevention programme)

5. Targeted children 6–23 months of age and pregnant and lactating women and girls in vulnerable situations (tier 1) have access to adequate, safe and nutritious food to prevent malnutrition (Output category: A: Resources transferred. Standard 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)

5. Targeted children 6–23 months of age and pregnant and lactating women and girls in vulnerable situations (tier 1) have access to adequate, safe and nutritious food to prevent malnutrition (Output category: B: Nutritious food provided. Standard 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)

7. Targeted populations (tier 2) benefit from the enhanced capacity of health and nutrition services to improve their health and nutrition status, including through the promotion and use of local fortified food and nutrition value chains (Output category: C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Standard 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)

6. Targeted women, men, girls and boys (tier 2) receive nutrition-sensitive social and behaviour change communication on healthy diets, infant and young child feeding and essential family practices to prevent malnutrition (Output category: E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided. Standard 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)

4. Provide nutritious school meals to schoolboys and schoolgirls in targeted areas in a way that promotes local production, school retention and reduces gender and ethnic discrimination (SMP-1.5: School based programmes)

8. 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 category: A: Resources transferred. Standard output: 2.3: School-aged children and adolescents access school-based health and nutrition packages)

8. 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 category: B: Nutritious food provided. Standard output: 2.3: School-aged children and adolescents access school-based health and nutrition packages)

8. 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 category: N: School feeding provided. Standard output: 2.3: School-aged children and adolescents access school-based health and nutrition packages)

SDG target 4: Sustainable food system

Country strategic plan outcome 3: Food-insecure and shock-affected populations in targeted areas have improved livelihoods and more resilient and sustainable food systems by 2027

WFP strategic outcome 3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods

Nutrition-sensitive

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions

The security situation does not worsen.

Outcome indicators

Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage

Consumption-based coping strategy index, reduced CSI

Economic capacity to meet essential needs

Food consumption score

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs

Livelihood coping strategies for food security

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops

Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems

Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems

Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems

Activities and outputs

5. Provide livelihood support and resilience building to targeted populations, including indigenous peoples and communities, through productive asset creation and value chain development (ACL-1.6: Community and household asset creation)

9. 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 peacebuilding in a conflict-sensitive manner (Output category: A: Resources transferred. Standard output: 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets and mechanisms to better cope with shocks and stressors)

9. 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 peacebuilding in a conflict-sensitive manner (Output category: D: Assets created. Standard output: 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets and mechanisms to better cope with shocks and stressors)

11. Populations in vulnerable situations (tier 2) benefit from nutrition, gender-transformative and climate adaptation services and technologies to diversify their livelihoods and better anticipate, withstand and recover from climate shocks (Output category: C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Standard output: 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

11. Populations in vulnerable situations (tier 2) benefit from nutrition, gender-transformative and climate adaptation services and technologies to diversify their livelihoods and better anticipate, withstand and recover from climate shocks (Output category: G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adapted livelihoods. Standard output: 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)

10. Targeted smallholders and other food system actors (tier 2) have increased associative and bargaining capacity and access to improved innovative technologies (post-harvest best practices, food handling, conservation and processing), financial services and reliable market opportunities to enhance and diversify their productivity and their role in the value chain (Output category: C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Standard output: 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surplus, reduce postharvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools)

10. Targeted smallholders and other food system actors (tier 2) have increased associative and bargaining capacity and access to improved innovative technologies (post-harvest best practices, food handling, conservation and processing), financial services and reliable market opportunities to enhance and diversify their productivity and their role in the value chain (Output category: F: Smallholder farmers supported. Standard output: 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surplus, reduce postharvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools)

SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals**SDG target 9: Capacity building**

Country strategic plan outcome 4: National institutions and partners have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition programmes and strengthen the social protection system by 2027

WFP strategic outcome 4: National programmes and systems are strengthened

Focus area: resilience building

Assumptions

Partner mobilization to support the Central African Republic Government stays the same or improves.
Government capacity improves.

Outcome indicators

Emergency preparedness capacity index

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support

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

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

Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support

Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support

Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support

Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) school feeding index

Activities and outputs

6. 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 (SPS-1.10: Social protection sector support)

12. The Government and partners (tier 3) have strengthened capacity to elaborate policies and strategies, analyse needs and design and manage gender-transformative food and nutrition programmes (Output category: C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Standard output: 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes contributing to achieve zero hunger and other SDGs)

14. The Government and partners (tier 3) have strengthened capacity to enhance disaster risk management, including early warning systems, emergency preparedness and response and climate adaptation (Output category: C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Standard output: 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened)

13. National and subnational institutions and partners (tier 3) have strengthened capacity to design and manage programmes and systems for food and nutrition, social protection and disaster risk management (Output category: C: Capacity development and technical support provided. Standard output: 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened)

SDG target 16: Global partnership

Country strategic plan outcome 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

WFP strategic outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective

Focus area: crisis response

Assumptions

Partner mobilization around the Central African Republic Government stays the same or improves.

Outcome indicators

Percentage of users satisfied with services provided

Activities and outputs

7. Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Service services (passengers and light cargo) to the Government and humanitarian partners (HAS-2.3: United Nations Humanitarian Air Service)

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 category: H: Shared services and platforms provided. Standard output: 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services)

8. Provide on-demand data and telecommunication services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners and the assisted population (ETC-2.2: Emergency telecommunications cluster)

16. Targeted populations (tier 3) benefit from common emergency telecommunications services provided by WFP to partners by receiving humanitarian and development assistance (Output category: H: Shared services and platforms provided. Standard output: 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions)

9. Provide information management, coordination services and facilitate access to extra logistics service capacity for the humanitarian community and partners through the logistics cluster (LCS-2.1: Logistics cluster)

17. The humanitarian and development community (tier 3) benefits from information management, coordination and common logistics services provided through the logistics cluster to deliver assistance to targeted populations (Output category: H: Shared services and platforms provided. Standard output: 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services)

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 (ODS-2.4: On-demand services)

18. Targeted populations (tier 3) benefit from bilateral logistics services provided by WFP to partners by receiving humanitarian and development assistance (Output category: H: Shared services and platforms provided. Standard output: 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions)

SDG 2: Zero hunger

CC.1. Protection

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes

CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services

CC.2. Accountability

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA

CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism

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)

CC.2.6: Percentage of WFP cooperating partners registered in the UN Partner Portal which have been assessed using the UN Implementing Partner PSEA Capacity Assessment

CC.3. Gender equality and women's empowerment

Cross-cutting indicators

CC.3.1: Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

CC.3.2: Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women

CC.3.3: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex, age and type of activity

CC.4. Environmental sustainability**Cross-cutting indicators**

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

CC.5. Nutrition integration**Cross-cutting indicators**

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

CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component

SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals

CC.1. Protection

Cross-cutting indicators

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ANNEX II

FOOD RATION (g/person/day) AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY											
	CSP outcome 1					CSP outcome 2			CSP outcome 3		
	Activity 1		Activity 2			Activity 3		Activity 4	Activity 5		
Beneficiary type	Refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees, crisis-affected host communities		Children 6–59 months of age	ART patients	Household members of ART patients	Pregnant and lactating women and girls	Children 6–23 months of age	Pregnant and lactating women and girls	School-age children (home-grown school feeding)	Vulnerable household members (host communities, internally displaced persons, returnees) engaged in food assistance for assets	
Modality	Food	CBTs	Food	Food	CBTs	Food	Food	Food/CBTs	Food/CBTs	Food/CBTs	
Cereals	420								120	420	
Pulses	120								55	120	
Vegetable oil	30			25		25		20	15	30	
Iodized salt	5								3	5	
Super Cereal				250		250		200			
Super Cereal Plus							150				
Lipid-based nutrient supplements – medium quantity							50				
Ready-to-use supplementary food			100								

FOOD RATION (g/person/day) AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY											
	CSP outcome 1					CSP outcome 2			CSP outcome 3		
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Modality	Food	CBTs	Food	Food	CBTs	Food	Food	Food/CBTs	Food/CBTs	Food/CBTs	
High-energy biscuits	333										
Total	575		100	275		275	150		193	575	
Total kcal/day	2 152		500	1 171		1 171	591		774		
% kcal from protein											
Cash-based transfer (USD/person/day)		0.443			0.443			0.443	0.194	0.443	
Number of assistance days per month	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	18	15	

ANNEX III

TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE		
Food type/cash-based transfer	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	219 236	98 276 540
Pulses	64 966	30 756 510
Oil and fats	17 530	34 519 743
Mixed and blended foods	25 088	36 028 352
Other	2 786	739 175
Total (food)	329 606	200 320 321
Cash-based transfers		267 225 480
Total (food and cash-based transfer value)	329 606	467 545 801

ANNEX IV

INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME						
	SDG target 2.1/ WFP strategic outcome 1	SDG target 2.2/ WFP strategic outcome 2	SDG target 2.4/ WFP strategic outcome 3	SDG target 17.9/ WFP strategic outcome 4	SDG target 17.16/ WFP strategic outcome 5	Total
	CSP outcome 1	CSP outcome 2	CSP outcome 3	CSP outcome 4	CSP outcome 5	
Focus area	Crisis response	Root causes	Resilience building	Resilience building	Crisis response	
Transfers	556 539 872	80 775 318	89 120 513	5 561 143	148 335 415	880 332 260
Implementation	60 677 246	5 869 842	10 041 854	743 924	9 240 999	86 573 865
Adjusted direct support costs	46 769 365	6 617 868	7 550 216	474 858	11 973 503	73 385 810
Subtotal	663 986 483	93 263 027	106 712 583	6 779 925	169 549 917	1 040 291 936
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	43 159 121	6 062 097	6 936 318	440 695	9 332 621	65 930 852
Total	707 145 605	99 325 124	113 648 901	7 220 620	178 882 538	1 106 222 788

Acronyms

ART	anti-retroviral treatment
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
CSP	country strategic plan
DOT	directly observed treatment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IFI	International financial institution
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
NGO	non-governmental organization
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SMART	standardized monitoring and assessment of relief and transitions
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSDCF	United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework