

CAR HF

Central African Republic
Humanitarian
Fund



CAR HUMANITARIAN FUND

2021

ANNUAL REPORT

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This document was produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) CAR. OCHA CAR wishes to acknowledge the contributions of its committed staff at headquarters and in the field in preparing this document.

The latest version of this document is available on the CAR HF website at www.unocha.org/central-african-republic-car/about-car-hf.

Full project details, financial updates, real-time allocation data and indicator achievements against targets are available at CBPF DataHub.

About CAR HF

For additional information, please contact:

CAR Humanitarian Fund

chfcar@un.org

Tel: +236 70 96 41 34

Front Cover

**Amada-gaza, Mambéré-Kadéï prefecture.
A child and mother during malnutrition
screening.**

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FOREWORD

The CAR Humanitarian Fund is a lifesaving tool, which enables the humanitarian community to identify priorities, respond to new emergencies and scale up humanitarian assistance.

This Annual Report highlights the achievements of the CAR HF in 2021, including updates on the management and accountability of the Fund, as well as its results by clusters. The document reviews CAR HF operations and demonstrates how the Fund was used strategically to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable people in different parts of the country. The CAR HF is focused on funding quality multisectoral assistance at scale and is used in conjunction with other funding tools such as the CERF and the Fonds Bekou.

The conflict of 2021 resulted in a new wave of displacement; entire communities in some parts of the country fled the violence, leaving homes, fields and livelihoods behind. With 670,000 IDPs at the end of the year, internal displacement was among its highest levels since 2014. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic were still intense and shook the country's economy.

To address these issues the humanitarian community developed a multisectoral strategy focused on priority geographical areas that is partially deployed through the HF. This allowed the population to access live-saving services, delivered by a multitude of actors, when and where they needed them most. The fund prioritizes front line responders.

I want to acknowledge the efforts of our partners, the recipients of CAR HF funding – national and international NGOs and UN agencies – and cluster support staff for their tireless dedication in ensuring a timely and coordinated response. Owing to their efforts, we remained steadfast in our determination to support the population of this country despite the conflict and the risks faced by the humanitarian community. We

took great steps to improve our delivery by putting a special emphasis on the need to listen to communities; mainstreaming Accountability to Affected People (AAP) throughout all CAR HF-funded projects. Together we ensured that both towns and rural areas had access to water, sanitation services and health care. We provided a significant push in responding to increasing cases of gender-based violence (GBV) and made sure that the needed goods and staff reached the population through our support to the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). The HF is the vehicle that drives the multisectoral response in this country, ensuring coordinated planning and action, focusing on front line actors and the preferences and views of crisis-affected people.

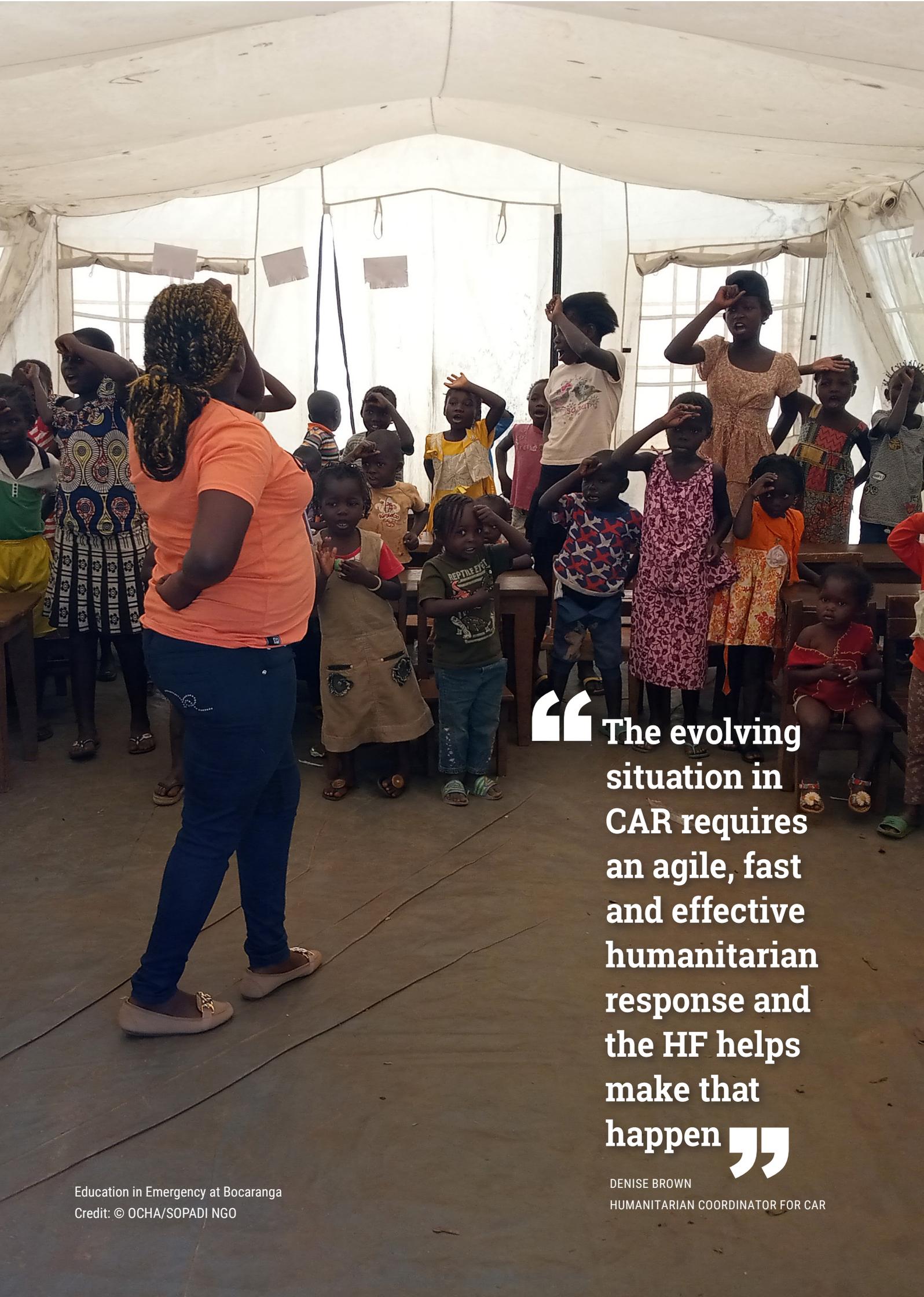
The CAR HF kept its commitment to a flexible, effective, timely and coordinated humanitarian response. In 2021, it directly assisted 1.3 million people by allocating US\$23.3 million to 54 emergency projects implemented by 35 humanitarian partners. 83 per cent of these funds were allocated to international and national NGOs as frontline responders.

As the Central African Republic continues to face a protracted socio-political crisis and ongoing conflict, the CAR HF will continue to strengthen its emphasis on a localized and integrated response.

I thank all donors who contribute to this Fund; it is an indispensable tool in supporting the people of the Central African Republic.



DENISE BROWN
Humanitarian Coordinator for CAR



“ The evolving situation in CAR requires an agile, fast and effective humanitarian response and the HF helps make that happen ”

2021 in Review

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

Of 2.8 million people in need, 1.8 million people needed urgent assistance, requiring \$444.8 million.



2.8M

PEOPLE IN NEED



1.8M

PEOPLE TARGETED



\$444.7M

FUNDING

REQUIREMENT

Humanitarian situation in 2021

The humanitarian context in the Central African Republic (CAR) has been deteriorating over the past years. The pre-election tensions of December 2020 and the post-electoral armed conflicts that followed early in 2021 have worsened a complex and persistent socio-political crisis with major humanitarian and protection consequences.

Growing insecurity, the weakness or almost non-existence of essential basic services and the socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have greatly increased vulnerability of affected communities.

Roadblocks, illegal taxation and attacks on communities by armed groups have disrupted supply chains and resulted in an immeasurable loss of household income. The IPC (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification) and various multisectoral surveys revealed a worrying situation: more than 63 per cent, or 3.1 million people, were in extreme poverty at the end of 2021. This further drives protection risk, following negative coping mechanisms.

Protracted displacement

Continuous insecurity across the country led to repeated waves of displacement affecting vulnerable communities. The context of persistent insecurity in CAR remains a major concern for the humanitarian community. Violations of human rights and international humanitarian law are a daily reality through killings, abductions, torture, gender-based violence, arbitrary arrests, looting of individual or humanitarian property, illegal taxation, burning of houses, threats and attacks against humanitarian partners and other degrading treatment.

Insecurity in the prefectures is driving increased numbers of displaced people. While the beginning of 2021 started with an estimated 682,000 IDPs, an upward trend continued until February 2021 (742,000 people) due to the electoral and post-electoral crisis of late 2020 and early 2021.

A period of precarious calm coincided with a significant decrease in the number of displaced people (from 738,000 in March to 691,000 in July 2021) with an increase (over 712,000) in August and September in the hotspots of conflict between armed groups and the National Armed Forces or bilateral forces, mainly in the west and in the south-central region of the CAR.

In the last quarter of 2021, more than 28,476 new cases of displacement were recorded, alongside 6,476 cases spontaneous returns due to a relative lull in violence in the areas of origin. As of 31 December 2021, the total number of IDPs in CAR was estimated at 691,791 individuals, including 172,126 people living on IPD sites and 519,665 people in host families.

The top five sub-prefectures with the most IDPs are Basse-Kotto (109,654 people - 4 sites), Haute-Kotto (83,861 people - 5 sites), Ouham (81,446 people - 35 sites), Bangui (77,274 people - 8 sites) and Ouaka (69,744 people - 9 sites).

A worrying operational environment

The intensification of fighting among armed groups on one hand and among government forces, other Security Personnel (OSP) and armed groups has led to widespread insecurity throughout the country, including in traditionally stable areas like Kémo, Nana Mambéré, Ombella-Mpoko et Mambéré Kadéï. The use of explosive devices on roads and village paths by the groups in conflict has seriously disrupted commercial movement, trade and access to agricultural fields.

Several security incidents such as regular robberies, theft in NGOs' sub-offices, irregular taxation on roads or seizure and diversion of aid by armed groups, have affected humanitarian organizations who had to regularly suspend their operations. In 2021, there were 396 incidents affecting humanitarian organizations, compared with 424 in 2020. This 6.6 per cent decrease in incidents can largely be explained by humanitarian organizations' inability to access the central and western part of the country for two months due to armed clashes, attacks on civilian convoys and threats from explosive devices. In 2021, three humanitarian aid workers were killed and twenty-four injured.

Weak access to social services

Access to clean water, basic health care, education and socio-economic infrastructure has been an existential challenge for several decades. Water infrastructure has been destroyed or contaminated by groups in conflict, health centers and schools have been destroyed or temporarily occupied by armed groups, staff has been killed or fled the area, or often lack the basic skills required for their job.

A precarious food security

Food security in CAR is a major concern for the humanitarian community. Security incidents resulted in population displacement, limited access to livelihoods and markets, and increased the adoption of negative coping mechanisms. The precariousness and poor state of agricultural feeder roads, coupled with insecurity, disrupt supply chains and functioning markets, thus harming the stability of basic commodity prices.

An IPC survey conducted in the last quarter of 2021 in 67 of the country's 71 sub-prefectures revealed that 9 sub-prefectures were classified in Phase 4 (Emergency) and 59 others in Phase 3 (Crisis), representing an estimated population of 2.1 million people (43 per cent of the population) in need of emergency assistance. More than 210,000 children between the ages of 6-59 months were acutely malnourished, including 66,654 severely malnourished, and almost 100,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women needed urgent treatment.

VISION STATEMENTS

The humanitarian context in CAR over the past years has followed worrying trends.

Violations of human rights and international humanitarian law are a daily reality, manifested in killings, abductions, torture, gender-based violence, arbitrary arrests, looting of individual or humanitarian property, illegal taxation and threats and attacks against humanitarian organizations, to name a few.

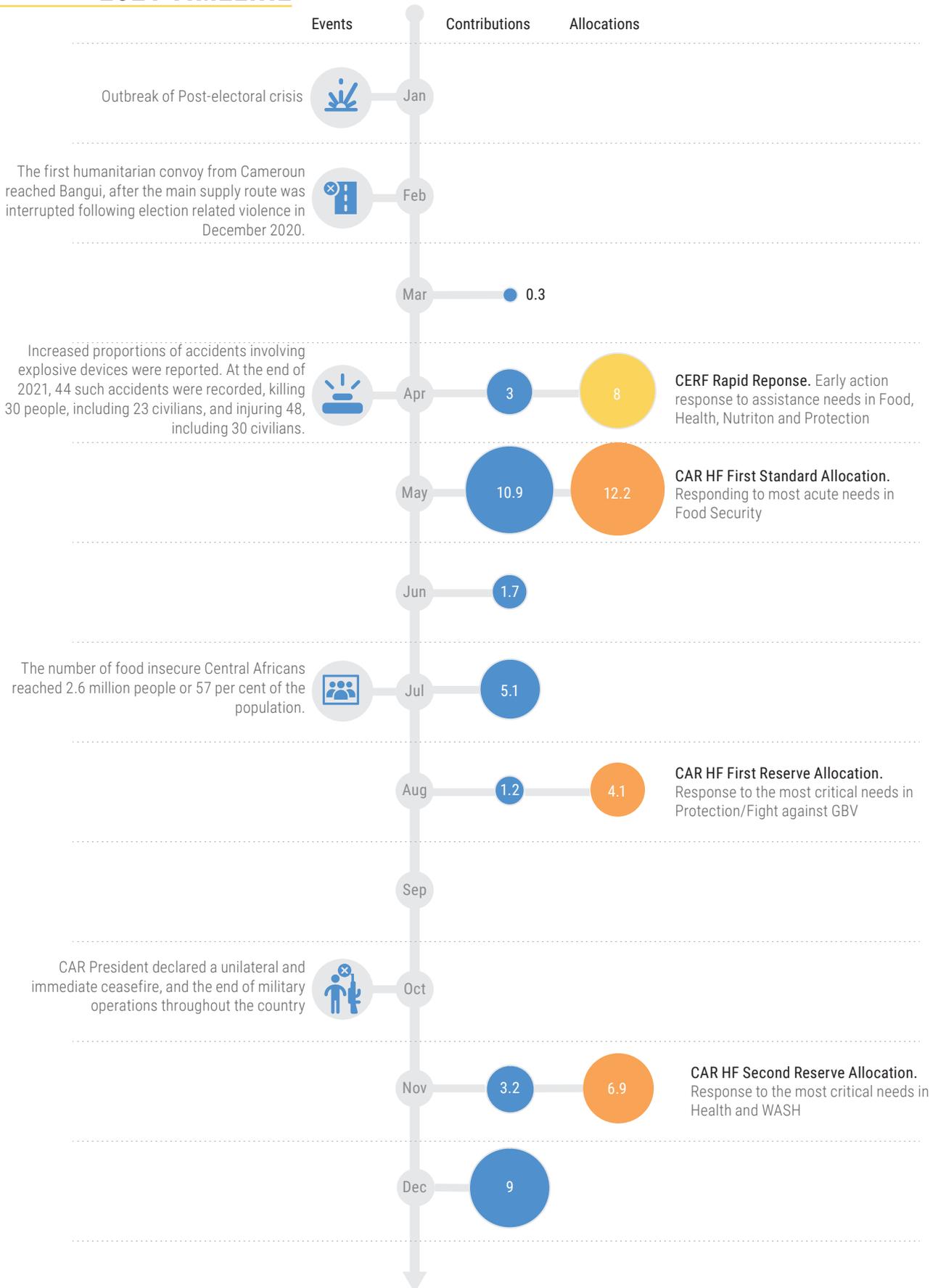
The deployment of Other Security Personnel on the ground has aggravated armed confrontations, and explosive device (ED) incidents have multiplied. According to the Commission Mouvement de Populations survey (CMP, February 2022), there were 632,240 Internal Displaced Persons (IDP), including 160,353 people living on 90 sites and 471,887 people in host families in February 2022. In this context, the CAR HF will continue to support life-saving activities for the most vulnerable and disaster-affected communities, focusing on prioritized and underfunded sectors.

The CAR HF will focus on the following strategic directions: (1) Prioritize an effective and efficient

programming based on a multi-sectoral and/or integrated approach, including cash modality based on the integration of cross-cutting issues such as protection, gender, cash, AAP and inclusion while keeping in line with the country HRP; (2) Increase the cash-based programming by encouraging the cash modality based on an assessment of protection risks but also taking into account beneficiaries' preferences and the needs and feasibility of the modality; (3) Prioritize inclusiveness and localization of aid by strengthening the active participation of national non-governmental organizations (NNGO) at all stages of strategic (Advisory Board) and operational (Strategic and Technical review committee) bodies and by increasing the funds allocated to NNGOs; (4) Enhance its rapid response capacity by complementing the CBPF funding mechanisms with the CERF.

This way the CAR HF will continue to alleviate community suffering, build communities' disaster resilience, and contribute to a principled and responsive humanitarian system; and impact the lives of the people in the CAR for years to come.

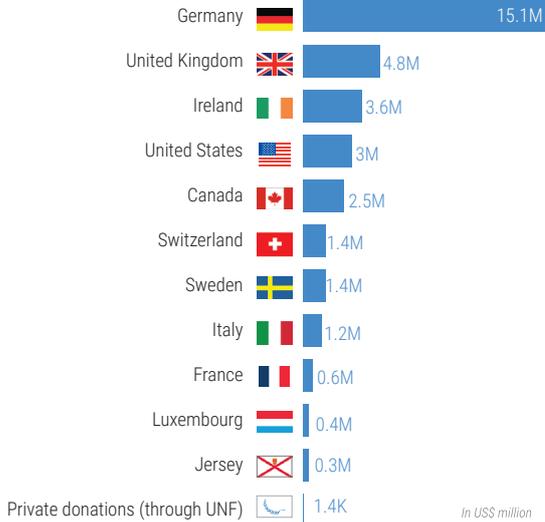
2021 TIMELINE



2021 IN NUMBERS

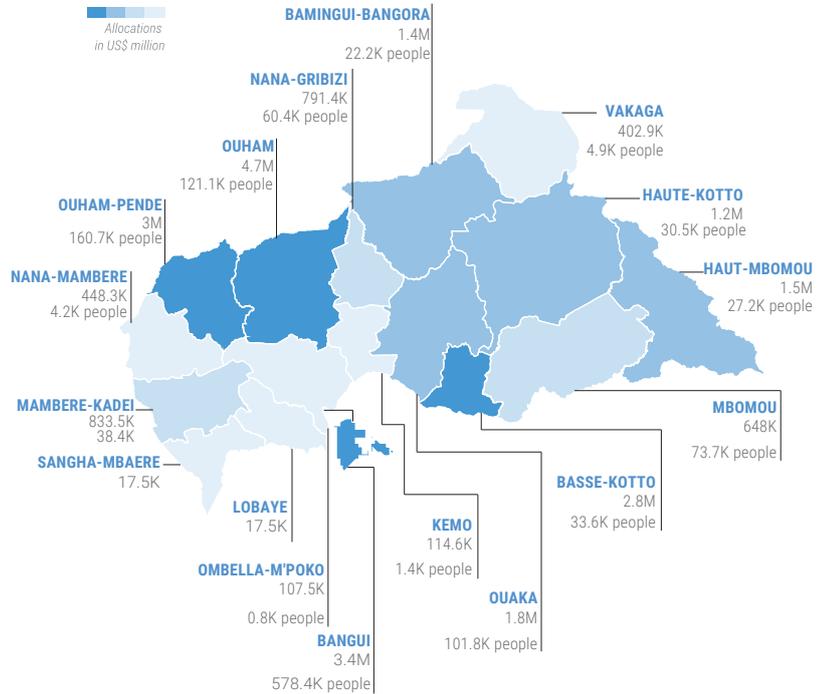


\$34.3M
CONTRIBUTIONS



\$23.3M
ALLOCATIONS

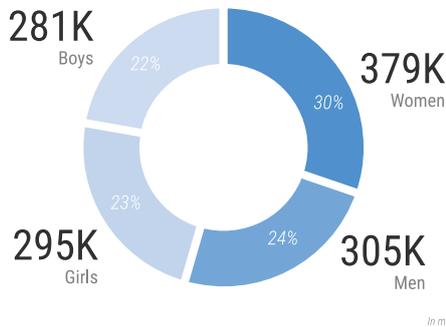
1.3M
PEOPLE ASSISTED



1.3M
PEOPLE ASSISTED



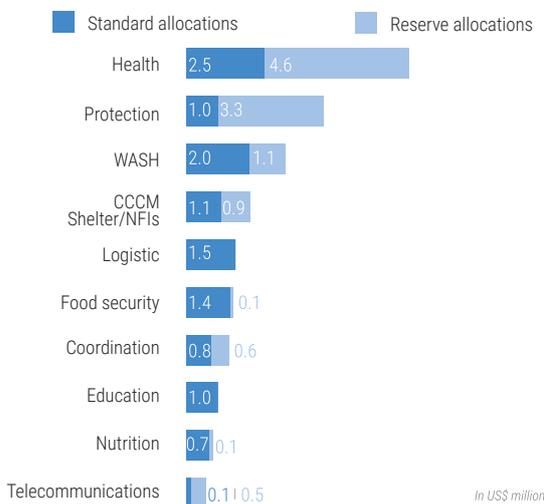
34K
PEOPLE ASSISTED WITH DISABILITY



The Annual Report will use the number of people targeted as a proxy for the number of people reached and henceforth the term people assisted will be used. This approach allows for more timely global reporting as the final data on people reached only becomes available over a year after the allocation of CBPF funds. The reported outcomes will be available on the <https://cbpf.data.unocha.org/> and the CBPFs will continuously monitor if targets are reached.

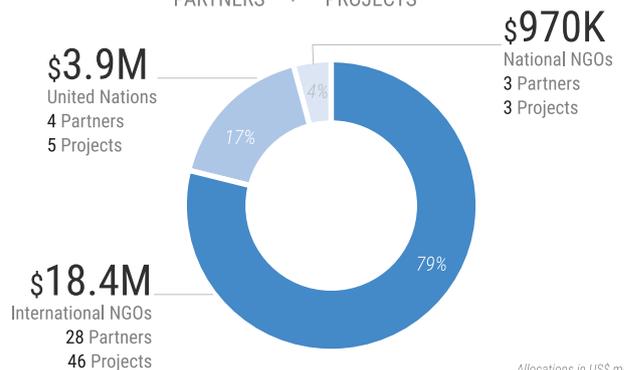
Figures for people assisted may include double counting as people often receive aid from multiple cluster/sectors. The maximum methodology was applied by the CAR Humanitarian Fund to estimate the number of people assisted in 2021. This means that for each admin level 1, the cluster/sector that targeted the maximum number of people is used as the total number of people assisted.

ALLOCATIONS BY CLUSTERS



35
PARTNERS

54
PROJECTS



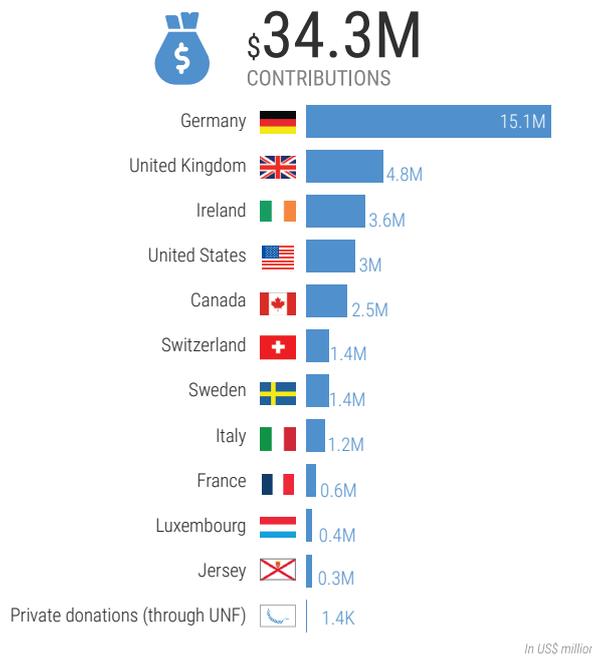
\$3.9M
United Nations
4 Partners
5 Projects

\$970K
National NGOs
3 Partners
3 Projects

\$18.4M
International NGOs
28 Partners
46 Projects

Donor contributions

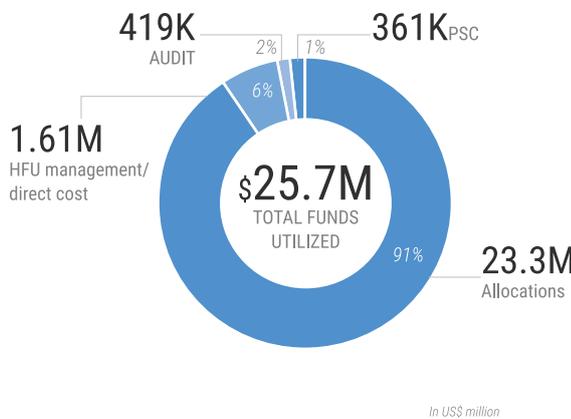
DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS



In 2021, donors continued to demonstrate trust and support for the CAR HF, contributed \$34.3 million between January and December 2021, on top of \$1.4 million carried over from 2020. This is an increase of 12 per cent, equaling more than 4 million, compared with 2020.

Germany was by far the biggest donor, contributing \$15.1 million, a 25 per cent increase in their contributions compared with 2020. It was followed by the United Kingdom (\$4.8 million), Ireland (\$3.6 million) and the USA (\$3 million), who contributed again after a one-year break. Canada contributed 2.5 million, a 42 per cent increase in contributions compared with 2020, while Switzerland contributed 1.4 million and Sweden \$1.4 million. At \$1.2 million, Italy doubled its contribution compared with 2020, while France joined the group in 2021 by contributing \$0.6 million to the Fund. Luxembourg contributed \$0.4 million, while Jersey contributed \$0.3 million. The last contributions from The Netherlands and Korea were received in 2020 while those from Belgium and Denmark were received in 2019. These donations allowed the CAR HF to support humanitarian partners implementing urgent and life-saving humanitarian activities in the Central African Republic.

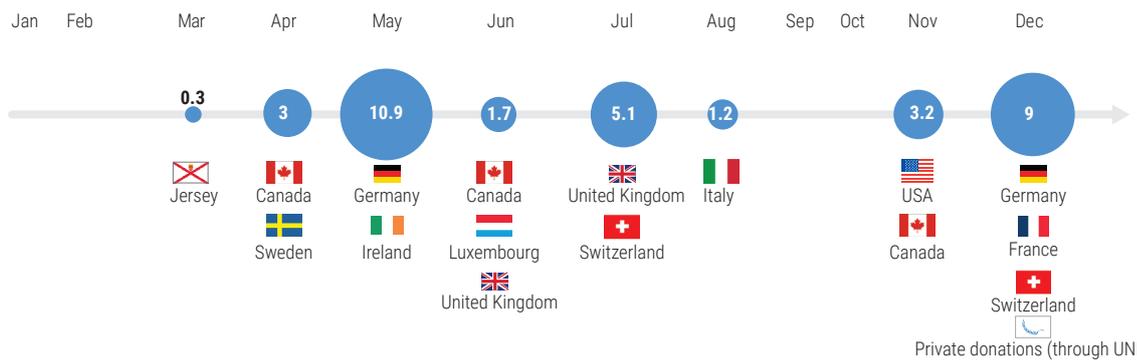
UTILIZATION OF FUNDS



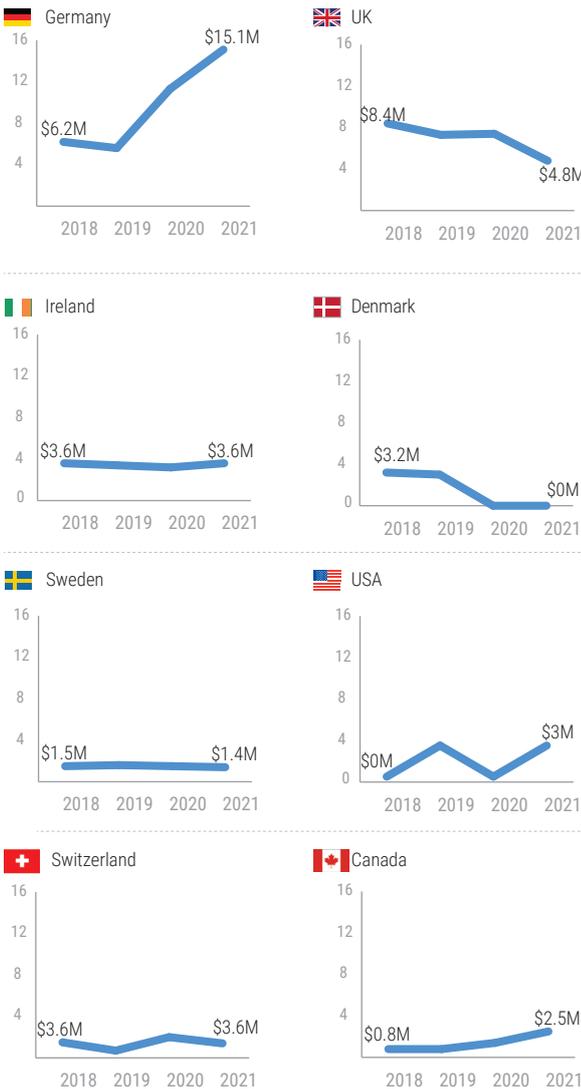
Early and predictable contributions are crucial as they assist the CAR HF in planning and prioritizing the strategic use of funds to provide urgent assistance to the most vulnerable. Even though in 2021 the CAR HF received 85 per cent of donors' pledges to fund' within the first three months, only 46 per cent of contributions were made available in the first half of 2021. More than 25 per cent were only available in November and December; making it impossible to launch a second Standard Allocation process before the end of 2021. Instead, the CAR HF launched Reserve Allocations to provide timely assistance to people in need as funds became available throughout the year. It needs to be noted that even though more than 50 per cent of funds were only deposited in the second half of the year, overall contributions increased by almost 4 million, a 12 per cent increase compared with 2020.

In 2022, the CAR HF will engage in more frequent contact with its existing and prospective donors to ensure continuous and regular support to the Fund.

CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINE



DONOR TREND



Donor trend

Over the past two years, Germany was the largest contributor to the CAR HF, a position previously held by the United Kingdom. Both donors contributed \$38.3 million and \$27.8 million respectively from 2018 to 2021. The third largest contributor was Ireland who pledged \$13.8 million during the same period. The contributions of Germany nearly tripled, from \$5.6 million in 2019 to \$15.1 million in 2021 marking a 170 per cent increase. This increase can partly be explained by the 2019 donor visit, in which Germany expressed satisfaction with the performance of the CAR HF. Sweden have given a contribution of \$6 million during the last four years.

Ireland and Sweden have contributed to the Fund since its inception in July 2008.

Switzerland and Canada have also continuously supported the CAR HF during the last four years and deposited \$5.5 million each. The UK and Switzerland are members of the Advisory Board as Donor Representatives. Hence, they have regular access to information and updates from the Fund, which they can share within the wider CAR donor community. Furthermore, they are among the few donors who regularly hold meetings with the CAR HF and visits the country.

The United States of America has supported the Fund in 2019 and 2021, contributing \$3 million each year. Since 2016, Switzerland's annual contributions to the CAR HF averaged \$1.3 million. Canada has almost doubled its annual contribution from \$0.8 million in 2018 to \$2.5 million in 2021 and their contributions totaled about \$5.5 million during the last 4 years. From 2015 - 2019, Belgium has regularly supported the CAR HF with \$4.1 million contributed.

To ensure that the contributions of some donors become more regular and to encourage other donors to start contributing to the Fund, a resource mobilization strategy was developed in 2021. It aims to ensure that the humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic stays on existing and prospective, donors' agenda.

DONORS WITH MULTI-YEAR CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENTS

	Germany	38.3M	2018 - 2021
	United Kingdom	27.8M	2018 - 2021
	Canada	5.5M	2018 - 2021
	Switzerland	5.5M	2018 - 2021

Allocations overview

STRATEGIC STATEMENTS

First standard allocation: Responding to electoral violence and displacement

Following the electoral violence at the end of December 2020, the humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic deteriorated dramatically. The number of IDP increased from 682,000 in January 2021 to 730,000 in May 2021, including 195,000 residents of IDP sites. Human rights violations, especially gender-based violence, have intensified throughout the country.

Insecurity increased and led to multiple abuses throughout the country and the paralysis of the country's main supply route from Cameroon. As a result, over half of the population (2.8 million people) needed assistance and protection in 2021, including 1.9 million people in acute need.

In response, the first Standard Allocation of \$12.2 million, considering other funding mechanisms such as the CERF and ongoing development funding, launched in June 2021 to urgently address critical unmet needs, especially as the 2021 HRP was only 30.1 per cent funded at the end of May 2021.

First reserve allocation: Addressing GBV

Following the electoral and post-electoral violence referred to above, several cases of abuses violating international humanitarian law and human rights were recorded throughout the country. There has been a worrying increase in human rights violations, especially gender-based violence (GBV).

In the first half of 2021, 14,986 survivors (a small number compared with the actual reality) were registered, 94 per cent of whom were female, with one in five victims is a minor. However, only 36 per cent of

the registered rape victims had received Anti-Retroviral (ARV) assistance and emergency contraception within 72 hours. The first reserve allocation of \$4.1 million was based on an area-based approach and provided a holistic and protective response to 25,185 survivors of GBV.

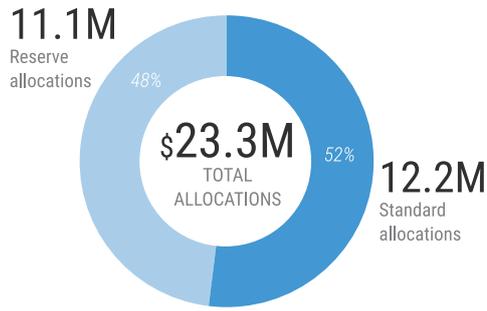
Second reserve allocation: Emergency support to the health sector

In the second half of 2021, the humanitarian situation did not improve as 3.1 million people or 63 per cent of the population were identified as urgently needing emergency assistance and protection, including 2.2 million people in extreme need. This was coupled with an unprecedented scale of human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law. As the humanitarian context deteriorated, funding for several key sectors ended with no new prospects for maintaining services to vulnerable communities through state structures. The health sector was the most affected and this second reserve allocation focused on assisting populations in prefectures classified as severity 4 (IPC classification) to continue the provision of health care. Thus, the Second Reserve allocation of \$4 million offered a scaling-up of holistic health assistance and addressed urgent gaps in the WASH and CCCM/NFI/Shelter sectors and innovations in the thematic areas of inclusion and AAP. and CCCM/NFI/Shelter sectors and innovations in the thematic areas of inclusion and AAP.

2021 ALLOCATIONS

Amount	Category	Launch month
\$12.2M	Standard allocation	June 2021
\$4.1M	Reserve allocation	August 2021
\$6.9M	Reserve allocation	November 2021

ALLOCATION BY TYPE *in US\$ million*



ALLOCATION BY STRATEGIC FOCUS *in US\$ million*

S01 :1.4 million people benefit of timely integrated multisectoral emergency assistance, in cash or in kind wherever possible, which is required to address their critical needs to preserve their physical and mental well-being, with a special focus on the elderly and persons with disabilities.

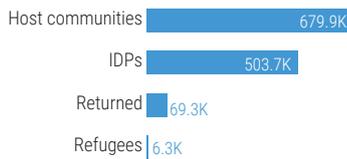
S02 : 1.2 million women, men, girls, boys, the elderly and persons with disability affected by the crisis improve their living conditions through dignified assistance adapted to their needs and provided on time and in a protective manner.

S03 : The protection and respect of human rights for 1.3 million women, men, girls, boys, the elderly and persons with disabilities affected by the crisis are ensured.

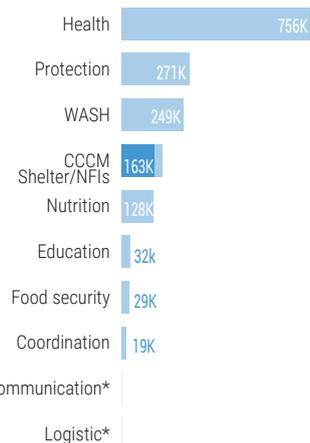
ALLOCATIONS BY STRATEGIC FOCUS



PEOPLE ASSISTED BY TYPE *in thousands*

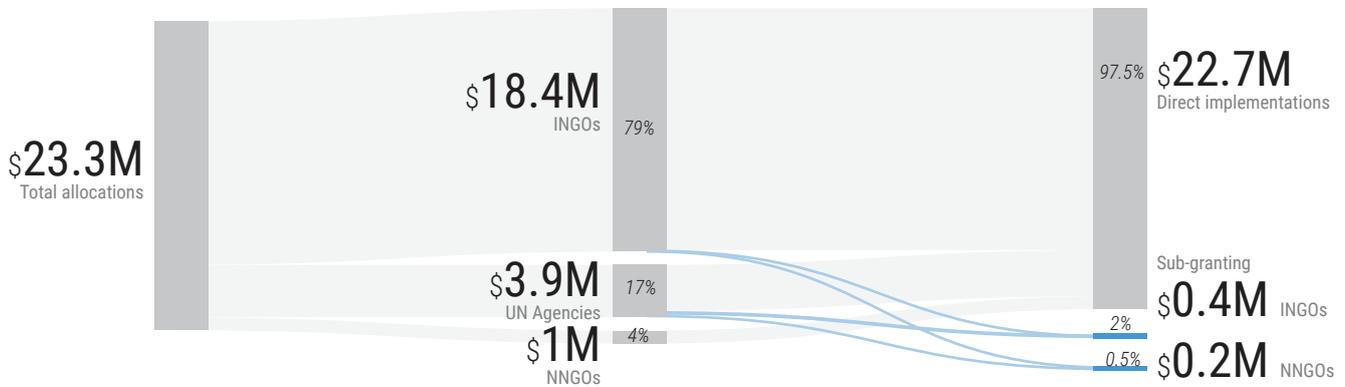


PEOPLE ASSISTED BY CLUSTER *in thousands*



* The Logistics and Telecom Clusters provide common services to 183 organizations.

ALLOCATION FLOW BY PARTNER TYPE *in US\$ million*



HIGHLIGHTED ACHIEVEMENTS

PROMOTING LOCALIZATION

Given that most national NGOs possess a better understanding of the context and localities in the country, the CAR HF has invested in building their capacity to contribute to the implementation of humanitarian projects in the future. In partnership with UNHCR and Norwegian Refugee Council 33 NNGO, who were not yet partners of the CAR HF, were trained in November 2021 on different subjects, including proposal development. In 2021, only 4.1 per cent was allocated to local partners. The above-focused capacity-building initiative is expected to contribute to the improvement of that funding rate.

on gender-based violence and the training of NGOs in protection assessments and analysis, as well as in drafting project proposals. Specifically, the First Reserve Allocation 2021 has put protection at the heart of the response by tackling the unprecedented protection challenges in intensity and scale. To strengthen equity in the delivery of assistance, the programs funded through the CAR HF were rated on their ability to make protection, gender equality and inclusion, a centrality of their programs (except for Logistics).

Implementing a “zero tolerance” policy to SEA (Sexual Exploitation and Abuse)

The year 2021 marked important developments in prevention and protection against SEA. On the one hand, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) reaffirmed its “zero tolerance” position. It has promoted a victim-centered approach that focused on the values of transparency, proactivity and accountability. As a result, a SEA architecture has been developed and implemented to better manage reporting structures, information flows, prevention and victim assistance. It is based on trust between the humanitarian community, and affected populations, encouraging the sharing of information and complaints. At the operational level, the CAR HF held two sessions to train 80 staff from partner organizations to fight against sexual exploitation and abuse. The aim was to remind them of their contractual obligations under the Code of Good Conduct for humanitarian partners in CAR, their obligations regarding SEA, and their obligations regarding the HF operational manual and funding agreement. As a result, partners started to share SEA cases promptly through an appropriate and collective framework. The cases were handled with the required discretion by OCHA CAR and headquarters.

Including Persons with Disabilities

In 2021, the CAR HF’s trainings to partners focused on the inclusion of persons with disabilities. As a result, of the 1.3 million assisted, 34,000 were persons with disabilities, totaling almost 3 per cent. In addition, to transversal protection being a cross-cutting issue, the training stressed the centrality of the “do no harm” principle, inclusion and AAP. The AAP emphasized that fully functioning feedback and complaint mechanisms included collection of information from all beneficiaries including persons with disabilities.

EFFECTIVE PROGRAMMING

KEY PRINCIPLES FOR INCLUSIVE PROGRAMMING

Strengthening Accountability to Affected People

During 2021, the humanitarian response offered by the CAR HF made several improvements in supporting the delivery of efficient programs. It funded specific projects to conduct multi-sectoral assessments and market monitoring. The results provided OCHA and humanitarian partners with a reliable database on the needs, vulnerabilities and preferences of affected people at the sub-prefecture level. The CAR HF developed a strategy to operationalize AAP mechanisms throughout its structure and allocations based on these results. The Fund ensured the inclusion of affected communities in decision-making, the systematic collection of their concerns and priorities, the strengthening of complaints and feedback mechanisms and the monitoring of the response through their views and perspectives. The strategy ensured that all people (women, men, youth, the elderly and the disabled) were made aware of the existence of AAP mechanisms, their mode of operation and could easily access them. Thus, all projects funded in 2021 were part of an AAP framework based on conflict-sensitive prioritization and adapted to the real dynamics and needs of the targeted affected communities.

Promoting the Centrality of Protection

Throughout 2021, the CAR HF, in cooperation with the Protection cluster, has enabled global protection analysis activities with a focus on vulnerable groups (children and people with disabilities), data collection



23,185

GBV survivors

provided with specialized protection service and 100,739 people targeted with GBV prevention activities and awareness raising.



\$19.7M

of project funding by CBPFs contributed to gender equality.



\$23.3M

In the implementation of CAR HF funded projects, all partners complied with developed guidelines for the inclusion of AAP in humanitarian action to ensure information sharing, inclusion and equal access.

AREAS OF CONTEXTUAL PROGRAMMING

Advancing Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Of the \$23.3 million allocated to 54 projects in 2021, CVA accounted for 4 per cent. The funded projects were under Education, Protection and Food Security clusters. Mercy Corps implemented two projects in Bangui to strengthen food security among displaced people who found refuge in Bangui fleeing insecurity in their areas of origin. With CVA programming, there was flexibility for beneficiaries to choose what they consumed as part of assistance by buying what they wanted. They were also able to engage in small business and gain some profits.

Improving Humanitarian Access

Despite growing levels of violence and the use of explosive devices since December 2020, which have crippled the operational capacity of the humanitarian community, it has adopted a principle to 'stay and deliver'. To make this an operational reality, the CAR HF funded an airlift to conduct multi-sectoral assessments and deliver assistance in several remote areas of the countries such as Ngaoundaye in Ouham-Pende, Gbambia in Mambéré Kadéï and Bangassou in Mbomou. During four field missions, more than 50,000 people in need were assisted and 2.9 tons of medical supplies distributed.

Enhancing Complementarity with CERF and other Funding Streams

Throughout the year, efforts were undertaken to avoid duplication of funding. Before deciding on a prioritization, HF considered what projects were ongoing, as well as the funding available from other humanitarian and development funding mechanisms by Germany, the World Bank, Canada, Education Cannot Wait, France, UK/FCDO USAID/BHA, EU/ECHO, EU/Bekou Fund, Sweden and Switzerland. To make funding complementary, the first Standard Allocation in 2021 prioritized the response in geographical areas that were not covered by the CERF and activities that were not covered by other recovery and development funds. Similarly, the second Reserve Allocation 2021 targeted areas with severity 4 (IPC) where development funds were ending.

Specific Programming to AAP

The CAR HF took another step to fund AAP initiatives and mainstream AAP throughout all its funded projects. All project proposals were analyzed and evaluated against a set of AAP guidelines developed specifically for the HF. An AAP implementation strategy was established and shared with all partners and training sessions on the AAP guidelines and strategy were organized for all allocations after September 2021.

CLUSTER ACHIEVEMENTS

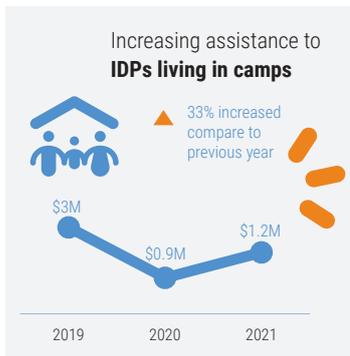


26.5K children are provided with **school** and **learning supplies**

48 coordination meetings with forum members undertaken throughout the year



28.6K people in need received **food assistance** through **direct distribution**

CAR allocated **\$7.1M** to enable **19** partners implementing **health-related activities** in **14** provinces



Nearly **\$1.5M** allocated to facilitate the delivery of **essential humanitarian services** **280 MT** transported




1,050 dignity kits were distributed to women and girls and GBV case management services were provided to **619 women and girls**

CAR contributed **4%** of total funding to **nutrition cluster**, benefitted **128,301** people




2,812 households received assistance in **shelter** through cash transfer




Stronger partnerships with WLO/WRO.

Around **9%** of all partners in 2021 were WLO/WRO (3 organizations).

Promoting common services programming: **3%** of the total amount allocated supported emergency telecommunications




WASH cluster received the third highest proportion of CAR funding, amounting **\$3.1M** to reach **249K** persons

Lessons learned and best practices

More training sessions needed for partner NGOs due to staff turnover

On an annual basis, the CAR HF organizes a minimum of 4 standard capacity development sessions on managing the different areas of the humanitarian project cycle. In 2021, the HF organized 18 training sessions for almost 500 partner staff. In addition to the scheduled sessions, the Fund organized “reinforcement and clinic” sessions before and during allocation processes. These sessions revealed that most of our partners change staff nearly every 6 months, which requires the CAR HF to conduct the same training at least 4 times a year. This requires additional resources in terms of time and personnel on the HF’s side to ensure NGO partners have the right training to deliver to the Fund’s expectations.

Joint programmatic and financial field visits bear fruits

In 2021, CAR HF introduced combined programmatic and financial field visits. This approach made it possible to compare operational realities with submitted financial reports. In the field, partners were able to discuss difficulties they face in implementing humanitarian projects, especially related to the lack or insufficiency of needed items, the lack of banking services, the predominance of the informal sector in remote areas and rising prices. Given these difficulties, the CAR HF commended the visited NGOs in their endeavor to organize awareness raising activities intended to encourage local suppliers to use mobile payment systems and to standardize prices and costs between organizations in the same localities. This has improved the financial management of humanitarian projects and contributed to

the development of capacity amongst the affected communities. Whilst these joint visits contributed to improved performance among NGO partners, the process demanded many additional resources from the CAR HF whereby two staff members were away on monitoring visits on a regular basis.

Gender equality works best if both genders are involved

In the Bocaranga region, women rarely have the autonomy to make decisions for themselves and their families other than traditionally accepted routines performed by women, such as fetching water and preparing food. While identifying parent teachers to participate in implementing their CAR HF supported education project, the NGO SOPADI took a different approach. They started by an awareness raising campaign for husbands on the importance of allowing their wives to participate in the project as female parent teachers as their participation will greatly benefit their community and children. “Owing to that information, I allowed my wife to take part in the training and I am happy she is teaching our boy” said Romaric Yanghena, a resident of Bocaranga who allowed his wife to participate. However, only 8 women of 45 parent teachers were ultimately trained. SOPADI will continue to insist on education for children of all genders and to involve men in participatory approaches of gender equality in their future projects.

Children during child protection activities. Children among whom a 13-year-old boy was reunited with his family and joined his home town located 500 km from Bria where he was found by a local NGO in November 2021.

Credit: OCHA/ESPERANCE NGO



SOLDIER CHILDREN BACK TO THEIR FAMILIES



I thank the NGO Esperance and all the donors who helped us very much; I don't have words to express my gratitude. I didn't believe that one day I could find my child again alive. Now, it's a reality.



A child was aged 13 when the war broke out in his country, the Central African Republic (CAR). After reaching his hometown, armed groups coming from the north of the country enrolled him in their army. He remained in the army for two years until he was found later by staff from ESPERANCE, a local NGO working on child protection projects in partnership with the CAR Humanitarian Fund.

In November 2021, NGOs succeeded in recovering seven children who were recruited into armed groups and placed them in transitional foster families in Bria. Among them, there was that boy. The boy believed all his family members were dead. They, in turn, had no information about the whereabouts of their son. These children benefited from psycho-social support during their stay in host families.

In cooperation with MINUSCA and UNICEF, the NGO ESPERANCE undertook family tracing initiatives and finally found the boy's family in another town, 500 km from the boy was. The reunification was accomplished within two weeks. It was with great joy that the child was welcomed by his parents.

The family members and neighbors gathered to celebrate the reunion. His mother declared: "I thank ESPERANCE very much; I don't have words to express it. I didn't believe that one day I could find my child again alive."

Fund performance

The CAR HF measures its performance against a management tool that provides a set of indicators to assess how well a Fund performs in relation to the policy objectives and operational standards set out in the Country-Based Pool Funds (CBPFs) Global Guidelines. This common methodology enables management and stakeholders involved in the governance of the Funds to identify, analyze and address challenges in reaching and maintaining a well-performing CBPF.

CBPFs embody the fundamental humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence, and function according to a set of specific principles: Inclusiveness, Flexibility, Timeliness, Efficiency, Accountability and Risk Management.



PRINCIPLE 1

INCLUSIVENESS

A broad range of humanitarian partner organizations (UN agencies and NGOs) participates in CBPF processes and receive funding to implement projects addressing identified priority needs.

1

INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE

The Advisory Board has a manageable size and a balanced representation of CBPF stakeholders.

Target

10 members excluding the HC (Chair) and OCHA with equal representation among UN, NGO (including both INGO and NNGO) and donor constituencies.

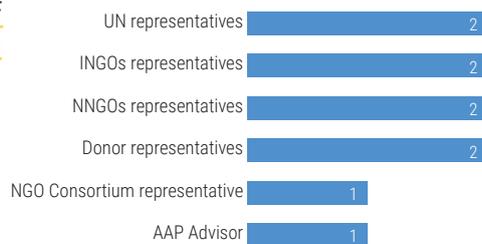
Results

Very high score [5] as national NGOs, international NGOs, UN agencies and donors had equal representation with two seats each, while the NGO Consortium and the AAP Advisor, had one seat each.

Analysis and follow-up

The CAR HF Advisory Board (AB) members for 2021 were reinstated from the previous year. Under the HC's leadership, the AB composition was strictly respected with representation from INGOs, NNGOs, the NGO Consortium, the AAP advisor and the UN heads of agencies. The Humanitarian Coordinator chairs the CAR HF AB, and the OCHA Head of Office and Fund Manager are board members. The members are actively engaged in strategic discussions about the direction of the Fund.

COMPOSITION OF ADVISORY BOARD



Three meetings were arranged in 2021. Whilst adhering to COVID-19 restrictions, all in-country observers were physically present during the Advisory Board meetings, whilst donors participated in meetings remotely and through bilateral email communications. Strategic issues related to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on humanitarian operations, fund resource mobilization, and the CAR HF Common Performance Framework were discussed.

2

INCLUSIVE PROGRAMMING

The review committees of the Fund have the appropriate size and a balanced representation of different partner constituencies and cluster representatives

Target

A diverse and balanced representation among UN agencies, INGOs and NNGOs and HFU participation is maintained in review of project proposals. Technical Review Committee (TRC) comprises three members (cluster coordinator or co-facilitator), two representatives of HFU – programme, and Finance - up to a maximum of five members. HFU determines the number in consultation with the cluster.

Results

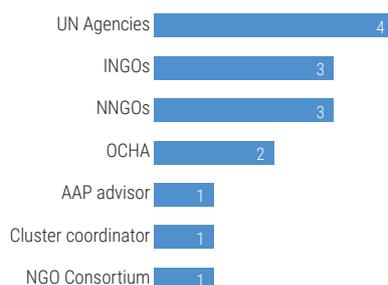
Very high score [5] with equal representation of NNGOs, INGOs, and UN agencies. The NGO consortium

and the AAP advisor participated throughout 2021. OCHA played an active role in S/TRCs.

Analysis and follow-up

The target composition of the S/TRCs was strictly respected throughout the year. All project proposal reviews were chaired by cluster coordinators (which are co-led by UN agencies and INGOs), playing an impartial role and attended by UN agencies, INGOs, and OCHA representatives. The NGO Consortium representative participated in all SRCs. During the reserve allocations, multi-cluster project proposals were vetted in single review committees, consisting of all the clusters participating in the allocation to ensure adequate timeliness, quality and complementarity. To promote the inclusion of AAP in all proposal projects, OCHA ensured the participation of the AAP advisor in all SRCs.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE REVIEW COMMITTEES



PRINCIPLE 1

INCLUSIVENESS

3

INCLUSIVE IMPLEMENTATION

CBPF funding is allocated to the best-positioned actors, leveraging the diversity and comparative advantage of eligible organizations.

Target

Leveraging the comparative advantage of the best placed actors by diversifying the allocations when possible and ensuring that clusters vet project proposals.

Results

Very high score [4] as there was full alignment with all the allocation objectives and the best positioned actors were involved in reaching set targets. Strategic statements were specifically developed for each allocation.

Analysis and follow-up

The CAR HF focused on responding to the most urgent and critical humanitarian needs identified in the 2021 HRP. To this end it used the modality of

the Reserve Allocation more often than its Standard Allocation counterpart. The Reserve Allocation made it possible to continue allocating funding in a context of uncertainty. As a result, 100 per cent of the CAR -HF-funded project supported the priorities identified in the 2021 HRP and the Global Humanitarian Response Plan (GHRP). While 85 per cent of the funding was dedicated to frontline activities, the Fund contributed significantly to implementing the localization agenda by avoiding pass-through of funds from one organization to another. In total, 94 per cent of budget was allocated to programme activities, including 12.4 million allocated to multi-sectoral assistance, 9.3 million allocated to improving living conditions and protection while 6 per cent was allocated to the fight against COVID-19 pandemic.

4

INCLUSIVE ENGAGEMENT

Resources are invested by OCHA's Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) in supporting the capacity of local and national NGO partners within the scope of CBPF strategic objectives.

Target

OCHA CAR HF planned 18 trainings and briefings (some online and others at OCHA or partners' premises) scheduled for 300 hours to ensure partners' understanding of the CBPF process and procedures and how to improve the management and implementation of funded projects.

Results

In 2021, the CAR HF trained 494 staff of partner organizations on fund allocation processes, auditing, prevention of fraud and financial misappropriation, prevention and management of sexual exploitation and abuse. One training session on project proposal

drafting and CBPF Logical Framework was organized in partnership with the protection cluster led by UN-HCR and Norwegian Refugee Council for 33 NNGO representatives who aspire to submit CBPF fund application in the future.

Analysis and follow-up

Score: 5/5 (very high) – As in 2020, the Fund kept its very high commitment to organize trainings for its current and prospective partners; it completed 92 per cent of the planned training hours for partner staff, among whom 117 were staff from NNGOs. In addition, 33 NNGOs, desiring to be eligible to CBPFs were trained in November 2021.

TRAININGS



18

TRAININGS



8

NNGOs TRAINED



117

TOTAL PEOPLE TRAINED FROM
NNGOs



1

TRAININGS FOR NON
HF-PARTNER NNGOs

PRINCIPLE 1

INCLUSIVENESS

5

INCLUSIVE RESPONSE

CBPF funded projects have a clear strategy to promote the participation of affected people.

Target

All CAR HF-funded projects implement accountability to affected populations (AAP) practices. An AAP strategy was established and implemented throughout the allocation processes and entire project implementation cycle.

Results

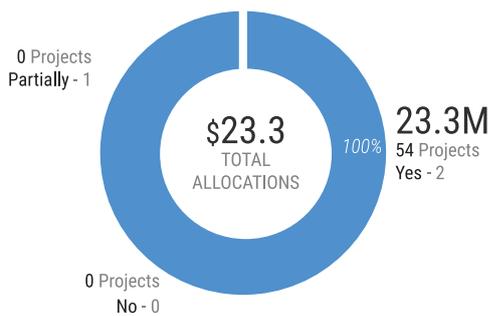
An AAP strategy was established for the HF, and all submitted project proposals were required to include their own action plan to ensure the fulfillment of AAP requirements. 100 per cent of the 54 projects for which new grants were signed throughout the 2021 allocations, totaling project funding of \$23.3 million, included the provision of accessible and functional feedback and/or complaint mechanisms for beneficiaries. All field monitoring visits included beneficiary consultations to assess beneficiaries' engagement in project implementation.

Analysis and follow-up

As part of the Fund's strategic objectives in 2021, the CAR HF reinforced AAP with its related AAP strategy. AAP was mainstreamed throughout partners' project cycles. The importance of AAP was emphasized during training sessions to all partners alongside protection-mainstreaming. All allocation documents included a requirement and guidance on the inclusion of AAP in project proposals. Furthermore, the strategic review scorecards for all 2021 allocations included a specific question about the provision of accountability mechanisms. An AAP advisor participated in the reviews of all submitted proposals. This ensured that all projects had accessible and functioning feedback/complaint mechanisms with allocated funds for their operationalization.

The HFU and clusters should ensure that AAP expertise is continually available throughout project reviews, monitoring and report reviews.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE



2 The project **includes** the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or compliant mechanisms for beneficiaries
 1 The project **partially** includes the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or compliant mechanisms for beneficiaries
 0 The project **does not include** the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or compliant mechanisms for beneficiary

PRINCIPLE 2

FLEXIBILITY

The programmatic focus and funding priorities of CBPFs are set at the country level and may shift rapidly, especially in volatile humanitarian contexts. CBPFs are able to adapt rapidly to changing priorities and allow humanitarian partners to identify appropriate solutions to address humanitarian needs in the most effective way.

6

FLEXIBLE ASSISTANCE

CBPF funding for in-kind and in-cash assistance is appropriate.

Target

Up to 4 per cent of the funding strategically prioritized and operationally allocated funds to cash as a response modality, and where appropriate, as per CBPF cash guidance note.

Results

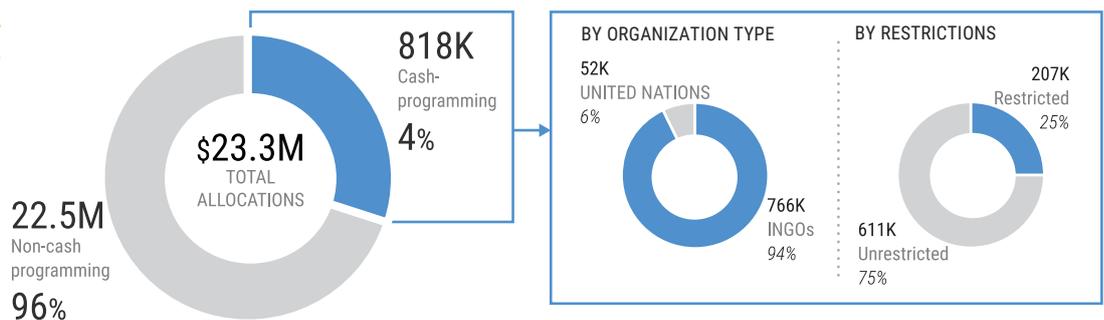
High Score [4]: 0.8 million allocated through cash modalities, of which 25 per cent was restricted to cash assistance.

Analysis and follow-up

Score: 4/5 [High] – In 2021, 4 per cent of the funding was allocated towards cash. INGOs implemented the most cash projects, with most funds channeled towards interventions focusing on food security, protection, education and livelihoods.

CASH modalities should be encouraged wherever feasible to be supported by the local economy and the availability of financial service systems. The process should be avoided when it puts communities at risk in areas controlled by armed groups.

CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMING



7

FLEXIBLE OPERATION

CBPF Funding supports projects that improve the common ability of actors to deliver a more effective response.

Target

CBPF funding supports an enabling operational environment in which funding is allocated to common services.

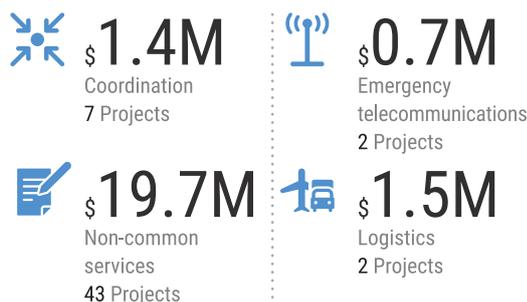
Results

Up to 20 per cent of available resources support funding for enabling programs and collective services provided by UN agencies and related funds, and programs and from NGOs where appropriate.

Analysis and follow-up

Score: 5/5 [Very High] – In 2021, 15 per cent of the allocated funding was made available for collective services, which is only slightly less than the highest benchmark of 20 per cent for the CAR HF. This includes an envelope of \$1.5 million for the logistics cluster, which encompassed activities such as humanitarian air cargo, road freight, and the common logistics platform. An envelope of \$0.7 million was allocated to the emergency telecommunications cluster to avoid the disruption of telecommunication services for humanitarian organizations. Finally, the CAR HF supported AAP coordination by funding the AAP advisor position, as well as four positions of national cluster co-facilitators, namely for food security, health, nutrition, protection and WASH.

ALLOCATION THROUGH COMMON SERVICES



The HCT and the respective lead agencies should be aiming to find durable solutions for the funding of the cluster co-facilitation positions.

PRINCIPLE 2

FLEXIBILITY

8

FLEXIBLE ALLOCATION PROCESS

CBPF funding supports strategic planning and response to needs identified in the HRP's and sudden onset emergencies through the most appropriate modalities.

Target

At least 80 per cent of funds are allocated through the standard allocation modality and up to 20 per cent through the Reserve Allocation modality. The Fund responds to changes in the humanitarian context, as well as based on the funding situation.

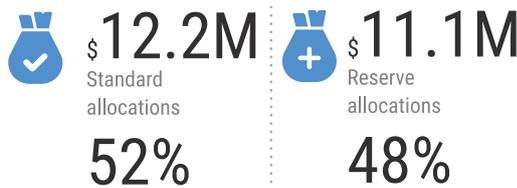
Results

The high percentage [48 per cent] of funding allocated through Reserve Allocations was due to the large-scale health and protection emergencies and AAP concerns, which required rapid responses.

Analysis and follow-up

In 2021, the CAR HF launched 1 Standard Allocation and 2 Reserve Allocations. The Standard Allocation launched in the first half of 2021 in response to the increasing need of life-saving and basic service assistance of almost 1.3 million people in CAR. The Reserve Allocation modality was used to fast-track the approval process and quickly disburse the funding required to respond to protection and AAP concerns. CBPF funding was successfully reprogrammed at the right time to address operational and contextual changes. Of the funds received in 2021, more than 10 per cent were kept in reserve to respond to any unforeseen or sudden disaster in early 2022. The Fund will continue working flexibly with these two modalities as the context requires.

ALLOCATION BY MODALITY



9

FLEXIBLE IMPLEMENTATION

CBPF funding is successfully reprogrammed at the right time to address operational and contextual changes.

Target

Project revision requests are processed to respond to shifting/ emerging operational needs.

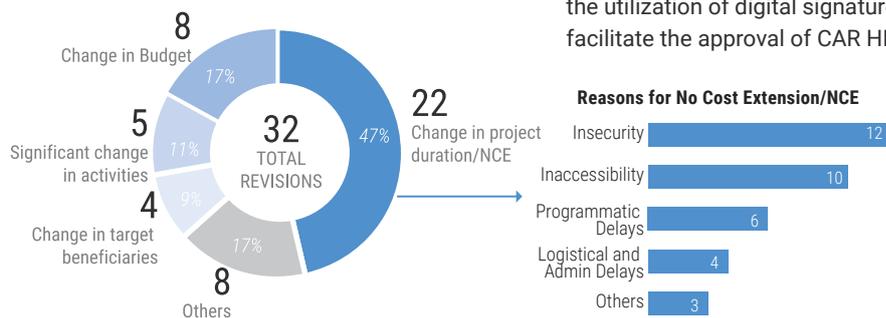
Results

In 2021, the HFU processed 32 revision requests with an average of 22 working days from submission of to the approval through the signature of the Grant Agreement amendment. Most instances of revisions were related to programmatic delays and insecurity in and inaccessibility of the zones of operations.

Analysis and follow-up

Even though the performance achieved on this indicator is scored as high, the number of working days to process a project revision has increased from 17 in 2020 to 22 in 2021. While the process of reviewing and submitting the project revision request has continued to be entirely managed through the Grant Management System (GMS) without delay from OCHA HFU's side, the administrative process of finalizing the paperwork and obtaining the signature of the Humanitarian Coordinator and OCHA Head of Office is still performed manually. Due to COVID-19, it has been challenging sometimes to speed up the signature process because of restriction of movements.

NUMBER OF REVISIONS IN 2021



It is critical to continue to explore alternatives for the utilization of digital signatures to fast-track and facilitate the approval of CAR HF projects.

PRINCIPLE 3

TIMELINESS

CBPFs allocate funds and save lives as humanitarian needs emerge or escalate.

10

TIMELY ALLOCATION

CBPFs allocation processes have an appropriate duration.

Target

The average duration of all launched Standard Allocations is 50 days. The average duration of all launched Reserve Allocations is 30 days.

Results

Very high score [5] as the average number of days for Standard Allocations was 23 working days while the average number of days for the Reserve Allocations was 27 working days in 2021.

Analysis and follow-up

2021 constituted a considerable improvement in terms of efficient processing of projects for the Standard Allocations from 32 to 23 working days. The processing took 27 days for the Reserve Allocations, an increase in processing time compared with 2020. This can partly be explained due to one partner changing their organizational name during the allocation process, which prolonged the process. Efficient coordination with partners, clusters and CBPF Section at Headquarter was successfully done throughout the allocation processes.

OCHA HFU will continue to further explore ways to enhance the efficiency and the effectiveness of the CAR HF processes and procedures.

AVERAGE WORKING DAYS OF ALLOCATION PROCESSING

Milestones	Category	2019	2020	2021
From allocation closing date to HC signature of the grant agreement	Standard Allocations	19	19	23
	Reserve Allocations	4	17	27

11

TIMELY DISBURSEMENTS

Payments are processed without delay

Target

10 days from Executive Officer signature of a proposal to first payment.

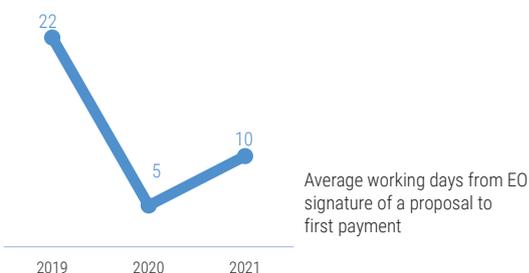
Results

Middle score [3] as the CAR HF was able to disburse the funds on an average of 9.7 working days in 2021.

Analysis and follow-up

The CAR HF met the target of 10 days maximum in 2021 but noted a slight increase in days needed to disburse payments compared with 2020. Projects funded under the Standard Allocation modality received timely disbursements allowing for a rapid response to needs.

In 2022, HFU is looking forward to strengthening its capacity and improving its timely delivery of funds.



PRINCIPLE 3

TIMELINESS

12

TIMELY CONTRIBUTIONS

Pledging and payment of contributions to CBPFs are timely and predictable.

CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINESS

Target

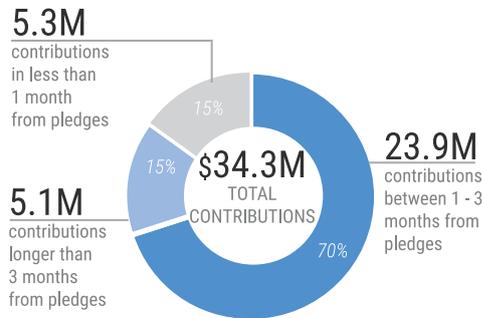
60 per cent or more of annual contributions committed before the end of the first half of the year.

Results

Middle score [2] as only 46 per cent of the funding was received between January and June 2021.

Analysis and follow-up

Just below half (46 per cent) of the total funding was received between January and June 2021 and more than 30 per cent of contributions only arrived late in the year, making it difficult to plan and disburse the target amount in the first half of 2021. The CAR HF donors promptly disbursed contributions, with about 70 per cent of funding being received within 1 – 3 months and 15 per cent was received in less than a month after the pledge. Less than 15 per cent of funding was distributed more than 3 months after the pledges.



PRINCIPLE 4

EFFICIENCY

Management of all processes related to CBPFs enables timely and strategic responses to identified humanitarian needs.

CBPFs seek to employ effective disbursement mechanisms, minimizing transaction costs while operating in a transparent and accountable manner.

13

EFFICIENT SCALE

CBPFs have a significant funding level to support the delivery of the HRP.

Target

15 per cent of HRP funding received.

Results

High score [4], 9 per cent of HRP funding was channeled through the CAR HF in 2021.

Analysis and follow-up

By the end of December 2021, the CAR HRP was funded at 9 per cent. This translates into 59.3 per cent of funds received compared with the target out-

lined in the HRP. In 2021, the CBPF funding in CAR amounted to \$34.3 million.

In 2022, OCHA HFU will emphasize implementing its resources mobilization plan to boost the Fund's ability to mobilize more contributions from the donors.

14

EFFICIENT PRIORITIZATION

CBPF funding is prioritized in alignment with the HRP.

Target

At least 80 per cent of value of funded projects is linked to HRP projects.

Results

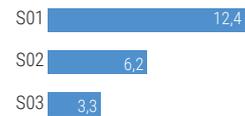
Very high score [5] as 94 per cent of the value of funded projects was linked to the 2021 HRP, equaling \$21.9 million allocated by the CAR HF and supporting the strategic objectives 1, 2 & 3 of the 2021 HRP; and 6 per cent of the funding representing \$1.4 million contributed to the 2021 Global COVID-19 HRP. country-based targets.

Analysis and follow-up

The CAR HF remains relevant and appropriate as a funding mechanism, by strategically allocating the right resources to support the 2021 HRP priorities while contributing to the global effort to address existing needs made worse by COVID-19 and/or emerging humanitarian needs resulting from the pandemic.

OCHA HFU must continue ensuring and fostering the right balance of flexibility and adaptability to a changing context. This is where the CAR HF finds its comparative advantage and its relevance as a CBPF.

ALLOCATION BY HRP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



S01 : 1.4 million people benefit of timely integrated multisectoral emergency assistance, in cash or in kind wherever possible, which is required to address their critical needs to preserve their physical and mental well-being, with a special focus on the elderly and persons with disabilities.

S02 : 1.2 million women, men, girls, boys, the elderly and persons with disability affected by the crisis improve their living conditions through dignified assistance adapted to their needs and provided on time and in a protective manner.

S03 : The protection and respect of human rights for 1.3 million women, men, girls, boys, the elderly and persons with disabilities affected by the crisis are ensured.

15

**EFFICIENT
COVERAGE**

*CBPF funding effectively
assisted people in need.*

Target

CAR HF targeted to reach at least 80 per cent of people in need.

Results

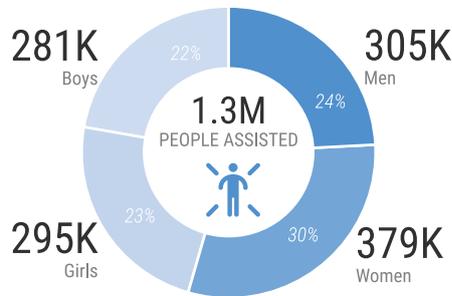
In 2021, CAR HF assisted 97 per cent of the 1.3 million people targeted, which is a very high score [5].

Analysis and follow-up

At least 97 per cent of an estimated 1.3M people in need have been reached under both allocation modalities. Overall, 52 per cent were reached through a Standard Allocation and 48 per cent through 2 rounds of Reserve Allocations. Of all people assisted with the help of the CAR HF, 54 per cent, were identified as host communities, while 40 per cent were IDP.

OCHA HFU will continue to work closely with clusters and partners to ensure that a robust and quality-driven evidence-based process supports the targeting of people in need.

PEOPLE ASSISTED



In thousand of person

PRINCIPLE 4

EFFICIENCY

16

EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT

CBPF management is cost-efficient and context-appropriate.

Target

HFU operations cost (cost-plan) accounts for less than 10 per cent of overall utilization of funds (allocations + operations costs).

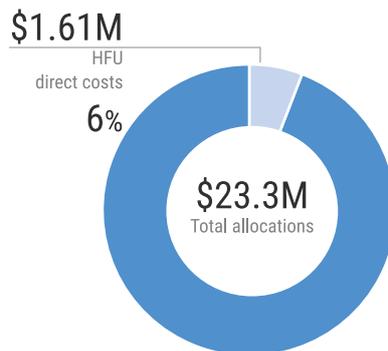
Results

In 2021, the CAR HFU operational cost stood at \$1,61 million against \$24,9 million of the total funds allocated. Thus, the HFU cost constituted 6 per cent of overall funds.

Analysis and follow-up

The 2021 OCHA HFU- cost plan indicated an expenditure rate of 88 per cent corresponding to \$1.61 million out of its approved budget of \$1.64 million. The overall percentage equals the result reported in 2020 and testifies to the efficient and cost-efficient management of the CAR HF resources. With 34,3 million overall contributions in 2021, the CAR HF slightly exceeded the 5 per cent expenditure against total utilization of funds, an increase compared with 2020. This increase accommodated the increased number of project audits by a third-party monitoring company.

HFU EXPENDITURE AGAINST TOTAL ALLOCATIONS



17

EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT

CBPF management is compliant with management and operational standards required by the CBPF Global Guidelines.

Target

The operational manual is updated based on the latest version of Global CBPF Guidelines by the end Q1. Annual report and allocation papers fully global guidance documents.

Results

In 2021, the CAR HF updated the operational modalities and risk management sections in its operational manual. Its annual report and allocations papers were fully compliant with the Global Guidelines.

comprehensive and agile response and adequate utilization of resources. In addition, and to keep promoting the flow of information and reducing the risks related to the implementation of HF projects, especially in the areas of protection, sexual exploitation and abuses, fraud, corruption, and/or misuse of funds, the CAR HF developed and implemented an AAP (Accountability to Affected People) strategy in September 2021. The CAR HF participated in the Global Guidelines review processes led by the CBPF section throughout 2021.

Analysis and follow-up

The annual report and allocations papers were fully compliant with the Global Guidelines. In May 2021, the CAR HF operational modalities were revisited with minor changes to the Risk Management Framework, an annex of the Operational Manual, to reflect changes about the Fund's risk-based approach and incorporate more flexible modalities to allow a more

The CAR HF is looking forward to reviewing its Operational Manual in 2022 in the light of the outcomes from the comprehensive Global Guidelines review processes conducted by the CBPF Section in 2021.

PRINCIPLE 5

RISK MANAGEMENT

CBPFs manage risk and effectively monitor partner capacity and performance. CBPFs utilize a full range of accountability tools and measures.

18

RISK MANAGEMENT OF PROJECTS

CBPF funding is appropriately monitored, reported and audited.

Target

100 per cent compliance with operational modalities on the five categories of risk management pillars.

Results

The compliance ranged from 77 per cent for financial spot checks to 103 per cent for field monitoring visits. The average compliance rate was 84 per cent. High score [4] for financial and narrative reports with completion rates of 93 and 97 per cent respectively.

Analysis and follow-up

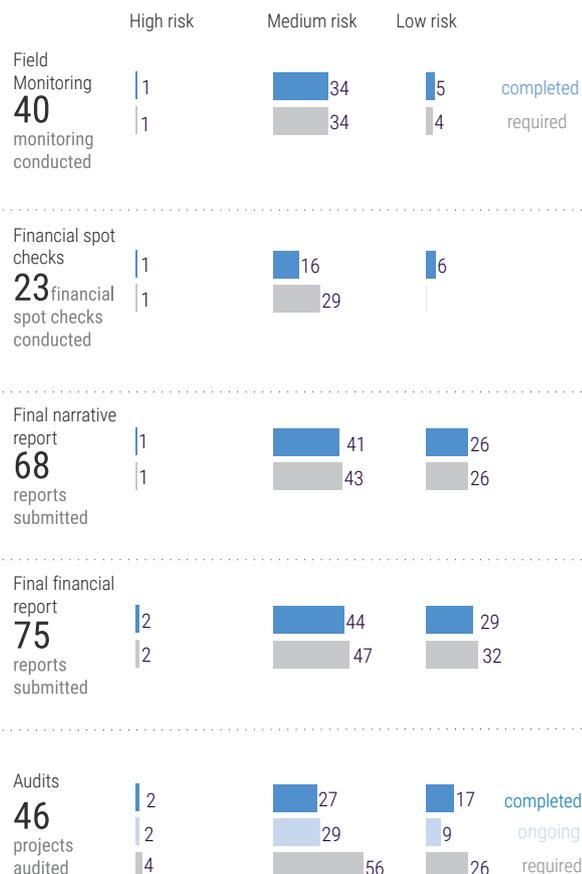
In 2021, the CAR HF took the complete lead on programmatic and financial monitoring. There was a significant increase in the number of conducted financial spot checks compared with 2020, when most spot checks were impossible due to COVID-19. Even though the pandemic constrained the HF in its ability to execute spot checks, it still conducted 23 FSC, 77 per cent of the 30 mandatory FSC.

In 2021, the OCHA CAR hired a third-party company to audit eligible HF projects. Among the 86 projects, the audit was completed for 46 projects and it's ongoing for the remaining 40 projects eligible to be audited in 2022.

For field monitoring visits, 103 per cent were completed, 40 visits in total (of the 39 required).

In 2022, financial monitoring will be further prioritized, including the completion of required audits and the increase in financial spot checks.

PROGRESS ON RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES



19

RISK MANAGEMENT OF FUNDING

Appropriate oversight and assurances of funding is administered through CBPFs.

Target

Compliance with CBPFs Standard Operating Procedures for Suspected Fraud and Misuse of Funds Compliance with CBPFs Standard Operating Procedures for Suspected Fraud and Misuse of Funds.



1

REPORTED INCIDENT/CASE

1 open
0 closed



3

ON GOING INCIDENT/CASE

0 incident
1 case

Results

In 2021 one case was reported and zero cases were closed. At the end of 2021, three cases remain ongoing.

Analysis and follow-up

A potential case of fraud was reported in 2021, it is being managed in compliance with CBPF SOPs related to the Suspected Fraud and Misuse of Funds. During the reporting period, one partner was under review due to suspicion of fraud and one partner was suspended due to concerns of mismanagement not related to fraud.

Reported cases: # of incidents (allegation, suspected fraud, confirmed fraud, theft, diversion, looting, destruction, etc.) in 2021, either open or closed.

On going cases: # of incidents for which measures (inquiry, assurance, measures, settlement etc.) were still on going as of 31 December 2021

In 2021, CAR HF conducted 2 capacity-strengthening and awareness-raising sessions on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, Fraud and Financial Misconduct. In addition, the CAR HF contributed to the review of the CBPF Global Guidelines, which will serve as a reference point during the review of the CAR HF Operational Manual in 2022.

The CAR HF will continue its collaboration with the CBPF Section and the Oversight and Compliance Unit to implement e its risk-based approach to successfully mitigate risks associated with the management of the fund.

20

RISK MANAGEMENT OF PARTNERS

Target

At least 90 per cent of funds are allocated to partners with low and medium risk levels while 10 per cent or less are allocated to partners with high risk levels.

Results

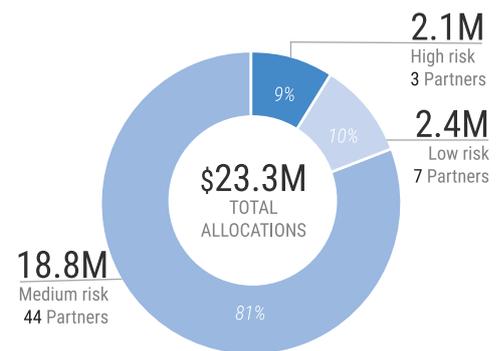
Very high score [5] as 91 per cent of the funds were allocated to partners with low (10 per cent) and medium risk levels (81 per cent). Only 9 per cent of the funds were allocated to partners classified as high risk. In 2021, CAR HF provided funding to 5 new NGO partners among 6 NGOs that passed the eligibility process. It is thus in line with the CAR HF Risk Management Framework requirements.

Analysis and follow-up

In 2021, the CAR HF prioritized funding to the best positioned partners, whilst considering the risks associated with the chosen operational modalities. As a result, \$18,8 million were allocated to medium risk partners, \$2,1 million to high-risk and \$2.4 million to low-risk partners, to strengthen its Partners Performance Index (PPI) system, CAR HF updated its partners' risk levels. CAR HF downgraded one partner from low to medium due to dissatisfactory performance levels. In 2021, CAR HF conducted 9 full capacity assessments, among which 5 partners were categorized as "low", one as "medium" and three as "ineligible". Of the 19 capacity assessments conducted in 2021, 12 organizations became eligible.

In 2022, CAR HF will increase the frequency of the partners' performance index updates to ensure that their risk levels match the realities on the ground and the quality of partners' delivery.

IMPLEMENTATION BY PARTNER RISK LEVEL TYPE



UPDATED RISK LEVEL BASED ON PERFORMANCE INDEX



OVERVIEW 2021



1 Capacity assessment is created and conducted in 2021
 2 Capacity assessment is only revised in 2021, regardless of what year it was created
 3 Capacity assessment is created, conducted and revised in 2021

“ The NGO COOPADEM constructed a new water source in Madangbe village in Satema area. The area has been affected by drought as well as inter-tribal tensions between villages over scarce resources – including water. ”



Basse-Kotto / Satéma.
Credit: OCHA/COOPADEM NGO

MORE INCLUSION, FEWER BARRIERS

Madame Yakouvoungbo lives with a disability as she can't hear. She is a widow raising 3 boys. She lives on growing crops in her Village. Using improvised sign language, she said, "I have never been allowed to fetch water with others." Because the water point was too far away, and she felt it was too dangerous to go.

But with the rehabilitation of this water source, I am also allowed to fetch and have water at home on regular basis." She added: "At home, I can wash [properly]. I can store water in the cans I received. I am no longer starving because of a lack of water."

With the construction of a new water source, people from other villages started to come to fetch drinking water with their cans.

Jean Gressangou, aged 77, resident of Satema, believes that the water source is God's gift. He said: "With this water point, different villages are meeting here, and they are no longer quarreling nor engaging in tribal wars because they share water and get together because of this water pump."

Basse-Kotto / Kembé.
Credit: OCHA/APADE NGO



“ I was assisted by the organization APADE and came back to school. I want to study seriously and become a Doctor; so that I could be assisting women and children who are dying without proper service during delivery. ”

Jane [changed name] is 17 years old. When she turned 15 and while her family was fleeing war that brought out in her region in the CAR, she was forced to marry a man three times her age.

Unfortunately, her story is all-too common. In CAR, an estimated 800,000 girls experience early marriage, according to January 2018 UNICEF report. The project implemented by APADE targeted vulnerable children and women and IDPs in the center of the country and aimed to provide them with WASH and Protection services. Then, she became pregnant. Unfortunately, the war kept going, and they had to flee again. She got separated from her husband and she ran into

bushes, where she had a miscarriage. When there was a break in violence, she attended a community session organized by the NGO APADE to help children return to school. Jane received psychological support and the chance to return to the classroom. Thanks to the remedial courses implemented by APADE in Basse Kotto, she is now among the best students in her school, becoming the second-best student in her class.

She revealed: “I want to study seriously and become a doctor; so that I can assist women and children who are dying without proper service during delivery.”

Annexes

- Annex A Acronyms & abbreviations
- Annex B Reference Map
- Annex C CAR HF Advisory Board
- Annex D Allocations by recipient organizations

ANNEX A

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	Accountability to Affected People	IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
ACF	Action Contre la Faim	IRC	International rescue Committee
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	MC	Mercy Corps
AID	African Initiative for Developpment	MDA	Médecins d'Afrique
ALIMA	The Alliance for International Medical Action	MDM FRANCE	Médecin du Monde France
APADE	All for Peace And Dignity	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
APSUD	Action for Population and Sustainable Development	NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organization
ARS	African Relief Service	NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
ASA	Afrique Secours et Assistance	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
COHEB	Community Humanitarian Emergency Board	PUI	Première Urgence Internationale
COOPADEM	Cooperative de Production Agricole et Artisanal pour le Developpement du Monde Rural	SI	Solidarités International
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale	SOPADI	Solidarité pour la Paix et le Développement Intégré
CUAMM	Doctor with Africa	TGH	Triangle Génération Humanitaire
DRC	Danish Refugee Council	UK	United Kingdom
EDEN	Emergency Development Network	UN	United Nations
FCA	Finn Church Aid	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
FDM	Fondation Dr Denis Mukwege	UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator	UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Services
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
HFU	Humanitarian Financing Unit	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
HI	Humanité & Inclusion	UNOPS	United Nations Operation Services
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan	USD	United States Dollar
IMC	International Medical Corps	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization	WFP	World Food Programme
		WHO	World Health Organization
		WHH	Welthungerhilfe

ANNEX B

CAR HF ADVISORY BOARD

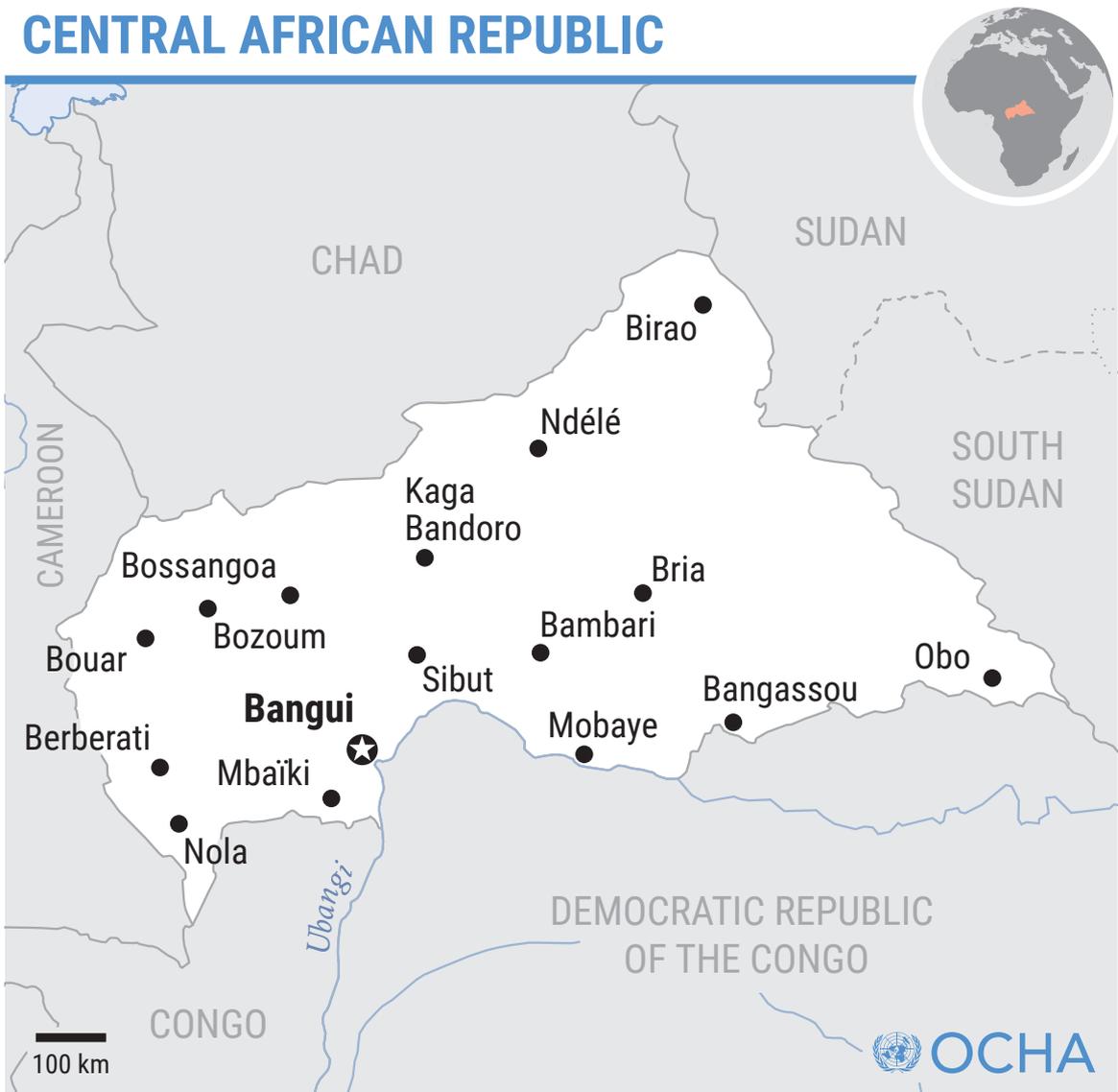
STAKEHOLDER	ORGANIZATION
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Chairperson	Humanitarian Coordinator
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
NNGO	Action pour la Population et le Développement Durable
NNGO	Association des Femmes pour la Promotion de l'Entreprenariat
INGO	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
INGO	Humanity & inclusion
UN	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
UN	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Donor	Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO)
Donor	The Government of Switzerland
Observer	NGO Consortium
Observer	AAP Advisor

ANNEX C

REFERENCE MAP

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



Map Sources: ESRI, UNCS.

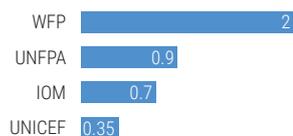
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of

ANNEX D

ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION

In US\$ million

United Nations 3.9 17%

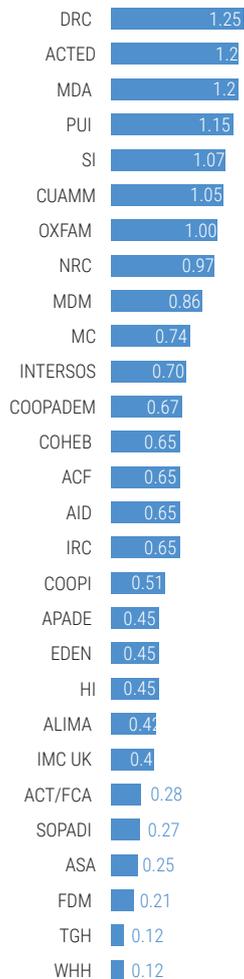


National NGO 0.97 4%



See Annex D for acronyms

International NGO 18.4 79%



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