

CAR HF Central African Republic
Humanitarian
Fund



CAR HUMANITARIAN FUND

2022

ANNUAL REPORT

THE CAR HF THANKS ITS DONORS FOR THEIR GENEROUS SUPPORT IN 2022

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Credits

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-republiccar/about-car-hf

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

For additional information, please contact:

CAR Humanitarian Fund

carhf@un.org

Tel: +236 70 96 41 34

Front Cover

Credit: © OCHA/A. CADONAU

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FOREWORD

I am pleased to share with you the 2022 CAR Humanitarian Fund (CAR HF) Annual Report. The document reviews CAR HF operations and demonstrates how the Fund was used strategically to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable Central Africans in 2022. It provides an update on the management and accountability of the Fund, and a brief overview of results by cluster.

I want to acknowledge the efforts of our partners, the recipients of CAR HF funding – national and international NGOs as well as UN agencies, funds and programmes – and clusters’ support staff for their dedication and tireless response in CAR. The CAR HF funds enabled them to respond to the most urgent needs in food security and health in the prefectures of Ouaka, Basse-Kotto, Ouham and Mbomou, to facilitate access by air service to people who depended on life-saving assistance where road access was not possible, to provide multi-sectoral life-saving assistance in Haut-Mbomou and the North-East prefectures of Haute-Kotto and Vakaga, to kick-start an assistance to those at the risk of eviction in the Haute-Kotto and Nana Gribizi, as well as to those with high needs in protection, health, nutrition, shelter and education in the West and the Southeast of the country. Furthermore, the CAR HF reserve allocations were a vital enabler of humanitarian response in critical moments when other funds were ending, scarce or totally unavailable.

The added value and comparative advantages of the CAR HF continued to be demonstrated in 2022, as the Fund supported a response to numerous emergencies differing in scale, nature and location. Combining speed, flexibility and strategic focus with its robust accountability system, the CAR HF supported collective prioritization processes which were crucial for the humanitarian work in the country in 2022, helped ensure timely allocation of scarce resources, enabled humanitarian interventions and ultimately strengthened humanitarian coordination, leadership and efficiency of response.

As parts of CAR continue to face food and nutrition insecurity, education, health, WASH and protection issues and conflict, we continue demonstrating the Fund’s added value in 2023 by placing additional emphasis on direct and localized implementation and integration of response. Today, the CAR HF remains one of the main funds supporting the humanitarian response in CAR. I thank again all financial partners who are contributing to this Fund; it is an indispensable tool for supporting the people of the Central African Republic.



MOHAMED AG AYOYA
Humanitarian Coordinator for CAR



“

The humanitarian context in CAR is a fast-paced environment that requires a constant adaptation of the humanitarian response. The HF is an important tool to act and make adjustments in a flexible, timely and effective way.

MOHAMED AG AYOYA
HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR FOR CAR

”

2022 in Review

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

*Of 3.1 million people in need,
2 million people needed
urgent assistance, requiring
\$461.3 million*



3.1M
PEOPLE IN NEED



2.0M
PEOPLE TARGETED



\$461.3M
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

[CAR 2022 HRP](#)

Humanitarian situation in 2022

The humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) remained fragile with increasing food insecurity, and humanitarian crisis with acute needs since December 2020, a deteriorating protection situation, increasingly limited access to essential services and areas of operations, deterioration of the security with incidents linked to explosive devices, resurgence of violent shocks, loss of purchasing power and growing poverty.

Worsening of security situation, limitations to mobility, and access to education

The resurgence of incidents related to explosive devices (ED) constituted a growing threat to civilians. From January to December 2022, 53 incidents involving EDs were recorded mostly in the country's west resulting in 7 deaths and 20 casualties, all civilians. Their indiscriminate use limited the freedom of movement of populations and hampered the mobility of humanitarian organizations, especially in the country's west in the prefectures of Ouham-Pendé, Nana-Mambéré and Mambéré-Kadeï.

Restrictions of movement for humanitarian personnel and goods in the country affected humanitarian operations and workers in 2022. The fuel crisis resulted in cancelation of humanitarian flights, while UNHAS reduced its operations after a two-month stop. From August, UNHAS was operating at 80 per cent of its capacity and its helicopter was used for missions in areas not accessible by road.

Recurrent hostilities and military operations limited access to the east and west of the country. Insecurity in the prefectures of Vakaga and Haute-Kotto had limited implementation of humanitarian

activities in the area. It was only from August that helicopter-borne humanitarian missions were organized in that area which remains inaccessible by road. The same access constraints were also intermittently identified in Mbomou, Ouham-Pende and Ouham prefectures. This resulted in humanitarian work being stopped and workers relocated for their physical security. Between 1 January and 31 December, 179 incidents affecting humanitarian workers and assets were recorded including one death and 24 injuries. This is a significant decrease in incidents compared to 2021. This could be explained by several restriction of movements on humanitarians due to armed conflict and fuel crisis, as well as improvement in the security of some areas. The above constraints also affected the mobility of many communities who were afraid of illegal taxation by armed groups; and, thus limits their movement and access to humanitarian aid and essential services.

Insecurity and displacement impeded access to education. Over 10 per cent of children dropped out of school in 2022. Inability to access school puts children at increased risk of exploitation, including child labor or sexual exploitation. Children are likely to be forcibly recruited by armed groups, and girls are at risk of forced marriage, and early pregnancy. One of the main protection risks for boys is forced labor which affects 16 per cent of boys across the country.

Impact of food insecurity and malnutrition

Food insecurity and lack of food is the first cause of psychosocial distress among boys (61 per cent) and the second among girls (59 per cent) because they feel fear, worry and apprehension which are

linked to the loss of hope to have food. Food insecurity has also compounded Gender-based Violence risks (GBV). An analysis of data collected from GBV Information Management Systems in quarter two of 2022 revealed that among the 10 sub-prefectures where an increase in GBV cases were recorded, five were also classified in the Phase 4 of food emergency. At the national level, 46 per cent of GBV cases were linked to the lack of food

Malnutrition among children under five, pregnant and/or breastfeeding women is one of the visible consequences of food insecurity. At the national level, only one fifth of households have access to improved sanitation facilities. Access to hygiene in health centers is worrying, with over 79 per cent of health facilities lacking the minimum package required for water, sanitation and hygiene. In the prefectures of Mambéré-Kadéï, in the west of the country, where children under five face acute malnutrition, over 75 per cent of households have no access to safe water.

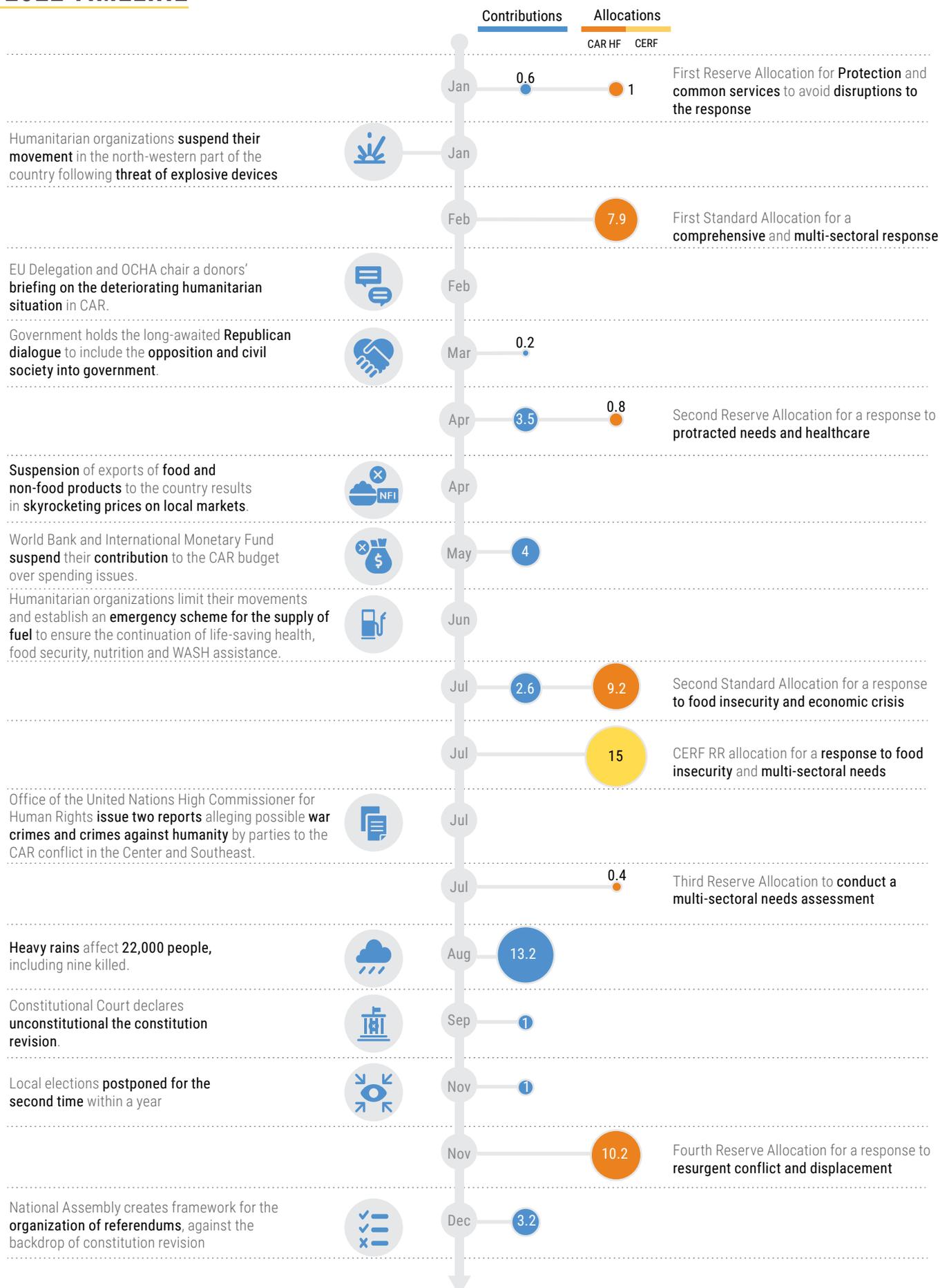
Challenging conditions for internally displaced person

As of December 2022, more than half a million of individuals were internally displaced and 60 per cent of them have been living in those harsh conditions for over two years. Most displaced people live in emergency shelters and most of those in host communities are settled in semi-permanent straw shelters. Overcrowded host communities and the fragility of emergency shelters led to significant protection risks, particularly risks of GBV for women and girls. The precarious living conditions in the host locations and/or the recent slight improvement of the security situation in certain parts of the country encouraged some people to return to their places of origin during the last quarter of 2022 which marked the reduction of displaced people compared with 2021 where they were about 700,000. These returns are often spontaneous and unassisted, leaving the returnee population to rebuild their lives with little or nothing.

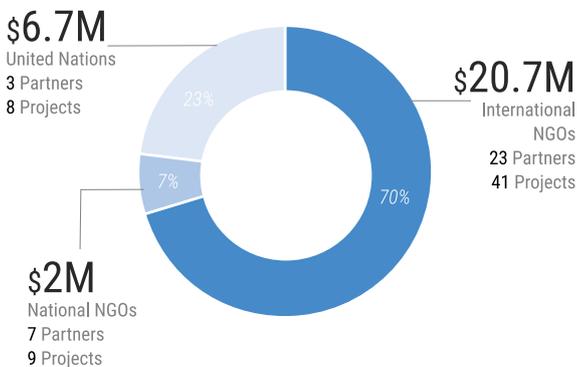


Zémio, HAUT-MBOMOU
Access issues during project monitoring.
Credit: © OCHA/A. CADONAU

2022 TIMELINE

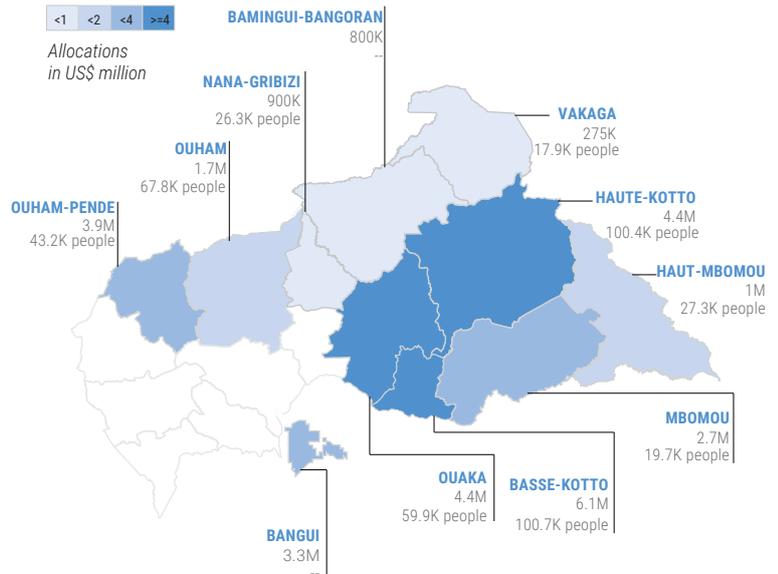
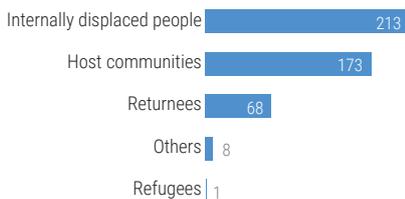


2022 IN NUMBERS



* Funds provided to humanitarian organizations as a primary recipient and excluding sub-grants arrangements. To see sub-grants included please see page 17.

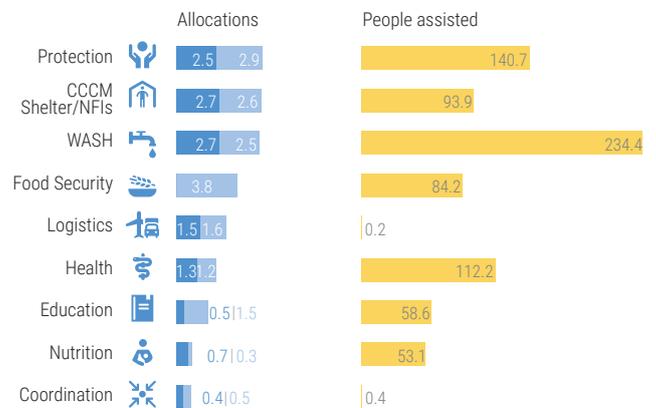
PEOPLE ASSISTED BY TYPE *in thousands of people*



* The Annual Report uses 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/> the CBPFs will continuously monitor if targets are reached.

** Figures for people assisted may include double counting as individuals 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 2022. The total number of people assisted is thus the sum of the maximum number of targeted beneficiaries by gender and age per cluster/sectors and/or location at admin level 2.

ALLOCATIONS AND PEOPLE ASSISTED BY CLUSTER



■ Standard allocations ■ Reserve allocations
Allocation in US\$ million, people assisted in thousands of people (SUM)

Donor contributions

Donors showed their trust and support for the CAR HF, contributing \$29.5 million between January to December 2022, on top of \$9,2 million carried over from 2021. The generous funding allowed CAR HF to support humanitarian partners implementing urgent and life-saving humanitarian activities in the Central African Republic.

Donors' commitments and contributions in December 2021 and early 2022 enabled the Fund to allocate resources strategically and in alignment with the 2022 CAR HRP objectives. By the end of the first quarter, 3 per cent of all funds were made available and used on top of the 2021 carry-over for one Reserve and one Standard Allocation. However, by mid-year, only 29 per cent (\$8.5 million) of all the 2022 contributions were deposited in the Fund and 15 per cent were only made available at the end of the year during the months of November and December. Early and predictable contributions are crucial as they allow CAR HF adequate planning.

By the end of 2022, the CAR HF accounted for slightly over 7 per cent of the total CAR HRP funding. While the CAR HF remained pivotal in addressing critical humanitarian needs in the Central African Republic, the overall contributions to the

Fund declined from \$34.3 million in 2021 to \$29.5 million in 2022. This decrease was mainly because of the increase of humanitarian needs around the world including the impact of Russia-Ukraine war on humanitarian needs and consequent donations.

Donor funding to the CAR HF and its subsequent allocations complemented the \$15 million received for the CAR Rapid Response in 2022 from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). While CAR HF funded a Standard Allocation at the beginning of the second quarter, CERF enabled the continuity of global humanitarian action at the beginning of Quarter Three. Both funds supported the different phases of the CAR emergency response in multi-sectoral needs including Food security, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Health, Nutrition and Protection and allowed for continuity in the scaling up of humanitarian services. In the fourth quarter, the HF complemented the CERF by allocating \$9.1 million to meet the needs that were not covered by the CERF.

Donor trend

Over the past three years, Germany was the largest contributor to the CAR HF, followed by United Kingdom, Ireland and USA. They respectively contributed US\$38 million, \$17.2 million, \$9.5 million and \$9 million from 2020 to 2022. The contributions of USA doubled from \$3 million in 2021 to \$6 million in 2022. These four donors remained the main contributors to the CAR HF over the last five years, contributing respectively \$49.8 million, \$33.5 million, \$20 million and \$12 million. In the same period, Canada and Switzerland contributed \$7.5 million each. Denmark and Sweden contributed around \$6.2 million each. United Kingdom and Switzerland are members of the CAR HF Advisory Board while USA, Canada and Sweden are observers. They all regularly take part in the Board meetings and strategic orientations.

Over the past three years, Netherlands, Italy, Luxembourg, Jersey, France and Korea continued to support the CAR HF. From 2015 to 2019, Belgium

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS



CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINE



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 contribute to the Fund, CAR HF developed a resource mobilization strategy in 2022. It aims to ensure that the humanitarian situation in the Central African Republic stays on existing and prospective donors' agendas.

DONORS WITH MULTI-YEAR CONTRIBUTIONS

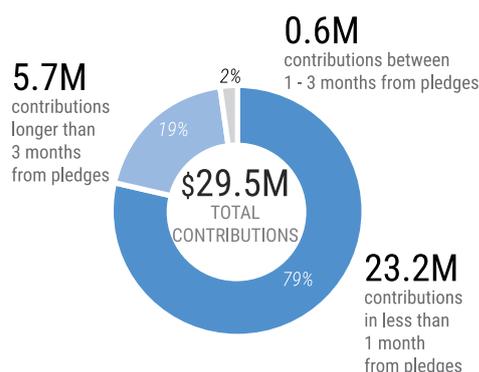
| | | |
|--|----------------|---|
| | Germany | \$2.1M |
| | Switzerland | \$0.85M |
| | United Kingdom | \$3.7M <small>* paid in 2022</small> |

Contributions timeliness

About 30 per cent of the total funding was received between January and June 2022 and over 45 per cent of the contributions were disbursed by financial partners in August, which allowed to plan a Standard Allocation in the same month. More than 18 per cent of contributions were disbursed later in the year, which made it possible to plan a Reserve Allocation but difficult to disburse the target amount in 2022, which was done in the first half of 2023.

Overall, donors promptly disbursed contributions with 79 per cent of funding being received in less than one month from pledges. Over two per cent

TIMELINESS OF CONTRIBUTIONS



of contributions were received within 1 to 3 months and the remaining 19 per cent were received between 1 to 3 months from the pledges.

Early and predictable contributions are crucial as they help the CAR HF to plan and prioritize the strategic use of funds to provide urgent assistance to the people most in need.

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TIMELY CONTRIBUTIONS

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

Target

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

Results and analysis

There was no improvement in the timeliness and predictability of funding reported in 2022, since only about 30 per cent of the total contributions were paid by June 2022. However, the next 45 per cent of the total contributions were paid by July allowing the Fund to launch a second Standard Allocation in that same month.

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EFFICIENT SCALE

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

Target

15 per cent of HRP funding received.

Results and analysis

The CAR HF reached an average score of 7.2 per cent contribution to the CAR HRP, which translated into 48.5 per cent of the target by end of December 2022.

[All CPF list and descriptions](#)

HC's vision for CAR HF



HC's vision for the CAR HF

The HC vision for the CAR HF is to continue saving lives and mitigating the suffering of crisis-affected people while positioning the Fund as a critical funding source for CAR-based organizations. The Fund especially promotes participation and inclusion of local women-led and women's rights organizations in its governance structure and increased quality partnerships with Central African organizations.

The Fund continues to strengthen its commitment to Accountability to Affected People by putting in place mechanisms to provide life-saving information to communities, to consider their views in the decision-making process and enable affected community members of different ages and ability to assess and comment on agencies' performance, including sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and other forms of abuse. To support people to get the help they need, the Fund prioritizes cash-based programming, integration of protection, gender and the complementarity between the CBPF and CERF funding mechanisms to ensure best use of resources. This way, the CAR HF keeps alleviating community suffering, building communities' disaster resilience, contributing to a principled and responsive humanitarian system and positively affecting the lives of the most vulnerable Central Africans.

Reflecting on 2022

CAR HF kept prioritizing lifesaving activities through multi-sectoral approaches. The localization agenda became the focus by welcoming 10 NNGOs among the 13 new eligible NGOs and providing 7 per cent direct funding to NNGOs and 2 per cent indirect funding. In 2022, all proposals were evaluated against AAP by all Review Committees. This came as an implementation of the AAP guidelines developed in later 2021. The use of these guidelines allowed 100 per cent AAP-compliant projects. The complementarity of pooled funds between the CERF and the CBPF permitted lifesaving interventions in 14 out of 17 prefectures, hence reaching 88 per cent coverage in the country. Cash was prioritized whenever possible throughout the year and across sectors.

As CAR HF looks ahead to 2023, new global guidelines will be contextualized to allow more flexibility and agility in the response. The next step in localization will be leveraging local partners' involvement in the response through tailored capacity strengthening and funding, support for consortia and partnerships with more experienced CAR HF partners and other humanitarian organizations in the country.

Allocations overview

STRATEGIC STATEMENTS

First Reserve Allocation: Securing access to vulnerable communities

The socio-political crisis continued to deteriorate, aggravating the need for assistance and protection, while limiting access to vulnerable communities. This \$1 million allocation in January ensured continuity of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to avoid disruption to front-line response in Ngaoundaye, Sam-Ouandja and Ouadda Djalle during the first quarter.

Reflection on implementation

The UNHAS Helicopter played a critical logistical role in the overall humanitarian effort in CAR and facilitated access to people who depended on life-saving assistance where road access is not possible. Air service was provided to more than 2,000 humanitarian passengers, allowed for 6 medical evacuations, and transportation of 25 megatons of humanitarian goods.

First Standard Allocation: Fostering an accountable multi-sectoral response

This \$7.9 million allocation in February met the most urgent humanitarian needs of people across 10 sub-prefectures. The allocation put at the center the principles of multi-sectorality, accountability, prioritization of the most vulnerable and protection. The allocation also delivered robust multi-sectoral data to inform the humanitarian planning, a scale-up of innovative multi-purpose cash projects and improve access to health care for former IDPs.

Reflection on implementation

This allocation assisted about 300,000 people most affected by food insecurity and health needs mainly in the prefectures of Ouaka, Basse-Kotto, Ouham and Mbomou. The MSNA

allowed for the collection of critical data on a large scale to enable timely identification and prioritization of humanitarian needs.

Second Reserve Allocation: Response to protracted needs and healthcare

The upsurge in armed conflict and protracted socio-economic and political crisis in CAR continued to drive humanitarian needs, in particular healthcare services in the prefecture of Ouaka in Ippy. This Reserve Allocation in April provided \$800,000 for improved access to quality primary and secondary healthcare as well as mental health and psychosocial support, and sexual and reproductive healthcare.

Reflection on implementation

Over 15,000 people in need benefited from medical consultations and awareness raising on healthy practices. To note is that 32 children were diagnosed with acute malnutrition and provided with related care; over 1,500 women received pre-natal consultations and about 200 people received medical referrals, while 350 women were assisted during delivery. Over 40 victims of SEA received appropriate service. In the capacity strengthening sessions, "delivery" and psychosocial support provided to staff including community health volunteers was of paramount importance.

Third Reserve Allocation: Support to MSNA and the coordination system

This Reserve Allocation complemented earlier allocations including a scale-up of the planned multi-sectoral needs assessment (MSNA) allowing for timely identification and prioritization of humanitarian needs. The allocation further supported the coordination system by funding the Food Security, Protection and Health and Nutrition cluster co-coordinator function until the end of the year.

Reflection on implementation

Funding allowed the full support of MSNA activities, crucial for the humanitarian work in the country. In addition, the funding of cluster leads, and co-leads positions allowed the different clusters to bridge relevant coordination support at country and regional levels.

Second Standard Allocation: Response to food insecurity and economic crisis

The humanitarian situation in CAR remained tense with an increasing number of people suffering from food insecurity, continuous access constraints and a drastic increase in prices for kerosene linked to the country-wide fuel shortage. In July, the CAR HF launched a \$9.2 million allocation to provide multi-sectoral assistance to six sub-prefectures presenting the greatest needs in response to recent shocks. The allocation supported emergency air freight for the humanitarian community, allowing partners to continue implementing their life-saving activities in areas with restricted access until the end of the year.

Reflection on implementation

This allocation provided multi-sectoral life-saving assistance to over 200,000 people in Ouham, Haut-Mbomou, Basse-Kotto, Mbomou and the North-East prefectures of Haute-Kotto and Vakaga. Critical emergency air freight support provided vulnerable communities with about 30,000 tons of humanitarian relief goods, delivered by 9 partner organizations.

Fourth Reserve Allocation: Response to resurgent conflict and displacement

To address critical needs heightened by the resurgence of armed conflict and continued conflict-related displacement, the CAR Humanitarian Fund launched a \$10.2 million Reserve Allocation in November, which prioritized the return of displaced people exposed to protection risks in Kaga Bandoro and Bria and the provision of a multi-sectoral response in Kouï, Obo, Zemio, Mobaye, Kembe and Alindao. This allocation focused on a strategic zonal prioritiza-

tion process based on severity of needs through contributions made available later in the year.

Reflection on implementation

In late 2022 and early 2023, this allocation assisted about 100,000 people including those who were at the risk of eviction in the Haute-Kotto and Nana Gribizi, and those who with high severity of protection, health, nutrition, shelter and education needs in the prefectures of Ouham-Pendé, Haut-Mbomou and Basse-Kotto.

2022 ALLOCATIONS

| Amount | Category | Launch month |
|---------|---------------------|--------------|
| \$1M | Reserve Allocation | January |
| \$7.9M | Standard Allocation | February |
| \$750K | Reserve Allocation | April |
| \$433K | Reserve Allocation | July |
| \$9.2M | Standard Allocation | July |
| \$10.2M | Reserve allocation | November |

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 and analysis

The higher percentage [42 per cent] of funding allocated through Reserve Allocations is justified by protection risks in Kaga Bandoro and Bria and by large-scale emergencies in Kouï, Obo, Zemio, Mobaye, Kembe and Alindao, that required rapid response.

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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..

Result ans Analysis

All projects contributed to the three HRP objectives. The CAR HF remained relevant and appropriate as a funding mechanism, by strategically allocating the right resources to support the 2022 HRP priorities while contributing to the global effort to address acute needs linked to the fuel crisis. Thus, OCHA CAR HFU continued fostering the right balance of flexibility and adaptability to a changing context..

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EFFICIENT COVERAGE

CBPF funding effectively assisted people in need.

Target

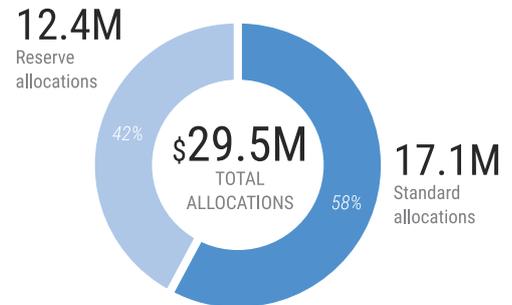
At least 80 per cent of people in need.

Results and Analysis

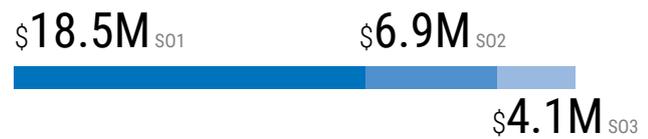
The CAR HF assisted an estimated **463,137 people** in need in 2022. More than 84 per cent of allocated funds were spent to directly assist people in need while around 15 per cent was spent on support activities and common services to humanitarian interventions under both allocation modalities.

[All CPF list and descriptions](#)

ALLOCATION BY TYPE *in US\$ million*



ALLOCATION BY STRATEGIC FOCUS *in US\$ million*

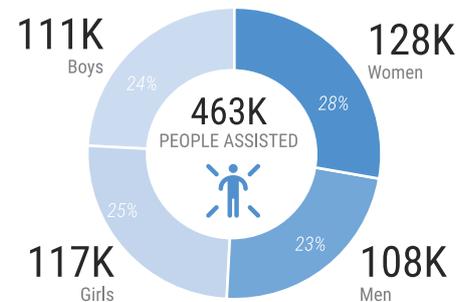


S01 En 2022, 1,6 million de personnes bénéficient d'une assistance d'urgence multisectorielle en temps opportun, et intégrée si possible, en cash ou en nature, nécessaire pour adresser leurs problèmes critiques liés au bien-être physique et mental, avec une attention particulière aux personnes âgées, handicapées et celles vivant dans les zones à haute intensité de conflit

S02 En 2022, 1,3 million de femmes, hommes, filles, garçons, personnes âgées et handicapées, affectés par la crise améliorent leurs conditions de vie à travers une assistance digne et adaptée à leurs besoins fournie à temps et dans un environnement de protection.

S03 En 2022, la protection et le respect des droits humains de 1,5 million de femmes, hommes, filles, garçons, personnes âgées et handicapées, affectés par la crise sont assurés, en particulier les enfants et les survivantes de violences sexuelles et basées sur le genre.

PEOPLE ASSISTED



10

TIMELY ALLOCATION

CBPFs allocation processes have an appropriate duration.

Target

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

Results and Analysis

The average number of days for Standard Allocations was 43 working days while the average number of days for the Reserve Allocations was 39 working days in 2022. The processing took longer than in previous years due to multiple operational issues including the fuel crisis that hit the country as a consequence of the war in Ukraine.

Milestones: From allocation closing date to HC Signature of the grant agreement.

| Category | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|
| Standard Allocations | 31.9 | 23.3 | 43.3 |
| Reserve Allocations | 22.4 | 26.7 | 39.9 |

16

EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT

CBPF management is cost-efficient and context-appropriate.

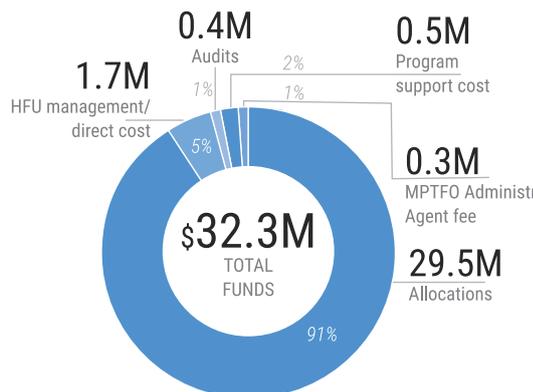
Target

HFU operations cost (cost-plan) accounts for less than 5 per cent of overall utilization of funds (allocations + operations costs).

Results and Analysis

In 2022, the HFU operational cost was **\$1.7 million** and the total allocations **\$29.5 million**. The HFU cost constituted **5.7 per cent** of the total funds utilized. The target was a bit surpassed due to dire working conditions in CAR which requires a specific post adjustment and duty station allowances.

UTILIZATION OF FUNDS *in US\$ million*



11

TIMELY DISBURSEMENTS

Payments are processed without delay

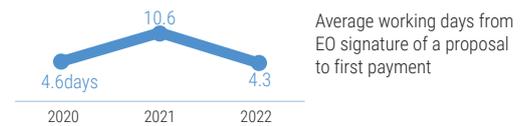
Target

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

Results and Analysis

The CAR HF was able to disburse the funds on an average of 4.3 working days in 2022. This is a great improvement compared with 2021. Projects funded under the Standard Allocation modality received more timely disbursements than the Reserve ones allowing for a rapid response to needs. The CAR HF will continue working to ensure that funds are disbursed as quickly as possible once the Fund approves grant agreements.

AVERAGE WORKING DAYS OF ALLOCATION PROCESSING



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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 Quarter 1. Annual report and allocation papers fully comply with global guidance documents.

Results and Analysis

In 2022, the CAR HF didn't update its operational modalities and operational manual. Its annual report and allocations papers were fully compliant with the Global Guidelines. The CAR HF participated in the review of the Global Guidelines whose revised version was launched in December 2022. In 2023, a comprehensive contextualization of those guidelines and review of the existing local guidelines will be organized.

[All CPF list and descriptions](#)

PROMOTING LOCALIZATION



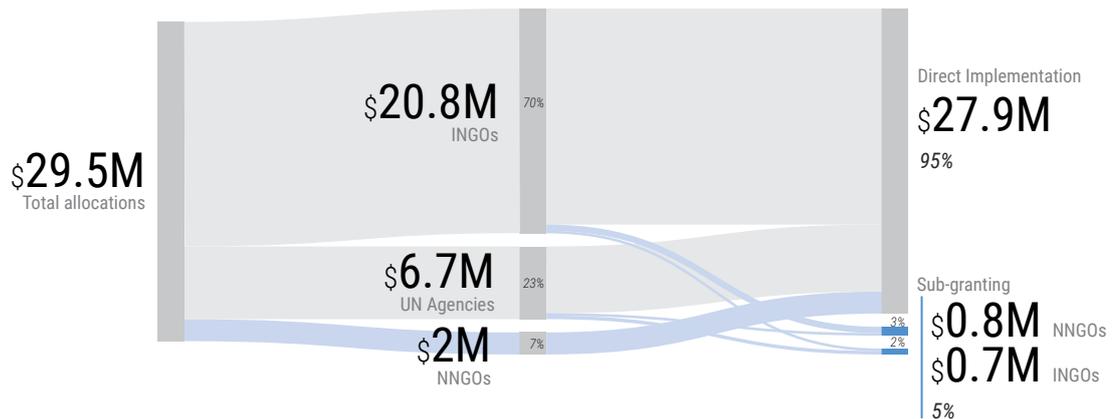
The CAR HF commits to funding Central African partners as directly as possible and, where feasible, contributes to strengthening their performance and capacity to expand opportunities to access funding and improve delivered assistance. The HC’s Vision for the CAR HF, developed at the beginning of 2022, recognized localization as the secondary aim for all CBPFs. In 2022, the Fund allocated 9 per cent of all funding to local and national partners, almost double the proportion in 2021.

In addition to funding, the CAR HF took concrete steps to strengthen engagement and enhance participation of Central African organizations in the Fund’s governance and coordination structures. CAR HF has worked with OCHA Sub-offices by directly participating in sub-office coordination mechanisms including direct capacity-strengthening of Central African partners in the fields. In order to align efforts, the CAR HF met with stakeholders involved in other capacity strengthening initiatives with Central African organizations. The

HFU exchanged with other OCHA offices on best practices and participated in a workshop aiming to define a vision for localization in CAR organized by Catholic Relief Services (CRS). All of this allowed the CAR HF to gain a better overview of the current state of localization in the country.

A Task Force on Localization, coordinated by OCHA, was formed in August to advance participation, representation and leadership of Central African organizations in humanitarian coordination structures. It provides a space to capitalize more systematically on the capacities and contextual knowledge of local partners, bringing together representatives of different national coordination platforms and networks, as well as UN agencies and international NGOs. The Task Force developed a strategy and action plan for 2023, which was validated by the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and incorporated into the 2023 HRP.

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





Ensuring more equitable partnerships with local and national NGOs in the Central African Republic remains one of our strategic priorities. We are working towards the full participation and leadership of local actors in humanitarian coordination structures and humanitarian programming. One key aspect is to assure better access to funding and capacity exchange opportunities for our national partners.”

MOHAMED AG AYOYA,
HUMANITARIAN
COORDINATOR FOR CAR



18
TRAININGS



46
NNGOS TRAINED



79
TOTAL PEOPLE
TRAINED FROM
NNGOS



5
NUMBER OF
NATIONAL WOMEN
LED/WOMEN RIGHTS
ORGANIZATIONS
TRAINED

1

INCLUSIVE GOVERNANCE

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

Target

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

Results and Analysis

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. 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 members are actively engaged in strategic discussions about the direction of the Fund. Two meetings were arranged physically for all in-country members whilst observers participated remotely. Strategic issues related to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the fuel crisis 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 are maintained in review of project proposals.

Results and Analysis

Committees had equitable representation of NNGOs, INGOs, and UN agencies. The NGO Consortium and AAP advisor participated throughout 2022. Project proposal reviews were chaired by impartial cluster coordinators, attended by UN agencies, INGOs, and OCHA reps. Reserve Allocations underwent vetting by single review committees, with participation from all clusters, to ensure timely, quality, and complementary proposals. OCHA ensured AAP inclusion by involving the AAP advisor in all SRCs.

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 organizations by diversifying the allocations when possible and ensuring that clusters vet project proposals.

Results and Analysis

There was full alignment with all the allocation objectives and the best positioned organizations were involved in reaching set targets. Strategic statements were specifically developed for each allocation. 7 per cent of funding was directly allocated to NNGOs which are the best positioned actors to deliver front-line response throughout the country. This is an improvement compared to 4.1 per cent channeled through NNGOs in 2021. In 2022, 2 per cent of all funding was indirectly provided to national NNGOs through sub-granting.

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

CAR HFU planned 18 trainings and briefings (some online and others at OCHA or partners’ premises) scheduled to ensure partners’ understanding of the CBPF process and procedures and how to improve the management and implementation of funded projects. Over 376 partner staff trained.

Results and Analysis

In 2022, the CAR HFU trained 376 partner organization staff on fund allocation processes, auditing, prevention of fraud and financial misappropriation, prevention and management of sexual exploitation and abuse. The Fund kept its very high commitment to organize trainings for its current and prospective partners; and completed 95 per cent of the planned training for partner staff, among whom 79 were staff from 10 NNGOs among which 5 are WLO/WRO.

[All CPF list and descriptions](#)

EFFECTIVE PROGRAMMING

INCLUSIVE PROGRAMMING

Addressing Gender Equality and Responding to Gender Based Violence (GBV)

The CAR HF continued to promote gender equality and to address Gender-Based Violence (GBV), as part of OCHA's priority areas. The existing PSEA architecture continued to implement and better manage reporting structures, information flows, prevention and victim assistance. This was 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 35 staff from 28 partner organizations to fight 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 PSEA, and their obligations regarding the HF operational manual and funding agreement.

To promote continued awareness, a refresher training was provided to partners, enabling them to share SEA cases through an appropriate and collective framework. The cases were handled

with the required discretion by OCHA CAR and headquarters and actions were taken whenever needed. Following reported concerns of SEA in the Eastern part of the country and existing under-reporting, the CAR HF supported a response led by the two NGOs, INTERSOS and its local partner AHD who is also a partner of the CAR HF. The response included the provision of medical, psychological, and access to finance support to the survivors, and sensitization of local communities to the issue of GBV. Nine survivors of GBV had access to multi-sectoral services in later 2022, whereby a functional safe space was established in Sam Ouandja. At least, 2,051 women and girls benefited of different services at the centre. A referral mechanism was operational and the psychosocial support center received 372 survivors of GBV whose cases were documented through community health volunteers.

Promoting the Centrality of Protection

Throughout 2022, the CAR HF, in cooperation with the Protection Cluster, has enabled global protection analysis activities with a focus on vulnerable people (children and people with disabilities), data collection on gender-based violence and the training of NGOs in protection assessments and analysis. Door to door campaign, community aware-

ZÉMIO, HAUT-MBOMOU

Risk mapping session as part of COOPI's protection activities at the IDP site "C". Women discuss and map the protection risk they face or fear.

Credit: OCHA/ Anita Cadonau





2,596
GVB SURVIVORS
provided with
specialized protection
service and 37,227
people targeted
with GBV prevention
activities and
awareness raising



\$25.5M
of project funded by
CBPFs contributed to
gender equality.



\$1.5M
In the implementation
of CAR HF funded
projects, partners
used the existing
AAP guidelines to
ensure the inclusion
of persons with
disabilities in
humanitarian action
and ensure they receive
equal access.

ness events, advocacy campaign towards local leaders are main activities that were conducted while promoting education on the risks related to explosive devices. Collected information was recorded in the KoboCollect database through tablets used by protection monitors. This allowed quick protection reporting which permitted timely action regarding referrals to essential services and subsequent protection monitoring.

The Fourth Reserve Allocation 2022 focused on addressing protection risks in Kaga Bandoro and Bria and the provision of a multi-sectoral response in Kouï, Obo, Zemio, Mobaye, Kembe and Alindao. Apart from the Logistics projects, all the projects funded through the CAR HF were rated on their ability to make protection, gender equality and inclusion a centrality of their programming to strengthen equity in the delivery of assistance.

Including Persons with Disabilities

In 2022, the CAR HF's trainings to partners focused on including persons with disabilities. As a result, of the 463,137 people in need assisted, 26,410 were persons with disabilities, totaling almost 6 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. When submitting project proposals, CAR HF partners were required to specify the targeted number of people with disability, and the Fund took this into account during monitoring and reporting activities.

Strengthening Accountability to Affected People

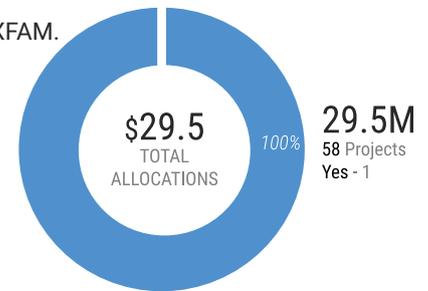
Throughout 2022, the CAR HF continued to ensure that AAP was the cornerstone in the Fund's processes. It funded specific projects to conduct multi-sectoral assessments and market monitoring. The results provided OCHA and humanitarian partners with a reliable database on the needs, vulnerabilities and preferences of affected people in the country.

The Fund ensured the inclusion of affected communities in decision-making, the systematic collection of their complaints and priorities, the strengthening of complaints and feedback mechanisms and the monitoring of the responses provided by affected people. All monitoring visits consulted a diverse group of affected people based on gender, age, disability status and other

diversity factors, to ensure that the response was inclusive and responsive to the needs of all affected populations. In October 2022, during community consultations and project monitoring, CAR HFU organized focus group discussions in Bakala, Ouaka Prefecture. As part of feedback items, affected communities pointed out that they needed a complete "agricultural package" which should include plastic tarpaulins for them to use while drying their harvests and bicycles for "master farmers" to use while providing agricultural monitoring and coaching to affected people. This resulted in the project revision to take into account all the feedback received from the affected people, which was welcomed and acted on by CAR HF and its

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE

partner OXFAM.



¹ The project includes the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or compliant mechanisms for beneficiaries

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 aim to ensure AAP. An AAP strategy was established and implemented throughout the allocation processes and entire project implementation cycle.

Results and Analysis

All CAR HF-funded projects were required to include a plan to ensure AAP and report against it. All of the 58 projects for which new grants were signed through 2022 allocations, included the provision of accessible and functional feedback and complaint mechanisms for affected people. All field monitoring visits included community consultations to assess community engagement in project implementation and their overall satisfaction.

[All CPF list and descriptions](#)

OTHER AREAS OF EFFECTIVE PROGRAMMING

Improving Humanitarian Access

In 2022, the humanitarian access remained a pre-requisite to effective humanitarian action. Despite growing levels of violence and the use of explosive devices throughout the year, CAR HF kept its principle of “stay and deliver.” Even though the security situation restricted access to Bozoum and Bocaranga, in Ouham-Pendé prefecture due to explosive devices, activities related to awareness raising on the risks of explosive devices were conducted. Awareness sessions were organized for religious, community and local leaders and they disseminated the received information in their re-

spective areas. In addition, warning recordings and sketch broadcasts in four commonly spoken languages (Sango, Baya, Karé, Foufouldé) were aired on the local radio, and this allowed a quick dissemination of information in Ouham-Pendé communities and reduced the impact of explosive devices in the community. The Fund supported airlift to deliver assistance in several remote areas of the country such as the prefectures of Mbomou, Vakaga and Haute-Kotto. During 6 missions completed, humanitarian organizations distributed 29,000 tons of medical supplies and WASH items.



Ippy, OUAKA

Initial meeting with affected people to explain the purpose of project monitoring by HFU.
Credit: © OCHA/A. CADONAU



Pladama, Bambari, OUAKA
Sylvie with five-year boy who benefited of malnutrition programme.
Credit IMC NGO

ADDRESSING SEVERE MALNUTRITION IN PLADAMA

“My child used to cry every time and didn’t eat anything, but owing to the treatment you gave him, he’s now healthy and happy. You see, he’s now playing with others, which he couldn’t do before.”

Almost 1.1 million people require food assistance in Central African Republic. The conflict in CAR has greatly affected people’s ability to move freely, which diminishes their ability to grow crops, buy food and access healthcare. In this situation, vulnerable populations including pregnant women and children under 5 are at an increased risk of acute malnutrition.

Sylvie, a stay-at-home mom in Pladama Ouaka refugee camp leaves with her grandmother and her five-year-old son in a plastic sheeting house. As time goes on, she’s frightened of the status of her child. He has a disability. One day, the boy who normally eats with difficulty, stops eating completely and start crying excessively. She takes him to a hospital in Pladama, in Ouaka Prefecture. The hospital is supported by the International Medical Corps.

The young boy is admitted into the malnutrition program. Her mom received guidance on how to feed her child with Plumpy’Nut, a peanut-based nutritional supplement that treats severe acute malnutrition.

After the first week, she’s happy and informs IMC staff that: “My child used to cry every time and didn’t eat anything, but owing to the treatment you gave him, he’s now healthy and happy. You see, he’s now playing with others, which he couldn’t do before.” She revealed that her child enjoyed the supplement so much that he preferred it over any other food. The International Medical Corps staff also provided her with medication and nutritional instruction.

She concludes: “I really want to thank all the International Medical Corps staff who helped us. I want to thank the community mobilization persons who were there every time for the home check-ups.” Before closing, she added: “I deeply thank the Humanitarian Fund, because all of this blessing has happened to my son thanks to their funding provided to International Medical Corps. I thank you from the bottom of my heart!”

[Read more impact stories on StoryHub.](#)

Advancing Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

The Fund promoted Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) wherever feasible and whenever it was appropriate to address the needs of affected people. Of the \$29.5 million allocated to 58 projects in 2022, CVA accounted for 5 per cent. This modality offered people affected by crisis a maximum degree of flexibility, dignity and efficiency commensurate with their diverse needs. In particular, the CAR HF introduced the multi-purpose cash (MPC) to meet the basic needs of people affected by crises flexibly, and in complementarity with other responses as appropriate and needed, allowing affected people to buy what they wanted.



\$1M
COORDINATIONS
5 PROJECTS

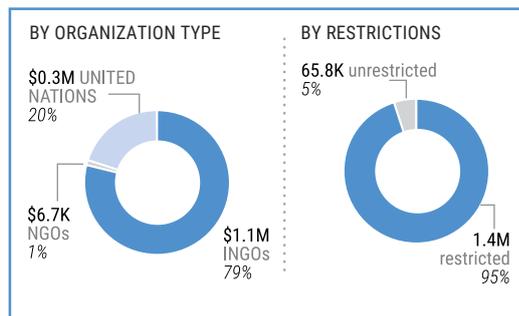
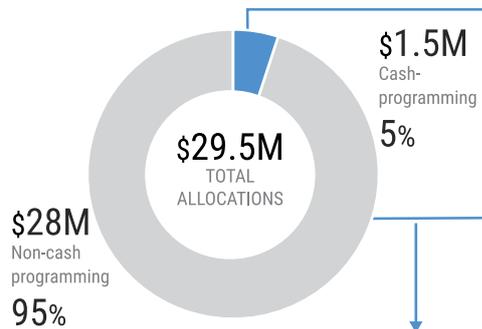


\$3.1M
LOGISTICS
4 PROJECTS



\$25.4M
NON COMMON
SERVICES
47 PROJECTS

CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMING



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 to cash as a response modality, and where appropriate, as per CBPF cash guidance note.

Results and Analysis

\$1.4 million equivalent to 5 per cent, allocated through cash modalities, of which 96 per cent was restricted to cash assistance. This achievement represents 5 per cent of allocated funds, which is an improvement compared with 2021 where the cash modality was at 4 per cent. Of the CVA funds, 78 per cent was channeled through INGOs, 21 per cent through UN agencies and 1 per cent through NNGOs. Interventions having a CVA component focused on food security, protection, education and shelter coupled with non-food items.

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 through funding allocated to common services funding allocated to common services.

Results and Analysis

Up to 14 per cent of available resources was used to fund enabling programs and collective services provided by UN agencies and NGOs where appropriate, which is almost the same score as last year. This includes an envelope of \$2,1 million for the logistics cluster, which encompassed activities such as humanitarian air cargo, road freight, and the common logistics platform. An envelope of \$1 million was allocated to aviation services to avoid the disruption of humanitarian air services for humanitarian actors. The CAR HF supported three positions of national cluster co-facilitators, namely for food security, health and nutrition jointly and protection. Finally, the CAR HF funded the multi-sectoral assessments with \$800,000 to enable robust data collection throughout the country to inform the 2023 HRP with an updated HNO in CAR.

[All CPF list and descriptions](#)

Enhancing Complementarity with CERF and other Funding Streams

In 2022, Central African Republic humanitarian partners received funding from CERF and the HF. Overall, OCHA's Pooled Funds disbursed \$44.5 million of which 34 per cent (\$15 million) was from CERF in July 2022. The two funding opportunities were used in a complementary and coherent manner as part of an 'integrated' approach that took into consideration the comparative advantages of each funding mechanism.

The CAR HF funded a Standard Allocation at the beginning of Quarter Two, and CERF enabled the continuity of global humanitarian action by a rapid response allocation at the beginning of Quarter Three. The \$7,9 million and \$15 million allocated by the CAR HF and CERF respectively in April and July 2022 supported the different phases of the CAR emergency response in multi-sectoral needs including Food security, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Health, Nutrition and Protection and allowed for continuity in the scaling up of humanitarian services. In Quarter Four, the HF completed CERF by allocating 9.1 million to meet the needs that were not covered since only \$15 million of the \$30 million requested were provided by the CERF allocation.

The CAR HF funded a wide network of frontline national and international NGO partners with \$2.8 million while directing \$21.7 million to United Nations Agencies through the CAR HF and the CERF (with respectively 51 per cent and 49 per cent of funds allocated in 2022) for large-scale direct operations in Food Security, Water Sanitation and Hygiene, Protection and Health. Given that the CERF only funds UN Agencies, the CAR HF focused on Central African NGOs, whereby 11 per cent of HF funds allocated to the Second Standard Allocation were channeled through National NGOs marking an improvement compared with 4 per cent in 2021.

The CAR HF and CERF allocations targeted different geographical locations to achieve the desired spatial coverage and meet the needs of the most severely affected communities in the prefectures of Ouham, Ouham-Pendé and Ouaka for the CERF while the CAR HF covered most of the remaining prefectures whereby 88 per cent of the 17 prefectures of the Central African Republic were covered by both pooled funds, providing life-saving assistance to over 1 million of people in need from different affected communities.

9

FLEXIBLE IMPLEMENTATION

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

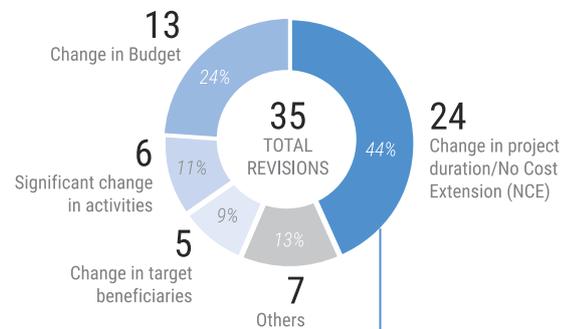
Target

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

Results and Analysis

In 2022, the HFU processed 35 revision requests with an average of 28 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, administrative delays, insecurity and inaccessibility of the zones of operations. The process of reviewing and submitting the project revision request continued to be entirely managed through the GMS from the HFU's side and the administrative process of finalizing the paperwork and obtaining the signature of the Humanitarian Coordinator and OCHA Head of Office is still performed manually. Digital signature sasapproved in the new Global Guidelines will allow to fast-track and facilitate the approval of CAR HF projects.

NUMBER OF REVISIONS IN 2022



Reasons for No Cost Extension/NCE



[All CPF list and descriptions](#)

SECTOR/CLUSTER ACHIEVEMENTS

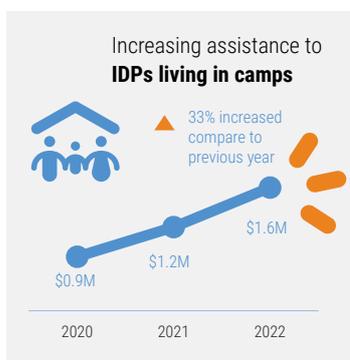


58.5K
children are provided with **school and learning supplies**

46 coordination meetings with forum members undertaken throughout the year



84.2K people in need received **food assistance** through **direct distribution**



CAR HF allocated **\$2.6M** to enable **6** partners implementing **health-related activities** in **5** prefectures



Nearly **\$3.1M** allocated to facilitate the delivery of **essential humanitarian services: 165MT** transported



2,999 dignity kits were distributed to women and girls and 135 cases were managed through medical referrals

CAR HF contributed **4%** of total funding to **nutrition cluster**, benefitted **53,132** people



5,350 households received assistance in **shelter** through cash transfer



Stronger partnerships with WLO/WRO.
Around **7%** of all partners in 2022 were WLO/WRO (5 organizations).



WASH cluster received the second highest proportion of CAR HF funding, amounting **\$5.2M** to cover **9** prefectures

Lessons learned and best practices



Ad hoc project visits add value to effective programming

In 2022, ad hoc Fund management-level field visits were intensified in areas where humanitarian projects were being implemented. One of the findings showed that the local costs of some items tripled or quadrupled compared to their current costs in the capital city. Upon completion of the visit, a meeting was convened with different responders in concerned areas to discuss an “adaptative costing practice” which will allow implementing partners to adapt their planned costs of items in the project proposals. With belief that this will reduce the frequent requests for project budget and target revisions that have a negative impact on the quality and timeline of project implementation.

Financial monitoring visits at the partners’ premises are the most impactful

In compliance with staff and partners’ safety and prevention measures against COVID-19 since 2020, all financial monitoring activities were conducted remotely. In early 2022, progress was made, and partners were allowed to visit HFU premises with project expense documents for review and advice. In later 2022, the HFU decided to get closer to partners by carrying out most of the financial monitoring activities on the site. This resulted in learning opportunities for HFU and partners and improvement in partners’ capacity including in situ and physical filing at the partners’ office, interview of partners’ staff on the financial reports and ad hoc capacity-strengthening for partners’ staff. This

opportunity has allowed new partners’ staff to get on-spot hints on financial management including adequate filing, physical and digital archiving and petty-cash management which will contribute to a better performance in the years to come.

Coaching potential NNGO partners before their capacity assessments bear fruits

As part of implementation of the Localization agenda, CAR HF increased the number of capacity assessments and eligible NNGOs in 2022. Given the challenges noticed earlier, a capacity strengthening workshop was organized for more than 40 NNGOs non-partners of CAR HF in 2021. It was recommended that different support activities must be done prior to launching the capacity assessment, a recommendation which was implemented in 2022. This came as an initial solution to allow potential NNGOs to understand United Nations Principles of Partnerships including all prior requirements before CAR HF could launch initial assessments, including the Due Diligence processes, registration onto OneGMS, etc. These efforts resulted in having 13 new NNGOs eligible to the CAR HF in 2022. The next step is to ensure that NNGOs have access to funding, CAR HF keeps assisting local partners at two different levels: before they are assessed and after their eligibility is confirmed. This dual capacity strengthening including keeping the regular coaching throughout the project cycle, has an effect on the utilization of CAR HF resources and is likely to increase the cost of the operations of the CAR HF in the long run.

Kembé, BASSE-KOTTO

Beatrice, fetching water at the newly rehabilitated water point.

Credit: NRC NGO, 2022



MORE WATER, MORE PROTECTION, LESS TENSIONS



Before the rehabilitation of this water point, finding water was extremely complicated, it was a difficult and regular toil for us women. Now that the village borehole is repaired, we no longer fear the dry season nor fear for our lives as we were when we went to fetch far from home.”

Since 2013, war has been ravaging most parts of the Central African Republic. Kembé, in Basse-Kotto prefecture is one of the affected towns. With a reduction of armed conflict, it has seen a massive return of people to the town. This has put considerable pressure on water resources. The scarcity of water threatens to drive further violence among communities.

“As we have not had any water point in our village since the crisis broke up, we have been relying on our neighborhood hand water pump. Even that one was damaged by the war. After my return, I had no choice but go to fetch water from the river, which is 3 kilometers from my house. I left early in the morning to put my cans in the queue. They would be filled until around eleven o’clock, once my turn came,” said Béatrice, a resident of Bangui 1, a village in Kembé.

Norwegian Council for Refugees (NRC) rehabilitated the borehole which now provides water to returnees, displaced persons and residents who have not left the area since the war broke up. With happiness, Beatrice rejoiced at the water point: “The rehabilitation of this borehole which is near my home comes at the right time! In just a few minutes, I can have my five 20-litre cans filled!”

Residents saw their lives improved. Before the rehabilitation of the water point, the displaced people and returnees depended on a hand pump. “It was difficult before the rehabilitation of the water source. For example, we couldn’t wash our clothes and do laundry as regularly as we needed. But now that the water point is rehabilitated, life becomes easier than before” continued Béatrice.

Like many other returnees from Kembé Town, Béatrice and her 3 children regularly fell ill due to drinking and washing with river water, which is not safe. She concluded: “Before the rehabilitation of this water point, finding water was extremely complicated, it was a difficult and regular toil for us women. Now that the village borehole is repaired, we no longer fear the dry season nor fear for our lives as we were when we went to fetch water far from home.”

This water pump has improved the life of the inhabitants in managing their time and protecting them against water-borne diseases. In 2022, NRC facilitated access to drinking water for more than 4,331 people in Kembé owing to CAR HF funding.

[Read more impact stories on StoryHub.](#)

Risk management

In 2022, CAR HF continued to invest in risk management. CAR HF managed risk and monitored performance. As part of its accountability, CAR HF increased its oversight throughout the year.

Risk management of projects

In 2022, the CAR HF saw a significant increase in the monitoring, reporting and audit caseload, compared with 2021. The number of financial spot checks conducted increased 187 per cent, from 23 in 2021 to 43 in 2022, and monitoring activities increased 138 per cent, from 40 in 2021 to 55 in 2022. Despite the large caseload, the CAR HF reports results in the ninetieth percentile across all assurance categories. Performance on monitoring and spot checks improved. The compliance in relation to reporting kept its high score while on audits there was a slight decline compared with 2021. This was because of partners' failures to respond to external auditors' requests which delayed the process.

18

RISK MANAGEMENT OF PROJECTS

CBPF funding is appropriately monitored, reported and audited.

Target

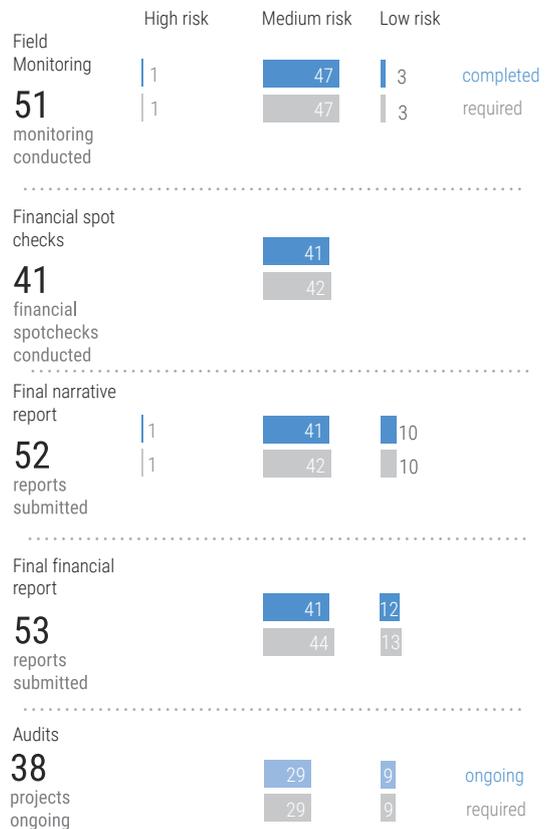
100 per cent compliance with operational modalities on five categories of risk management pillars.

Results and Analysis

The compliance ranged from 102 per cent for financial spot checks to 108 per cent for final financial reports. Compared to 2021 compliance rate of 84 per cent, the 2022 average is 105 per cent, which is an overall significant improvement. On the reporting side, the average submission remained slightly the same as in 2021 at 96 per cent. Even though there were some constraints related to the fuel crisis, the CAR HF ensured most required programmatic and financial monitoring activities are completed. In 2022, OCHA CAR hired a third-party company to audit eligible HF projects. Among the 42 projects eligible in 2022, the audit is ongoing for 38 projects. In 2023, financial monitoring will be further prioritized, including the completion of 4 pending required audits which were not completed due to partners' internal constraints.

[All CPF list and descriptions](#)

PROGRESS ON RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

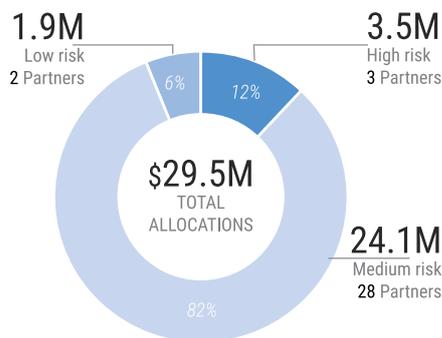


Risk management of partners

The CAR HF prioritized funding to the best positioned partners in 2022, while considering the risks associated with the modalities selected and the targeted locations. The Fund strengthened its Partners Performance Index (PPI) system to update partners risk level on a real-time basis. Well performing partners had their risk levels updated. In 2022, the risk level of 1 partner was changed from medium to high. Nine partners kept their risk levels while complete quality assurance was being conducted on their end-of-year reporting submissions. On their 82 per cent of the funding allocated in 2022 was channeled through medium risk partners, who made up 79 per cent of the total 58 partners funded.

CAR HF is committed to keeping the regular frequency of the update of the partners' performance index to ensure that their risk levels match the realities on the ground and the quality of delivery.

IMPLEMENTATION BY PARTNER RISK LEVEL TYPE



1
ON GOING
INCIDENT/CASE
0 CLOSED



1
REPORTED
INCIDENT/CASE
0 CLOSED

UPDATED RISK LEVEL BASED ON PERFORMANCE INDEX



OVERVIEW 2022

13 NEWLY ELIGIBLE PARTNERS, INCLUDING REASSESSMENTS

17 FULL CAPACITY ASSESSMENTS CONDUCTED

13 ONGOING CAPACITY ASSESSMENTS

1 Capacity assessment is created and conducted in 2022
2 Capacity assessment is only revised in 2022, regardless of what year it was created
3 Capacity assessment is created, conducted and revised in 2022

Risk management of funding

Compared with 2021, the number of reported incidents to HQ decreased in 2022 because of strengthened risk management systems of the CAR HF and implementing partners. Challenges in the implementation have been identified at an earlier stage and measures have been put in place to mitigate incidents in a more efficient way in collaboration with partners.

19

RISK MANAGEMENT OF PARTNERS

CBPF funding is allocated to partners as per the identified capacity and risk level.

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 and Analysis

The number of eligible partners increased largely compared to the previous year. During the reporting period, 17 new additional partners were assessed among which 13 became eligible, bringing the total number of eligible partners to the CAR HF to 59. One partner was suspended due to suspicion of fraud. In addition, 88 per cent of the funds were allocated to partners with low (6 per cent) and medium risk levels (82 per cent). Only 12 per cent of the funds were allocated to partners classified as high risk. In 2022, CAR HF provided funding to five new NGO partners among 13 NGOs that passed the eligibility process.

20

RISK MANAGEMENT OF FUNDING

Appropriate oversight and assurances of funding is administered through CBPFs.

Target

Compliance with CBPFs Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and CAR HF Standard Operating Procedures for Suspected Fraud and Misuse of Funds.

Results and Analysis

In 2022, one case was opened and remains ongoing. One potential case of fraud reported in 2021 was still under review and being managed in compliance with CBPF SOPs related to the Suspected Fraud and Misuse of Funds. During the reporting period, two partners were suspended due to concerns of non-compliance.

[All CPF list and descriptions](#)



Kaga Bandoro, NANA-GRIBIZI
Community mobilization on AAP mechanisms.
Credit: OCHA/A. CADONAU

Annexes

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ANNEX A

COMMON PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

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 CBPF 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.



ANNEX B

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 |
| AFPE | Association des Femmes pour la Promotion de l'Entreprenariat | MDA | Médecins d'Afrique |
| AHA | Agence Humanitaire Africaine | MDM | Médecin du Monde |
| AID | African Initiative for Development | NCE | No Cost Extension |
| ALIMA | The Alliance for International Medical Action | NFI | Non Food Items |
| APADE | All for Peace And Dignity | NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| APSUD | Action for Population and Sustainable Development | NNGO | National Non-Governmental Organization |
| APVM | Amis des Personnes Vulnérables et Malnutris | NRC | Norwegian Refugee Council |
| ARS | African Relief Service | OCHA | Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| ARV | Anti-Retroviral | OMDB | Organisation la Main Du Bâtitseur |
| ASA | Afrique Secours et Assistance | OXFAM Intermon | OXFAM Intermon |
| CAR | Central African Republic | PPI | Partners Performance Index |
| CBPF | Country-Based Pooled Funds | PSC | Project Support Cost |
| CCCM | Camp Coordination and Camp Management | PSEA | Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse |
| CERF | Central Emergency Response Fund | PUI | Première Urgence Internationale |
| COHEB | Community Humanitarian Emergency Board | RR | Rapid Response |
| CONCERN | Concern | SEA | Sexual Exploitation and Abuse |
| COOPADEM | Cooperative de Production Agricole et Artisanal pour le Développement du Monde Rural | SI | Solidarités International |
| COOPI | Cooperazione Internazionale | SOP | Standard Operating Procedures |
| CUAMM | Doctor with Africa | SRC | Strategic Review Committee |
| DRC | Danish Refugee Council | SOPADI | Solidarité pour la Paix et le Développement Intégré |
| EDEN | Emergency Development Network | TGH | Triangle Génération Humanitaire |
| ESPERANCE | ONG Esperance | TRC | Technical Review Committee |
| FCA | Finn Church Aid | UK | United Kingdom |
| FDM | Fondation Dr Denis Mukwege | UN | United Nations |
| FSC | Financial Spot Checks | UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| GBV | Gender-Based Violence | 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 |
| HF | Humanitarian Fund | UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| HFU | Humanitarian Financing Unit | UNOPS | United Nations Office for Project Services |
| HI | Humanité & Inclusion | USD | United States Dollar |
| HRP | Humanitarian Response Plan | VD | ONG Vision et Développement |
| IDP | Internally Displaced Persons | WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| IEDA Relief | International Emergency and Development Aid | WC | War Child UK |
| IMC UK | International Medical Corps United Kingdom | WFP | World Food Programme |
| INGO | International Non-Governmental Organization | WHO | World Health Organization |
| INTERSOS | Intersos | WHH | Welthungerhilfe |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration | WLO | Women-Led Organization |
| | | WRO | Women's Rights Organization |
| | | WTK | Wali Ti Kodro |
| | | WVI | World Vision International |

ANNEX C

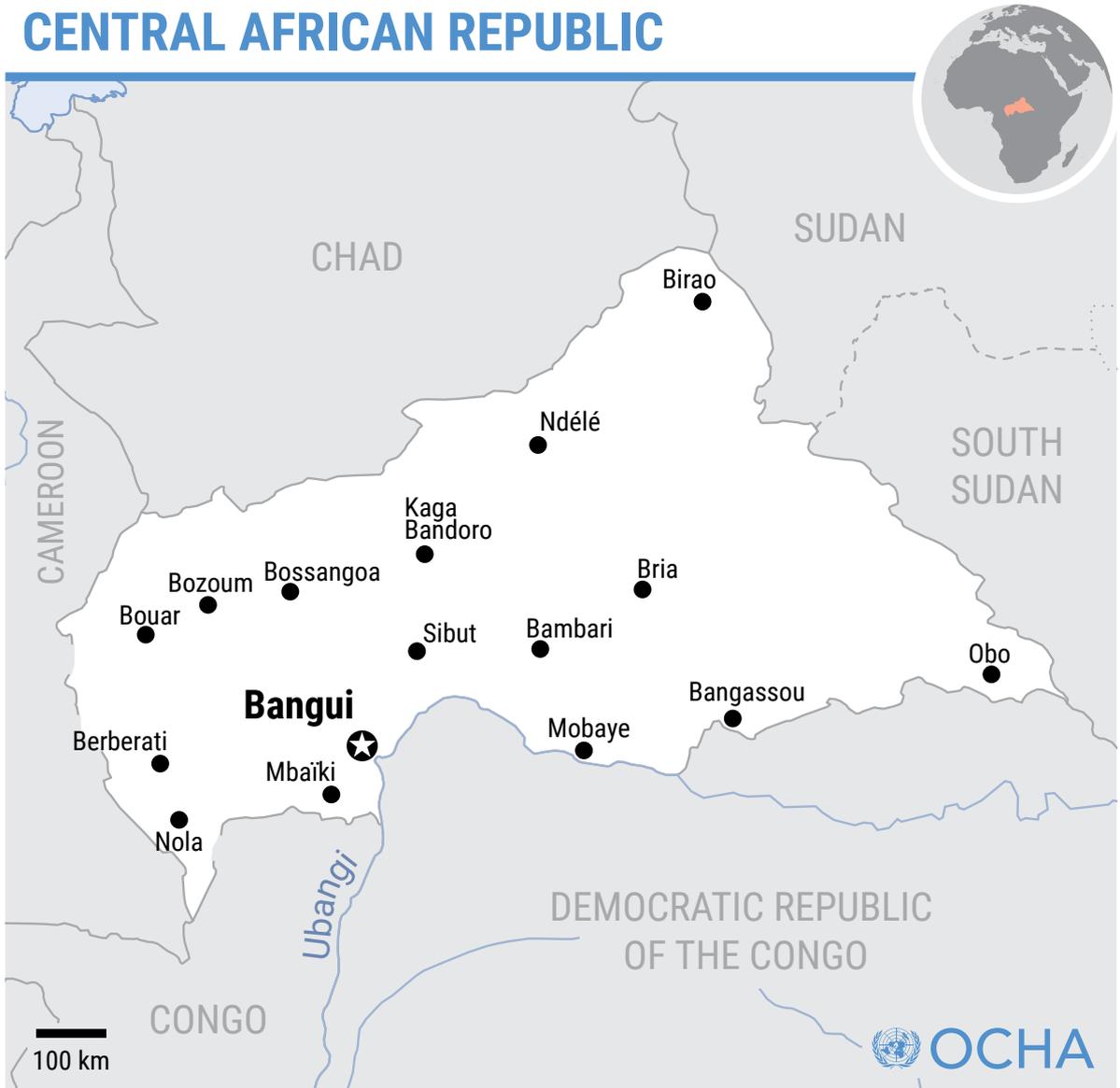
CAR HF ADVISORY BOARD

| STAKEHOLDER | ORGANIZATION |
|--------------------|---|
| Chairperson | Humanitarian Coordinator |
| INGO | NGO Consortium |
| INGO | Comité Exécutif des ONG (COMEX): Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) |
| NNGO | Association des Femmes pour la Promotion de l'Entreprenariat (AFPE) |
| NNGO | Action pour la Population et le Développement Durable (APSUD) |
| UN | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) |
| UN | United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) |
| UN | United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) |
| Donor | Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) |
| Donor | The Government of Switzerland |
| Observer | European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) |
| Secretariat | United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) |

ANNEX D

REFERENCE MAP

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



Map Sources: ESRI, UNCS.

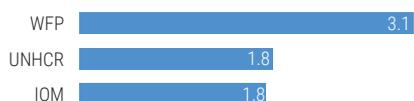
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. Map created in Sep 2013.

ANNEX E

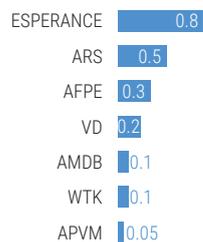
ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION

In US\$ million

United Nations 6.7 23%

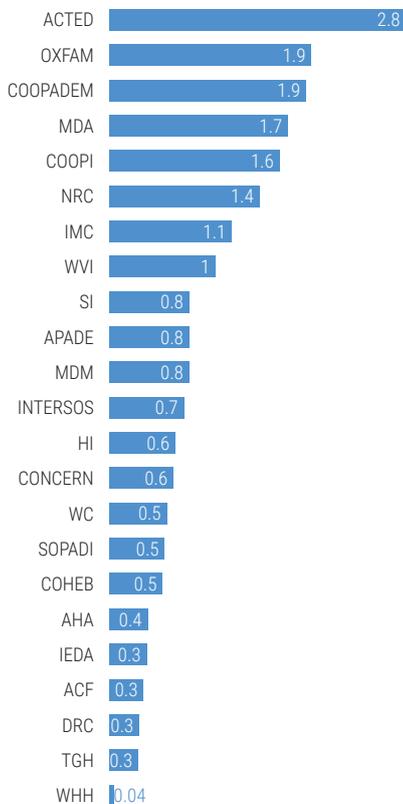


National NGO 2 7%



See Annex A for acronyms

International NGO 20.7 70%



Bria, Haute-Kotto Prefecture, January 2022

Narcisse lost one of his legs in 2008 to a bullet. Today, he is the President of the Association of Men with a Disability at the PK3 IDP site in Bria. A passionate and gifted tailor, he passes on his knowledge about the trade to other people with disabilities at the site, encouraging them to gain economic independence.

Credit: OCHA/A. CADONAU

A close-up, profile view of a man wearing a blue long-sleeved shirt and a plaid hat. He is focused on operating a vintage-style sewing machine. The background is a textured, reddish-brown wall. The lighting is warm and natural.

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CAR HF

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