



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
HUMANITARIAN FUND

2019

ANNUAL REPORT



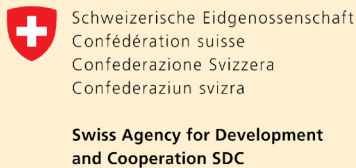
CAR HF

Central African Republic
Humanitarian
Fund

THE CAR HF THANKS ITS DONORS FOR THE GENEROUS SUPPORT IN 2019



Canada



CREDITS

This document was produced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Central African Republic. OCHA 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/car.

Full project details, financial updates, real-time allocation data and indicator achievements against targets are available at gms.unocha.org/bi.

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Front Cover

Mobile clinic activity in IDP sites in Mbella in Nana-Gribizi.
 Credit: OCHA/Régis Maloundou

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Financial data is provisional and may vary upon financial certification

TABLE OF CONTENTS

3	FOREWORD
6	2019 IN REVIEW
7	HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT
12	ABOUT THE CAR HUMANITARIAN FUND
14	DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS
16	ALLOCATION OVERVIEW
19	ERC'S STRATEGIC STEERS
20	FUND PERFORMANCE
21	INCLUSIVENESS
23	FLEXIBILITY
25	TIMELINESS
27	EFFICIENCY
30	ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT
34	ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER
35	CCCM/SHELTER/NFI
36	COORDINATION
38	EDUCATION
39	EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATION
40	FOOD SECURITY
41	HEALTH
42	LIVELIHOODS AND COMMUNITY STABILIZATION
43	LOGISTICS
44	NUTRITION
45	PROTECTION
47	WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE
48	ANNEXES
49	ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION
50	CAR HF-FUNDED PROJECTS
56	CAR HF ADVISORY BOARD
57	ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS
58	REFERENCE MAP



FOREWORD

After one year of service in the Central African Republic, I have extensively travelled and witnessed first-hand the tremendous suffering of affected civilians. More than half of the population is in need of humanitarian assistance and protection. The country ranks second to last on the Human Development Index, has the second highest maternal and third highest child mortality rates worldwide. One in four Central Africans has been uprooted from his/her home, and despite some small scale returns of IDPs and refugees, civilians have been forced to flee multiples times. More than half of the population is food insecure. One child out of 18 is at an extremely elevated risk of death due to severe acute malnutrition. Only one person out of 10 can access hygiene facilities and only one third of the population has access to safe drinking water. Women and girls in particular continue to bear the brunt of the conflict: more than one GBV incident reported per hour in just one fifth of the country. Children across the country continue to be exposed to protection risks, such as family separation, the recruitment and use of children by armed groups, GBV, exploitation and other harmful practices such as the accusation of witchcraft, female genital mutilation and early marriage.

CAR remains one of the most dangerous contexts for humanitarian workers. A total of 306 incidents directly affecting humanitarian personnel or property were recorded from January to December; cinq humanitarian workers have been killed and 42 wounded. Against a backdrop of growing insecurity, access constraints, weak availability and provision of basic services by governmental institutions, humanitarian actors continue to be on the frontline of the response and to provide lifesaving assistance and services to hundreds of thousands people every month. In 2019, the CAR Humanitarian Fund (CAR HF) played a key role in support of a flexible, effective and coordinated

humanitarian in line with priorities highlighted in the 2019 CAR Humanitarian Response Plan, thanks to the generous contributions of 12 donors - Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Jersey, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The Fund allocated \$ 39 million for the implementation of 117 emergency projects to 53 humanitarian partners, targeting 1.3 million people. 65 per cent of the overall funding has been allocated to frontline response. I would like to thank our donors, clusters, UN and NGOs partners, for their long-standing partnership and support to the Fund. Their strong commitment to a solid prioritization and trust in the added value and comparative advantage of the CAR HF continues not only to empower us to deliver aid in a robust, inclusive, transparent and strategic manner but also to allow us to respond to priority needs on the ground and to quickly scale up response in hard-to-reach areas.

In this dire context, further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, let us work even closer together and sustain collectively a principled scale up of humanitarian action in 2020.

DENISE BROWN

Humanitarian Coordinator for Cental African Republic

Mbella, Nana-ribizi

Children accompanied by their mothers during the nutrition activities.

Credit: OCHA/Régis Maloundou

“

Humanitarian needs are immense. While humanitarian frontline actors provide hundreds thousands people with lifesaving aid each month, urgent funding is needed to further scale up the response.

DENISE BROWN
HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR FOR THE
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

”

CAR HF 2019 ANNUAL REPORT

2019 IN REVIEW

This Annual Report presents information on the achievements of the CAR Humanitarian Fund during the 2019 calendar year. However, because grant allocation, project implementation and reporting processes often take place over multiple years (CBPFs are designed to support ongoing and evolving humanitarian responses), the achievement of CBPFs are reported in two distinct ways:

- **Information on allocations for granted in 2019 (shown in blue).** This method considers intended impact of the allocations rather than achieved results as project implementation and reporting often continues into the subsequent year and results information is not immediately available at the time of publication of annual reports.
- **Results reported in 2019 attributed to allocations granted in 2019 and prior years (shown in orange).** This method provides a more complete picture of achievements during a given calendar year but includes results from allocations that were granted in previous years. This data is extracted from final narrative reports approved between 1 February 2019 - 31 January 2020.

Figures for people targeted and reached may include double counting as individuals often receive aid from multiple cluster/sectors.

Contribution recorded based on the exchange rate when the cash was received which may differ from the Certified Statement of Accounts that records contributions based on the exchange rate at the time of the pledge.

2019 IN REVIEW

HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

Humanitarian situation

The humanitarian crisis is more than ever a protection crisis as the physical integrity, dignity, and human rights of Central Africans are tested on a daily basis. Despite the hopes raised by the signing of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation (APPR) in February 2019 and the consequent reduction in confrontations between armed groups in the first half of 2019, armed violence continued unabated, leading to losses of human lives, suffering, and increased displacement. Murders, kidnappings, arbitrary arrests and detentions, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment as well as extortion, looting, destruction or appropriation of property are recorded every day. Beyond the daily violence in certain sub-prefectures, incidents of extreme violence have resulted in the death of dozens of people and the displacement of thousands of civilians (Bakouma in January, Paoua, and Bocaranga in May, Mingala in August Bria in September and Birao in the last quarter of the year). It is therefore understandable that 41 per cent of households in the country fear for their safety and 42 per cent of them for that of their children.

Recent conflict leading to displacements

As of December 2019, almost 670,000 people have been displaced across the country, including over 214,000 in sites. In parallel, 592,000 Central Africans crossed the border to take refuge in the neighboring countries of Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo and Chad. This human mosaic became more complex in the first half of 2019 when the return dynamics of displaced people accelerated. Indeed, one in three alerts from the rapid response mechanism (RRM) was linked to the return between January and August 2019. It is estimated that 360,000 people would have returned to their places of origin, including 295,000 in need of protection. These people are very vulnerable as they return to areas where violence continues, where livelihood opportunities are lacking and where basic infrastructure is destroyed or insufficient to support themselves and those of host communities.

Internally displaced girls and women are particularly vulnerable to the risks and threats of protection, including from gender-based violence, especially those living in the sites as well as elderly and disabled women. Between January and December 2019 alone, 11,777 cases of GBV were recorded by the GBVIMS system, of which 94 per cent were in women and girls. An appallingly high number considering the partial geographic coverage (one fifth of the country) of

the system and the underreporting of incidents by victims due to structural factors such as stigma, or judicial impunity. The contextual analysis of the HNO has shown that half of the population does not trust formal justice.

Protection risks

Children are the direct victims of the conflict because of the risks of family separation, the risks of recruitment by armed groups and forces, child trafficking and forced labor, dropping out of school, but also sexual violence and forced marriage for the little girls. Children are particularly vulnerable in areas where violence has added to long-term problems such as weak state child protection systems, low birth registration rates, and discriminatory cultural burdens towards girls.

Violence does not only have an impact on the protection of people. They are also factors aggravating critical problems related to living conditions and the physical and mental well-being of populations. First, insecurity limits the movement of goods, the functionality of markets, and their access by people. When people also find it challenging to go to the fields to cultivate and eat, this has a significant impact on their food security. 75 per cent of the population depends on the agricultural sector to cover their food consumption and ensure their income. Second, insecurity drastically reduces access to basic services such as water, education, and health. In addition to the direct destruction of infrastructure during the conflict and the flight of personnel, insecurity prevents children from going to school or the sick from seeking health care. For example, in the sub-prefectures of Satema and Markounda, almost a quarter (24% and 23% respectively) of deliveries take place at home because access to maternity is dangerous. Restricted access to health care for women partly explains why maternal mortality remains one of the highest in the world in CAR, with 980 maternal deaths per

Humanitarian Response Plan



2.6M People in need



1.6M People targeted



\$401M Funding requirement

100,000 live births. Finally, insecurity hampers the redeployment of civil servants and public services to areas where people need it most. If 3,400 civil servants were present at the end of 2018 out of the 6,500 at the national level, there were only 29 in the Vakaga or 40 in the Basse-Kotto. In these two prefectures, more than 90 per cent of the population is in need of humanitarian assistance.

Lack of access to basic services

The structural lack of access to basic services is one of the underlying factors of humanitarian needs and creates the dependence of populations on emergency services provided by humanitarian workers in many areas of the country. The essential services, such as access to food, water and health are considered to be the three priority needs by the affected communities.

Water-Hygiene-Sanitation: Considering the impact of the conflict on access to water, many infrastructures have been abandoned due to insecurity or the unavailability of spare parts, not to mention the contamination of certain water points by human bodies. This situation creates considerable risks of transmission of waterborne diseases and negatively affects the nutritional health of girls and boys. The HNO analysis also indicates that 601,000 girls and boys will be at risk of waterborne diseases in 2020. It also demonstrates that the internally displaced are particularly vulnerable considering the unhealthy conditions and the proximity observed in the places of displacement.

Health: Health and health infrastructures were also collateral damage of the conflict. The latter are the targets of attacks by armed groups when they are not abandoned due to the flight of populations and medical personnel. The data speak for themselves: 28 attacks on the health system and its personnel were recorded between January and December 2019, which resulted in 24 health staff affected, 6 injured and 10 health structures partially or completely destroyed.

This weakness of the health system does not meet the needs caused by the increase in the number of injured, physically disabled, persons suffering from mental disorders, victims of rape, the incidence of infectious diseases and epidemic outbreaks. However, the deadly epidemics such as polio, measles, and monkey pox observed in 2019, without taking into account the risk of Ebola virus disease, have demonstrated the risks relating to the weaknesses of the healthcare system and epidemiological surveillance as well as the lack of prevention measures.

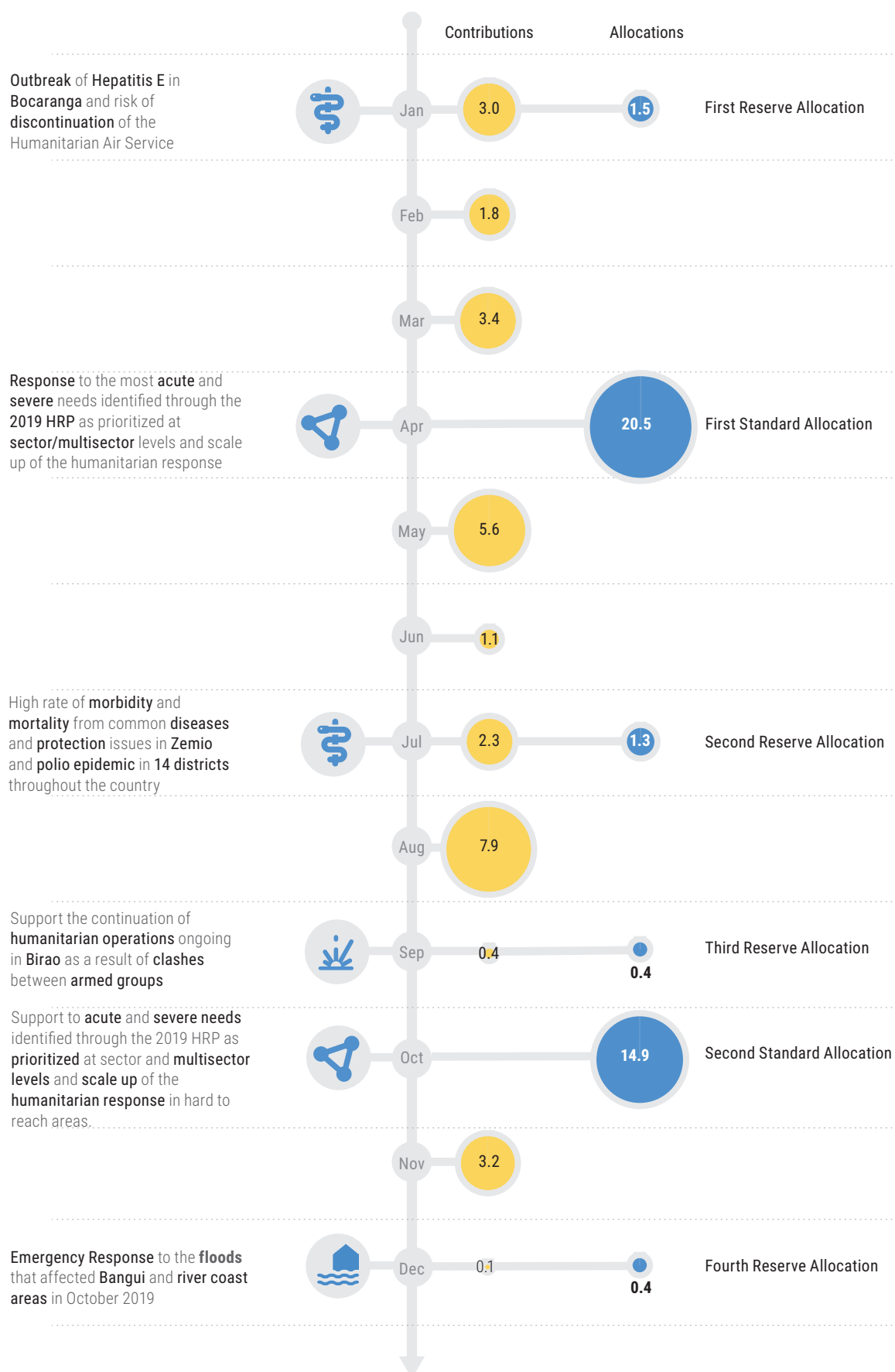
This poor health coverage is all the more critical as it reduces the capacity to screen and care for the thousands of malnourished girls and boys in the country. Indeed, acute malnutrition continues to be a major public health problem and one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in children under the age of five. In 2020, approximately 178,000 children will be in need of treatment for global acute malnutrition, including 49,000 children aged 6 to 59 months suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) who are at risk of dying without immediate treatment.

Malnutrition: One of the leading causes of malnutrition, in addition to poor access to water and health care, is food insecurity. To date, food insecurity remains a major humanitarian problem in CAR, with 1.6 million people food insecure, according to the IPC analysis of September 2019. In the absence of sustained food assistance, 2.1 million people will find themselves in an emergency situation from the start of the lean season in 2020. The most vulnerable people live in areas with a high concentration of displaced people such as Bria, Kaga-Bandoro, Obo, Rafai, and Zemio, classified in the emergency phase.

Extreme poverty: In the country that is ranked second to last in the world in terms of Human Development Index, extreme poverty and underdevelopment aggravate and reinforce most of the humanitarian consequences. This also leads to widespread negative coping mechanism amongst the affected population.

Education: Children are the primary victims of the crisis in CAR as their education and their opportunities for the future have been brutally taken away. More than one million girls and boys of school age will be in need of humanitarian education assistance in 2020, including 156,000 children with disabilities. Once again, this dramatic situation can be explained both by structural weaknesses linked to long-term failures in the education system and by the impact of the crisis on the latter. The number of attacks on teaching staff increased and 378 elementary schools remained non-functional during the 2018-2019 school year.

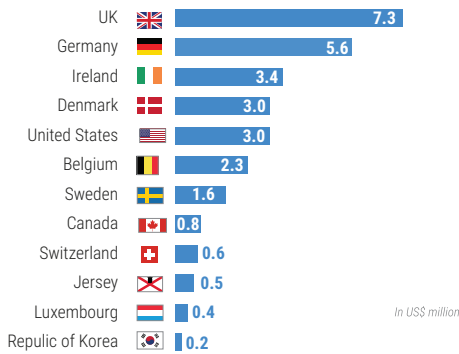
2019 TIMELINE



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC HUMANITARIAN FUND AT A GLANCE

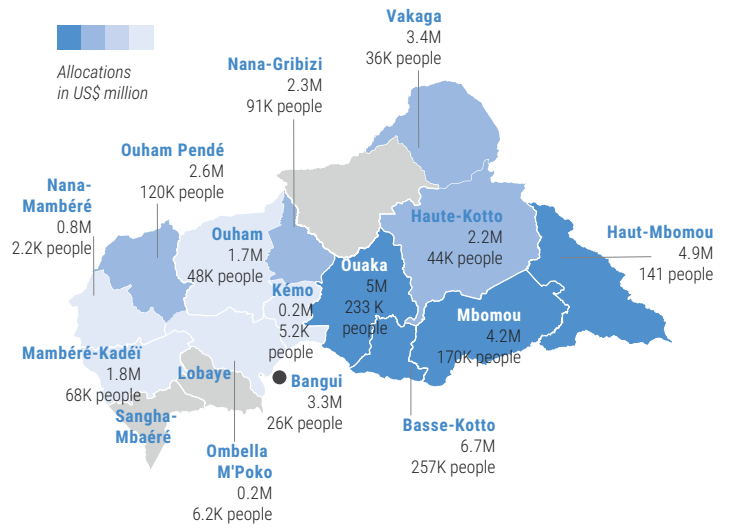
2019 ALLOCATION

\$28.7M
CONTRIBUTIONS



\$39M
ALLOCATIONS

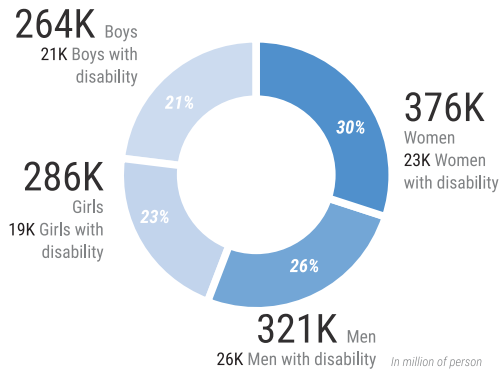
1.3M
PEOPLE TARGETED



1.3M
PEOPLE TARGETED

0.09M
PEOPLE TARGETED WITH DISABILITY

For people reached visit: http://bit.ly/CBPF_overview



53
PARTNERS

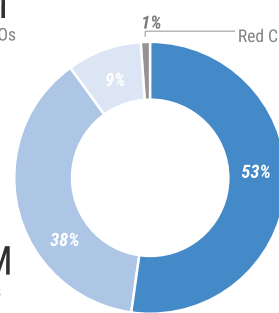
117
PROJECTS

\$3.4M
National NGOs
14 Partners
23 Projects

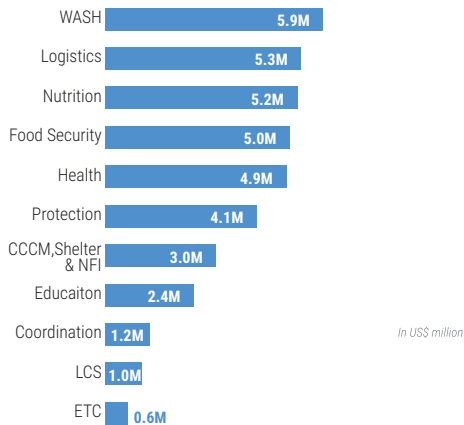
\$0.3M
Red Cross/Crescent Movement
1 Partner
1 Project

\$14.6M
United Nations
7 Partners
27 Projects

\$20.4M
International NGOs
31 Partners
66 Projects




ALLOCATIONS BY CLUSTER 9% OF HRP REQUIREMENTS



See explanatory note on p.6

RESULTS REPORTED IN 2019

 **\$29.2M**
ALLOCATIONS

2019

\$3.9M ALLOCATIONS **11** PROJECTS **8** PARTNERS

2018


\$21.9M ALLOCATIONS **65** PROJECTS **31** PARTNERS


2017


\$3.2M ALLOCATIONS **8** PROJECTS **7** PARTNERS


In US\$ million

 **1.1M** PEOPLE TARGETED **1.1M** PEOPLE REACHED

WOMEN 0.3M TARGETED
0.3M REACHED 

MEN 0.2M TARGETED
0.2M REACHED 

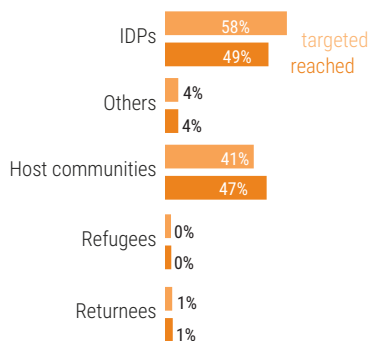
GIRLS 0.3M TARGETED
0.3M REACHED 

BOYS 0.3M TARGETED
0.3M REACHED 

In million of persons

PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY TYPE

In million of persons

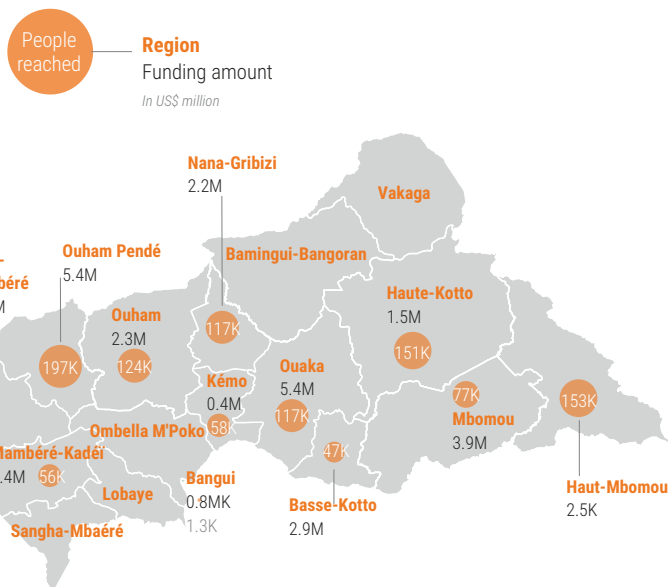


PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY CLUSTER

In million of persons

Cluster	Targeted	Reached	Percentage
Protection	243	228	94%
Health	204	184	90%
WASH	195	219	112%
Nutrition	163	134	83%
Food Security	123	116	95%
CCCM,ES,NFI	118	134	113%
Early Recovery	54	40	74%
Education	37	54	155%

PEOPLE REACHED AND FUNDING BY REGION



Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year.

2019 IN REVIEW

ABOUT THE CAR HF HUMANITARIAN FUND

What is the CAR Humanitarian Fund?

Established in 2008, the Central African Republic Humanitarian Fund (CAR HF) is a multi-donor country-based pooled fund (CBPF) managed by OCHA CAR under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC).

The CAR HF is a humanitarian financing instrument that enables transparent, efficient, inclusive, flexible and timely delivery of humanitarian response in CAR. To this end, the CAR HF has two objectives: to support the humanitarian reform to ensure predictable and flexible humanitarian funding to meet the needs of vulnerable communities, and to strengthen the leadership of the HC and reinforce the humanitarian coordination system

What does the CAR HF represent vis-a-vis the HRP?

In 2019, the contributions channeled through the CAR HF represent 13 per cent of the HRP funding. The Fund is also one of the largest source of funding for national and local NGOs, and has been working closely with clusters to strengthen the capacities of national partners. To build capacities, the CAR HF encourages transfers of knowledge from international partners – UN agencies and international NGOs – to national partners. In 2019, the CAR HF allocated \$3.4 million to National NGOs, which represents 9 per cent of funds (an increase of 3% compared to 2018)..

How is the CAR HF governed?

The Humanitarian Coordinator oversees the CAR HF on behalf of the Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC). The HC decides on the strategic use of funds, ensures that the Fund delivers on its key objectives, and is managed in accordance with the Fund's "Operational Manual".

The HC is supported by an Advisory Board (AB) which has a consultative role of advising the HC on strategic decisions, risk management, review of operational modalities and transparency of overall allocation process. Its composition ensures an equitable representation of the Funds' stakeholders (donors, UN agencies, national and international NGOs and OCHA).

The day-to-day management of the CAR HF is ensured by a Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) under overall supervision of the OCHA Head of Office. The JHFU executes HC's decisions and organizes the process of allocations of funds in line with the "Global Guidelines of Country Based Pool Fund" and based on the Operational Manual, which explains how

the Fund works and provides details about its accountability framework and performance system.

Cluster coordinators and co-leads play a key role in the allocation process, notably the needs assessment, the prioritization of sectors and areas, the development of the allocation strategy paper, the revision of concept notes and project proposals, so to respond quickly to the most critical humanitarian needs in line with the HRP priorities, as well as to sudden onset emergencies.

How is funding allocated?

Funds are allocated using two allocation modalities: the standard allocation and the reserve allocation.

Standard Allocation: which represents the majority of funds is launched twice a year by the HC. It is meant to ensure that the HRP priority needs are identified, prioritized and funded through a consultative and participative process involving key humanitarian partners, within the boundaries of available funding.

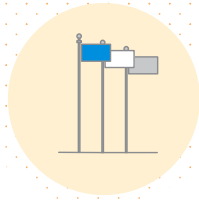
Reserve Reserve: known as the Reserve – is used for rapid and flexible allocations of funds to respond to emerging humanitarian needs resulting from sudden-onset emergencies or to address identified urgent gap..

Who can receive CAR HF funding?

The CAR HF channels funding to eligible national and International organizations, including NGOs and United Nations. Priority is given to partners that are in best-position to deliver humanitarian response to the affected population. To manage grants allocated to partners, the CAR HF operates on a risk-based approach. This approach, outlined in the risk management framework of the Funds, is part of the accountability framework aiming at increasing accountability and mitigating risks. The risk-based approach applied by the CAR HF allows to classify partners in four categories (low-risk partners, medium-risk partners, high-risk partners and ineligible).

Who provides the funding?

The CAR HF is funded with contributions from UN Member States, but can also receive contributions from individuals and other private or public sources. Since its inception the CAR HF has received around \$230 million.



DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Donors contribute to the humanitarian funds before urgent needs arise.



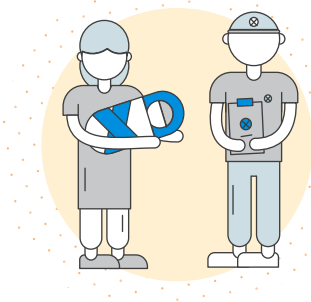
IDENTIFYING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Aid workers on the ground identify the most urgent types of humanitarian assistance that affected people need.



MANAGING FUNDS

Contributions are pooled into single funds.



ALLOCATING FUNDS

Based on expert advice from aid workers and on needs, the Humanitarian Coordinator allocates CBPF funding.



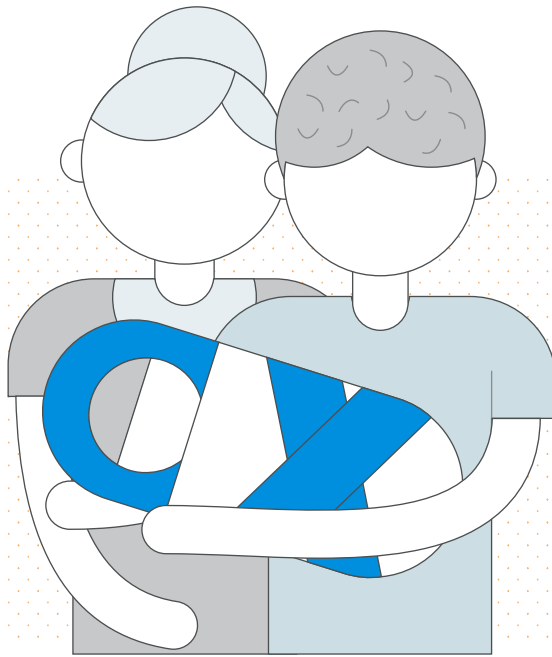
REQUESTING FUNDS

Humanitarian partners work together to prioritize life-saving relief activities. They request CBPF funding through the Humanitarian Coordinator.



HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

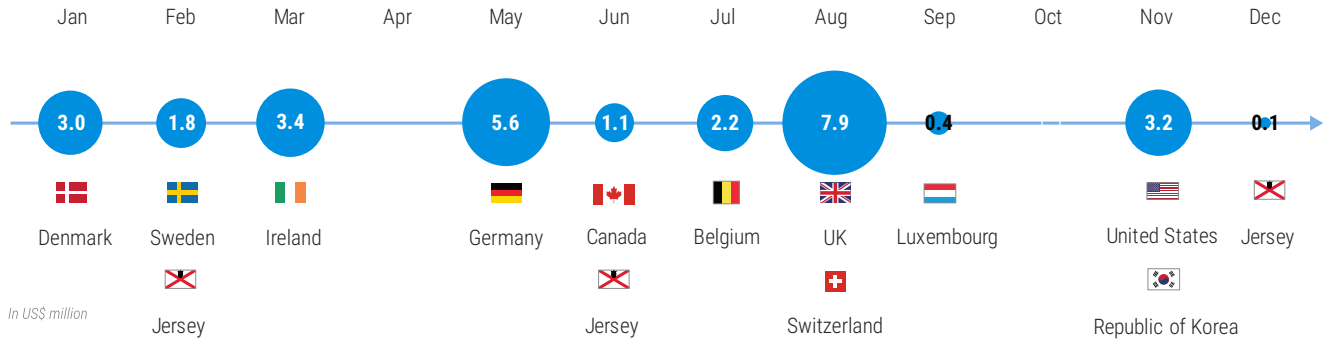
Relief organizations use the money for urgent aid operations. They always track spending and impact, and report back to the Humanitarian Coordinator.



2019 IN REVIEW

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

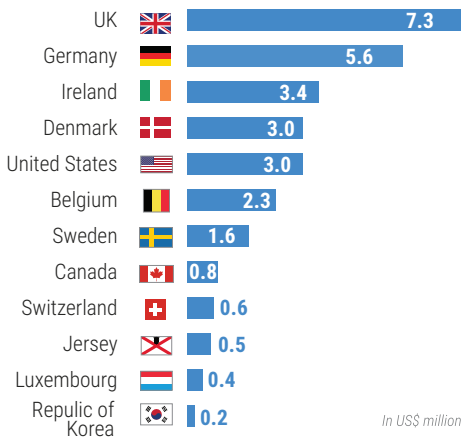
CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINE



DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

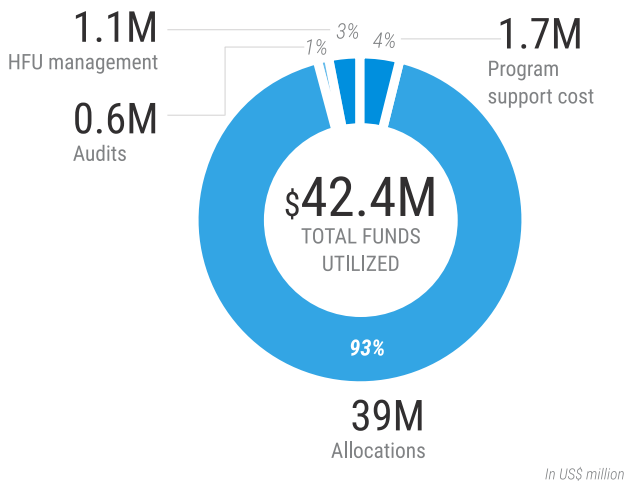


\$28.7M
CONTRIBUTIONS



¹ Excludes \$16M carryover from 2018 to 2019

UTILIZATION OF FUNDS



In 2019, the donors have continued to demonstrate interest for the CAR HF by contributing \$28.7 million, an increase of \$1million compared to \$27.7 million received in 2018. Not to forget that the CAR HF was also able to count on \$16 million carried over from 2018 to 2019. Moreover, the Fund was able to maintain its donors' base, including donors such as the Republic of Korea and the Government of Jersey who joined the Fund for the first time in 2018. Finally, the CAR HF has welcomed the United States of America as a new donor in 2019 by recording its first ever contribution of \$3 million.

As a result, the Fund had an overall envelope of \$44.7 million available in 2019 to strategically and effectively respond to most urgent and critical needs identified through the 2019 HRP, as well as to address emerging needs resulting from sudden onset emergencies.

In accordance with the commitment made through the Common Performance Framework (CPF), the donors made available their generous contributions to the CAR HF in a timely manner throughout 2019. As a result, 52 per cent of the contributions were deposited in the CAR HF account by the end of the first half of the year while 87 per cent of the contributions were already committed (17 per cent above the corresponding target of the 2019 CPF). By the end of August 2019, the CAR HF had already received 87 per cent of the contributions from its donors compared to 77 per cent in 2018. As a result, the CAR HF was in a better position to strategically and timely allocate the resources needed in support of the needs prioritized through the 2019 HRP as well as other humanitarian needs resulting from sudden onset emergencies. Both the first and the second standard allocations were triggered earlier and in a timely manner in the year compared to 2018.

Donor trend

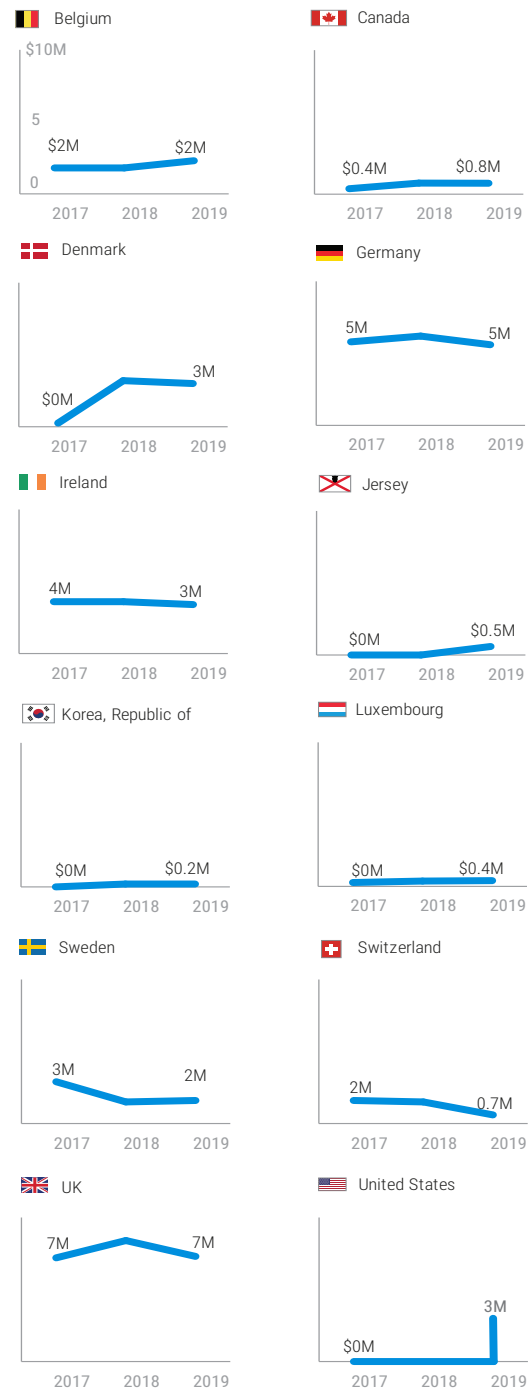
From 2018 to 2019, the CAR HF has registered a slight increase of \$1 million in terms of donor contributions. Overall, the CAR HF donors have maintained their level of contribution similar to 2018 except a couple of noticeable reductions of which \$1 million from UK/DFID, \$0.8 million from Switzerland, and \$0.6 million from Germany. This was compensated by an increase of \$0.4 million from Belgium, an increase of \$0.38 million from Jersey as well as the first ever contribution of \$3 million from USA to the CAR HF.

Taken separately, the contribution from Belgium has been increased from \$1.9 million in 2018 to \$2.3 million in 2019, going back to the same level of contribution registered in 2015 and 2016. The contribution from Canada has been maintained to the same level as for 2018 with \$0.8 million. While the CAR HF has registered a contribution of \$3 million from Denmark in 2019, the same as for 2018; the contribution from Germany amounting to \$5.6 million has been slightly reduced compared to 2018. Germany remains the second largest contributing country to the CAR HF after the UK. The contribution from Ireland of \$3.4 million was similar to the one received in 2018. Jersey increased its contribution from \$0.1 million in 2018 to \$0.48 million in 2019. The Republic of Korea and Luxembourg maintained their 2019 contributions at the same level as 2018 with \$0.2 million and \$0.4 million respectively.

The last contribution from the Netherlands and Norway were respectively received in 2017 and 2015. There is a need to work closely with Donors Relations Section in Geneva to understand the reasons behind the no-contribution from these two countries. More advocacy must be also done on a strategical high-level, including the CAR Humanitarian Coordinator as well as at the level of the Humanitarian Financing and Resource Mobilization Division at HQ.

While \$1.6 million was received from Sweden in 2019, more or less the same level of contribution as for 2018, the contribution from Switzerland was reduced from \$1.5 million in 2018 to \$0.7 million in 2019. UK remains the largest contributing country to the CAR HF with \$7.3 million received in 2019 compared to \$8.4 million in 2018, which included some additional resources from the contingency fund. Finally, the USA has joined the CAR HF for the first time ever in 2019 with a contribution of \$3 million.

DONOR TREND



DONOR WITH MULTI-YEAR FUNDING

United Kingdom **23M** 2019 - 2022

2019 IN REVIEW

ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Life-saving, coordinated and effective response

The Central African Republic Humanitarian Fund continued to play a critical role in strengthening a coordinated, timely and effective humanitarian response by supporting prioritized activities as identified in the 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan. Under the leadership of the HC, \$39 million was strategically and efficiently allocated in 2019, supporting 117 emergency projects, representing an increase of \$9.6 million compared to 2018. In addition to the contributions received in 2019, this was made possible by using the balance of \$16 million carried over from 2018 to 2019. The funding allocated by the CAR HF provided vital resources that allowed a life-saving response, addressing the needs of the crisis-affected populations; including IDPs, host communities, and returnees. By combining flexibility and strategic approaches, the Fund was able to quickly adapt to the complex and changing operating context of the CAR crisis..

Adapted funding modalities

From January to December 2019, the CAR HF allocated \$39 million, \$35.4 million (91%) under the Standard Allocation modality and \$3.6 million (9%) through the Reserve Allocation modality. While \$20.5 million was allocated through the first Standard Allocation, \$14.9 million was allocated through the second Standard Allocation. Both standard allocations enabled frontline responses to the most acute and severe needs as prioritized at sector and multisectorial levels, and the overall scale up of the humanitarian response in remote locations. The two standard allocations also aimed at strengthening the complementarity use of the CAR HF funding with other funding mechanisms as well as improving the quality and the effectiveness of the humanitarian response at national and sub-national levels. The two standard allocations also contributed to funding the key country pipelines managed by UN lead agencies under nutrition, health, shelter and NFI, and WASH clusters.

On the other hand, the funding allocated through the Reserve Allocation modalities allowed to respond to an onset of needs resulting from unforeseen emergencies, such as the response against the outbreak of Hepatitis E in Bocaranga and to the polio virus, address urgent gaps in Zemio and Birao, sustain operations such as the continuation of the Humanitarian Air Service and respond to WASH needs following the floods.

Strategic approach for allocating the funds

Using a consultative process that included the key stakeholders of the humanitarian community, the CAR HF was able to strategically allocate \$23.2 million (59%) to support frontline project activities, mainly implemented by NGO partners, \$8.0 million (21%) in support of pipeline projects that focus on the procurement of humanitarian items by UN lead agencies, while \$7.4 million (19%) was dedicated to enabling programs and common services including logistics, emergency telecommunications, AAP and inclusion. Finally, \$0.4 million (1%) was provided as a direct support to cluster coordination. Out of 117 projects funded in 2019, 88 were sectoral projects while 29 were multisectoral projects including at least activities covering two clusters..

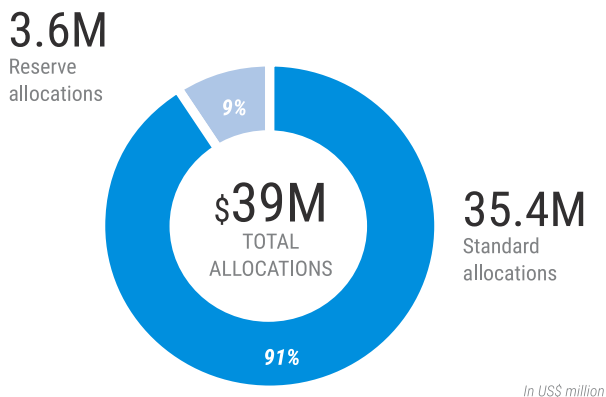
Best-positioned and diverse set of partners

The Fund was able to use participative and inclusive process allowing to allocate funding to the partners best-positioned on the ground to quickly respond to prioritized needs. As a result, 53 per cent of the funding corresponding to \$20.6 million was allocated to projects implemented by international NGOs, 38 per cent equivalent to \$14.6 million was allocated to projects executed by UN agencies, 9 per cent of the funding representing \$3.4 million supported projects involving national NGOs as implementing partners, and finally, 1 per cent representing \$0.3 million was allocated to International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC) for a project that focused mainly on emergency immunization against measles. IFRC which is part of the International Movement of Red Cross and Red Croissant joined the CAR HF as partner for the first time in 2019.

2019 ALLOCATIONS

Amount	Category	Timeline
\$1.5M	First Reserve allocation	January 2019
\$20.5M	First Reserve allocation	March 2019
\$1.3M	Second Reserve	July 2019
\$15M	Second Reserve	September 2019
\$0.4M	Third Reserve Allocation	September 2019
\$0.35M	Fourth Reserve	December 2019

ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE



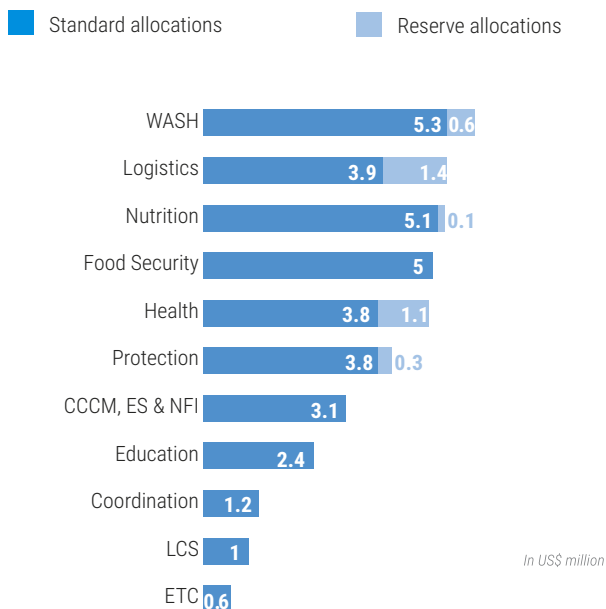
ALLOCATIONS BY STRATEGIC FOCUS

- S01 Save lives.
- S02 Respect basic human rights
- S03 Preserving human dignity.

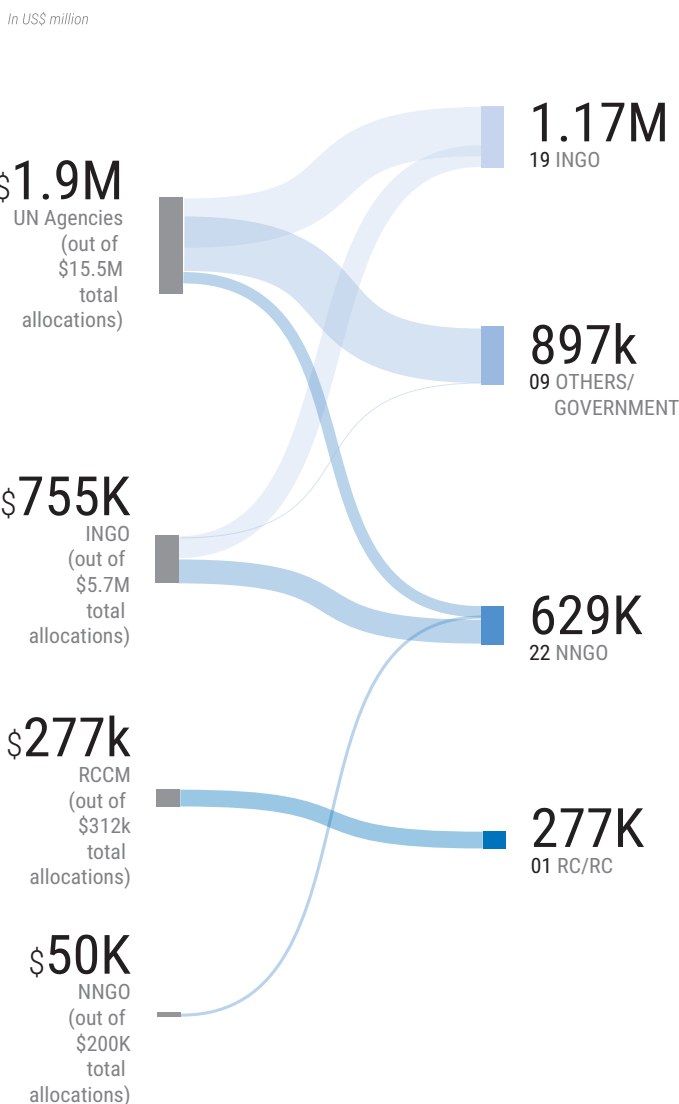
Allocations by strategic focus



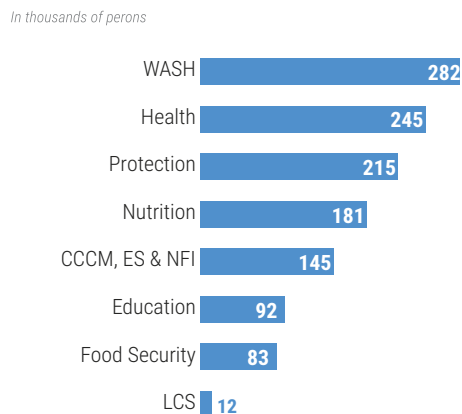
ALLOCATIONS BY CLUSTER



SUBGRANT BY PARTNER TYPE



PEOPLE TARGETED BY CLUSTER



Strengthening the HC's role and the coordination system

The Funding allocated by the CAR HF have contributed to strengthening the role of the HC in 2019 as well as the coordination system. Indeed, the HC was able to use both the standard and the reserve modalities of the CAR HF to ultimately provide flexible, coordinated and timely funding required to address most critical humanitarian needs. The Reserve has specifically permitted to address emerging needs resulting from sudden-onset emergencies. Additionally, the CAR HF provided the funding in support of a multi-sectoral need assessment (MSNA), a market assessment as well as a couple of projects funded under the coordination cluster that focused on accountability to affected population and inclusion. Finally, the Fund has continued to support the strengthening of the coordination system by funding five positions of national cluster co-facilitators hosted by NGO partners for the following clusters: health-nutrition, food security, WASH, protection and education.

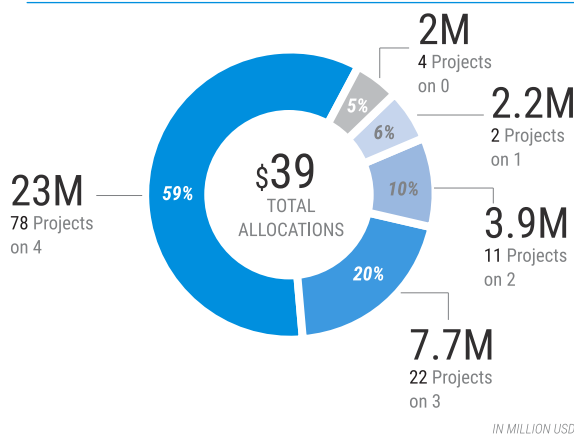
Allocations supporting life-saving priorities and adapted to the context

The increased humanitarian needs as well as the lack of basic infrastructures such as roads coupled to insecurity have rendered access to many areas extremely challenging for humanitarian actors, with the risk of jeopardizing their capacity to deliver the humanitarian response. To address those issues, the funding allocated by the CAR HF focused

on life-saving activities implemented under and WASH (15%), health (13%), food security (13%), nutrition (13%), protection (11%), as well as enabling programs and common services including logistics (14%) and emergency telecommunications (2%) to support other cluster activities.

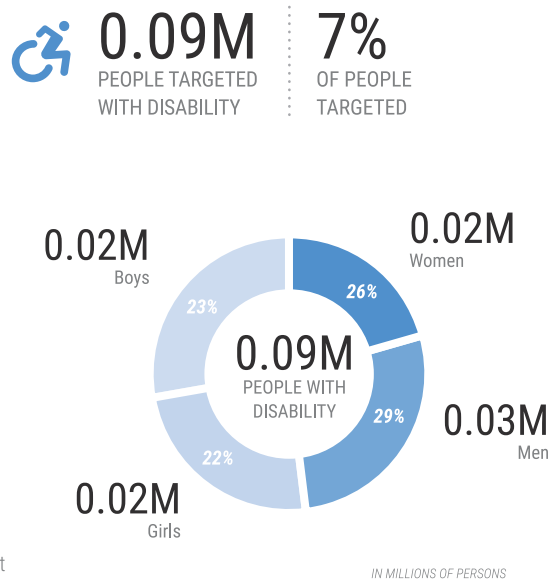
In terms of geographical distribution, the prioritization process conducted through the existing coordination mechanisms such of the clusters and with the participation of the key humanitarian stakeholders permitted to allocate the funding in the areas most affected by the crisis. The top five most funded locations were the prefectures of Basse-Kotto (6.7 million), Ouaka (\$5 million), Haut Mbomou (\$4.9 million), Mbomou (\$4.2 million), and Vakaga (\$3.5 million). Additionally, the CAR HF provided some funding to other locations such as Bangui (\$3.3 million), Ouham-Pendé (\$2.5 million), Nana-Gribizi (\$2.3 million), Haute Kotto (\$2.2 million), Basse Kotto (\$1.6 million), Mambere-Kadei (\$1.8 million), Ouham (\$1.7 million), and other prefectures (\$0.5 million). The response provided by humanitarian organizations with the support of the CAR HF funding targeted the population most affected by the crisis in the cities of Alindao, Bambari, Zemio and Obo, Bangassou and Rafai, and Birao and surrounding areas and axis, with a focus on IDPs, host communities and returnees. against measles. IFRC which is part of the International Movement of Red Cross and Red Croissant joined the CAR HF as partner for the first time in 2019.

GENDER MARKER PROJECTS



- 0 - Does not systematically link programming actions
- 1 - Unlikely to contribute to gender equality (no gender equality measure and no age consideration)
- 2 - Unlikely to contribute to gender equality (no gender equality measure but includes age consideration)
- 3 - Likely to contribute to gender equality, but without attention to age groups
- 4 - Likely to contribute to gender equality, including across age groups

TARGETED PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY



ERC'S STRATEGIC STEERS

In 2019, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Mark Lowcock identified four priority areas that are often underfunded and lack the desirable and appropriate consideration in the allocation of humanitarian funding.

These four priority areas were duly considered when prioritizing life-saving needs in the allocation processes.



Support for **women and girls**, including tackling **gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment**



Programmes targeting **disabled** people



Education in protracted crises



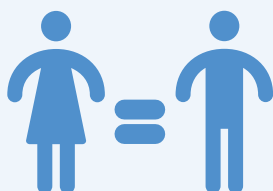
Other aspects of **protection**

\$30.8M Allocations

100 projects

991K Targeted

beneficiaries in 2019 committed to contribute significantly to gender equality



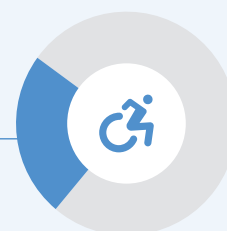
Each project funded was systematically assessed regarding its approach and consideration to contribute to gender equality. 86% of projects contribute to gender equality of which 67% with attention across age groups and 19% without attention to age groups.

35 projects corresponding to \$9.3 million out of \$39 million allocated had prioritized programmes targeting disabled people.

88,918 people with disabilities were targeted out of 1.2 million people targeted by the CAR HF in 2019. This represents 7% of the total targeted beneficiaries of which 26,060 men; 23,055 women; 20,011 boys; and 19,792 girls

The **2019 Humanitarian Fund** prioritized programmes targeting disabled people,

24% of total funding



Since 2016, the amount of funding in support of the protection sector has proportionally increased to support general protection monitoring, gender-based violence and child protection activities.



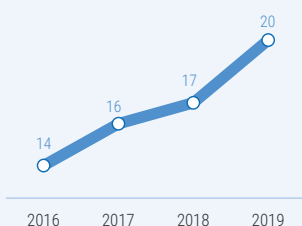
Increasing portion of funding in support of protection sector

\$4.2M

Allocated to

20 projects in 2019

of projects in protection sectors



\$2.4M

12 projects

16K **19K**

Girls targeted Boys targeted

Compared to 2018, the funding allocated to education activities as well as the number of projects increased respectively from \$1.8M to \$2.4M and 7 to 11 projects. Most of activities funded under education cluster focused either on education in emergency or in combination with child protection activities to provide a protective environment for children in areas most affected by the crisis.

CAR HF 2019 ANNUAL REPORT

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 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.

PRINCIPLE 1

INCLUSIVENESS

A broad range of humanitarian partner organizations (UN agencies and NGOs) participates in CAR HF 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 CAR HF stakeholders.

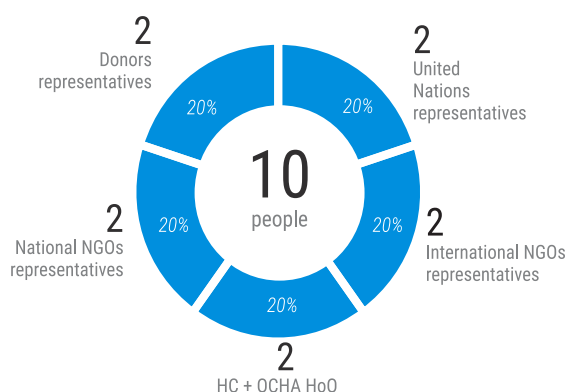
Target

1 HC (10%); 1 OCHA HoO (10%); 2 UN agencies (20%); 2 INGOs (20%); 2 NNGOs (20%); and 2 donors (20%).

Results

Very high score [5] as each of the stakeholders' type (National NGOs, International NGOs, UN Agencies, and Donors) had equal representation of two [2] seats, except one [1] seat respectively for the HC and the HoO.

COMPOSITION OF ADVISORY BOARD



Analysis

The composition of the Advisory Board was strictly followed up and applied throughout 2019. The AB was able to meet in person four times in 2019 [28 March, 8 April, 30 July and 4 October 2019] to discuss the prioritization process of the two standard allocations as well as on key issues related to the strategic management of the CAR HF. Additionally, the AB was consulted via email on other strategic matters pertaining to the CAR HF. As for 2018, donors' representatives outstandingly contributed on key strategic discussions more than any other constituency of the AB, despite not being physically present in CAR. The AB meeting organized on 8 April had the participation of the representatives of the donors of CAR HF present in CAR for the multi-donors' mission organized by OCHA from 2 to 9 April 2019.

2 Inclusive programming

The review committees of the Fund have the appropriate size and a balanced representation of differ-

ent partner constituencies and cluster representatives.

Target

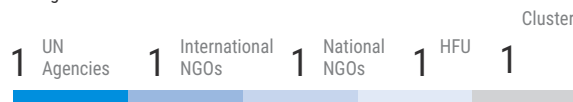
The Strategic Review Committee (SRC) comprises a minimum of 5 members [cluster coordinator and/or co-facilitator, 1 NNGO, 1 INGO, 1 UN and 1 representative of OCHA with active participation]. The Technical Review Committee (TRC) comprises 3 members [cluster coordinator or co-facilitator, 1 representative of HFU – programme, and 1 representative of HFU – Finance up to a maximum of 5 members. The number is determined by the cluster in consultation with OCHA HFU.

Results

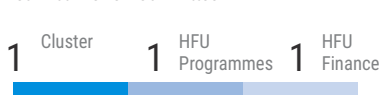
Very high score [5] as each of the stakeholders' type (NNGOs, INGOs, and UN agencies) had an equal representation throughout 2019 for each constituency, and OCHA played an active role in both SRC and TRC.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE COMMITTEE

of representatives that participated in average in Strategic Review Committee



of representatives that participated in average in Technical Review Committee



Analysis

During SRC and TRC meetings, the composition of both committees was strictly respected throughout the year 2019. The conduct of the technical reviews via the GMS has significantly helped at speeding up the process of the TRC. In 2019, OCHA HFU observed an increase commitment from the cluster throughout the allocation process, and particularly during the SRC and TRC, as well as more inter-sectoral collaboration between different clusters.

Follow up actions

Upon the endorsement of the revised OM and related annexes by the AB, OCHA HFU will have to continue to ensure the dissemination of the SOP regulating the SRC and TRC. This will ensure continuous or better engagement from the cluster coordinators and co-facilitators in 2020.

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

2019 Allocation Principles: (1) support 2019 HRP priorities and emerging needs, (2) 80 per cent to frontline response and 20 per cent to enabling, (3) priority to organizations with operational presence or in position to quickly respond, (4) no pass-through and support to localization, and (5) continue support to integrated and/or multi-sectoral response.

Analysis

Rooted on the five Allocation Principles, the prioritization process was conducted using a consultative and participative approach which allowed to select the best-placed actors. As a result, 59 per cent of the funding was allocated to frontline activities implemented by NGOs, 21 per cent was used for provision of pipeline items through UN agencies, 19 per cent supported enabling programs and common services, and only 1 per cent served to finance four positions of NGO cluster co-facilitators. Additionally, the Fund continued to support the localization agenda by avoiding pass-through of funds, and being the only donor that funds directly national partners. In 2019, \$3.4 million (9%) was granted to national partners, an increase of 3 per cent compared to 2018. This corresponds to double of the funding they received in 2018.

Results

Very high score [5] as there was full alignment with all the allocation principles (5) and percentages are within the 10% margin from the target for all categories.

Follow up actions

The addition of one layer of inter-cluster discussion has proven being critical in reinforcing the integrated approach and strengthening the prioritization process regarding the priority locations, type of activities as well as selecting the best-positioned partners.

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

The "one year" plan developed by HFU aimed at dedicating around 300 hours for training and awareness sessions (166 hours), walk-in-clinic (82 hours), remote support (52 hours), as well as 13 per cent of the funding to national partners.

Results

High score [4] was achieved as the CAR HF team was able to dedicate 286 hours to organize and conduct awareness and training activities. High score [4] was achieved with 9 per cent of funding allocated to national partners.

Analysis

The "one-year" plan has significantly contributed at boosting the awareness of partners and stakeholders and improving the quality of their engagement vis-à-vis of the CAR HF.

Follow up actions

Since the approach focusing on a "one-year training plan" has proved to be a key element of organized and conducting training, HFU will continue to use the same approach in 2020.

TRAININGS



6 trainings



21 NNGOs trained



64 total people trained from NNGOs

Training type	Organizations type	# of organizations trained	# of people trained
Proposal writing and submission	UN	4	5 people
	INGOs	31	66 people
	NNGOs	21	36 people
	TOTAL	56	107 people
Managing Agent consolidation process	UN	2	2 people
	INGOs	31	31 people
	NNGOs	9	8 people
TOTAL	42	42 people	
Eligibility process	UN	1	1 people
	INGOs	16	25 people
	NNGOs	10	14 people
TOTAL	27	40 people	
Narrative reporting & financial reporting (2 separate trainings)	UN	1	1 people
	INGOs	15	23 people
	NNGOs	8	12 people
TOTAL	24	36 people	
Clinic	UN	0	0 people
	INGOs	1	2 people
	NNGOs	6	8 people
TOTAL	7	10 people	

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.

5 Flexible assistance

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

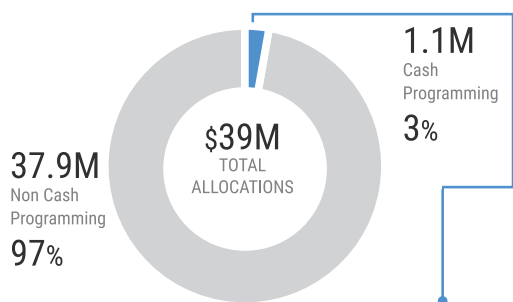
Target

Up to 7 per cent of the funding strategically prioritized and operationally allocated through cash as a response modality, and where appropriate, as per CBPF cash guidance note.

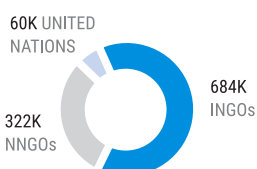
Results

Medium score [3] as 3 per cent of the funding was prioritized and used, but very modestly using cash approach.

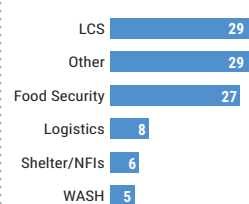
CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMING



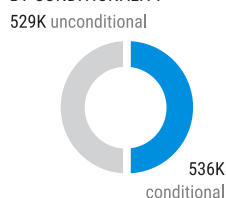
BY ORGANIZATION TYPE



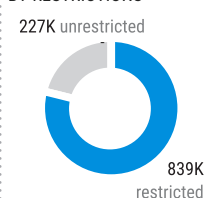
BY SECTOR



BY CONDITIONALITY



BY RESTRICTIONS



Analysis

Medium score [3] since only 3 per cent of the funding was allocated using cash approach.

Follow up actions

The Cash Working Group (CWG) has contributed to improve the knowledge on cash modalities in 2019. Additionally, the GMS CASH Module has facilitated the tracing of activities and budget dedicated in support of cash activities.

6 Flexible operation

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

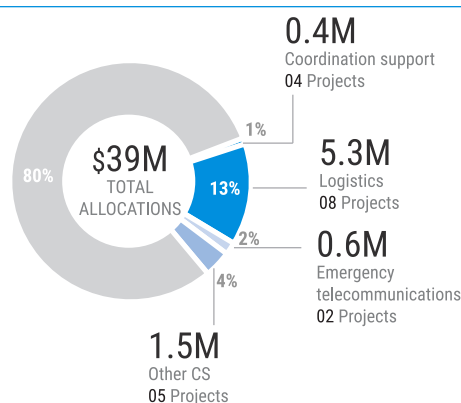
Target

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

Results

Very high score [5] as the funding made available for enabling programs and other support services reached 20 per cent, including 1 per cent specifically dedicated to cluster coordination support.

ALLOCATION THROUGH COMMON SERVICES



Analysis

In 2019, 17 per cent of the resources were dedicated to enabling programs and support services including emergency telecommunications, logistics, initiatives focusing on accountability to affected populations and inclusion, including 1 per cent dedicated for the funding of a couple of cluster co-facilitator positions for education, CCCM & SNFI, food security, health/nutrition, protection, and WASH clusters. The humanitarian response could not be delivered without the enabling programs and common services..

Follow up actions

Initiated in 2018, this approach (as stated in the above indicator) of allocating the funds has significantly contributed at reinforcing the quality and the delivery of a coordinated, flexible and timely humanitarian response provided through the CAR HF in 2019.

PRINCIPLE 2

FLEXIBILITY

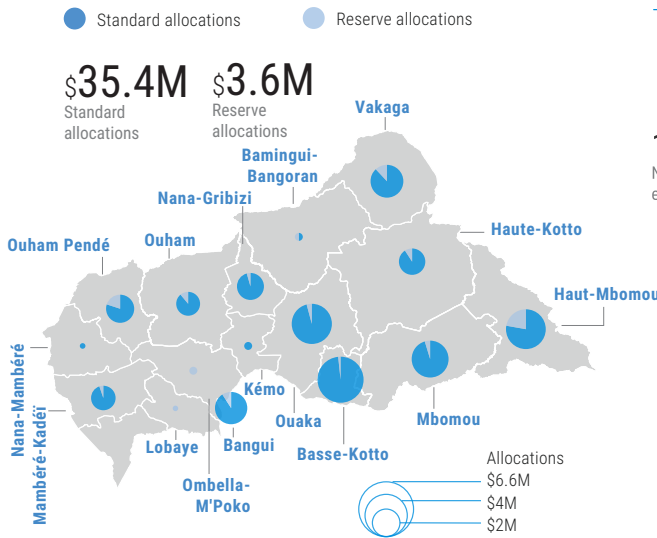
7 Flexible allocation process

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

Target

Around 80 per cent of funds are allocated through SA modality and up to 20 per cent through the RA modality, responding to changes in the humanitarian context, and adapting to the funding situation.

ALLOCATION TYPE BY REGION



Results

Very high score [5]. The distribution is within the margin of 20% and well-justified with 91 per cent of the funding allocated through the SA and 9 per cent through the RA..

Analysis

Overall the funds were allocated in areas most affected by the crisis. While the two SA focused more on humanitarian needs prioritized through the 2019 HRP, the four RA facilitated the provision of resources required to address the most critical emerging needs resulting from the sudden onset of emergencies. In collaboration with OCHA and clusters, the HC was able to strategically use the RA modality to provide timely resources and when it was the most needed.

Follow up actions

No follow-up action required except to maintain the same collaborative approach between the HC, OCHA and clusters.

8 Flexible implementation

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

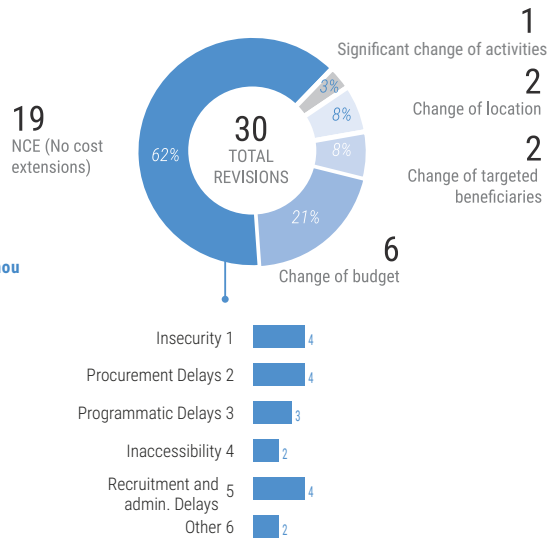
Target

Project revision requests processed within 10 working days.

Results

High score [4] as the process of project revision took an average of 13 working days from the submission of the project revision to the approval of the project revision.

NUMBER OF REVISIONS IN 2019



Analysis

To improve the performance in 2019, the HFU team did establish a road-map articulated around three points: (1) further dissemination of the SOP related to project revision through awareness session and sharing via emails, (2) appointment of dedicated HFU focal point to follow-up and provide dedicated assistance to partners, and (3) a clear internal workflow process to review, verify, and process project revisions. As a result, the number of project revision has been significantly reduced from respectively 57 per cent (2017), and 35 per cent (2018), to reach 27 per cent in 2019.

Follow up actions

More efforts to further strengthen this area and improve the performance of the CAR HF on issues related to implementation.

PRINCIPLE 3

TIMELINESS

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

9 Timely allocation

CBPF allocation processes have an appropriate duration.

Target

The average duration of all launched standard allocations (SA) is 50 days. The average duration of all launched reserve allocations (RA) is 30 days.

Results

Very high score [5] as the average number of days for SA was 28 working days while the average number of days for the RA was 9 working days in 2019.

Milestones	Category	2017	2018	2019
From allocation closing date to HC signature of the grant agreement	Standard Allocations	53	40	19
	Reserve Allocations	28	26	4

Analysis

Overall, the timeliness of the allocation process has been significantly improved in 2019 compared to 2018 and 2017. This was the result of an increase proactivity and better distribution of labor within the HFU team, and more importantly, between the colleagues working within the finance team. HFU dedicated more attention to make sure that both ATLAS (UNDP ERP system) and GMS (OCHA online system) are timely and promptly updated during the contractualization and the disbursement stages of the allocation process.

On the other hand, it is important to mention that while HFU was continuing to manage the entire project cycle related to projects approved for funding in 2019, the team was also conducting and performing in parallel a lot of tasks required as part of the consolidation of the Managing Agent role and function under OCHA with the aim to full transfer that responsibility from UNDP to OCHA as of 1 January 2020. This process concerned four of the eighteen CBPFs, of which the one of CAR, DRC, South Sudan, and Sudan. The CAR HF was proud to have successfully achieved that the hand-over between UNDP and OCHA as of 1 January 2020.

Follow up actions

Starting 1 January 2020, the Managing Agent role and function has been handed over by UNDP to OCHA. Thus, OCHA will be in full control and more leverage on each steps of the allocation process. The focus for OCHA will to improve the Fund's capability to timely disbursement of the funds in 2020 and onwards, and particularly during the contractualization and the disbursement stages which were under UNDP control up to 31 December 2019.

10 Timely disbursements

Payments are processed without delay

Target

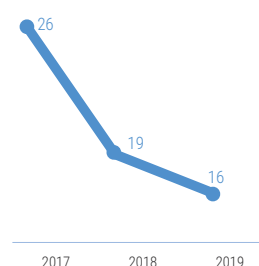
10 days from Executive Officer signature of a proposal to first payment.

Results

Medium score [3] as the CAR HF was able to disburse the funds on an average of 16 working days in 2019.

AVERAGE WORKING DAYS OF PAYMENT PROCESSING

Average working days from EO signature of a proposal to first payment



Analysis

From a disbursement process that took respectively 26 days in 2017 and 19 days in 2018, HFU was able to reduce the timeliness of disbursement to 16 days in 2019. This is the result of a collaborative and concerted approach between OCHA and UNDP initiated since 2018 and reinforced in 2019 at both strategic and operational levels. With the Managing Agent role and function transferred to OCHA as of 1 January 2020, OCHA will have full control of the allocation process, including the contractualization and the disbursement.

Follow up actions

In 2020, HFU will focus on improving the Fund's capacity to timely disburse the funding upon the approval of the projects. To do so and ensure that OCHA delivers on this, a dedicated finance team has been established within OCHA HFU. The recruitment process was conducted during the last quarter of 2019, and the finance team comprising 1 P3, Finance Officer (international staff), 1 Finance Officer and 1 Finance Associate (both national staff) is fully in place and operational since the beginning of 2020.

PRINCIPLE 3

TIMELINESS

11 Timely contributions

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

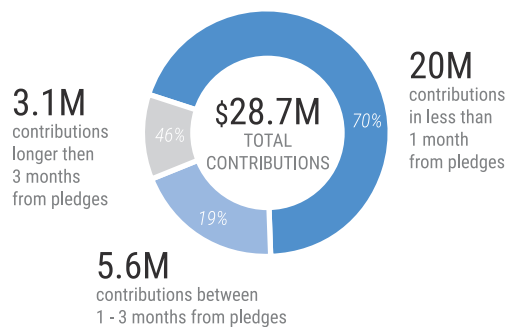
Target

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

Results

Very high score [5] as 87 per cent of the annual contributions was committed by the end of the first half of the year.

CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINESS



Analysis

While 70 per cent of the contributions was paid in less than 1 month from the pledges, 19 per cent of the contributions was paid between 1-3 months from the pledges, and only 11 per cent of the contributions was paid in a timeframe longer than 3 months from the pledges. However, only 52 per cent of the contributions were paid by 30 June 2019. The CAR HF had to rely on the balance carried over from 2018 to 2019 to timely allocate the resources under the 2019 first standard allocation.

Being of the CBPF which does not have any donors represented in Bangui, HFU under the leadership of the HC and the OCHA CAR country office had to develop alternative initiatives to raise the awareness on the CAR humanitarian crisis in 2019 and ensure that CAR stays on the loop and the radars of donors.

One of the key activities organized in 2019 was the first ever multi-donor mission which took place from 2 – 9 April 2019. This mission gave the opportunity to 7 donors (Belgium, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Jersey, Switzerland, and United Kingdom) among the 12 donors that contributed to the CAR HF in 2019 to undertake field visit to CAR, including

field visits in Bangui, Kaga-Bandoro and Bria to touch on the reality of the humanitarian crisis in CAR. This mission also offered the opportunity to non-CAR HF donors with a presence in the country such as USAID/OFDA, and ECHO to visit CAR HF funded- projects jointly with CAR HF donors. As a result, USAID/OFDA decided to join the circle of the CAR HF donors by contributing for the first time ever \$3 million to the Fund.

Finally, HFU under the leadership of the HC and OCHA CAR country office leadership team has continued to keep donors updated on the CAR humanitarian crisis as well as the CAR HF through WebEx meeting organized on quarterly basis for all the donors as well as individual phone calls and skype calls.

In 2019, the CAR HF was second largest humanitarian donor right after the United States of America by allocating \$39 million of the funding received through the 2019 HRP.

Follow up actions

The CAR HF has proven to be a reliable, flexible, and transparent mechanism to support the delivery of the humanitarian response in an extremely volatile and risky operating context such as the one of the Central African Republic. The generous support of the donors is needed to ensure that the Fund continues to play that strategic role of initiating the humanitarian response right after the launch of the HRP. Therefore, it is critical for donors to contribute at least 60 per cent of the contributions needed per year or more by the end of the first half of the year or earlier.

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.

12 Efficient scale

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

Target

15% of HRP funding received.

Results

Very high score [5] as 11 per cent of the HRP funding received was channeled through the CAR HF in 2019.

Analysis

In comparison with the 2018 HRP, the 2019 HRP was better funded with \$300.2 million received out of a requirement of \$430.7 million, representing 70 per cent of the funding requirement. Out of this amount, \$28.7 million (11%) was channeled through the CAR HF in 2019. More importantly, the CAR HF was able to allocate \$39 million which represents 13 per cent of the 2019 HRP funding, using the balance of \$16million carried over from 2018 to 2019.

Follow up actions

The CAR HF has continued to demonstrate its capacity to strategically allocate more resources in a changing humanitarian context and high-risk environment. This was possible by putting in place strong systems for risk mitigation. In 2020, the Fund is aiming to allocate between up to \$45. Thus, the Fund counts on the generous support of its donors to continue providing the humanitarian assistance needed to alleviate the suffering and save lives..

13 Efficient prioritization

CBPF funding is prioritized in alignment with the HRP.

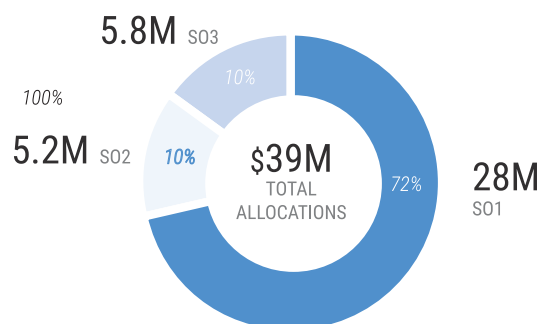
Target

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

Results

Very high score [5] as 100 per cent of the value of funded projects was linked to the 2019 HRP. While 72 per cent of the projects focused on the strategic objective 1 "save lives", 13 per cent supported the strategic objective 2 "respect of basic rights", and 15 per cent contributed to the strategic objective 3 "preserve human dignity".

ALLOCATION BY HRP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



- S01 2019 - S01: Saving Lives
- S02 2019 - S02: Respect Basic Rights.
- S03 2019 - S03: Preserve Human Dignity.

Analysis

In line with the 2019 HRP strategic objectives, 87 per cent of the funds focused on saving lives and preserving human dignity while 13 per cent supported the respect of basic rights of crisis-affected people. The latter represents a slight increase of 3 per cent compared to 2018. Indeed, the Fund has been able to strategically allocate more resources in response to the increase of protection issues.

Follow up actions

No follow-up action required on this indicator.

14 Efficient coverage

CBPF funding reaches people in need.

Target

80% of targeted people in need have reportedly been reached.

Results

Very high score [5] as 98 per cent of the targeted beneficiaries have reportedly been reached. While 99 per cent of the beneficiaries have been reached through funding allocated under the standard allocation, the rate of beneficiaries reached under the reserve allocation was 85 per cent.

Analysis

With a well-staffed team and therefore a better internal distribution of workload, OCHA HFU was able during the review

PRINCIPLE 4

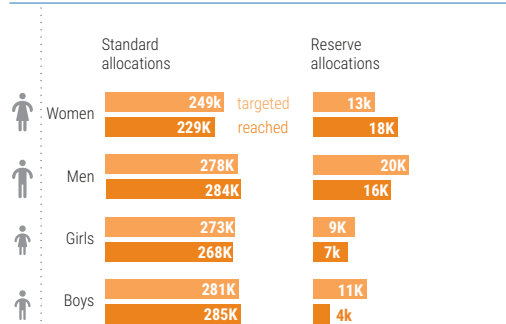
EFFICIENCY

processes to work closely with each respective clusters and put more emphasis on the targeted number of beneficiaries as well as the distribution between by types of beneficiaries according to the caseload identified by the cluster.

Follow up actions

Though only few cases were noticed in 2019, there is still need for HFU to work closely with clusters to further strengthen the targeting at the proposal stage to avoid underestimated or inflated targets. Defining a clear ratio of cost per beneficiary prior to the call for proposals has helped a lot in achieving that goal. The same approach has to be maintained in 2020.

PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY GENDER AND AGE



15 Efficient management

CAR HF management is cost-efficient and context-appropriate.

Target

CAR HF operation costs (execution of cost-plan) account for less than 10 per cent of the overall utilization of funds (allocations + operation costs).

Results

Very high score [5] as the total of HFU operation costs accounted for 3 per cent of the allocations in 2019.

Analysis

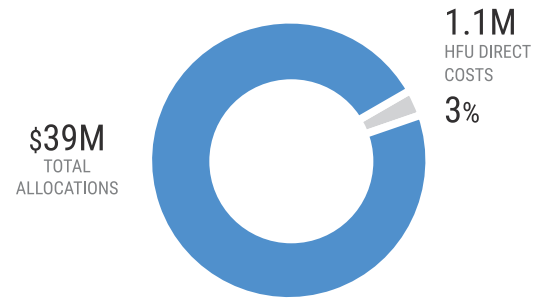
For 2019, the OCHA HFU approved cost plan indicated an expenditure rate of 84 per cent corresponding to \$1,055,318 spent over an approved budget of \$1,261,136. This is mainly due to the fact that the 2019 OCHA HFU Cost Plan had to be increased in August to be allowed to kickstart the recruitment process of the OCHA HFU Finance Team. However, the three recruited staff were able to join the team only in January 2020.

Follow up actions

With the recruitment of an embedded finance team, OCHA CAR HFU Team will be enabled to better monitor the use of its own Cost Plan for 2020, track all the expenditures to

ensure that they are properly and timely recorded in the organization’s financial system.

HFU DIRECT COSTS AGAINST TOTAL ALLOCATION



16 Efficient management

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

Target

The CAR HF Operational Manual was updated by the end of the third quarter of 2019 to incorporate new requirements in line with the consolidation of the Managing Agent role and function under OCHA, as stated in the CBPF Global Guidelines.

Results

High score [4] as the CAR HF Operational Manual was updated with minor delay (beginning of quarter 4) and the annual report as well as the allocation strategy papers were all fully compliant with the Global Guidelines.

Analysis

As the HFU team was more focused on various activities related to the MA transition, the revision of the CAR HF Operational Manual was slightly postponed to take place during the last quarter of 2019, as HFU would have at that point a better idea of the key sections of the Operational Manual to revise. Therefore, the revision process was initiated in October and finalized in November 2019 with the aim to have the revised manual ready to support the MA transition from UNDP to OCHA as of 1 January 2020.

Follow up actions

The consolidation process was finalized, and the Managing Agent role and function was fully transferred from UNDP to OCHA as of 1 January 2020. The Operational Manual was revised in late 2019 and fully aligned with the CBPF Global Guidelines. The next revision of the Operational Manual is scheduled for the last quarter of 2020.

PRINCIPLE 5

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

17 Accountability to affected people

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

Target

All proposals are required to indicate a plan relating to the accountability to affected population. All monitoring instances include the 'consultation with beneficiaries' component.

Results

Very high score [5] as 96% of the projects approved in 2019 included fully (19%) or partially (77%) the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or compliant mechanisms for beneficiaries.

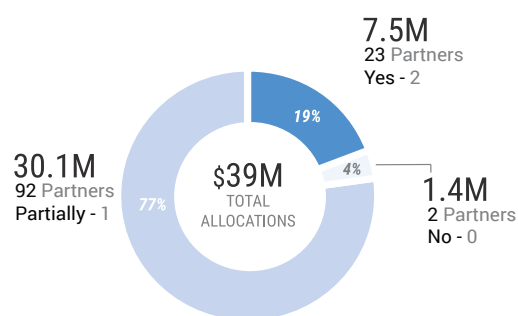
Analysis

From the launch of the prioritization process through the project proposals selection up to the implementation and the monitoring of funded projects, the CAR HF aspects related to AAP have been fully taken. The AAP plan included in each project proposal was reviewed, scrutinized, and commented by the members of the SRC and TRC to ensure that each recommended proposal is fully compliant with the CAR HF accountability framework that encompassed guidance on how to integrate AAP. As a follow-up action, the implementation of the AAP plan listed in each approved project was verified and questioned during the project field visits. To do so, the monitoring team always included a meeting with different categories of the beneficiaries through mainly Focus Groups or interviews to collect beneficiaries' feedback on the project implementation.

Follow up actions

As part of the process of reinforcing the accountability to affected population, the CAR HF will set up additional safeguarding mechanisms in 2020. In addition to the existing email address serving for collecting complaints, the CAR HF has established a dedicated WhatsApp hotline number and Suggestion and Complaint Boxes to collect feedback on projects funded by the CAR HF. The boxes are located in the OCHA country office in Bangui as well as in each OCHA sub-office and antenna.

ALLOCATION BY HRP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



- 2 The Project **includes** the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or complaint mechanisms for beneficiaries.
- 1 The Project **partially** includes the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or complaint mechanisms for beneficiaries.
- 0 The Project **does not include** the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or complaint mechanisms for beneficiaries.

PRINCIPLE 5

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

18 Accountability and risk management for projects

CBPF manage risk and effectively monitor partner capacity and performance. CAR HF utilizes a full range of accountability tools and measures

Target

90 per cent with operational modalities, as per OCHA assurance dashboard (may not be applicable for audits falling outside of the reporting timeframe).

Results

High score [4] for the programmatic monitoring as 82 per cent of the monitoring was conducted on average with a rate of respectively 85 per cent for high risk partners, 82 per cent for medium risk partners, and 75 per cent for low risk partners. Low score [2] for the financial monitoring (spot-check) as 45 per cent of the projects were financially monitored with a rate of respectively 25 per cent for high risk partners, 42 per cent for medium risk partners, and 88 per cent for low risk partners. Low score [2] for final financial reporting as 49 per cent of the final financial reports were approved with a rate of respectively 83 per cent for high risk partners, 38 per cent for medium risk partners, and 57 per cent for low risk partners. Very high score [5] for final narrative reporting as 97 per cent of the final narrative reports were approved with a rate of respectively 100 per cent for high risk partners, 96 per cent for medium risk partners, and 97 per cent for low risk partners. Very high score [5] for the audit as 100 per cent of the projects were audited.

Analysis

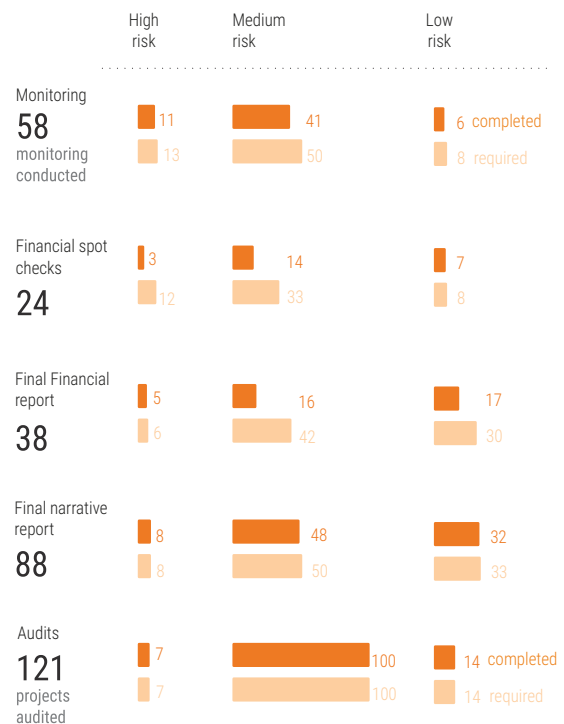
The CAR HF has registered noticeable good results for three of the five parameters retained for this indicator in 2019, except for the financial spot-checks and the final financial reports. Despite many pushes from OCHA side, UNDP was reluctant to conduct the financial spot-check as required by the Fund's Operational Modalities. The reason – not explicitly mentioned by UNDP – was the cost implication of conducting both financial spot-check and audit as part of the financial control activities for each NGO funded-project. Therefore, UNDP had prioritized the audit to the detriment of the financial spot checks. On the final financial reports, HFU decided to focus the update of the GMS on the financial backlog related to years 2015, 2016, and 2017. This was a critical requirement to achieve the consolidation of the Managing Agent role and function under OCHA as of 31 December 2019. On the monitoring, HFU was able to conduct more activities in 2019 as 110 projects were monitored in total in

2019, including 2018 projects that were still ongoing. This was possible because of two main reasons: (1) HFU team being fully staffed in terms of its monitoring, reporting, and risk management team with 1 P3, Monitoring, Reporting, & Risk Management Officer, 2 National Monitoring & Reporting Officer, and 1 UNV Monitoring & Reporting Officer 100 per cent funded by SIDA, and (2) HFU monitoring, reporting, and risk management team took advantage of each field site visits to monitor as many projects as possible in a given geographic location.

Follow up actions

Though OCHA has taken over the Managing Agent role and function of the CAR HF as of 1 January 2020, UNDP will still have to continue fulfilling that same role and function for all the NGO projects funded prior to 1 January 2020. Therefore, the residual team of UNDP will have to continue working in close collaboration with the new OCHA HFU Finance Team, and under the leadership of the Fund Manager as agreed between OCHA and UNDP at the country level.

PROGRESS ON RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES



PRINCIPLE 5

ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

19 Accountability and risk management of implementing partners

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

Target

90% of funds or more are allocated respectively to partners with low and medium risk while 10% of the funds or less are allocated to partners with high risk.

Results

Very high score [5] as 94 per cent of the funds was allocated respectively to partners with low (26%) and medium risk (68%) while only 6 per cent was allocated to partners with high risk.

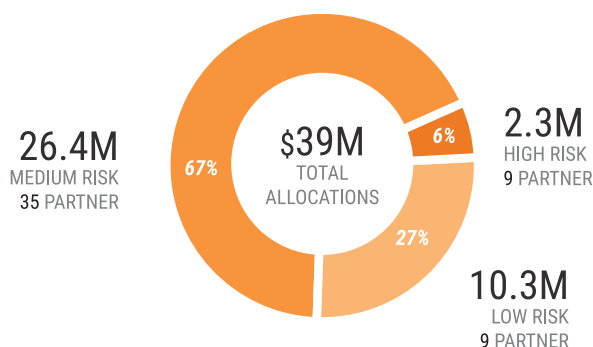
Analysis

The Funds used its risk-based approach to allocate the funding to the best-positioned partners on the ground while minimizing the risk associated with the management of the funds in a volatile context and high-risk operating environment. As a result, \$36.6 million out of \$39 million was allocated to partners with low and medium risk levels in 2019, representing 94 per cent of the funding. Only \$2.4 million of the funding representing 6 per cent was allocated to projects implemented by high risk partners.

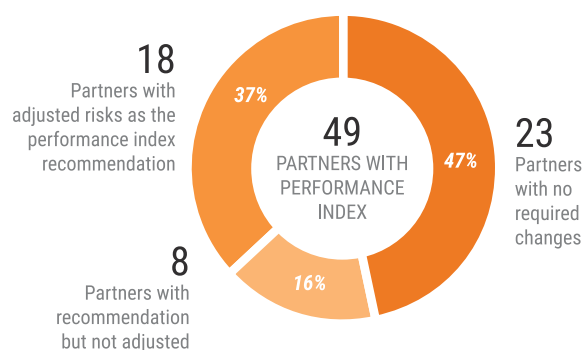
Follow up actions

As the MA role and function have been fully transferred from UNDP to OCHA as of 1 January 2020, HFU will have more leverage to further reinforce the activities related to quality assurance and risk management to minimize the risk associated with the management of the funds. This will allow the Funds to fully comply with the approved Operational Modalities

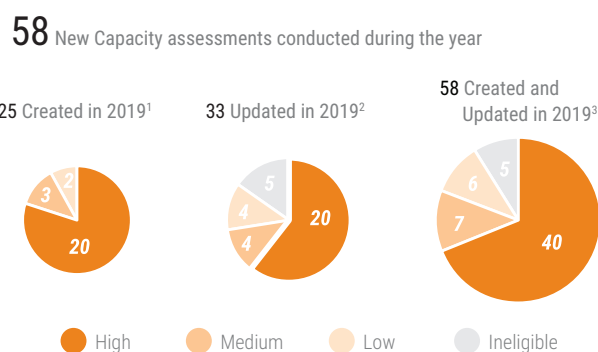
IMPLEMENTATION BY PARTNER RISK LEVEL TYPE



Updated risk level based on performance index



Number of capacity assessments conducted



1 Capacity assessment is created and conducted in 2019
 2 Capacity assessment is only revised in 2019, regardless of what year it was created
 3 Capacity assessment is created, conducted and revised in 2019

PRINCIPLE 5**ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT****20 Accountability and risk management of funding****Target**

Compliance with CBPFs Standard Operating Procedures on fraud management.

Results

Very high score [5] as all potential or fraud cases were treated in compliance with CBPF SOPs on fraud management.

Analysis

The only case registered and reported by the CAR HF in 2019 was in relation to a case of Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. It was not a case of fraud as per se. However, with regards to the two cases reported in July 2017 on which UNDP was still following up, one case has been completed by UNDP, and the file was sent to OCHA Executive Office for review in August 2019. Regarding the second case, UNDP has been unsuccessful in tracing the implementing partner to follow-up on the request to reimburse the funds deemed ineligible.

Follow up actions

With a fully-staffed team, HFU will be able to dedicate more time and resources on compliance activities focusing on quality assurance and risk management in 2020, in addition to raising the awareness of the partners on CAR HF project cycle management and allocation process related matters. Additionally, HFU will be also conducting awareness and training sessions on issues related to incident reporting and fraud management. Finally, the incorporation of PSAE aspects (Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse) in the revised version of the Operational Manual issued in January 2020 will provide more leverage to HFU team to deal with such issues in 2020 and years to come.



1
reported
incident

1 new open case



4
on going
cases

Reported cases: # of incidents (allegation, suspected fraud, confirmed fraud, theft, diversion, looting, destruction, etc.) in 2019, 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 2019



CAR HF 2019 ANNUAL REPORT

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

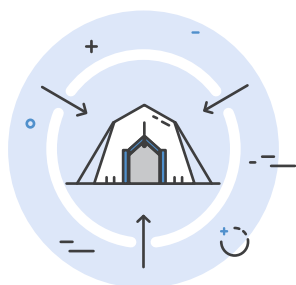
This section of the Annual Report provides a brief overview of the CAR HF allocations per cluster, targets and reported results, as well as lessons learned from 2019

The cluster level reports highlight indicator achievements against planned targets based on narrative reports submitted by partners within the reporting period, 1 February 2019 to 31 January 2020. The achievements indicated include reported achievements against targets from projects funded in 2016 (when applicable), 2017, 2018 and/or 2019, but whose reports were submitted between 1 February 2019 and 31 January 2020. The bulk of the projects funded in 2019 are still under implementation and the respective achievements against targets will be reported in the subsequent CAR HF reports.



ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

CCCM/SHELTER/NFI



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Ensure that the affected and vulnerable people have access to basic non-food items while promoting self-sufficiency and existing coping strategies.

Objective 2: Provide the affected population with shelter to protect them from the elements and contribute to their safety, dignity and well-being.

Objective 3: Ensure protection and assistance to the affected population in the sites and in host families through the appropriate CCCM mechanisms and tools.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR, IOM

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$3.1M	11	7
TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
137,343	34,009	21,411
	GIRLS	BOYS
	46,772	35,151

In 2019, \$3.1 million was allocated to the CCCM/Shelter/NFI cluster in support of 11 projects (3 sectoral and 8 multisectoral, in combination with protection, WASH, and education clusters' activities). Overall, 137,343 people were targeted of whom IDPs in and out of the camps, host families, and returnees mainly in locations such as Bria (Haute-Kotto), Kaga-Bandoro (Nana-Gribisi), and Batangafo (Ouham). With \$3.4 million allocated between late 2017 and early 2019, cluster partners have implemented 13 emergency projects that included CCCM/shelter/NFI activities, and reached 134,132 beneficiaries providing emergency shelters to 40,000 people and basic NFIs to 12,000 people.

Results reported in 2019

ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017 \$0.54M	2	2
2018 \$2.9M	11	7
2019 ¹ \$0M	0	0

PEOPLE TARGETED

118K

PEOPLE REACHED

134K

	Targeted	Reached
Women	27k	28k
Men	24k	25k
Girls	33k	40k
Boys	34k	40k

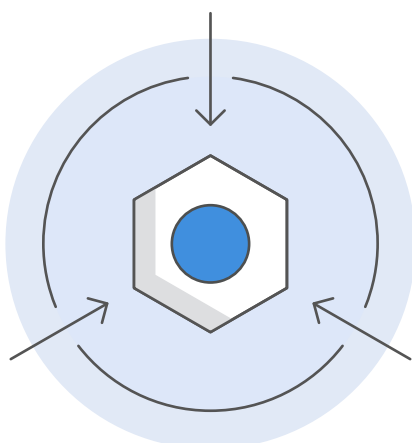
OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Households having benefited from basic non-food items, broken down by type of distribution	Women	2,573	195
	Girls	1,018	156
	Men	3,003	131
	Boys	1,006	155
Affected households having benefited from emergency shelters	Women	6,750	304
	Girls	4,150	-
	Men	6,050	314
	Boys	3,350	-

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Households on IDP sites and in host families having benefited from profiling to target the type of assistance to be provided	Women	3,797	100
	Girls	3,797	100
	Men	4,114	100
	Boys	4,114	100
IDPs living in sites with access to basic services	Women	21,123	100

¹ Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

COORDINATION



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Reinforced coordination for a more effective humanitarian response, adapted to the operational context and anchored on humanitarian principles

Objective 2: Integrated and credible contextual analysis and evidence-based advocacy

Objective 3: Accountability to affected populations

LEAD ORGANIZATION

OCHA

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$1.25M	4	3
ORG. TARGETED ¹	INGO	NNGO
139 ORG.	73	54
	UN	OTHERS
	8	4

In 2019, \$1,25 million under the “Coordination” cluster in support of 4 projects targeting 139 humanitarian organizations. Two projects implemented by REACH focused on strengthening and conducting regular multisectoral humanitarian needs assessments in support of the coordination and the humanitarian response. The third project implemented by UNICEF aimed at providing an Interagency Collective Service for community engagement and accountability to affected populations, and the fourth executed by Humanité & Inclusion focused on mental health as well as inclusion of people with disabilities in humanitarian programs. These four projects are playing a critical role in the coordination mechanisms, improving the quality of the humanitarian response.

Results reported in 2019

ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	ORG. TARGETED
2017 \$0M	0	0	0
2018 \$0M	0	143	ORG. REACHED
2019 ¹ \$0M	0	161	0

Since no project was funded under the coordination cluster before 2019, no results have been reported in 2019 against that specific cluster.”

¹ Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

Bangui, Ombella M'poko prefecture, Nina enjoys the freedom of movement with her tricycle. Credit: Humanity & Inclusion.



Special needs tricycle improves the daily life of a physically disabled person

In the Central African Republic (CAR), conflict related violence and displacement have exacerbated pre-existing vulnerabilities for people living with disability, exposing them to increased risks of human rights abuses and reduced access to basic social services and humanitarian assistance. The international NGO Humanity & Inclusion (HI) is helping to improve the mobility of physically disabled persons by giving them disability tricycles.

42-year-old Nina lives in Bangui's Fatima neighborhood with her family. She was struck by a debilitating illness at age-two which left her disabled. For many years, she moved around by crawling until she received her first special needs tricycle donated by a local Catholic Church at age 10 which enabled her to move around freely. This newly acquired freedom was short-lived when the tricycle broke down, incapacitating Nina once more.

Over her twenties, she struggled through life with limited mobility. She was unable to carry out basic activities such as fetching water or taking a

shower. She was unable to access humanitarian services in a dignified manner. Nina depended entirely on the support of her family, particularly her son who stayed by her side constantly.

She needed help to sell her fried doughnuts in front of Fatima school. A major turning point occurred in Nina's daily life when she received a special needs tricycle from HI on the occasion of the International Day of Disabled Persons on 3 December. "I am very happy with this tricycle. It has given me hope", said Nina. She can now move around independently without the help of her family.

Nina is one of many beneficiaries of Humanity & Inclusion's countrywide project on the inclusion of people with disabilities funded by the CAR Humanitarian Fund. The organization also advocates and trains humanitarian actors to take the specific needs of physically disabled persons into consideration during needs assessments and response. HI also supports local organizations and associations of people with disabilities.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

EDUCATION



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Ensure the survival of girls and boys (3-18 years old) affected by the crisis through equitable access to healthy and safe learning environments

Objective 2: Strengthen the protection of out-of-school girls and boys (3-18 years old) in crisis areas through access to quality alternative education adapted to needs.

Objective 3: Protect the rights of girls and boys affected by the crisis against immediate and future threats, through access to peace education and strengthening psychosocial adaptation.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF, NRC, ACTED

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$2.4M	12	10
TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
92,429	28,445	28,918
	GIRLS	BOYS
	16,396	18,670

The CAR HF allocated \$2.4 million in 2019 in support of activities implemented under the education cluster. To avoid duplication, the funds allocated under the 2019 first standard allocation had taken into account the funding already allocated under Education Cannot Wait™ (ECW). Overall, 12 projects were funded of which 9 sectoral and 3 multisectoral (in combination with protection, CCCM/shelter/NFI, and WASH activities) targeting 35,067 children of 18,670 boys and 16,396 girls. The results reported in 2019 indicated that 40,013 children (20,486 boys and 19,527 girls) were reached, largely more than the targeted number of 21,662 children as a result of the scaling-up of the operations in areas most affected by the crisis.

Results reported in 2019

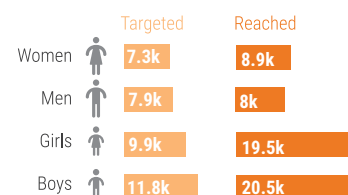
ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017 \$0.8M	3	3
2018 \$1.3M	5	5
2019 ¹ \$0M	0	0

PEOPLE TARGETED

37K

PEOPLE REACHED

57K



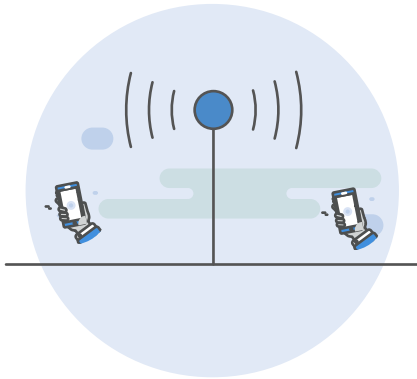
OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
Learners (girls and boys) having benefited from education kits or school materials distributed by humanitarian actors	Women	-	-	
	Girls	18,519	22,613	122
	Men	-	-	
	Boys	21,565	28,157	131
Children who have benefited from psychosocial support activities, protection mechanisms and training in life-saving messages.	Women	-	-	
	Girls	8,840	9,774	111
	Men	-	-	
	Boys	8,160	10,960	134

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
Affected pupils (disaggregated by sex) having benefited from educational activities	Women	-	-	
	Girls	7,264	7,123	98
	Men	-	-	
	Boys	7,914	9,215	116
Teachers, parent-teachers, or teaching staff who benefitted for a training.	Women	459	467	101
	Girls	-	-	
	Men	822	837	102
	Boys	-	-	

¹ Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

EMERGENCY TELECOM.



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Provide emergency telecommunications services to humanitarian organisations .

Objective 2: Provide internet access services to humanitarian organization.

Objective 3: Ensure the sustainability of telecommunication services.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

WFP

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$0.6M	2	1

ORG. TARGETED ¹	INGO	NNGO
139 ORG.	73	54
	UN	OTHERS
	8	4

\$605,000 was allocated for two ETC projects in 2019 as part of the enabling programs and common services. While one of the projects focused on establishing services for communities with focus on Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), the other project aimed at implementing an interagency telecommunications security standards (TESS) for humanitarian organizations operating in locations such Alindao, Bangui, Berberati, Bria, and Zemio. On the other hand, the results reported in 2019 which pertain to one project of \$400,000 indicated that emergency telecommunication services including internet access was provided in Bria, Alindao, Bangassou, Bria, and Birao to 59 partners representing 34 humanitarian organizations.

Results reported in 2019

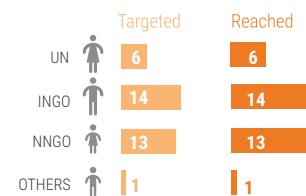
ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017 \$0M	0	0
2018 \$400K	1	1
2019 ¹ \$0.6M	2	1

ORG. TARGETED

34

ORG. REACHED

34



OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Humanitarian partners (Cumulated number) which benefitted for ETC services in various locations	Partner 59	59	100
Common areas of operation whose management of ETC services is transferred to the host agency	Partner 3	1	33

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Common areas of operation covered by the Internet	Area 3	4	133
Joint operations covered by the secure telecommunications network	Joint operations 3	0	0

¹ Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

FOOD SECURITY



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Improve food availability and access for acutely food-insecure populations, especially vulnerable men and women, girls and boys..

Objective 2: Enhance the resilience of vulnerable populations to food crises and support the restoration of livelihoods and emergency agricultural production.

Objective 3: Strengthen needs assessments, monitoring and early warning mechanisms and ensure access to information on food developments by ensuring gender sensitivity and conflict sensitivity.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

WFP, FAO, ACTED

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$5M	14	10

TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
83,000	29,225	27,340
	GIRLS	BOYS
	13,474	12,919

In 2019, \$5 million was allocated to 10 partners in support of 14 projects targeting 82,958 beneficiaries, including 27,340 men, 29,225 women, 12,919 boys, and 13,474 girls. The focus was on procurement of seeds and agricultural tools by FAO (co-lead agency) for further distribution by NGOs, frontline responders, as well as technical support to beneficiaries for restoring their means of livelihoods in areas most affected by the crisis. Regarding the results reported in 2019, cluster's partners were able to reach 116,346 beneficiaries through the implementation of 13 projects. Around 62,000 beneficiaries received seeds and/or agricultural tools. As of 31 December 2019, partners were able to reach 116,346 beneficiaries through the implementation of 13 projects.

Results reported in 2019

	ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017	\$0.8M	3	3
2018	\$3.5M	9	7
2019 ¹	\$0.3M	1	1

PEOPLE TARGETED

123K

PEOPLE REACHED

116K

	Targeted	Reached
Women	31k	29k
Men	25k	22k
Girls	35k	34k
Boys	31k	32k

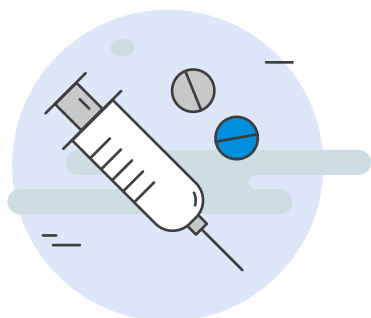
OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Households (disaggregated by sex of head of household) receiving agricultural seeds and/or tools/fishing materials or equipment/livestock	Women	27,450	29,334	107
	Girls	435	210	48
	Men	31,480	31,213	99
	Boys	325	180	55
Beneficiaries who received cash transfers and / or vouchers	Women	967	974	101
	Girls	-	-	-
	Men	893	899	101
	Boys	-	-	-

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
People having received emergency food aid and people with severe food insecurity having regular access to sufficient and adequate food	Women	1,409	1,039	74
	Girls	1,225	1,610	131
	Men	1,241	871	70
	Boys	1,075	1,430	133
People who have received training on improved agro-pastoral techniques	Women	4,046	4,224	101
	Girls	-	-	-
	Men	3,734	4,058	109
	Boys	-	-	-

¹ Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

HEALTH



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Provide emergency health care to populations affected by a humanitarian shock.

Objective 2: Improve access to quality primary and secondary health care for the most vulnerable populations in areas of severe need 3, 4 and 5 and in areas of return.

Objective 3: Early detection of epidemics and organization of the response.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

WHO, MDA

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$4.9M	24	15

TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
245,109	74,646	58,603
	GIRLS	BOYS
	57,170	54,690

In 2019, the CAR HF allocated \$4.9 million in support of 24 projects that included emergency health activities for a targeted population of 245,109 beneficiaries in areas most affected by the crisis. Of the 24 projects approved for funding in 2019, 9 projects were sectoral ones and 15 others were multisectoral, mainly combined with nutrition and WASH activities in the form of an integrated response package. On the other hand, projects funded between 2017 and 2019 for a total of \$3.4 million allow to reach 184,160 beneficiaries (42,015 men, 56,488 women, 41,600 boys and 44,057 girls). Among the main results achieved, health cluster partners were able to conduct 395,869 curative consultations in the most affected areas.

Results reported in 2019

	ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017	\$0M	0	0
2018	\$2.9M	16	10
2019 ¹	\$1.6M	3	3

PEOPLE TARGETED

204K

PEOPLE REACHED

184K

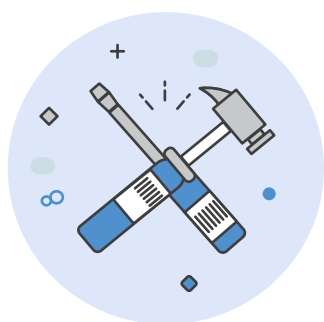
	Targeted	Reached
Women	71k	56k
Men	55k	42k
Girls	40k	44k
Boys	38k	41k

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
Curative consultations performed (disaggregated by gender)	<i>Women</i>	82,177	38,157	46
	<i>Girls</i>	135,666	158,233	117
	<i>Men</i>	78,457	34,083	43
	<i>Boys</i>	131,410	175,723	134
Children (disaggregated by sex) aged 6 months to 14 years vaccinated against measles in new IDP sites	<i>Women</i>	-	-	-
	<i>Girls</i>	11,636	8,427	72
	<i>Men</i>	-	-	-
	<i>Boys</i>	10,727	8,197	76

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
People made aware of the various components of the Minimum Activity Package (PTPE, vaccination, PBC, etc)	<i>People</i>	47,318	44,095	74
Pregnant women who benefited from a prenatal consultation as well as the reproductive health kits	<i>Women</i>	3,123	3,859	124
	<i>Girls</i>	-	-	-
	<i>Men</i>	-	-	-
	<i>Boys</i>	-	-	-

¹ Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

LIVELIHOODS AND
COMMUNITY STAB.

CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Support the reconstruction of livelihoods for affected and at risk populations.

Objective 2: Strengthen the empowerment of affected and at risk populations

Objective 3: Support coordination and promote living together and community conflict management

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNDP

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$1M	5	5

TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
12,100	4,350	3,973
	GIRLS	BOYS
	1,929	1,858

In 2019, the CAR HF allocated \$1 million in support of activities such as creation and strengthening of resilience activities as entry points for recovery and development activities. While 5 projects were funded under the 2019 first standard allocation, the cluster did not receive funding later on as the HCT decided to deactivate the cluster. With a \$1.7 million allocated in support of 6 projects funded between 2017 and 2019, around 37,000 beneficiaries (9,081 men, 10,145 women, 10,139 boys, and 10,475 girls) were reached out of 53,945 initially targeted. Activities such as access to income-generating activities, employment via high labor intensive work, entrepreneurship training, as well as the reinforcement of local civil society associations.

Results reported in 2019

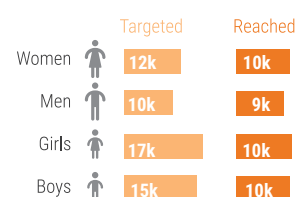
ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017 \$192K	1	1
2018 \$1.5M	6	5
2019 ¹ \$0M	0	0

PEOPLE TARGETED

54K

PEOPLE REACHED

40K



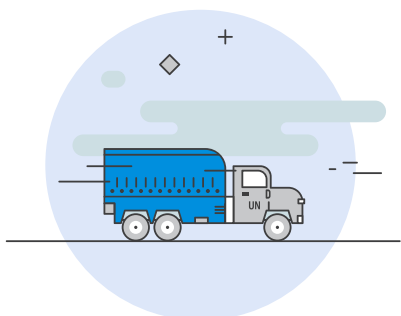
OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
People accessing temporary employment through Cash For Work or HLIW	Women	1,524	1,467	96
	Girls	-	-	
	Men	2,226	2,469	111
	Boys	-	-	
People who benefitted for income-generating activities	Women	4,400	4,349	99
	Girls	-	-	
	Men	1,856	2,713	146
	Boys	-	-	

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
People reached by mass awareness and outreach sessions	People 30,000	32,317	108
Total value of cash / vouchers transferred to people in vulnerable situations	People 30,000	32,317	108
	USD 59,696	61,223	103
Local civil society associations or community-based organizations reinforced	Associations or Community based organisations 15,391	12,878	100

¹ Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

LOGISTICS



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Improve the logistics operations of the humanitarian community through common services in the main areas of the country.

Objective 2: Strengthen air transport of passenger and air cargo for the humanitarian community in the main areas of the country.

Objective 3: Strengthen air transport of passenger and air cargo for the humanitarian community in the main areas of the country.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

WFP, HI

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$5.9M	8	4
ORG.	INGO	NNGO
147	72	51
	UN	OTHERS
	9	15

In 2019, the activities prioritized under the logistics cluster were instrumental in supporting the delivery of the humanitarian assistance throughout the country, and more importantly in hard-to-reach locations. With an envelope of \$5.3 million, 8 projects were implemented with a focus on three key activities: (1) air services, (2) common service of collection, storage, packing, and shipping, and (3) opening of humanitarian access. On the other hand, the results reported in 2019 indicated that 5 projects were funded for a total of \$3.4 million allowing to transport 1,615 MT of air cargo freight, 5,900 passengers, cover 20 localities by the air services, provide 1,800 cubic meter of storage area.

Results reported in 2019

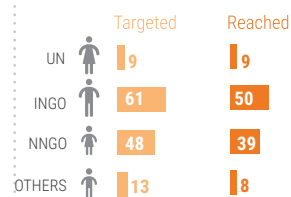
	ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017	\$0M	0	0
2018	\$1.2M	4	3
2019 ¹	\$2.2M	3	2

ORG. TARGETED

124

ORG. REACHED

106



OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Metric Ton of air cargo freight transported by air per year <i>MT</i>	1,590	1,615	102
Passengers transported by humanitarian aircraft <i>Passenger</i>	5,400	5,864	109
Localities deservd by air services <i>Locality</i>	15	20	133
Organizations satisfied by road transport <i>Percentage</i>	90	90	100

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Partners supported by the logistic <i>Partner</i>	24	14	58
Access or crossing structures having been rehabilitated <i>Structure</i>	20	18	90
Available storage area <i>Cubic meter</i>	1,927	1,786	93
Monthly occupancy rate storage area <i>Percentage</i>	75	82	109
People who benefitted for a "cash for work" <i>People</i>	228	419	184

¹ Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

NUTRITION



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Provide equitable access to life-saving interventions by treating acute malnutrition in at least 80% of expected cases.

Objective 2: Prevent deterioration in nutritional status in at least 80% of expected cases.

Objective 3: Improve the care of acute malnourished children through coordination, monitoring and evaluation of actions.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF, MDA

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$5.2M	24	13
TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
180,710	56,765	45,355
	GIRLS	BOYS
	39,772	38,818

The envelope of \$5.2 million allocated in 2019 supported the implementation of 24 projects - 9 sectoral and 15 multisectoral (in combination with health, and WASH activities) - to deliver an integrated package of response which allowed to target 180,710 beneficiaries by focusing on (1) procurement of nutritional items and (2) provision of integrated health-nutrition, and WASH assistance by frontline responders, NGO partners. The results reported in 2019 concerned 10 projects funded in 2018 up to early 2019 for an envelope of \$3 million indicated that 134,713 beneficiaries were reached, including 31,237 boys and 33,203 girls through the provision of the nutrition standard package of activities.

Results reported in 2019

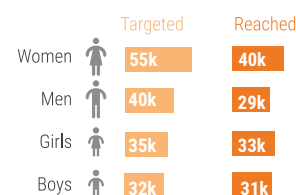
ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017 \$0M	0	0
2018 \$2.5M	12	7
2019 ¹ \$0.5M	4	3

PEOPLE TARGETED

163K

PEOPLE REACHED

135K



OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
Children from 6 to 59 months targeted with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted in therapeutic nutritional programs	Women	-	-	
	Girls	9,337	9,970	107
	Men	-	-	-
	Boys	8,890	9,509	75
children aged 6 to 59 months suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) admitted to therapeutic	Women	-	-	
	Girls	8,131	5,610	69
	Men	-	-	-
	Boys	7,441	5,008	67

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
Children from Children 0-59 months who have been screened	Women	-	-	
	Girls	47,506	53,659	113
	Men	-	-	-
	Boys	43,344	44,077	102
Children 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplementation	Women	-	-	
	Girls	33,731	43,549	129
	Men	-	-	-
	Boys	31,096	41,291	133

¹ Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

PROTECTION



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Strengthen the protection of populations affected by conflict through the reduction of aggravating factors, in particular the protection of populations affected by conflict through the reduction of aggravating factors, in particular violations of dignity and physical and moral integrity.

Objective 2: Ensure access for affected populations to life-saving integrated assistance.

Objective 3: Contribute to the empowerment of affected populations through the strengthening of community-based protection mechanisms.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR, NRC, GBV: UNFPA, IRC, CP: UNICEF, PLAN INT.

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$4.2M	20	16
TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
215,019	51,275	51,304
	GIRLS	BOYS
	57,530	54,910

In 2019, the centrality of protection remained a key component of the humanitarian response in CAR. As a result, \$4.2 million was allocated in support of 20 projects (11 sectoral and 9 multisectoral) prioritized activities such as (1) protection monitoring, (2) improving prevention and multisectoral response to GBV, (3) enhancing children's access to quality holistic care, and (4) strengthening protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) for a target of 215,019 individuals. Out of 11 projects implemented between late 2017 and early 2019 for a budget of \$2.7 million, 228,350 beneficiaries were reached through activities such as provision of child-friendly spaces, medical and psychological support to GBV survivors, sensitization on CP, GBV and SEA issues.

Results reported in 2019

	ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017	\$0.47M	3	3
2018	\$2.2M	11	8
2019 ¹	\$0M	0	0

PEOPLE TARGETED

243K

PEOPLE REACHED

228K

	Targeted	Reached
Women	42k	46k
Men	39k	39k
Girls	82k	73k
Boys	79k	69k

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Children receiving psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces / children's clubs	Women	-	-	
	Girls	15,910	22,407	141
	Men	-	-	
	Boys	15,930	18,638	117
Survivors of recorded sexual violence who received integrated medical and psychosocial care	Women	4,987	1,802	36
	Girls	4,208	4,207	100
	Men	94	200	214
	Boys	62	467	748

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
People sensitized on Child Protection issues, including GBV and SEA.	People	40,000	52,713	132
Male leaders, elements of armed groups, members of women's and youth organizations sensitized on GBV SOP.	People	125,000	137,000	110
People affected by armed conflict trained on mine risk reduction and awareness on the risks for unexploded weapons and devices	Women	1,530	137	

¹ Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.



A gravity-fed network built to provide 42.000 IDPs with drinkable water in Bria.

Since March 27, 2019, over 40,000 displaced people living on PK3 IDP site in Bria have continuous access to drinkable water through a gravity water distribution network built by OXFAM, with the support of the Humanitarian Funds.

PK3 is the largest IDP camp in the Central African Republic, a country that has faced water scarcity in several areas that were impacted by armed conflicts. Humanitarian assistance had to come up with innovative solutions to bring water to large amounts of people who were forced to flee their homes.

When PK3 IDP site was created, in May 2017, humanitarian workers had to bring over 400 m³ of water per day to the site using tanker trucks. An emergency response that was hardly sustainable in the long run, since road infrastructures are poorly maintained, and the presence of armed groups makes security conditions particularly volatile.

With the water-trucking system, IDPs would sometimes wait up to three hours to fill up their jerrycans. A situation that was creating tensions, on top of exposing IDPs to waterborne diseases as they would often drink the water directly from the river.

In March 2019, Oxfam inaugurated the new gravity-fed water network. At the pumping station, the water is pumped, purified and disinfected. Then two pumps, which each have the capacity to supply 50m³ of water per hour, send the water back to the site via a 2-kilometre-long underground network. The network feeds nine distribution points throughout the IDP site.

This water distribution network was a 450,000 euros project, which wouldn't have been made possible without the contribution of donors from the Humanitarian Funds, the European Union (ECHO), as well as the US government (OFDA), France (MEAE) and the United Kingdom (DFID).

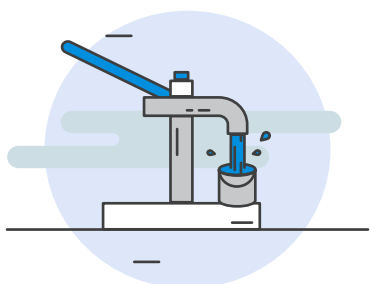
Bria, prefecture of Hautte-Kotto

Families living on PK3 IDP site are filling their jerrycans with drinking water supplied by the gravity-fed network.

Credit: Aurélie Godet/OXFAM.

ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Objective 1: Provide emergency WASH assistance according to cluster standards to affected populations following a shock.

Objective 2: Ensure secure access to WASH services according to cluster standards (quality) while respecting the minimum 5 cluster commitments.

Objective 3: Restore secure access to WASH services for basic social services in the most vulnerable areas.

LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF, ACF

Allocations in 2019

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
\$5.9M	26	17

TARGETED PEOPLE ¹	WOMEN	MEN
281,990	97,468	84,260
	GIRLS	BOYS
	53,438	46,824

\$5.9 million was allocated in support of WASH activities in 2019, the largest envelope among all the clusters funded by the CAR HF. 26 projects were approved for funding (15 sectoral and 9 multisectoral mainly in combination with health and nutrition activities as well as CCCM/Shelter/NFI, specifically in IDP sites and settlement) and 281,990 beneficiaries were targeted. Regarding the results achieved and reported in 2019, around 220,000 beneficiaries were reached with an envelope of \$4.7 million allocated in support of 18 projects that included WASH activities. As a result, 220,000 had access to safe drinking, around 213,000 were made aware of basic hygiene concepts while nearly 105,000 beneficiaries benefited from adequate sanitation.

Results reported in 2019

	ALLOCATIONS ¹	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2017	\$0.4M	1	1
2018	\$3.8M	15	9
2019 ¹	\$0.4M	2	2

PEOPLE TARGETED

195K

PEOPLE REACHED

219K

	Targeted	Reached
Women	46k	49k
Men	39k	41k
Girls	56k	65k
Boys	54k	63k

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Affected people who have benefited from sustainable drinking water to respond to their vulnerability (s)	<i>Women</i>	45,614	49,253	108
	<i>Girls</i>	56,543	62,177	110
	<i>Men</i>	40,787	43,080	106
	<i>Boys</i>	55,749	64,806	116
Affected people who have been made aware of basic hygiene concepts (washing hands with disinfectant at key times)	<i>Women</i>	54,030	65,514	121
	<i>Girls</i>	55,553	55,723	100
	<i>Men</i>	44,457	43,958	99
	<i>Boys</i>	50,958	48,226	95

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Affected people who have benefited from adequate sanitation to respond to their vulnerability (s)	<i>Women</i>	30,086	29,559	97
	<i>Girls</i>	28,440	27,419	96
	<i>Men</i>	22,931	21,895	95
	<i>Boys</i>	25,271	25,767	108
Affected people benefiting from a water supply in (schools, health facilities, markets) according to national standards	<i>Women</i>	5,743	5,743	100
	<i>Girls</i>	5,092	5,092	100
	<i>Men</i>	5,145	5,145	100
	<i>Boys</i>	5,668	5,668	100

¹ Results are based on 2019 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year. For explanation of data see page 6.

CAR HF 2019 ANNUAL REPORT

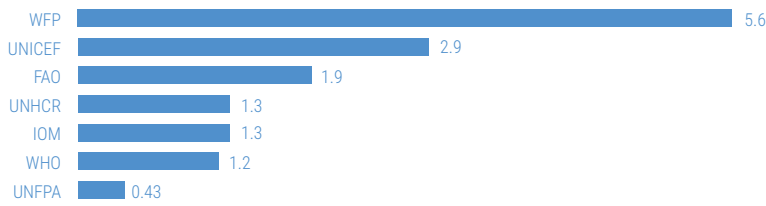
ANNEXES

- Annex A Allocations by recipient organization.
- Annex B CAR HF Funded Projects.
- Annex C CAR HF Advisory Board.
- Annex D Acronyms & abbreviations
- Annex E Reference Map

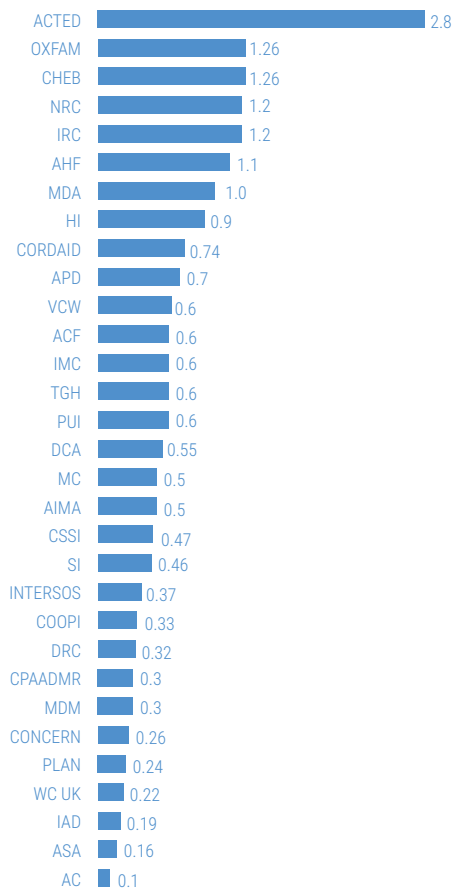
ANNEX A

ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION

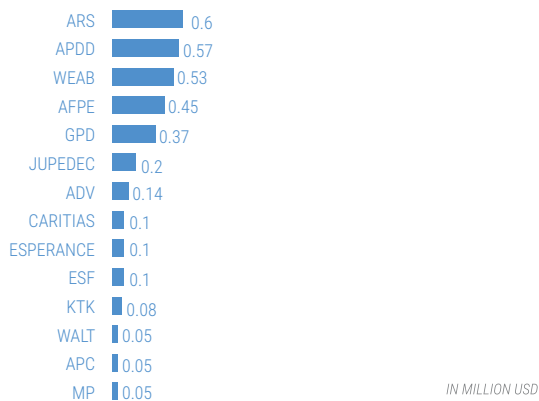
United Nations 14.6M 37.5%



International NGO 20.6M 53%



National NGO 3.4M 8.7%



IN MILLION USD

See Annex D for acronyms

ANNEX B

CAR HF-FUNDED PROJECTS

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET
1	CAR-19/HCF10/RA1/WaSH/INGO/11740	WASH	ACF	\$277,000.53
2	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/NUT-HLT/INGO/12738	Nutrition (50%), Health (50%)	ACF	\$229,999.71
3	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/WaSH/INGO/14360	WASH	ACF	\$96,000.00
4	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/FSEC/INGO/12617	Food Security	ACTED	\$250,845.00
5	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/LOG/INGO/12620	Logistics	ACTED	\$522,930.77
6	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/NFI-WaSH/INGO/12625	Shelter/NFI (72%),WASH (13%), Education (15%)	ACTED	\$345,000.00
7	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/COORD/INGO/12735	Coordination	ACTED	\$299,970.01
8	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/FSEC/INGO/12935	Food Security	ACTED	\$100,000.00
9	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/WaSH-EDU-NFI/INGO/14215	WASH (22%), Education (30%),Shelter/NFI (48%)	ACTED	\$574,000.00
10	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/FSEC/INGO/14256	Food Security	ACTED	\$370,000.00
11	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/COORD/INGO/14349	Coordination	ACTED	\$335,005.23
12	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/FSEC/NGO/14291	Food Security	ADV	\$141,804.96
13	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/EDU/INGO/14205	Education	AEC	\$100,000.00
14	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/PROT/NGO/12632	Protection	AFEB	\$200,076.63
15	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/ER/NGO/12679	Livelihood and Community Stablisation	AFEB	\$250,069.70
16	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/FSEC/NGO/14218	Food Security	AFEB	\$85,000.80
17	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/ER/NGO/12644	Livelihood and Community Stablisation	AFPE	\$300,000.18
18	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/PROT/NGO/14261	Protection	AFPE	\$150,000.09
19	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/NUT-HLT-WaSH/INGO/12658	Nutrition (26%), Health (17%),WASH (57%)	AHA	\$575,000.45
20	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/HLT-NUT-WaSH/INGO/14237	Health (35%), Nutrition (35%),WASH (30%)	AHA	\$560,000.02

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET
21	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/NUT/INGO/14235	Nutrition	AID	\$188,499.76
22	CAR-19/HCF10/RA 2/HLT-NUT/INGO/13613	Health (70%), Nutrition (30%)	ALIMA	\$499,169.19
23	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/EDU/INGO/12666	Education	APADE	\$300,022.65
24	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/EDU/INGO/14199	Education	APADE	\$150,000.03
25	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/WaSH/INGO/14217	WASH	APADE	\$245,000.00
26	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/EDU/NGO/12712	Education	APC	\$50,016.08
27	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/WaSH/NGO/12678	WASH	APSUD	\$121,000.00
28	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/ER/NGO/12743	Livelihood and Community Stablisation	APSUD	\$250,000.00
29	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/WaSH/NGO/14342	WASH	APSUD	\$200,000.00
30	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/NUT/NGO/12669	Nutrition	ARS	\$60,000.00
31	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/HLT-NUT/NGO/12684	Health (50%), Nutrition (50%)	ARS	\$220,000.00
32	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/HLT-NUT/NGO/14221	Health (50%), Nutrition (50%)	ARS	\$240,000.00
33	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/NUT/NGO/14283	Nutrition	ARS	\$79,999.62
34	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/PROT/INGO/14399	Protection	ARS	\$159,733.02
35	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/CCCM/NGO/12756	Coordination et Gestion de camps	CARITAS CENTRAFRIQUE	\$109,946.78
36	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/NUT-HLT/INGO/12671	Nutrition (50%), Health (50%)	COHEB	\$450,082.13
37	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/HLT/INGO/12685	Health	COHEB	\$200,003.06
38	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/HLT-NUT/INGO/14227	Health (50%), Nutrition (50%)	COHEB	\$400,000.78
39	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/FSEC/INGO/14278	Food Security	COHEB	\$213,175.03
40	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/WaSH/INGO/12631	WASH	Concern	\$261,833.04
41	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/EDU/INGO/12693	Education	COOPADEM	\$300,000.00

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET
42	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/PROT-CCCM/ INGO/12635	Protection (80%), Coordination et Gestion de camps (20%)	COOPI	\$329,999.98
43	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/WaSH/ INGO/12638	WASH	CORDAID	\$319,999.58
44	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/WaSH/ INGO/14272	WASH	CORDAID	\$425,000.00
45	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/HLT/ INGO/12623	Health	CSSI	\$150,000.73
46	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/NUT/ INGO/12624	Nutrition	CSSI	\$100,000.19
47	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/NUT-WaSH/ INGO/14207	Nutrition (80%),WASH (20%)	CSSI	\$220,000.56
48	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/FSEC/ INGO/12645	Food Security	DCA	\$350,000.05
49	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/FSEC/ INGO/14230	Food Security	DCA	\$205,000.21
50	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/PROT/ INGO/12649	Protection	DRC	\$158,716.66
51	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/PROT/ INGO/14187	Protection	DRC	\$158,000.34
52	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/EDU/ INGO/14249	Education	ESF	\$100,002.20
53	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/PROT/ INGO/14195	Protection	Esperance	\$100,003.67
54	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/FSEC/UN/12728	Food Security	FAO	\$1,200,000.44
55	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/FSEC/UN/14274	Food Security	FAO	\$700,000.29
56	CAR-19/HCF10/RA 2/HLT/O/13681	Health	FICR	\$311,966.19
57	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/ER/INGO/12706	Livelihood and Community Stablisation	GEPAD	\$150,007.52
58	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/WaSH-NFI/ INGO/14328	WASH (53.33%),Shelter/ NFI (46.67%)	GEPAD	\$225,000.00
59	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/COORD/ INGO/14186	Coordination	Handicap International	\$315,000.00
60	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/LOG/ INGO/14194	Logistics	Handicap International	\$600,000.00
61	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/HLT-NUT-PROT/ INGO/14286	Health (40%), Nutrition (40%), Protection (20%)	IMC	\$601,665.73
62	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/EDU/ INGO/14327	Education	INTERSOS	\$375,000.00

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET
63	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/CCCM-NFI-PROT/ UN/12754	Coordination et Gestion de camps (20%), Shelter/ NFI (40%), Protection (40%)	IOM	\$600,021.01
64	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/NFI-CCCM/ UN/12765	Shelter/NFI (90%), Coordination et Gestion de camps (10%)	IOM	\$300,000.31
65	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/NFI/UN/14193	Shelter/NFI	IOM	\$400,031.91
66	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/PROT/ INGO/12622	Protection	IRC	\$430,000.18
67	CAR-19/HCF10/RA 2/HLT-PROT/ INGO/13708	Health (35%), Protection (65%)	IRC	\$499,998.44
68	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/PROT/ INGO/14255	Protection	IRC	\$300,000.03
69	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/HLT/NGO/12737	Health	JUPEDEC	\$199,999.05
70	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/FSEC/ NGO/14277	Food Security	Kode ti Kwa	\$84,958.02
71	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/EDU/ NGO/12676	Education	MAIPRI	\$50,008.86
72	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/HLT-NUT/ INGO/12672	Health (70%), Nutrition (30%)	MDA	\$200,000.12
73	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/NUT/ INGO/12718	Nutrition	MDA	\$250,000.15
74	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/HLT-NUT/ INGO/12930	Health (50%), Nutrition (50%)	MDA	\$120,000.07
75	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/NUT-WaSH/ INGO/14242	Nutrition (60%), WASH (40%)	MDA	\$310,000.83
76	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/HLT-WaSH/ INGO/14299	Health (60%), WASH (40%)	MDA	\$170,009.09
77	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/HLT-NUT/ INGO/14258	Health (80%), Nutrition (20%)	MDM France	\$300,000.00
78	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/PROT-WaSH/ INGO/12627	Protection (65%), WASH (35%)	Mercy Corps	\$500,002.62
79	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/PROT/ INGO/12653	Protection	NRC	\$120,000.00
80	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/FSEC/ INGO/12657	Food Security	NRC	\$540,000.00
81	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/WaSH-NFI/ INGO/12668	WASH (58%), Shelter/ NFI (42%)	NRC	\$570,000.00
82	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/WaSH-PROT/ INGO/12637	WASH (80%), Protection (20%)	OXFAM	\$666,000.00

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET
83	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/FSEC/ INGO/12643	Food Security	OXFAM	\$600,000.01
84	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/PROT/ INGO/14338	Protection	Plan International	\$244,024.11
85	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/LOG/ INGO/12642	Logistics	PUI	\$199,999.99
86	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/LOG/ INGO/14346	Logistics	PUI	\$400,000.00
87	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/WaSH/ INGO/12626	WASH	Solidarités International	\$300,600.00
88	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/WaSH/ INGO/14266	WASH	Solidarités International	\$160,000.00
89	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/EDU/ INGO/12629	Education	TGH	\$300,000.00
90	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/WaSH/ INGO/12708	WASH	TGH	\$300,000.00
91	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/HLT/UN/12768	Health	UNFPA	\$229,965.50
92	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/HLT/UN/14287	Health	UNFPA	\$200,000.00
93	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/NFI-PROT- CCCM/UN/12733	Shelter/NFI (50%), Protection (25%), Coordination et Gestion de camps (25%)	UNHCR	\$694,965.00
94	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/NFI-PROT- CCCM/UN/14197	Shelter/NFI (65%), Protection (25%), Coordination et Gestion de camps (10%)	UNHCR	\$622,956.14
95	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/PROT-EDU/ UN/12647	Protection (30%), Education (70%)	UNICEF	\$650,000.35
96	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/COORD/ UN/12691	Coordination	UNICEF	\$299,197.36
97	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/NUT/UN/12729	Nutrition	UNICEF	\$805,055.46
98	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/WaSH/ UN/14225	WASH	UNICEF	\$350,000.00
99	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/NUT/UN/14325	Nutrition	UNICEF	\$454,974.25
100	CAR-19/HCF10/RA 4/WaSH/ UN/14896	WASH	UNICEF	\$350,000.00
101	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/HLT-NUT/ INGO/12710	Health (80%), Nutrition (20%)	VCW	\$153,734.00
102	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/WaSH/ INGO/12739	WASH	VCW	\$160,000.00

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET
103	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/WaSH/ INGO/14311	WASH	VCW	\$314,998.16
104	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/ER/NGO/12734	Livelihood and Community Stablisation	WALT	\$50,021.66
105	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/PROT/ INGO/14264	Protection	War Child UK	\$219,986.48
106	CAR-19/HCF10/RA1/LOG/UN/11738	Logistics	WFP	\$1,000,003.05
107	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/LOG/UN/12652	Logistics	WFP	\$977,075.73
108	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/ETC/UN/12741	Emergency Telecommunication	WFP	\$306,713.40
109	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/NUT/UN/12750	Nutrition	WFP	\$781,211.58
110	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/FSEC/UN/12758	Food Security	WFP	\$199,155.00
111	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/ETC/UN/12770	Emergency Telecommunication	WFP	\$299,192.58
112	CAR-19/HCF10/RA3/LOG/UN/14144	Logistics	WFP	\$400,362.00
113	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/LOG/UN/14184	Logistics	WFP	\$1,200,001.53
114	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/NUT/UN/14333	Nutrition	WFP	\$436,600.61
115	CAR-19/HCF10/RA1/HLT/UN/11739	Health	WHO	\$270,059.44
116	CAR-19/HCF10/SA1/HLT/UN/12674	Health	WHO	\$500,000.94
117	CAR-19/HCF10/SA2/HLT/UN/14344	Health	WHO	\$399,987.40

ANNEX C

CAR HF ADVISORY BOARD

STAKEHOLDER	ORGANIZATION
Chairperson	Humanitarian Coordinator
OCHA	Head of Office
INGO	President of COMEX/CCO
INGO	Coordinator of CCO
NNGO	AFPE
NNGO	APSUD
UN Agencies	UNICEF
UN Agencies	FAO
Donors	United Kingdom
Donors	Switzerland

ANNEX D

ACCRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AAP	Accountability to Affected Population	IRC	International Rescue Committee
AB	Advisory Board	MA	Managing Agent
ACF	Action Contre la Faim	MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	MDA	Medecins d'Afrique
APPR	Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation	MSNA	Multi-Sectorial Need Assessment
CAR	Central African Republic	NFI	Non-food items
CBPF	Country-Based Pooled Fund	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organization
CPF	Common Performance Framework	NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
CWG	Cash Working Group	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
DFID	Department for International Development	OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations	OM	Operational Manual
ECW	Education Cannot Wait	OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
ERC	Emergency Response Coordinator	PSAE	Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
ETC	Emergency Telecommunication	PTPE	Prévention de la Transmission Parent Enfant
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	RA	Reserve Allocation
GBV	Gender-based violence	RRM	Rapid Response Mechanism
GBVIMS	Gender-based violence Information Management System	SA	Standard Allocation
GMS	Grant Management System	SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
HIWA	Hiraan Women Action on Advocacy for Peace & Human Rights	SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator	SIDA	Sweden International Development Agency
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team	SMART	Specific Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Time-bound
HF	Humanitarian Financing	SO	Strategic Objective
HFU	Humanitarian Financing Unit	SOP	Standard Operational Procedures
HI	Humanity Inclusion	SRC	Strategic Review Committee
HLIW	High Labor Intensity Work	TRC	Technical Review Committee
HNO	Humanitarian Need Overview	TESS	Telecommunications Security Standard
HoO	Head of Office	UK	United Kingdom
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan	UN	United Nations
ICCG	Inter-Cluster Coordination Group	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
IDP	Internally displaced persons	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross	UNV	United Nations Volunteer
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization	US	United States
IOM	International Organization for Migration	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
		WFP	World Food Programme
		WHO	World Health Organization

ANNEX E

REFERENCE MAP







CAR HF

Central African Republic
Humanitarian
Fund

unocha.org/car
cbpf.unocha.org
gms.unocha.org
fts.unocha.org

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