

A young girl with her hair in small braids is carrying a large, heavy, silver metal pot on her head. She is wearing a vibrant, multi-colored patterned dress. Her right hand is placed on the side of the pot to steady it. The background is a clear, bright sky. The entire image is framed by a white border.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC  
HUMANITARIAN FUND

2020

ANNUAL REPORT

CAR HF Central African Republic  
Humanitarian  
Fund

## THE CAR HF THANKS OUR DONORS FOR THEIR GENEROUS SUPPORT IN 2020

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## CREDITS

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The latest version of this document is available on the CHF website at [www.unocha.org/car](http://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](http://gms.unocha.org/bi).

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Front Cover

**Batangafo, Ouham prefecture. A girl goes to collect water for her family in a camp for IDP.**

©OCHA/Adrienne Surprenant, 2020.

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## FOREWORD

There is always a gap between the Central African Republic and the rest of the world; the country ranks 188 on the Human Development Index report. In 2020, that gap became larger and more daunting.

The convergence of COVID, conflict and climate change (floods) meant that the number of people who do not have enough to eat every day became larger, while women and children were more exposed to protection risks as schools closed and the conflict drove people into hiding in remote locations. The impact of the virus shook the country's economy disrupting its slow but steady path to recovery. The blocking of the main supply route into the country, which lasted for more than two months, appeared to be a deliberate attempt of the coalition of armed groups, Coalition des Patriotes pour le Changement, to choke the markets in the capital and drive up the cost of basic food and other commodities. As the economy was disrupted, prices went up and began to put food out of the reach of the most vulnerable members of the population. The conflict had an immediate and negative impact on access and therefore on assistance to all of those in need and the blockages along the main supply route delayed humanitarian deliveries.

The humanitarian community remained steadfast in its determination to respond and support the population. The links with the Government became stronger during the COVID response as we all banded together to respond

and ensure that the response was decentralized. UN Agencies, international and national NGOs, demonstrated that collectively we do stay and deliver no matter what the challenges are.

We took great steps to protect those on the ground doing the hard work through a renewed emphasis on duty of care by ensuring the provision of protective materials, putting in place a medevac system with MINUSCA and reinforcing the CMCOORD mechanism during the peak of the conflict.

The CAR Humanitarian Fund (CAR HF) played a key strategic role in support of a flexible, effective, timely and coordinated humanitarian response. The Fund allocated \$ 30.8 million for the implementation of 84 emergency projects to 43 humanitarian partners, targeting nearly 1 people. 77 per cent of the overall funding has been allocated to frontline responders, notably international and national NGOs.

I would like to thank the member states and donors who stood with us and therefore stood with the population of the Central African Republic in 2020. It was the most difficult of years. But collectively, we stayed and ensured that the gap did not become an abyss.

---

**DENISE BROWN**  
**Humanitarian Coordinator for Central African Republic**

“

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

DENISE BROWN  
HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR FOR CAR

”



## CAR HF 2020 ANNUAL REPORT

# 2020 IN REVIEW

This Annual Report presents information on the achievements of the CAR Humanitarian Fund during the 2020 calendar year. However, because grant allocation, project implementation and reporting processes often take place over multiple years Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs) are designed to support ongoing and evolving humanitarian responses, the achievement of CBPFs are reported in two distinct ways:

- **Information on allocations granted in 2020 (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 2020 attributed to allocations granted in 2020 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 January 2020 - 31 January 2021.

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.

## 2020 IN REVIEW

## CAR HUMANITARIAN FUND AT A GLANCE

## HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

Almost two years after the signing of the Political Accord for Peace and Reconciliation (APPR), the Central African population is still hostage to an unstable and unpredictable security environment. Continuing conflicts in several areas of the country, structural weaknesses combined with the socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the devastating effects of natural disasters have plunged 2.6 million people into dire needs. Of this total, 1.6 million have severe humanitarian needs, a figure unmatched for five years, reflecting a deterioration in the physical and mental well-being and living conditions of populations across the country.

With increased funding, humanitarian actors were able to assist 1.4 million people targeted under the 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), or 78 per cent of the annual target (as of 30 September 2020). This cost/result ratio is unprecedented compared to previous years. It reflects the improved coordination of humanitarian actors, the strengthening of multisectoral interventions and a quality and proximity response, the gradual decentralization of the response to the most affected people, as well as improved humanitarian access in certain areas. Three-quarters of beneficiaries reported feeling safe when receiving humanitarian aid and feeling comfortable making complaints to humanitarian actors. Although the response cost remains very high due to logistical and structural constraints, humanitarian actors have managed to assist communities in areas that are ordinarily inaccessible, particularly in certain sub-prefectures in the northeast and southeast of the country, such as Bamingui-Bangoran, Basse-Kotto, and Haut-Mbomou.

In a context that is still volatile and where needs are constantly rising, humanitarian actors will work to ensure that their activities in favour of communities living in great distress are integrated and multisectoral.

**Between January and August 2020, 1,104 violations of the Political Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation (APPR) were recorded, 13 per cent more than in 2019 during the same period.**

The western and central provinces concentrate the largest number of these incidents. The violent actions of armed groups and rivalries for the control of precious minerals (gold and diamonds), crime, and inter-community conflicts, including those linked to transhumance, have maintained or created in their wake new pockets of insecurity in the prefectures of Ouham-Pendé, Haute-Kotto, Basse-Kotto, and Bamingui-Bangoran. The civilian population and hu-

manitarian organizations are paying a heavy price. From January to December 2020, 424 incidents directly affecting humanitarian personnel or goods were recorded, i.e. 40 per cent more incidents than in the same period in 2019, making the Central African Republic one of the most dangerous countries in the world for humanitarian actors.




**Added to the security challenge was the collapse of the economy following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.**

Already ranked penultimate on the Human Development Index (HDI), the Central African Republic has seen its economic growth prospects compromised by the slowdown in timber exports, difficulties in the supply of non-food goods, and the fall in the tertiary economy sector. Real gross domestic product (GDP) growth could drop from 3.2 per cent in 2019 to around 1 per cent in 2020. The budget balance, including grants, is expected to be a deficit of 2.0 per cent of GDP in 2020 against a surplus. 1.5 per cent of the initially anticipated GDP<sup>2</sup>. This economic contraction has had a significant impact on employment and household purchasing power as the median cost of the Minimum Basket of Survival Items (MBSI) increased by 10 per cent.

**Some 2.6 million people need Protection and Assistance, including 1.6 million with severe needs, 12 per cent more than the previous year.**

This progression illustrates the ever-increasing risks facing the Central African Republic. Natural disasters, the risk of a resurgence of the Ebola virus disease in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the weakness of the health system, the disturbances following the general elections held of 7 December and the persistence of conflicts contribute to placing the Central African Republic in fifth place in terms of risk level according to the INFORM 2021 index.

## Humanitarian Response Plan

-  **2.6 M** People in need
-  **1.6 M** People targeted
-  **\$553.6 M** Funding requirement

## 2020 IN REVIEW

# CAR HUMANITARIAN FUND AT A GLANCE

The presidential elections process started in December 2020 continued with notable progress, including the opening of 3,608 enrollment centers and the establishment of thousands of polling centers. However, the pre-and post-election period could see the emergence of public order disturbances in the capital and outbreaks of violence in the provinces. In this context, it is feared that the humanitarian space will be further reduced with attempts to politicize aid and restrict movement

### **The proportion of shocks to civilians linked to violence and conflict in 2020 was double that of the previous year.**

One in three Central Africans is displaced inside or outside the country. As of December 2020, 682,000 people were internally displaced, an increase of 13 per cent compared to the same time in 2019. 3,078 refugees fleeing armed violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo crossed the border in early May, contributing to an increase in the number of refugees and asylum seekers in the country - to 10,037 as of 31 October 2020.

### **The protection crisis now affects 2.6 million people. Women are at greater risk of domestic violence, as a result of restrictions and loss of income related to the COVID-19 pandemic.**

While the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) covers only 42 per cent of the country, extrapolation of reported cases of gender-based violence (GBV) to the whole country shows that there is at least one case every hour. The closure of schools exposed children to sexual violence, risk of recruitment into armed groups and forced labour. Of all the serious violations of children's rights reported in through protection monitoring, 62 per cent were in April and May 2020 after the schools were closed. Rape, including the repeated rape of minors, and physical and psychological violence, occur with impunity in the absence of a functioning justice system.

### **While in greatest need of humanitarian assistance, people with disabilities often take a back seat.**

Due to the stigma and rejection they face, people with disabilities are some-times abandoned when armed groups attack their communities or when their families evacuate flooded areas.

People with disabilities also find it very difficult to access basic services. A study by Humanity & Inclusion in the CAR reveals that 57 per cent of people with disabilities surveyed said they cannot get access to drinking water, and 40 per cent said they cannot access health care.

### **According to the Integrated Food Security Classification Framework (IPC) of September 2020, 1.9 million people were affected by acute food insecurity - a figure projected to rise to 2.3 million.**

Due to the socio-economic impact of COVID-19, the number of food-insecure people in Bangui has almost doubled, now affecting 45 per cent of its inhabitants. New pockets of malnutrition have appeared among populations living in IDP sites and in rural areas where access to health care, food and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services is limited. Analysis of the severity of nutritional needs shows that 81 per cent of sub-prefectures are in a severe nutritional situation (Phase 3). Nationally, the severe acute malnutrition rate of 1.8 per cent is approaching the emergency threshold.

### **Years of conflict and underinvestment have had catastrophic consequences for access to basic essential services.**

The number of people in need of WASH services increased by 8 per cent to 2.5 million at the beginning of 2021. The dilapidated water drainage systems and anarchic urbanism in flood-prone and marshy areas have increased the risk of spread of water-borne diseases, especially during the rainy season. Poor school infrastructure and overcrowded classrooms attest to the fragility of the education sector. The closure of schools following COVID-19-related restrictions and continued armed conflicts have deprived a growing number of children of their right to education. By 2021, the number of children in urgent need of education services increased by 30 per cent over 2020, to reach 1.3 million.



## 2020 IN REVIEW

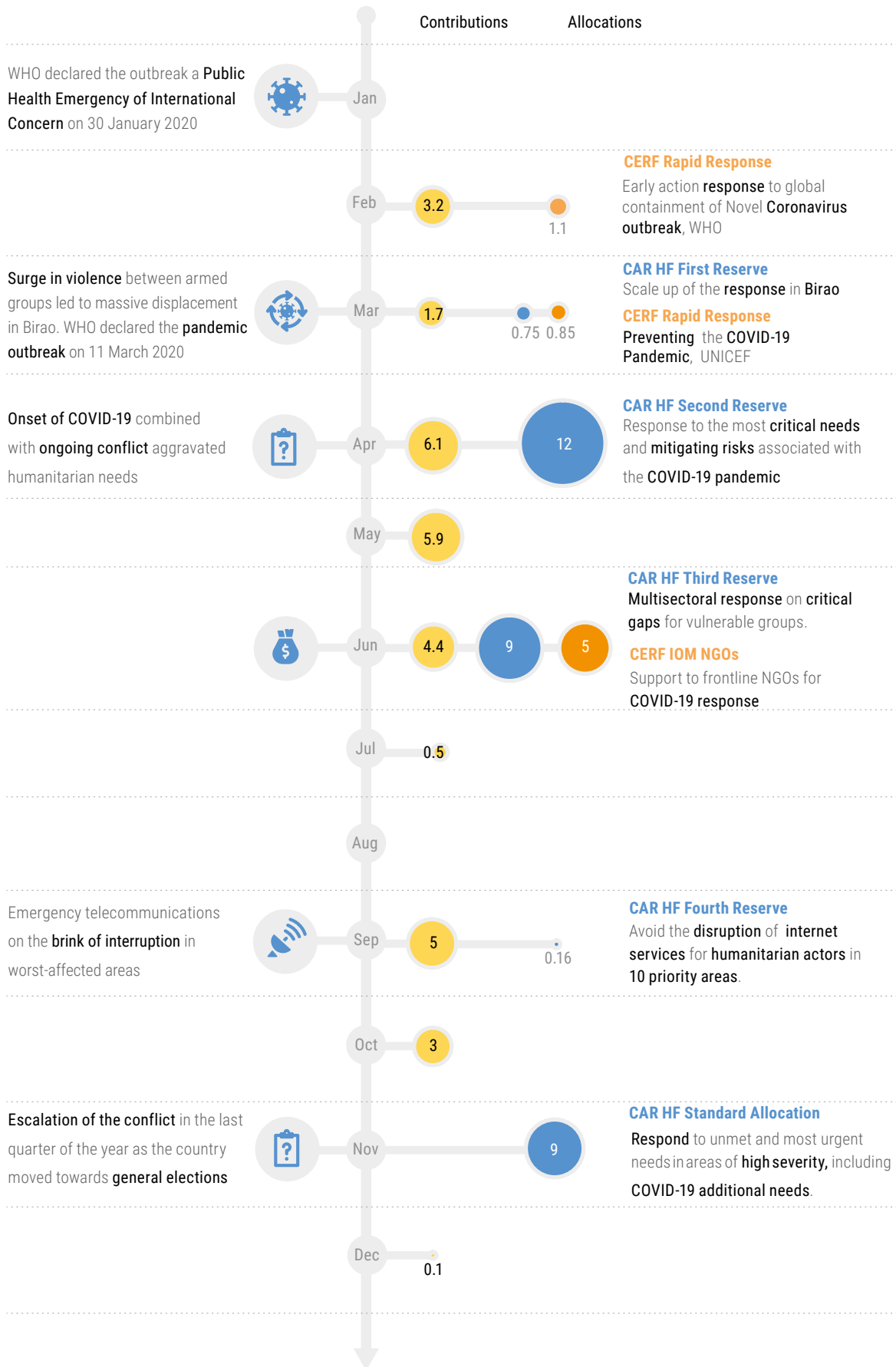
## REFERENCE MAP



Map Sources: ESRI, UNCS.

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

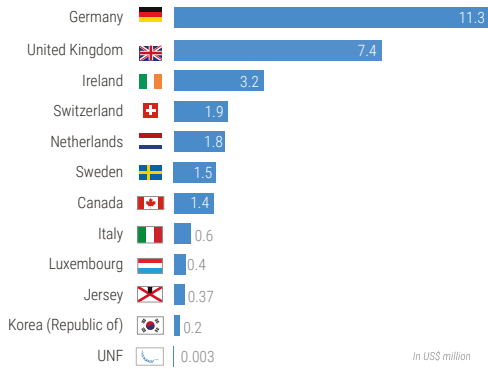
## 2020 TIMELINE



## 2020 ALLOCATION



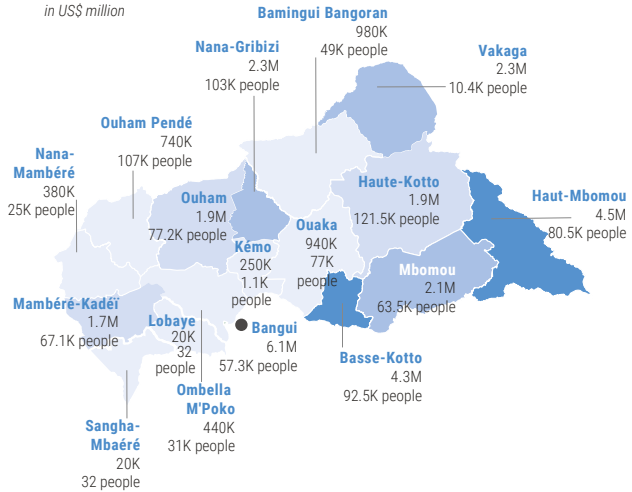
**\$30.3M**  
CONTRIBUTIONS



**\$30.8M**  
ALLOCATIONS

**960K**  
PEOPLE TARGETED

Allocations in US\$ million

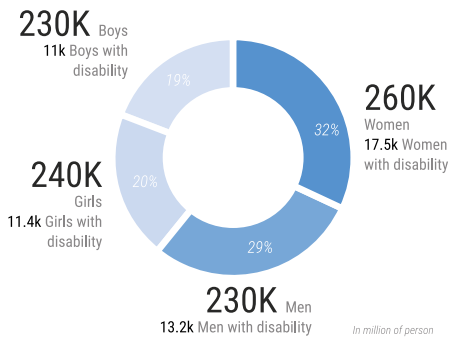


**960K**  
PEOPLE TARGETED



**53K**  
PEOPLE TARGETED WITH DISABILITY

For people reached visit: [http://bit.ly/CBPF\\_overview](http://bit.ly/CBPF_overview)



**43**  
PARTNERS

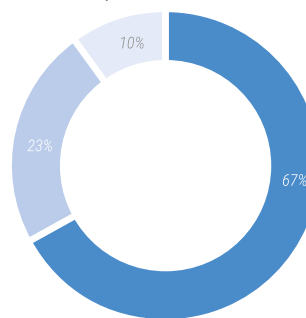
**84**  
PROJECTS

Allocations in US\$ million

**\$3.2M**  
National NGOs  
6 Partners  
11 Projects

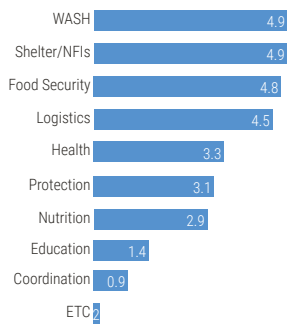
**\$7.1M**  
United Nations  
5 Partners  
12 Projects

**\$20.5M**  
International NGOs  
32 Partners  
61 Projects



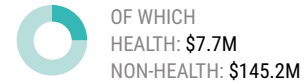
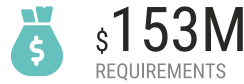
See explanatory note on p.6

### ALLOCATIONS BY CLUSTER



# CAR HUMANITARIAN FUND COVID-19 RESPONSE

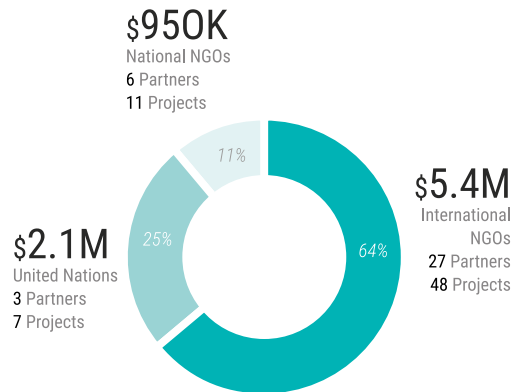
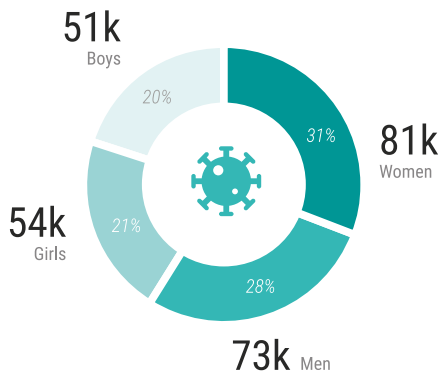
The pandemic linked to the coronavirus disease was declared on March 14, 2020 in a context where the major population of the CAR relies on humanitarian actors to access basic services such as health, water, protection, and others. In this context the CAR HF allocated \$8.4 million, representing 27 per cent of funding for the year, in support of the Global Humanitarian Response Plan (GHRP) for a population estimated to 260,000 people. \$5.2 million was allocated as part of the Second Reserve Allocation in April, \$2.3 million under the third Reserve Allocation in June, and \$0.95 million was included as part of the Standard Allocation in November.



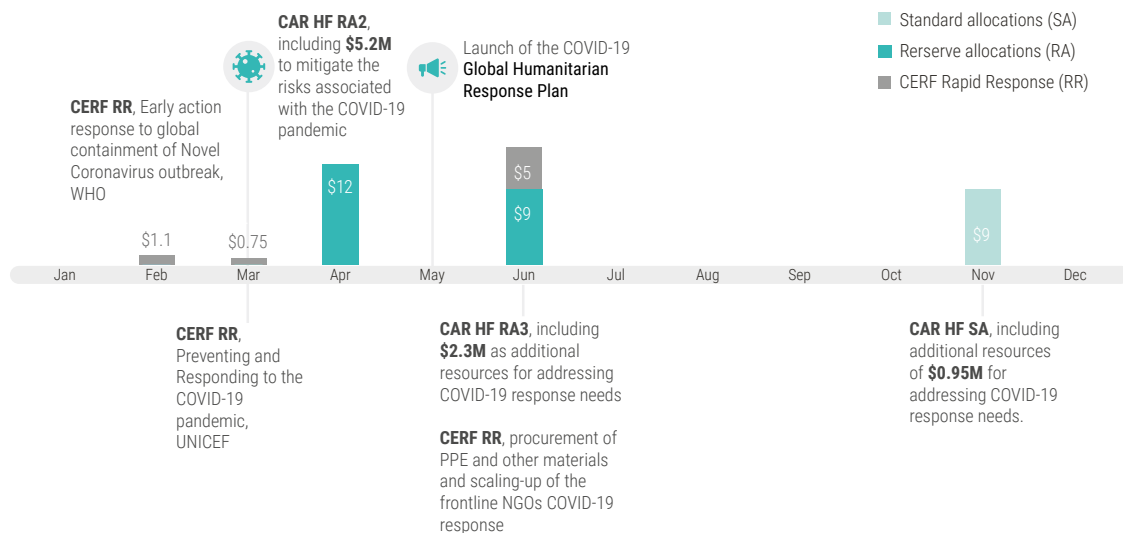
## CAR HF COVID-19 RESPONSE



Allocations in US\$ million



## COVID-19 RESPONSE ALLOCATION TIMELINE



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



**114,360 curative consultations** performed (disaggregated by gender) for common pathologies including for cases of COVID-19



Access to **safe drinking water** and clean water for **109,928 people**. **77,000** people received hygiene and sanitation kits



**10,308 health providers and community networks** trained on the active search of COVID-19 cases



**32,473 people** received cash assistance for household essentials. **\$250,000** distributed in cash



**47,889 children (25,704 girls and 22,185 boys)** aged 0-59 months screened for both malnutrition and COVID-19



**212,629 people** reached through health awareness campaigns and hygiene promotion activities



**14,595 vulnerable people** who received COVID-19 assistance including internally displaced persons, refugees and host communities



**2,968 MT of cargo** transported by air **6 entry points** offering COVID-19 detection services



**56,794 people sensitized on epidemic risks** and hygiene awareness, including the risks associated to the coronavirus.

CHALLENGES



Intensification of the protection crisis has been aggravated by the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic and devastating floods.



Inadequacy of WASH services as a result of the emergency of the COVID-19 pandemic combined with the impact of climate change, population growth, and uncontrolled urbanization



Drop in health indicators due to the precarious living conditions of displaced and returnees, occurrence of epidemics and floods



Daté village, Mambéré-Kadéï prefecture. Medical screening at the border between Cameroon and CAR ©ARS NGO


**An integrated response health, nutrition and access to water during the coronavirus pandemic**

Rébaï Jérémie, 17 months old, weighed less than 8 kg when he was brought to the Daté dispensary. 50 Km from Berbérati. Jérémie received a treatment consisting of nutritional supplements and anti-malaria drugs for a month. At 10 months already, he should have weighed between 8 and 11 kg. "I can say with joy that my son's life was saved thanks to the assistance received," testified Jeanne Namféï, Jérémie's mother. Like Jérémie, 119 children (6 to 59 month) out of 3,895 screened suffered from severe acute malnutrition and were admitted to TNU, supported by the national NGO, African Relief Service (ARS), and the CAR HF funding.

In Gamboula and surrounding villages located in Mambéré-Kadéï, the international NGO African Development Initiative (AID) takes care of malnourished children and supports the district hospital and the Evangelical Baptist Church's secondary health post with essential drugs. From June to early September 2020, 52 malnourished children were admitted to Gamboula hospital and given five meals a day and therapeutic nutritional supplements.

The two NGOs – ARS and AID - have also integrated COVID-19 prevention measures into their various activities. In Amada-Gaza and Gamboula, more than 70 handwashing devices were installed at high-risk spots, including gathering places. 30 healthcare providers have been trained in nutritional care according to the simplified protocol to prevent the spread of COVID-19, and 100 community relays were trained on barrier measures.









# REPORTED RESULTS IN 2020

 **\$42.1M**  
ALLOCATIONS

Year	Allocations	Projects	Partners
2018	\$2.1M	4	4
2019	\$34.2M	104	53
2020	\$5.8M	18	15

*In US\$ million*

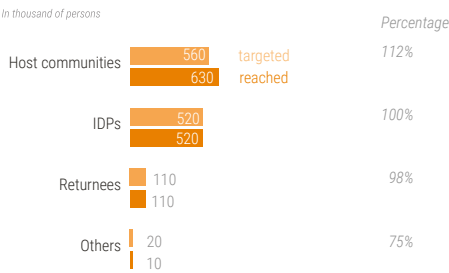
 **1.2M** PEOPLE TARGETED | **1.3M** PEOPLE REACHED

WOMEN	360K TARGETED	
	<b>370K REACHED</b>	
MEN	310K TARGETED	
	<b>310K REACHED</b>	
GIRLS	280K TARGETED	
	<b>310K REACHED</b>	
BOYS	260K TARGETED	
	<b>280K REACHED</b>	

*In thousand of persons*

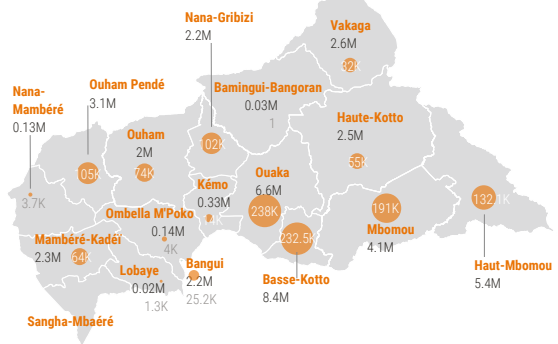
## PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY TYPE

*In thousand of persons*



## PEOPLE REACHED AND FUNDING BY REGION

 People reached |  Region Funding amount  
*In US\$ million*



## PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY CLUSTER

*In thousand of persons*

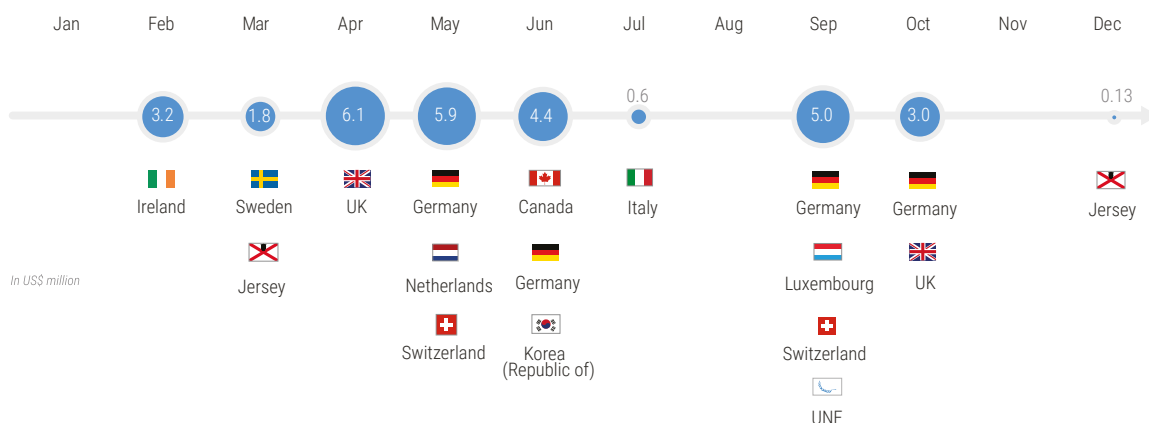
Cluster	Targeted	Reached	Percentage
Health	360	340	96%
Water Sanitation Hygiene	300	310	105%
Protection	160	200	121%
Nutrition	150	150	94%
CCCM/SHELTER/NFI	100	130	123%
Food Security	70	70	102%
Education	50	50	111%
Livelihoods and Com. Stabilization	17	19	127%

Results are based on 2020 data and may be underreported as implementation of projects and project-level reporting often continues into the subsequent year.

2020 IN REVIEW

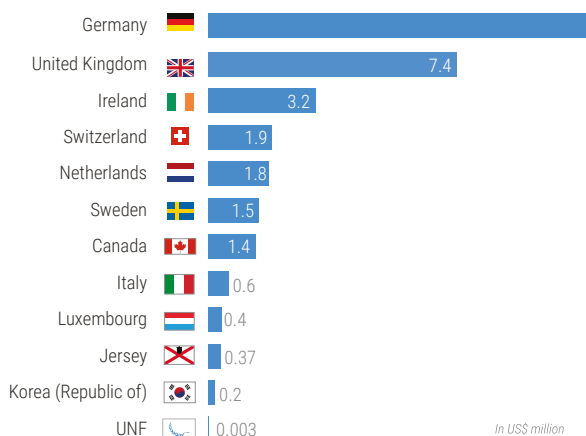
# DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

## CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINE



## DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

**\$30.3M**  
CONTRIBUTIONS

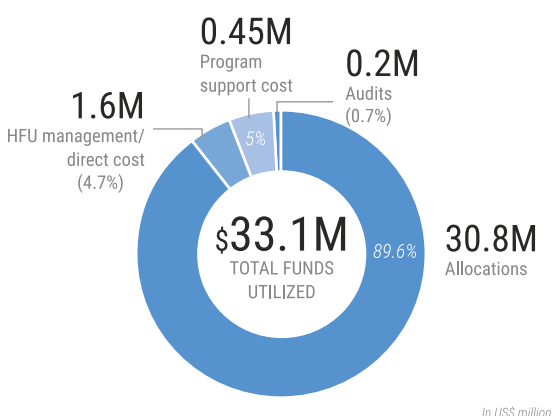


In 2020, donors again demonstrated their trust in the CAR HF, contributing \$30.3 million, an increase of about \$1.5 million compared with 2019. In addition, the CAR HF had \$3.5 million carried over from 2019.

Germany was by far the biggest donor, contributing \$11.3 million, twice as much as in 2019, followed by the United Kingdom (\$7.4 million) and Ireland (\$3.2 million). At \$1.9 million, Switzerland contributed three times as much as it did in 2019, while Canada doubled its contribution to \$1.43 million. The Netherlands again contributed to the Fund (\$1.8 million) after a two-year break. Contributions from Ireland, Korea, Luxembourg, Sweden and the United Kingdom remained at about 2019 levels, while Italy joined the group in 2020, contributing \$0.58 million.

These generous contributions illustrated donors' continued support and engagement with the strategic direction and performance of the CAR HF. Three donors – Belgium, Denmark and the United States – who had contributed in the past, did not contribute in 2020. The CAR HF hopes to convince them to renew their support of the Fund.

## UTILIZATION OF FUNDS



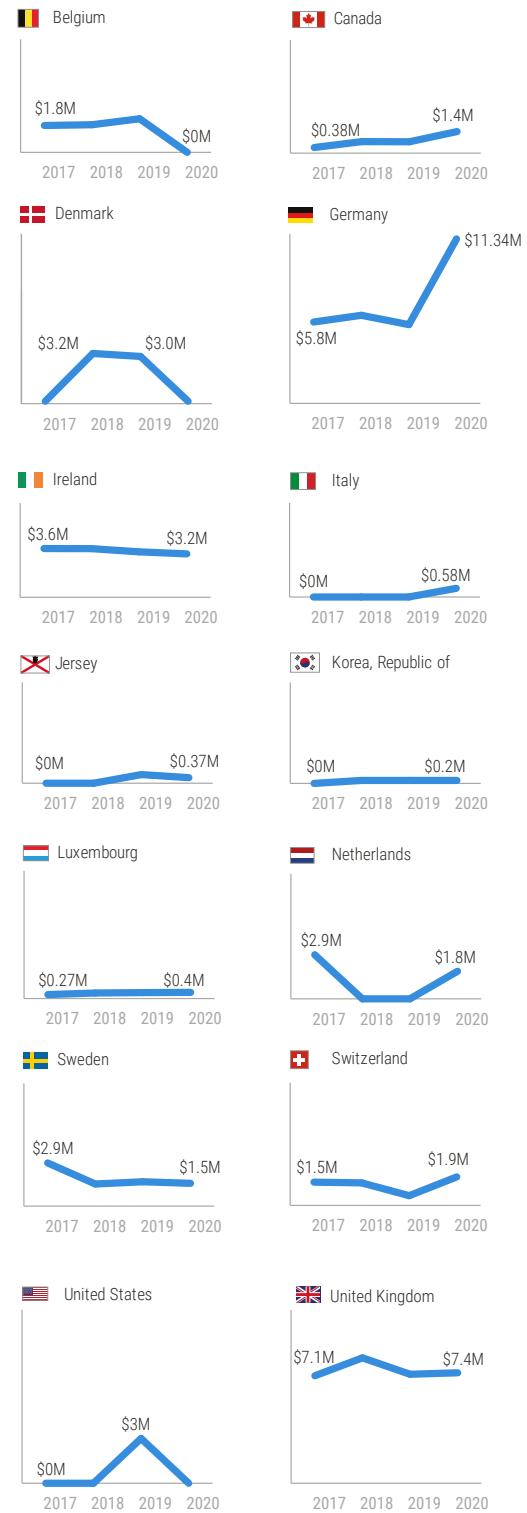
In accordance with the commitment made through the Common Performance Framework (CPF), the donors continued to provide their contributions in a timely manner. As a result, 71 per cent of the contributions were deposited in the CAR HF account in the first half of the year, compared to 52 percent in 2019.

Early and predictable contributions are crucial as they assist the CAR HF in planning and prioritizing the strategic use of funds and enable partners to provide urgent assistance to the most vulnerable people in the Central African Republic.

Despite the donors' efforts, the CAR HF was unable to trigger a Standard Allocation process at the beginning of 2020, since 76 percent of the contributions received in the first half of the year were only available between April and June 2020. Following the declaration of the COVID-19 outbreak on 14 March 2020, the Fund opted for the Reserve Allocation modality to speed up the process of allocating available resources to address the additional needs resulting from the pandemic.

With the health crisis linked to the COVID-19 pandemic which continues in 2021, as well as the financial efforts required to facilitate equitable access to the vaccine, without taking into account other humanitarian crises, it appears more critical than ever to consolidate efforts at all levels to strengthen resource mobilization for the CAR HF.

**DONOR TREND**



**DONOR WITH MULTI-YEAR FUNDING**

United Kingdom	<b>23M</b>	2019 - 2022
Switzerland	<b>2.5M</b>	2020 - 2022



## 2020 IN REVIEW

# ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

### Allocation strategies

#### First Reserve Allocation: Responding to escalating violence and displacement in Birao

**A surge in violence between armed groups in the last quarter of 2019 led to massive displacement in Birao.** In March 2020, the CAR HF conducted an allocation of \$0.85 million **to improve camp conditions and increase air cargo services** for the transportation of critical humanitarian supplies to remote locations.

#### Second Reserve Allocation: Responding early to Covid-19

**The onset of Covid-19 combined with ongoing conflict aggravated humanitarian needs.** The Fund released \$12 million in April 2020 to **increase the capacity of partners to scale up the Covid-19 response.** Funding improved health and WASH services, upgraded camps, and strengthened common logistics and communications support.

#### Third Reserve Allocation: Reducing hunger for impoverished households, and enhancing safety of aid workers

**The surge in Covid-19 cases profoundly affected socio-economic situation of the most vulnerable as well as the delivery capacity of humanitarian partners.** The CAR HF, in complementarity with a CERF allocation, released \$9 million in June 2020 to **improve access to food for IDPs and host families affected by rapidly increasing food prices,** and to support medical evacuations for frontline humanitarian workers.

#### Fourth Reserve Allocation: Preventing disruption of emergency telecommunications in remote locations

In September 2020, **emergency telecommunications including internet services,** critical to the effectiveness of the ongoing response to Covid-19 and conflict, **were on the brink of interruption in the worst-affected areas.** The CAR HF released \$0.16 million to ensure continuation of these vital services. In addition to supporting humanitarian partners, the **funding enhanced community awareness and information about humanitarian assistance through free mobile phone charging and internet.**

#### Standard Allocation: Scaling up response to conflict

**The escalation of the ongoing conflict during the last quarter of the year as the country moved towards general**

**elections** created new humanitarian needs. The CAR HF released \$9 million in November 2020 for WASH supplies in IDP sites, expanded GBV and mental health services, and education centres. The allocation also **promoted an innovative inter-agency partnership to provide cash assistance for shelter and non-food items.**

### 2020 ALLOCATIONS

Amount	Category	Timeline
\$0.85M	First Reserve Allocation	March 2020
\$11.7M	Second Reserve Allocation	April 2020
\$9.0M	Third Reserve Allocation	June 2020
\$0.16M	Fourth Reserve Allocation	September 2020
\$9.0M	First Standard Allocation	November 2020

#### Critical mechanism for life-saving assistance

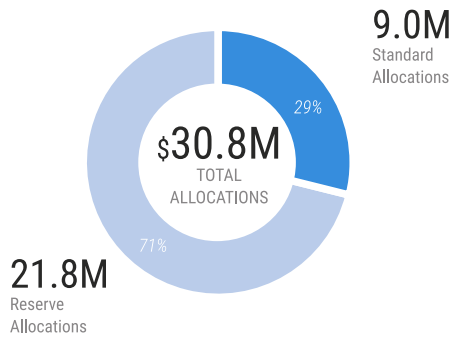
In 2020, the CAR HF strategically provided nearly \$31 million to support 84 emergency projects through five rounds of allocations, including one standard Allocation and four Reserve Allocations. The resources provided were instrumental in supporting coordinated and timely life-saving humanitarian assistance, addressing the needs of 1.3 million crisis and conflict-affected people, including 0.56 million IDPs, 0.63 million host community members and 0.11 million returnees.

#### Strengthening the HC's role and enhancing the coordination system

The Reserve Allocations supported partners in responding rapidly to new priorities arising from the COVID-19 pandemic and in addressing the needs prioritized in the HRP, saving lives and alleviating suffering. The Reserve Allocations also contributed to strengthening the overall humanitarian architecture and response in the Central African Republic, building on the strategic leadership of the HC, guidance from the AB, managerial support from OCHA and technical guidance from the various clusters.

The CAR HF strengthened the humanitarian coordination by contributing to the multi-sectoral needs assessment (MSNA) and Interagency Collective Service for community engagement and accountability to affected communities, and supporting the coordination system, by funding national cluster co-facilitators hosted by NGO partners for health-nutrition, food security, WASH, and protection, inclusion and disability.

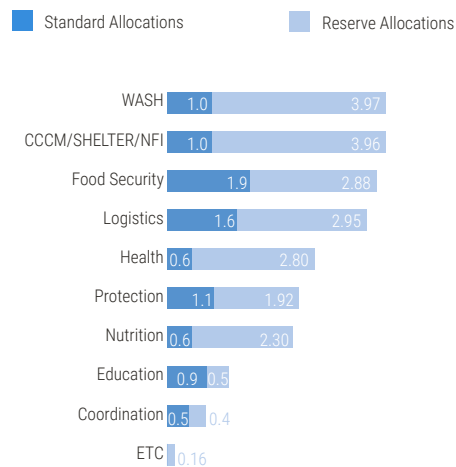
ALLOCATIONS BY TYPE In US\$ million



ALLOCATIONS BY STRATEGIC FOCUS In US\$ million

- S01** 1.2 million people receive the integrated, multisectoral emergency assistance needed to address critical issues related to their physical and mental well-being.
- S01 COVID-19**-Contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and reduce morbidity and mortality.
- S02** 1.6 million affected women, men, girls, boys, and people with disabilities improve their conditions through dignified assistance adapted to their needs.
- S02 COVID-19**-Minimize the deterioration of human rights and assets, social cohesion and livelihoods.
- S03** The protection and respect of all human rights of 1.3 million women, men, girls, boys and people with disabilities affected by the crisis are ensured.
- S03 COVID-19**-Protect, assist, and advocate for particularly vulnerable refugees, IDPs, migrants, and host communities particularly vulnerable to the pandemic.

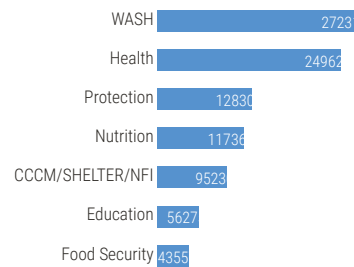
ALLOCATIONS BY CLUSTER In US\$ million



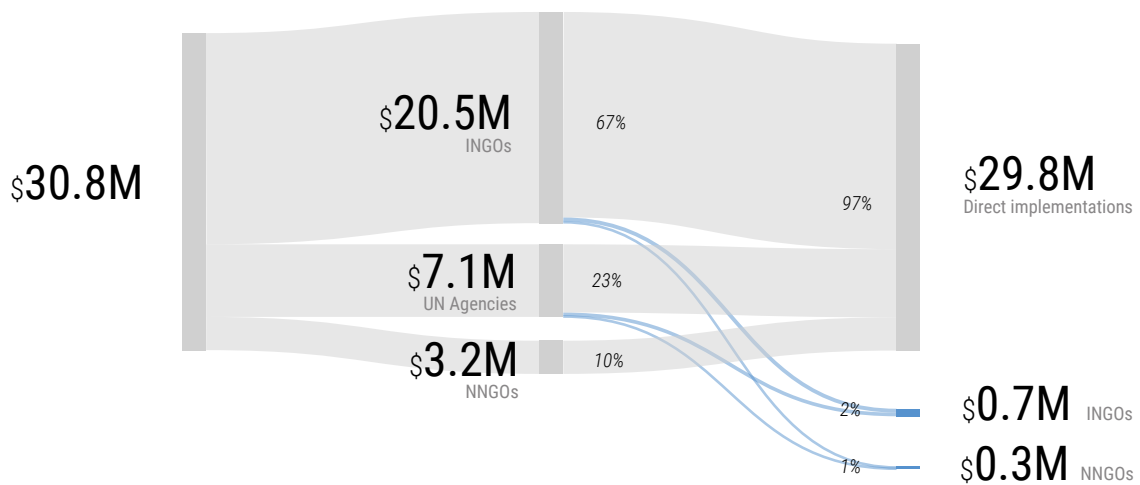
ALLOCATIONS BY STRATEGIC FOCUS



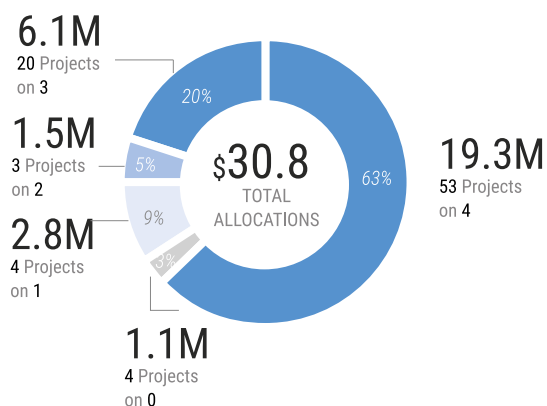
PEOPLE TARGETED BY CLUSTER In thousands of persons



ALLOCATION FLOW BY PARTNER TYPE In US\$ million



## GENDER WITH AGE MARKER In US\$ million



- 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

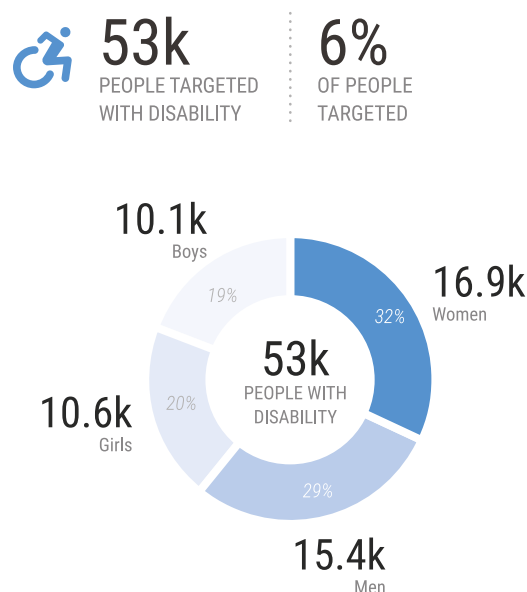
### Best-positioned and diverse set of partners

In 2020, the CAR HF continued to rely on a participative and inclusive process to allocate funding to a best-positioned and diverse set of partners on the ground to quickly respond to the most critical and life-saving humanitarian needs. As a result, \$20.5 million (67 per cent of the funding) was allocated to projects implemented by international NGOs, while \$7 million (23 per cent) was allocated to projects executed by UN agencies, and \$3.3 million (10 per cent) supported projects implemented by national and local NGOs.

### Comprehensive approaches

Rooted in a consultative and cluster-driven process that involved key stakeholders of the humanitarian community, the Fund allocated \$26 million (84 per cent) to support projects that focused on front line activities, mainly implemented by NGO partners, while \$3.9 million (13 per cent) supported enabling programs and common services (logistics and ETC). \$0.84 million (3 per cent) was disbursed to support projects to enhance coordination (four cluster co-facilitation positions, multisectoral assessments, inclusion and AAP). Of the total funding allocated, \$17.8 million (58 per cent) supported the implementation of 50 sectoral projects while \$12.9 million (42 per cent) focused on activities implemented through 30 multi-sectoral projects. The funding of multi-sectoral projects made possible the provision of an integrated package of assistance to internally displaced persons (IDP) and host communities in key locations deeply impacted by the crisis.

## TARGETED PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY In million of persons



### Complementarity with the CERF Rapid Response Grants

The complementarity between the CAR HF and the CERF was driven by the need to provide a coordinated and timely COVID-19 response to the coronavirus outbreak. As a result, \$15 million was allocated to support the national response plan against the pandemic, \$8.4 million by the CAR HF and \$6.8 million by the CERF.

\$1.8 million granted through the CERF Rapid Response window in February and March 2020 focused on early action for global containment of COVID-19 and efforts to prevent the spread of the virus. \$12 million allocated by the CAR HF through the second Reserve Allocation in March 2020 included \$5.2 million for scaling up the emergency response to COVID-19.

In June 2020, right after the Global Humanitarian Response Plan (GHRP) launch, the CAR HF allocated an additional \$9 million through the third Reserve Allocation, which included an envelope of \$2.3 million dedicated to addressing subsequent needs resulting from the coronavirus outbreak. The CAR HF third Reserve Allocation and the CERF IOM Grant for NGOs were conducted and prioritized concurrently and in complementarity. While the CAR HF funding contributed to strengthening the capacity of frontline responders to mitigate COVID-19 risks, the CERF grant to NGOs was instrumental in decentralizing a multi-sectoral COVID-response package in most affected districts.

# UNDERFUNDED PRIORITIES

In 2020, 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 fully 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**



**11** projects addressing **gender based violence**.

**\$19M** or **63%** of projects funded by the CAR HF contributed to **gender equality**.

In 2020, 11 projects funded by the CAR HF included activities that focused mainly on addressing gender-based violence in locations most affected by GBV issues, such as Bangui, Haut-Mbomou, and Nana-Gribizi. Of the overall funding of \$30.8 million allocated in 2020, \$19 million (63 per cent) was allocated to projects which contributed to gender equality.



**51** humanitarian projects out of 84 targeting **disabled people**,

**53k** beneficiaries

**6%** of the beneficiaries

Along with other cross-cutting issues such as accountability to the affected population, the projects funded by the CAR HF in 2020 put a considerable emphasis on inclusion by targeting people with disabilities. Of a total of 962,668 targeted beneficiaries, 53,000 were people with disabilities (6 per cent).



**\$1.4M** allocated in **education** sector, supporting

**6** projects, targeting over

**56k** beneficiaries including

**16k** girls and **18k** boys

Only 10 per cent of the HRP requirement for education was funded in 2020. The envelope of \$1.4 million provided by the CAR HF (30 per cent of the HRP funding received for the education cluster) was critical to support activities as part of Education in Emergencies. Through these activities, humanitarian actors offered learning activities and a protective environment for IDP children.



**\$3M** allocated

**17** projects

**13K** beneficiaries

Of \$14.3 million of the funding received by the protection cluster against the 2020 HRP requirement, the funding channeled through the CAR HF accounted for \$3 million (21 per cent). Protection activities included in the 17 projects funded by the CAR HF focused mainly on child protection, gender-based violence, and protection monitoring.

### Support for women and girls

With the support of the clusters, the CAR HF continued to emphasize the importance of projects that contribute to gender equality and address GBV.

Throughout allocation processes, from the formulation of the allocation strategy paper through the project reviews and the implementation, partners are consistently reminded to consider these two aspects as a core part of programming. Considerations of gender equality, GBV and other standing factors such as do no harm, transversal protection, accountability to the affected population, and others are clearly stated in the allocation strategy papers and endorsed by the AB, framing the prioritization process as well as criteria for project selection.

Overall, the CAR HF allocated \$19 million (62 per cent) of the funding through 53 projects which contributed to gender equality, while 11 projects funded focused on addressing GBV. With better targeting towards those most affected by the crisis, mainly women and children, CAR HF partners were able to increase by 2 per cent the targeted number of women and children, reaching 76 per cent in 2020 compared to 74 per cent in 2019. The percentage of girls targeted increased from 19 per cent in 2019 to 25 per cent in 2020.

The AB had equal representation of women and men for each of its four constituencies in 2020 - donors, UN agencies, international NGOs, and national NGOs were represented respectively by two members, one woman and one man.

### Programme targeting people with disability

The restriction of movements imposed to halt the spread of COVID-19 hampered the delivery of humanitarian assistance and made it even more challenging to reach people with disabilities. As a result, the proportion of people with disabilities targeted decreased from 7 per cent in 2019 to 6 per cent in 2020. On the other hand, a significant improvement was observed in terms of partners' approaches to identify and target people with disabilities within the communities. This was possible by focusing on the inclusion of people with disabilities during various training sessions organized by the Fund for partners throughout the year.

The proportion of most vulnerable people among the people with disabilities targeted increased in 2020 to 33 per cent among women and 25 per cent among men.

In 2020, 51 out of 84 projects funded targeted a total of 53,000 people with disabilities, representing 6 per cent of the overall targeted beneficiaries.

### Education in protracted crisis

2020 was a challenging year for education in the Central African Republic. Schools were closed from March to October 2020 to prevent further propagation of the coronavirus.

The CAR HF continued to support emergency education activities, mainly in areas profoundly affected by the ongoing crisis and with a significant number of children among internally displaced people. The projects focused on offering alternative schooling options and a protective environment for children through child-friendly spaces. \$1.4 million was allocated to support six projects targeting 56,000 people, including 16,000 girls and 18,000 boys, and 22,000 teachers.

As in 2019, the Fund continued to collaborate with the education cluster to ensure better coordination and utilization of the scarce resources available. A joint prioritization with Education Cannot Wait (ECW) avoided duplication of activities and fostered a more strategic and efficient utilization of the funding available where needed most.

### Protection

The humanitarian crisis remained a protection crisis, where civilians continue to pay the price of the conflict, with grave human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law.

In 2020, the CAR HF continued to support transversal protection as a cross-cutting issue, including do no harm, inclusion and AAP. Activities focused on child protection, GBV response and protection monitoring, with particular attention to on-site and off-site IDPs, returnees, and host communities.

**Alindao, Basse-Kotto prefecture**

A 42 year old woman with disability living in the IDPs' site of the Catholic Church of Alindao who benefited for cash for work.

Credit: Humanity & Inclusion.



## Hope for a single mother with disability in the IDPs' site of Alindao

Marie YAGBIGUINEDE was able to resume her business and help her family after being placed on a cash for work scheme designed for disabled people in the Central African Republic.

"Before the project, I had difficulties to have food and feed my children and resume my small trade activities as before the crisis. But thanks to Humanity & Inclusion, which has consideration for disabled people, I was selected for the cash for work.

The money I received at the end of the work, I used part of it to resume my small business activities, and the rest to feed my

children. I have not lived with my husband for three years because of the crisis. The resumption of my small business will allow me to provide for my children and take care of them when they are sick or in need of any other thing.

I am very grateful to Humanity & Inclusion, you wiped away my tears and comforted me. We disabled people suffer a lot. No one thinks about us; we are left to our own devices."



## **CAR 2020 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, analyse 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, and 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 CBPF stakeholders.

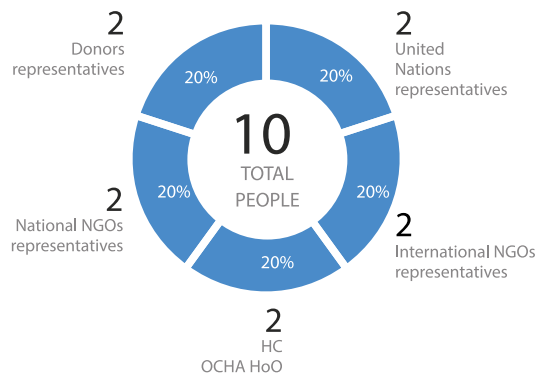
**Target**

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 national NGOs, international NGOs, UN agencies and donors had equal representation, with two seats each, while the HC and the Head of office (HoO) had one seat each.

**COMPOSITION OF ADVISORY BOARD**



**Analysis**

Under the HC's leadership, the AB composition was strictly respected in 2020. In early 2020, the membership of two constituencies, notably donors and national NGOs, was renewed. While the donors reiterated their trust in the United Kingdom and Switzerland, the national NGOs elected APSUD to replace CARITAS Centrafrique. Donors could not participate physically due to the travel constraints imposed by the coronavirus pandemic. In-country AB observers regularly participated while donor representatives were consulted by email before the meeting or participated via video-teleconference. The AB met three times, on 12 March, 17 July and 15 December, 2020. These meetings offered the opportunities to discuss strategic issues such as the finalization of the MA transition role from UNDP to OCHA, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on humanitarian operations, fund resource mobilization, and the CAR HF Common Performance Framework.

**2 Inclusive programming**

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

**Target**

The Strategic Review Committee (SRC) comprises a minimum of five members [cluster coordinator and/or co-facilitator, one NNGO, one INGO, one UN and one representative of OCHA with active participation].

The Technical Review Committee (TRC) comprises three members [cluster coordinator or co-facilitator, one representative of HFU – programme, and one representative of HFU – Finance up to a maximum of five members. The number is determined by OCHA HFU in consultation with the cluster.

**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 REVIEW COMMITTEES**

# 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. The strategic and technical reviews were held via web-based conferencing systems to avoid face-to-face interactions and minimize the risks of COVID-19 infection.

**Follow up actions**

In 2021, the OCHA HFU team should be looking at alternatives that increase the efficiency and streamline the allocation process, notably in the context of disruptive events such as the coronavirus pandemic. Any change in that sense must be reflected in the revised OM.



## 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

2020 Allocation Principles: (1) support 2020 HRP priorities and emerging needs, (2) 80 per cent of funding to front-line response and 20 per cent to enabling programmes and other support services, (3) priority to organizations having operational presence on the ground or in position to quickly respond, (4) pass-through of funds is proscribed, and (5) continue support to integrated and/or multi-sectoral response in coordination with other funding sources.

#### Results

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

#### Analysis

Rooted on the five Allocation Principles, the CAR HF focused on responding to the most urgent and critical humanitarian needs as identified in the 2020 HRP using more often the Reserve Allocation modality in 2020 than the Standard Allocation modality. The Reserve Allocation modality made it manageable to continue allocating funding in a context of uncertainty. As a result, 100 per cent of the CAR-HF-funded project supported both the priority identified through the 2020 HRP and the Global Humanitarian Response Plan (GHRP). While 82 per cent of the funding was dedicated to frontline activities, the Funds also contributed significantly to the implementation of the localization agenda by avoiding pass-through of funds from one organization to another and forstering direct funding of eligible national and local organizations that have the capacities and fulfill CAR HF eligibility requirements. In 2020, 10 per cent of funding, (\$3.2 million) was allocated to national partners, as compared to 9 per cent (\$3.4 million) in 2019.

#### Follow up actions

In line with the recommendations of the Global Pooled Fund Managers Workshop held in February 2021, the CAR HF will develop, in collaboration with headquarter, a dedicated Fund's mission statement and a strategy statement for each allocation to further support and reaffirm the strategic priorities.

### 4 Inclusive engagement

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

#### Target

OCHA CAR HFU had planned 300 hours of training to increase awareness and reinforce its partners' capacity to better engage during the CAR HF allocation process and the Project Cycle management. Additionally, 13 per cent of funding target for national NGOs, positioning the CAR HF as a supporter of localization of aid.

#### Results

High score [4] was achieved as the CAR HF team was able to dedicate 274 hours to organize and conduct awareness and training activities. High score [4] was achieved with 10 per cent of funding allocated to national partners.

#### Analysis

Following up on the "one-year plan" developed in 2019, OCHA HFU further enhanced the training plan in 2020 by developing dedicated training materials making it easy to schedule and conduct various awareness and training sessions throughout the year.

#### Follow up actions

Extending the "one-year" training plan has shown to be critical and helpful in organizing and conducting various awareness and training sessions for CAR HF partners. In 2021, OCHA HFU will be focusing on both continuing to strengthen the capacity of national partners and improving the overall quality our partners' engagement.

## PRINCIPLE 1

## INCLUSIVENESS

## TRAININGS



11 trainings



9 NNGOs trained



92 total people trained from NNGOs

Training type	Organizations type	# of organizations trained	# of people trained
Projet submission	UN	0	0
	INGOs	15	18
	<b>NNGOs</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
Monitoring	UN	2	2
	INGOs	14	27
	<b>NNGOs</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>
Narrative reporting	UN	4	4
	INGOs	14	61
	<b>NNGOs</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>
Financial reporting	UN	4	4
	INGOs	55	79
	<b>NNGOs</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>24</b>
Project revision process	UN	2	2
	INGOs	24	35
	<b>NNGOs</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>
Spot-check process	UN	2	2
	INGOs	21	24
	<b>NNGOs</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
GMS processes for Cluster/Co-facilitators	UN	3	7
	INGOs	5	5
	<b>NNGOs</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
Eligibility process and performance index	UN	0	0
	INGOs	10	11
	<b>NNGOs</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Fraud awareness	UN	1	1
	INGOs	13	18
	<b>NNGOs</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>
Audit process	UN	1	1
	INGOs	16	19
	<b>NNGOs</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
PSEA awareness	UN	0	0
	INGOs	16	16
	<b>NNGOs</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>48*</b>	<b>467</b>

(\*) duplication have been removed from the number of organizations and staff

Bangui, Petevo IDP site

Blanche, a shopkeeper, benefited a cash assistance project

©OCHA/Anita Cadonau



### Cash-Based assistance:

#### the power of choice

In a three-month project financed by the CAR HF, Mercy Corps provided [number] shopkeepers in Bangui with cash assistance to replenish their stocks, boost their businesses and provide a better selection of goods to customers. The project further assisted [number] displaced persons and their host families, affected by floods in 2019, with cash transfers to improve their food security and nutrition.

Blanche has had her table, how she calls her shop in all modesty, for the past four years, tucked in a residential neighborhood of the capital Bangui. Products have become rare in recent months and prices of food and basic commodities have soared across the Central African Republic – consequence of the latest crisis. Single mother of a 11-year old girl, Blanche has received 150,000 FCFA, a generous US\$ 280, through a project funded by the CAR Humanitarian Fund and implemented by the NGO Mercy Corps. Blanche received it via electronic transfers – a first-ever for the 37-year old. Thankfully, she already had a cell phone and with the help of the NGO, she quickly understood the few clicks needed to turn a SMS into cash at a nearby vendor of phone credit. “Simply fabulous and so easy,” says the woman and smiles, “and I got to choose what I want to buy.” With the grant, she replenished her stocks and now offers a more varied selection of food at her shop. Groundnuts, pumpkin seeds, cassava, dried fish and caterpillars – a local specialty – neatly piled up in front of her. The availability of the goods is striking. And with the revenue, she provides for herself and her family.

## PRINCIPLE 2

# FLEXIBILITY

### 5 Flexible assistance

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

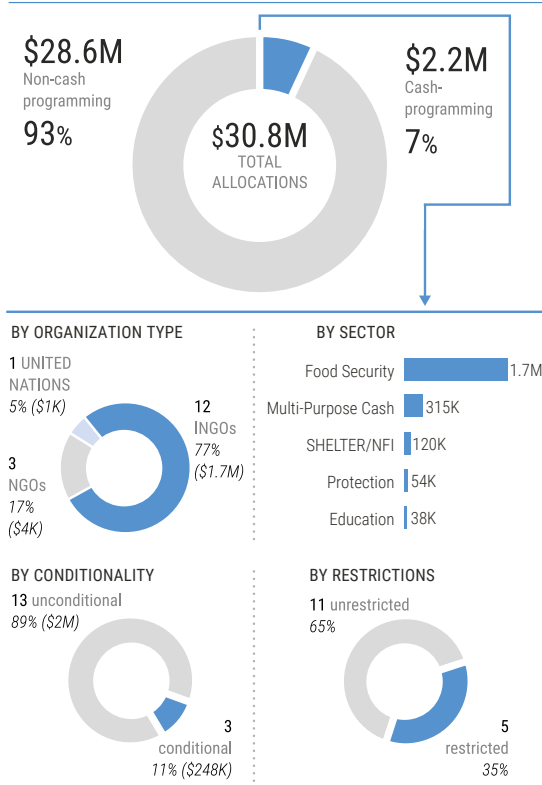
#### Target

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

Very high score [5] as 7 per cent of the funding was prioritized and used, but very modestly using cash approach.

#### CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMING



#### Analysis

The emergence of the coronavirus pandemic has triggered the requirement to use humanitarian response approaches that minimize physical interaction with the beneficiaries such as cash modalities. Additionally, CAR HF had been called upon to support the UN Cash Common System pilot since CAR was one of the selected countries.

#### Follow up actions

CASH modalities must be encouraged wherever it is feasible to also support the local economy and avoid to expose beneficiaries in areas under controlled of armed groups.

### 6 Flexible operation

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

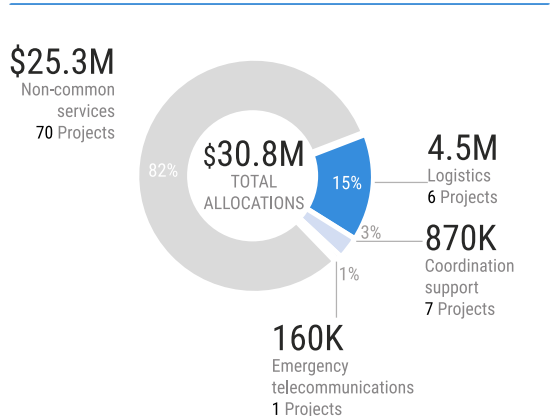
#### Target

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 18 percent.

#### ALLOCATION THROUGH COMMON SERVICE



#### Analysis

The CAR HF has continued to provide the resources to adequately support the delivery of the humanitarian response in 2020. This includes an envelope of \$4.5 million for Logistics Cluster which included activities such as the humanitarian air cargo, road freight, and the common logistics platform. Additionally, an envelope of \$0.16 million was allocated to the Emergency Telecommunications cluster to avoid the disruption on the telecommunication services for humanitarian actors in 10 hard-to-reach areas. Finally, the CAR HF supported coordination by continuing to finance four positions of national cluster co-facilitators (Food Security, Health/Nutrition, Protection and WASH clusters).

#### Follow up actions

The HCT and respective lead agencies should be looking for durable solutions to continue funding cluster co-facilitation positions.

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..

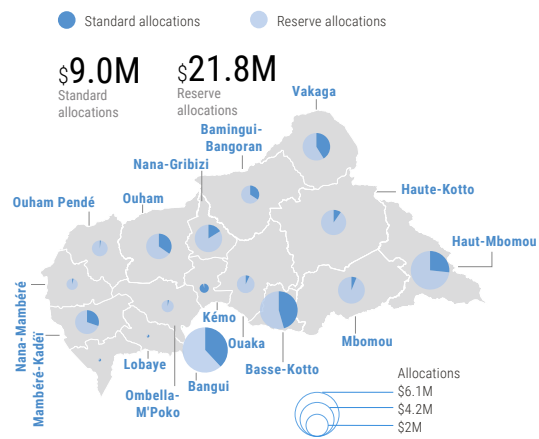
Target

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

Results

Low score [2] achieved in 2020 since the distribution is within the margin of 50 per cent but well-justified as 71 per cent of the funding was allocated through the reserve allocation modality and only 29 per cent was allocated through the Standard allocation modality.

ALLOCATION TYPE BY REGION



Analysis

As the coronavirus pandemic was declared on 14 March 2020, the HC, supported by the AB, decided to allocate the majority of the funds using the Reserve Allocation modality to fast-track the approval process and quickly disburse the funding required to support the scale-up of the humanitarian response and prevent the further spread of COVID-19. This shows the flexibility and the adaptability of the CAR HF to quickly adjust with a changing operating context while remaining relevant as a funding mechanism. CBPF funding is successfully reprogrammed at the right time to address operational and contextual changes.

Follow-up actions

No follow up actions required.

8 Flexible implementation

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

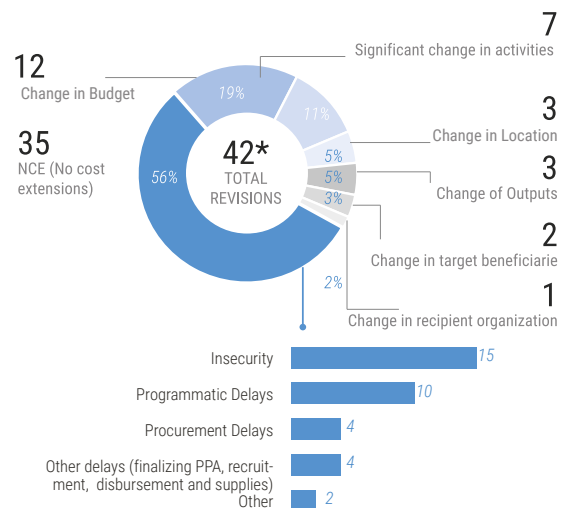
Target

Project revision requests processed within 10 working days.

Results

High score [4] as the process of project revision took an average of 17 working days from the submission of the project revision to the approval by the signature of the grant agreement amendment.

NUMBER OF REVISIONS IN 2019



\*42 corresponds to the exact number of projects revised in 2020. Each revision substantiated by one or more reason or type of change.

Analysis

Though the performance achieved on this indicator is a high score, the number of working days to process a project revision has increased from 13 in 2019 to 17 in 2020. While the process of reviewing and submitting the project revision request has continued to be entirely managed through the Grant Management System(GMS) without delay from OCHA HFU's side, the administrative process of finalizing the paperwork and obtaining the HC's signature as well as the one from the OCHA HoO is still performed offline. Due to COVID-19, it has been challenging sometimes to speed-up the signature process because of restriction of movement.

Follow up action

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

## PRINCIPLE 3

# TIMELINESS

CAR HF allocates 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 19 working days while the average number of days for the RA was 17 working days in 2020.

Milestones	Category	2018	2019	2020
From allocation closing date to HC signature of the grant agreement	Standard Allocations	40	19	19
	Reserve Allocations	26	4	17

#### Analysis

Despite the additional challenges and constraints imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the OCHA HFU was able to conduct a timely allocation process for both the Reserve and the Standard modalities. This was possible through a better engagement of the key stakeholders involved in the CAR HF allocation processes as well as proactive actions taken by the OCHA HFU to maintain an optimum level of delivery to support the response against COVID-19.

#### Follow up actions

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

### 10 Timely disbursements

Payment process without delay.

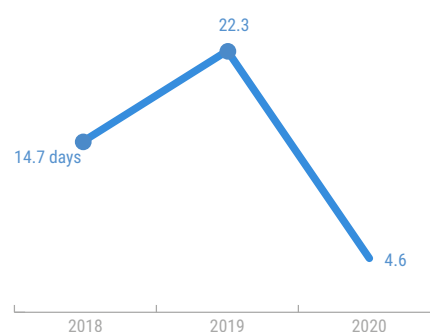
#### Target

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

#### Results

High score [4] as the CAR HF was able to disburse the funds on an average of 4.6 working days in 2020.

#### AVERAGE WORKING DAYS OF PAYMENT PROCESSING



#### Analysis

The consolidation process of the Managing Agent from UNDP to OCHA initiated in 2018 played a critical role in improving the timeliness of the fund disbursement to our partners from respectively 15 working days in 2018 and 16 working days in 2019 to 4.6 working days in 2020. Since 1 January 2020, the MA role has fully transitioned from UNDP to OCHA, providing OCHA with complete control of the contracting and disbursement process for NGO partners.

#### Follow up actions

In 2021, HFU is looking forward to further strengthen its capacity and improve its delivery in terms of efficiency and timeliness of the disbursement. In 2020, the OCHA HFU transitioned smoothly into the role of Managing Agent – previously held by UNDP – and dealt with NGO contracting and disbursement processes, in addition to OCHA's usual oversight role and responsibilities over the CAR HF.

## PRINCIPLE 3

# TIMELINESS

CAR HF allocates funds and save lives as humanitarian needs emerge or escalate.

### 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 71 per cent of the contributions was committed and paid by the end of the first half of the year.

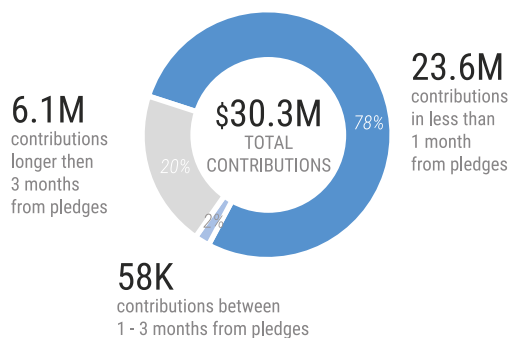
#### Analysis

78 per cent of the contributions was paid in less than 1 month from the pledges. An increase of 8 per cent compared to 70 per cent in 2019. However, 20 per cent of the contributions was paid in a timeframe longer than 3 months from the pledges and only 2 per cent was paid between two to three months from the pledges. The contributions also came late in the year, making it difficult to plan any standard allocation early in the year.

#### Follow up actions

OCHA HFU will develop a resource mobilization plan in collaboration with respective OCHA HQ sections.

### CONTRIBUTIONS TIMELINESS



**PRINCIPLE 4**

**EFFICIENCY**

Management of all processes related to CBPF enables timely and strategic responses to identified humanitarian needs. CAR HF seeks to employ effective disbursement mechanisms, minimizing transaction costs while operating in a transparent and accountable manner.

**12 Efficient scale**

CBPF has a significant funding level to support the delivery of the HRP.

**Target**

15 per cent of HRP funding requirements..

**Results**

High score [4] as 10 per cent of the HRP funding received was channeled through the CAR HF in 2020.

**Analysis**

2020 HRP was equally and proportionally funded at the same level as the 2019 HRP with respectively 69.4 per cent of the funding received by the end of December 2020 in comparison to 70 per cent received in 2019. Of the \$384.3 million mobilized through the 2020 HRP, 10 per cent corresponding to \$30.3 was channeled through the CAR HF, a slight decrease of 1 per cent compared to the 11 per cent channeled in 2019.

**Follow up actions**

In 2021, OCHA HFU will emphasize on developing a clear resources mobilization plan to boost the Fund's ability to mobilize more contributions from the donors.

**13 Efficient prioritization**

CAR HF is prioritized in alignment with the HRP.

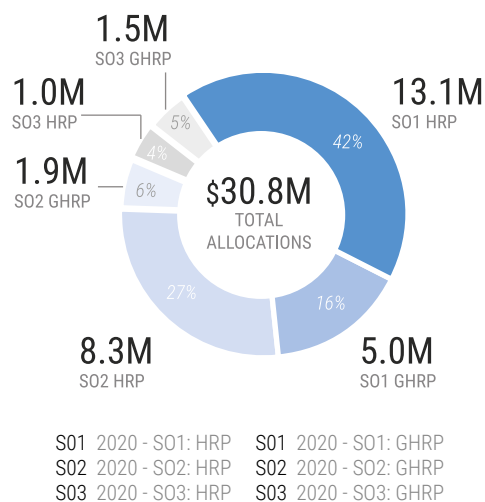
**Target**

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

**Results**

Very high score [5] as 100 per cent of the value of funded projects was linked to the 2020 HRP and GHRP. While 70 per cent of the resources equally to **\$22.4 million** allocated by the CAR HF focused on supporting the strategic objective 1, 2 & 3 of the 2020 HRP, 30 per cent of the funding representing **\$8.4 million** contributed to the 2020 GHRP against the coronavirus pandemic. .

**ALLOCATION BY HRP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**



**Analysis**

The CAR HF remains relevant and appropriate as a funding mechanism, by strategically allocating the right balance of resources to support the 2020 HRP priorities while contributing to the global effort to address existing needs exacerbated by COVID-19 and/or emerging humanitarian needs resulting from the pandemic.

**Follow up actions**

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

**PRINCIPLE 4**

**EFFICIENCY**

**14 Efficient coverage**

CAR HF funding effectively reaches people in need.

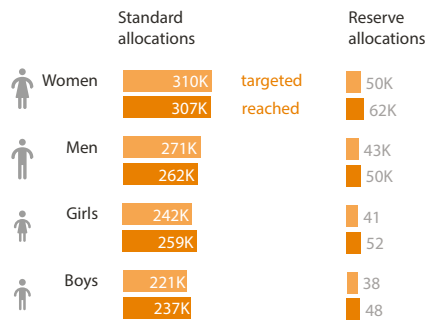
**Target**

Ehendelit 80 per cent of targeted people in need have reportedly been reached.

**Results**

Very high score [5] as 105 per cent of the targeted beneficiaries have reportedly been reached. While 102 per cent of the beneficiaries was reached through funding allocated under the Standard Allocation, the rate of beneficiaries reached under the reserve allocation was 122 per cent.

**PEOPLE TARGETED AND REACHED BY GENDER AND AGE**



**Analysis**

The high number of beneficiaries reached is explained by the increased number of activities that included awareness and sensitization campaigns mainly associated with Health and WASH Clusters in support of the COVID-19 response and with protection monitoring under Protection Cluster.

**Follow up actions**

OCHA HFU has to continue working closely with clusters and partners to ensure the targeting of the beneficiaries is supported by a robust and evidence-based process to ultimately identify the targeted population in quality and quantity.

**15 Efficient coverage**

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 5 per cent of the contributions received in 2020.

**HFU EXPENDITURES AGAINST TOTAL ALLOCATION**



**Analysis**

The 2020 OCHA HFU-approved cost plan indicated an expenditure rate of 98 per cent corresponding to \$1,613,690 out of an approved budget of \$1,649,867. This expenditure rate corresponds to 5 per cent of the overall funding amount of \$30.9 million allocated by the CAR HF in 2020.

**Follow up action**

Same as for 2020, the OCHA HFU team will continue to closely monitor the 2021 OCHA HFU Cost Plan.



## PRINCIPLE 4

# EFFICIENCY

### 16 Efficient management

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

#### Target

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 fully revisited and updated with minor changes during the last quarter of 2019, to reflect the new requirements in relation to the consolidation of the Managing Agent role and function under OCHA. The CAR HF note on flexibility associated to the emergence of the coronavirus was finalized in May 2020, right after the issuance of the CBPF Global Note on COVID-19 flexibility. The CAR HF's Risk Management Framework, an annex of the Operational Manual, was revisited and updated to reflect changes in relation to the Fund's risk-based approach incorporating additional risks resulting from the emergence of the coronavirus pandemic, risks related to protection and sexual exploitation and abuses, and associated with fraud, corruption, and/or misuse of funds.

#### Analysis

The OCHA HFU engaged in a timely manner in both the process of revisiting the country Operation Manual to reflect changes in relation to the consolidation of the Managing Agent role and function under OCHA and the "quick fixes" needed to incorporate the risks associated to the emergence of the coronavirus pandemic, related to protection and sexual exploitation abuses, and associated with fraud, corruption, and/or misuse of funds.

#### Follow up actions

During the first quarter of 2021, OCHA HFU should finalize the transfer of the managing agent role and function from UNDP to OCHA. The next revision of the Operational Manual will be initiated after the finalization of the update of the CBPF Global Guidelines under the oversight of OCHA CBPF Section.

## PRINCIPLE 5

# ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

### 17 Accountability to affected people

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

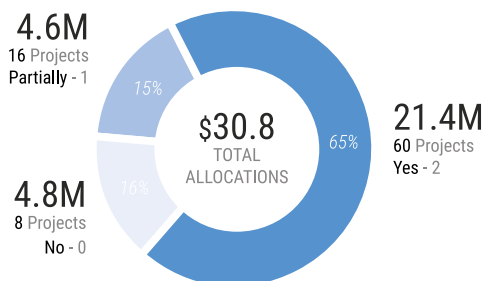
#### Target

80 per cent of the proposals are required to indicate a plan relating to the accountability to affected population.

#### Results

Very high score [4] as 71 per cent of the approved projects in 2020 included a provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or complaint mechanism for beneficiaries, will 19 per cent of the approved projects in 2020 included partially the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or complaint mechanisms for beneficiaries, and only 10 per cent of the approved projects did not include the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or complaint mechanisms for beneficiaries.

#### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED PEOPLE



#### Analysis

Aspects related to Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) in general and more specifically those related to the provision of accessible and functioning feedback and/or complaint mechanisms for beneficiaries were systematically scrutinized during both the projects' strategic and technical reviews, in close collaboration with the cluster coordinators/co-facilitators. Additionally, OCHA HFU emphasized AAP issues while reviewing the programmatic reports submitted by the partners during the field monitoring visits. In 2020, the CAR HF also contributed to the funding of the interagency collective service for community engagement and AAP.

### Follow up actions

Accountability to Affected Population is definitively an inter-agency commitment requiring a cross-sectoral engagement of the entire humanitarian community under the HC's leadership and oversight supported by the HCT. As one of the puzzle's piece, the CAR HF will continue to encourage and support its partners in incorporating AAP considerations as part of their project design, programming and implementation in favor on the crisis-affected population.

### 18 Accountability and risk management for projects

CAR HF 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 field monitoring since 90 per cent of the field monitoring instances were conducted on average with respectively a completion rate of 88 per cent for high risk partners, 90 per cent for medium risk partners and 93 per cent for low risk partners. Low score [2] for the financial monitoring (spot-check) since 41 per cent of the financial monitoring was conducted on average with respectively a completion rate of 43 per cent for high risk partners, 45 per cent for medium risk partners and 18 per cent for low risk partners. Very high score [5] for the final narrative reporting as 95 per cent of the final narrative reports were reviewed and approved on average with respectively a completion rate of 87 per cent for high risk partners, 96 per cent for medium risk partners and 97 per cent for low risk partners. Medium score [3] for the final financial reporting as 71 per cent of the final financial reports were reviewed and approved on average with respectively 75 per cent for high risk partners, 74 per cent for medium risk partners and 63 per cent for low risk partners. Finally, a very high score [5] for the audit as 100 per cent of the projects were audited.

## PRINCIPLE 5

## ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

## Analysis

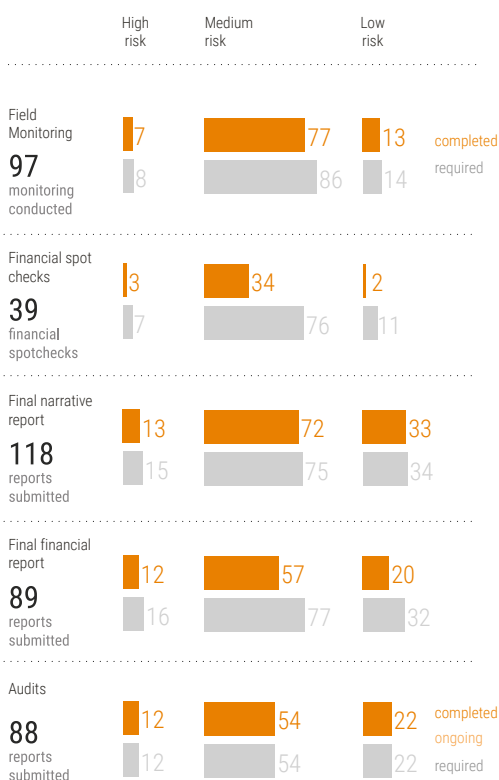
In 2020, the CAR HF continued to improve its performances concerning all the accountability instances under the direct overall management of OCHA HFU. The CAR HF performed better than 2019 on matters related to the review and approval of financial reports since the OCHA HFU has taken over the role and responsibilities of the Managing Agent (MA). UNDP was still in charge of the review and approval of the financial reports and the financial monitoring for the projects funded in 2019, for which most of the financial reports were due and submitted in 2020.

On the financial monitoring, the results reported represent solely the activities that could be conducted by the OCHA HFU team from September to December 2020 as the partners were submitting the financial reports in relation to the projects funded in 2020. UNDP has not conducted any financial monitoring activities since the MA role and function transitioned from UNDP to OCHA on 1 January 2020. Unlike the OCHA HFU, which has established a dedicated finance team to deal with all financial matters concerning the MA role of the CAR HF, UNDP has been relying on third parties to conduct the financial monitoring. The pandemic-related matters made it extremely challenging to plan and organize any mission in the country from March to September 2020. This explains the low score achieved by the CAR HF in relation to the financial monitoring in 2020.

As a result, UNDP prioritized the financial control and verifications of the projects funded by the CAR HF by planning and commissioning two audit exercises rather than one - in March-April and October-November 2020. The second audit exercise also enabled UNDP to initiate and prepare the closure process of all the projects funded under UNDP since the inception of the Fund. This was a critical step in finalizing the complete transition of the MA role and function from UNDP to OCHA by 31 March 2021.

The OCHA HFU has conducted around 32 financial monitoring between September and December 2020 as part of its new role of the Managing Agent of the CAR HF.

## PROGRESS ON RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES



## Follow up actions

Though OCHA has taken over the Managing Agent role and function of the CAR HF for the funding allocated to NGOs, the results of this change will begin to fully bear its fruits in 2021. The reason is that the majority of the CAR HF projects funded in 2020, including those implemented by NGO partners, started around June 2020. As a direct consequence, the OCHA HFU team was able to initiate the planning process of the financial monitoring (spot-check) only around the end of July 2020 as soon as NGO partners began reporting their financial expenditures.

Nonetheless, the financial monitoring process under OCHA has taken off since August 2020, is progressing very well and will be pursued as part of the quality control in 2021. From August 2020 to February 2021, the OCHA HFU already conducted 40 financial spot-check (not accounted for in this 2020 report).

**PRINCIPLE 5**

**ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT**

**19 Accountability and risk management of implementing partners**

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

**Target**

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

**Results**

Very high score [5] as 98 per cent of the funds was allocated to partners with low (39 per cent) and medium risk (59 per cent) while only 2 per cent was allocated to partners with high risk.

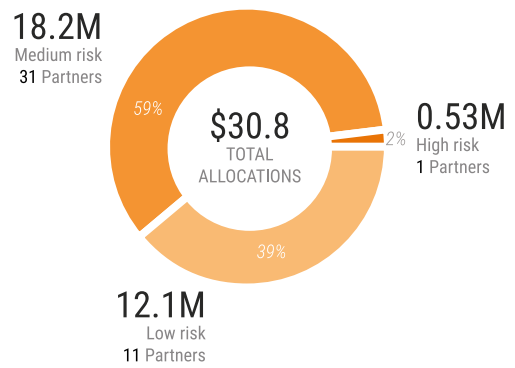
**Analysis**

During the first quarter of 2020, OCHA HFU team reopened and re-conducted a full and thorough eligibility process of all NGO partners inherited from UNDP as part of its new role and function of the Managing Agent of the CAR HF. This process involved the full set of skills and expertise from OCHA HFU for almost two months (mid-February to early April 2020). The OCHA HFU team undertook the due diligence process followed by a comprehensive capacity assessment using OCHA tools. Out of 53 NGO partners, 43 passed successfully the eligibility process, 6 national NGOs were deemed ineligible, and 4 international NGOs and organizations were unable to engage adequately and could not complete the process in time.

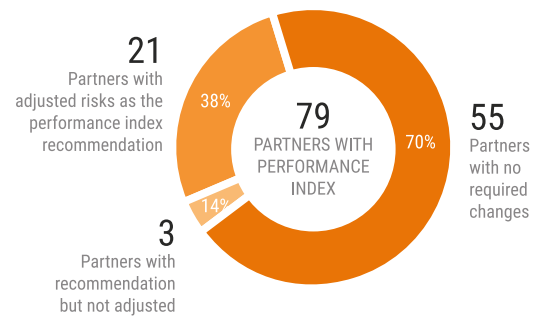
As soon as the risk level of all NGO partners was determined, using OCHA approach, the CAR HF continued to systematically use its risk-based approach to allocate the funding to the best-positioned partners on the ground while minimizing the risk associated with the management of the funds in a volatile context and high-risk operating environment, further exacerbated by the coronavirus pandemic. The Fund allocated 98 per cent of the resources available (\$30.3 million) to low- and medium- risk partners, and only 2 per cent (\$0.53 million) to high- risk partners. This represents a significant improvement compared to 6 per cent allocated to high-risk partners in 2019; an improvement both in terms of implementing its risk approach but also in the quality of partners that remained eligible for the funding following the process conducted earlier in the year.

**IMPLEMENTATION BY PARTNER RISK LEVEL TYPE**

**IMPLEMENTATION BY PARTNER RISK LEVEL TYPE**

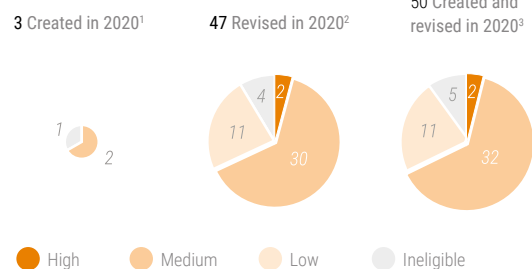


**UPDATED RISK LEVEL BASED ON PERFORMANCE INDEX**



**NUMBER OF CAPACITY ASSESSMENT CONDUCTED**

**50** New Capacity assessments conducted during the year



1 Capacity assessment is created and conducted in 2020  
 2 Capacity assessment is only revised in 2020, regardless of what year it was created  
 3 Capacity assessment is created, conducted and revised in 2020

**Follow up actions**

The OCHA HFU in close collaboration with OCHA CBPF section, and more precisely, Oversight and Compliance Unit, will continue to explore ways and alternatives that allow to continue enhancing its risk-based approach in view to mitigate the risks associated with the management of the funds.

## PRINCIPLE 5

## ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT

**20 Accountability and risk management of funding**

Appropriate oversight and assurances of funding is administered through CBPFs.

**Target**

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

**Results**

Very high score [5] as all potential and/or confirmed cases of fraud were treated in compliance with CBPF SOPs Suspected Fraud and Misuse of Funds.



1

**Reported case  
of diversion  
incidents**

1 open cases



1

**On going  
cases**

**Analysis**

The only case registered and reported by the CAR HF in 2020 was in relation to an alleged case of diversion which has been reported to UNDP Office of Audit and Investigation (OAI).

Otherwise, OCHA HFU team was able to conduct various session focusing on both fraud and aid diversion as well as protection against sexual exploitation and abuses awareness sessions for all its partners in 2020.

**Follow up actions**

In 2021, the OCHA HFU team will continue conducting awareness-raising and training sessions to enhance its partners' ability to engage throughout all the processes in conjunction to the CAR HF allocations and project cycle management. This includes conducting awareness-raising sessions on both fraud and aid diversion, and issues related to protection against sexual exploitation and abuse. If need be, the CAR HF Operational Manual will have to be further revisited to ensure it translates and reflects adequately and appropriately the Fund, approaches and perspectives on these sensitive issues.



**CAR HF 2020 ANNUAL REPORT**

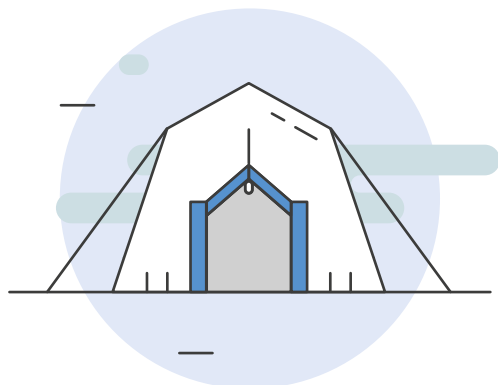
# **ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER**

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 2020.

The cluster level reports highlight indicator achievements against planned targets based on narrative reports submitted by partners within the reporting period, 1 February 2020 to 31 January 2021. The achievements indicated include reported achievements against targets from projects funded in 2018 (when applicable), 2019 and/or 2020, but whose reports were submitted between 1 February 2020 and 31 January 2020. The bulk of the projects funded in 2020 are still under implementation and the respective achievements against targets will be reported in the subsequent CAR HF reports.



## ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

CCCM/SHELTER/  
NON-FOOD ITEMS

## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

**Objective 1:** Ensure protection and assistance to the affected population in the assembly sites and locations, for wider coverage, through improved and appropriate CCCM mechanisms and tools.

**Objective 2:** Ensure that the affected and vulnerable population in the sites and assembly areas have access to basic non-food non-food items ensuring self-sufficiency and adaptation to self-sufficiency and adaptation to living conditions.

## LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR, IOM

## Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
<b>\$4.9M</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>
TARGETED PEOPLE <sup>1</sup>	WOMEN	MEN
<b>95,230</b>	<b>23,233</b>	<b>20,016</b>
	GIRLS	BOYS
	<b>26,638</b>	<b>25,342</b>

In 2020, the CAR HF allocated \$4.9 million to CCCM/Shelter/NFI cluster in support of 17 projects (7 sectoral and 10 multisectoral). The multisectoral projects, in combination with education, protection, food security and WASH, focused on providing a package of assistance to IDPs in locations most affected by the crisis such as Bambari and Batangafo (Ouham), Bria (Haute-Kotto), Kaga-Bandoro (Nana-Gribizi), Birao (Vakaga), and Bangui. The results collected in 2020 concerned 10 projects funded in 2019 and one more funded in 2020 for an envelope of \$2.7 million in support of IDPs, returnees and host communities in areas most affected by the crisis.

## Results reported in 2020

	ALLOCATIONS <sup>1</sup>	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
<b>2019</b>	<b>\$2.7M</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2020<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$0.6M</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

## PEOPLE TARGETED

**102K**

## PEOPLE REACHED

**126K**

Targeted



31k



30k



21k



20k

Reached

38k

36k

25k

26k

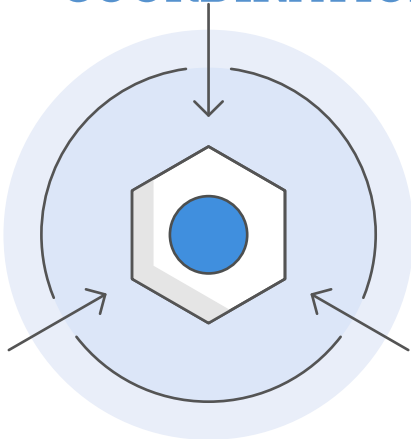
OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
# of households (disaggregated by sex of head of the household) that have received Non-Food Items (NFI)	Women	17,386	18,442	106
	Girls	4,267	4,062	95
	Men	19,254	20,669	107
	Boys	4,163	4,001	96
# of households (aggregated by gender of household head) that received family emergency shelters	Women	8,838	11,655	132
	Girls	4,600	4,177	91
	Men	8,182	12,478	153
	Boys	5,000	4,694	94

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
# displaced persons living in sites that have access to at least one basic minimum service	Women	4,712	4,687	99
	Girls	6,197	5,872	95
	Men	3,652	3,610	98
	Boys	6,198	5,921	96
# complaint mechanisms put in place and managed at the IDP sites	Total	7	7	100

<sup>1</sup> Results are based on 2020 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



## Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
-------------	----------	----------

<b>\$0.9M</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>
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ORG. TARGETED <sup>1</sup>	INGO	NNGO
----------------------------	------	------

<b>161 ORG.</b>	<b>UN</b> <b>8</b>	<b>OTHERS</b> <b>4</b>
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## Results reported in 2020

ALLOCATIONS <sup>1</sup>	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
--------------------------	----------	----------

2019 <b>\$1.25M</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
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OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# multisectoral evaluations carried out in the sub-prefectures with the most severe needs. <i>Total</i>	8	8	100
# of interviewers trained in the inclusive interviewing approach <i>Total</i>	80	103	129

## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

**Objective 1:** Ensure transformed coordination for a more effective and responsive humanitarian response.

**Objective 2:** Provide credible, comprehensive, evidence-based situation analysis.

**Objective 3:** Provide the humanitarian community with an effective and innovative humanitarian financing system that meets the needs of crisis-affected populations.

**Objective 4:** Promote the primacy of international humanitarian and human rights law, humanitarian access and protection.

## LEAD ORGANIZATION

## OCHA

In 2020, the CAR HF continued to strengthen the coordination system by allocating \$0.87 million to support of seven projects. These projects focused on multisectoral needs assessments (\$0.5M), interagency collective service for community engagement and accountability to affected population (\$0.15M), and funding of four cluster co-facilitation positions (\$0.22M). The results reported in 2020 are related to four projects funded in 2019 for an envelope \$1.25 million in support of three projects. The first one focused on multisectoral needs assessment (\$0.54M), the second one was an interagency collective service for community engagement and accountability to affected population (\$0.3M), and last one emphasized on the issue of inclusion of people with disability and mental health (\$0.32M).

## ORG. TARGETED

150

	Targeted	Reached
UN	7	6
INGO	58	52
NNGO	81	73
OTHERS	4	2

## ORG. REACHED

133

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of participants in the sensitization sessions and general training on inclusion <i>Total</i>	600	780	130
# of people with disabilities interviewed in studies conducted on barriers <i>Total</i>	1,400	1,965	104

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



## ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

## EDUCATION



## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

**Objective 1:** Restore equitable and inclusive access to quality education for 182,799 children affected by the crisis.

**Objective 2:** Provide a protective, healthy and safe learning environment for 154,585 IDP children in the sites.

**Objective 3:** Provide alternative education to 262,511 out-of-school children and adolescents as a result of the crisis.

**Objective 4:** Improve psychosocial care for 553,746 children affected by the crisis through capacity building of teachers/teacher-parents in psychosocial support approach in emergency areas.

## LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF, NRC

## Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
<b>\$1.4M</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>
TARGETED PEOPLE <sup>1</sup>	WOMEN	MEN
<b>56,275</b>	<b>10,686</b>	<b>11,433</b>
	GIRLS	BOYS
	<b>16,259</b>	<b>17,897</b>

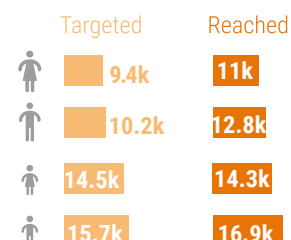
In 2020, US\$1,4 million was allocated to six projects (two sectoral and four multi-sectoral with protection, CCCM/SHELTER/NFI and WASH activities), which targeted 56,275 beneficiaries including 16,259 girls and 17,897 boys. The results reported in 2020 indicated that 55,075 beneficiaries, including 14,337 girls and 16,904 boys, were reached through the funding of 12 projects of which 9 were sectoral and 3 multisectoral. The funding provided by the CAR HF supported the delivery of the education in emergency activities, such as the distribution of school materials to 55,000 children, and permitted 24,829 out-of-school children, including 9,857 girls and 14,972 boys, to benefit from educational opportunities through temporary learning and child protection spaces, as well as host schools.

## Results reported in 2020

ALLOCATIONS <sup>1</sup>	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
<b>2019 \$2.4M</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>

## PEOPLE TARGETED

**49.8K**



## PEOPLE REACHED

**55.1K**

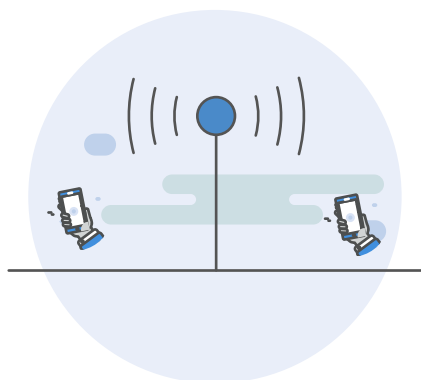
OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
# pupils (girls and boys) receiving school materials distributed by humanitarian actors	Women	0	0	
	Girls	27,110	22,201	82
	Men	0	0	0
	Boys	28,806	34,332	167
# of out-of-school children # of out-of-school children from ETAPES as well as host schools	Women	0	0	
	Girls	6,459	9,851	152
	Men	0	0	
	Boys	8,979	14,972	167

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
# of out-of-school children (aggregated by gender) that have received school kits	Girls	27,110	22,201	82
	Boys	28,806	34,332	167
# of school buildings/schools constructed or rehabilitated	Total	34	39	115
# of students receiving psychosocial support	Girls	1,748	682	39
	Boys	2,250	709	36

<sup>1</sup> Results are based on 2020 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 TELECOMMUNICATIONS.



## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

**Objective 1:** Provide Internet access to humanitarian actors in areas of operation.

**Objective 2:** Provide telecommunications service to facilitate the security of humanitarian actors in the field.

**Objective 3:** Provide an information access service for the population affected by the crisis (Service for Community).

## LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

WFP

## Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
<b>\$0.16M</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
ORG. TARGETED <sup>1</sup>	INGO	NNGO
<b>98 ORG.</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>7</b>
	UN	OTHERS
	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>

The funding of \$0.16 million allocated by the CAR HF was instrumental to prevent the disruption of Internet services for humanitarian actors in 10 priority areas in the midst of the coronavirus pandemic, more importantly, in hard-to-reach areas. The results reported in 2020 were related to the funding of \$1M allocated to the emergency telecommunications sector in late 2018 (\$0.4M) and (\$0.6M) as part of the enabling programmes and common/support services to support 58 organizations. While one of the ETC projects focused on establishing services for communities with focus on AAP, the other projects aimed at implementing an interagency telecommunications security standards (TESS) in locations such Alindao, Bangui, Berberati, Bria, and Zemio.

## Results reported in 2019

ALLOCATIONS <sup>1</sup>	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2018 <b>\$0.4M</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
2019 <b>\$0.6M</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

## ORG. TARGETED

**64**

	Targeted	Reached
UN	8	7
INGO	48	43
NNGO	7	7
OTHERS	1	1

## ORG. REACHED

**58**

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of sites and hotspots equipped with VHF/HF and Internet networks	15	12	80
# of radio rooms where satellite and mobile phones have been installed.	15	15	100
# of sites and hotspots equipped with VHF/HF and Internet networks.	6	10	167

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of humanitarian staff having access to and using voice connectivity services	600	600	100
# of local ICT staff trained on the standard VHF and HF installation and maintenance	19	12	80

<sup>1</sup> 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 access to and availability of basic food items to populations affected by acute food insecurity, with priority given to the most vulnerable.

**Objective 2:** Strengthen the capacity of vulnerable populations to prepare for and mitigate shocks related to food and nutrition insecurity, by supporting livelihood restoration, building resilience to food crises, and supporting livelihood restoration, emergency agricultural production, and improved access to productive assets and markets.

## LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

FAO, WFP, ACTED

## Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
<b>\$4.8M</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>
TARGETED PEOPLE <sup>1</sup>	WOMEN	MEN
<b>43,557</b>	<b>10,442</b>	<b>9,678</b>
	GIRLS	BOYS
	<b>12,165</b>	<b>11,273</b>

In 2020, \$4.8 million was allocated in support of 13 projects of which 9 sectoral and 4 multisectoral projects that included Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items and WASH Clusters. Activities under the Food Security Cluster focused on procurement of seeds and agricultural tools and technical support to restore livelihoods in areas most affected by the crisis. Of the results reported in 2020, 13 were for projects funded in 2019 (\$4.7 million) and three for projects funded in 2020 (\$0.75 million). Of the 74,967 people reached, 35,438 received direct food assistance or vouchers, while 110,176 agricultural tools were distributed.

## Results reported in 2020

ALLOCATIONS <sup>1</sup>	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
<b>2019 \$4.7M</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>2020<sup>1</sup> \$0.7M</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>

## PEOPLE TARGETED

**73.6K**

	Targeted	Reached
	<b>15k</b>	<b>15.3k</b>
	<b>14.4k</b>	<b>14.7k</b>
	<b>22.5k</b>	<b>22.9k</b>
	<b>21.6k</b>	<b>22k</b>

## PEOPLE REACHED

**75K**

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of persons affected that have received agricultural inputs to relaunch their production	Women	21,303	15,815	74
	Girls	6,000	708	12
	Men	20,003	16,035	80
	Boys	5,500	901	16
# of persons (aggregated by gender) who benefited from seed protection ration	Women	13,407	12,079	90
	Girls	2,645	5,657	214
	Men	13,513	11,729	87
	Boys	2,375	5,948	250

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of persons affected, that have received direct food assistance or vouchers	Women	6,616	7,073	107
	Girls	7,135	9,731	136
	Men	7,646	6,356	83
	Boys	7,213	9,313	129
# of agricultural tools purchased and distributed (in kits)	Total	140,847	110,176	78

<sup>1</sup> Results are based on 2020 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,**

One of the families whose house was destroyed by floods in 2019 and who found refuge at a school in Petevo School, Bangui.

©OCHA/A. Cadonau



## Improving access to food and livelihoods of those impacted by floods

For over a year, Natacha, 42, and William, 40, have been living in one of the classrooms at the Petevo school in Bangui, along with a few dozen other families, whose houses were destroyed by floods in 2019.

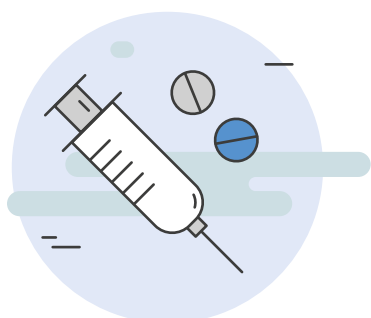
Natacha is busy all day long, trying to provide for her four children. She lost her husband just a few months ago. "I get up early to buy bread, which I resell in the streets. I then go down to the river to get fresh fish and sell it at the market. And so on, all day long." William, who takes care of seven children – some his own, some adopted – dropped his sociology studies at the University of Bangui for lack of funds. He tries to "get by", as he says. "I taught as an assistant teacher for two years, earning 8,000 FCFA (US\$ 15) a month, but I couldn't feed my family with this." He is a musician and now lives on the small contributions received for performing at weddings and funerals. William and Natacha receive monthly food vouchers that ensure a balanced diet for their families. They

also benefited from WASH programme financed by the CAR HF. "We learned how to maintain our environment. The lack of water drainage, for example, caused the collapse of our houses during the floods – something that can be prevented." Natacha and William both dream of rebuilding their houses, one day, with the small savings they put aside.

World Vision launched in November 2020 a project to improve WASH and food security of 10,500 vulnerable people in and near Bangui, including 4,200 IDPs and 6,300 members of host families.

## ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

## HEALTH



## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

**Objective 1:** Improve access to quality primary and secondary health care for the most vulnerable populations in severity zones 3, 4 and 5.

**Objective 2:** Provide emergency health care to populations affected by a humanitarian shock.

**Objective 3:** Early detection of and response to epidemics.

## LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

WHO, MDA

## Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
<b>\$3.3M</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>

TARGETED PEOPLE <sup>1</sup>	WOMEN	MEN
<b>249,624</b>	<b>85,182</b>	<b>74,128</b>
	GIRLS	BOYS
	<b>46,694</b>	<b>43,620</b>

In 2020, the CAR HF allocated \$3.35 million in support of one sectoral and 14 multisectoral projects that provide health, nutrition and WASH to support a targeted population of 249,624 beneficiaries, including IDP, returnees and host communities. The results reported in 2020 also include, 26 projects funded by the CAR HF for an envelope of \$5.13 million in 2018 and 2019 permitted to reach 345,530 beneficiaries (105,736 women, 70,490 girls, 101,587 men, and 67,726 boys). Among the main results achieved, Health Cluster partners were able to conduct 400,260 curative consultations, and 3,974 children (2,107 girls and 1,957 boys) of 6-59 months of age were vaccinated against measles.

## Results reported in 2020

ALLOCATIONS <sup>1</sup>	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
<b>2019 \$4.4M</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>2020<sup>1</sup> \$0.77M</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>

## PEOPLE TARGETED

**359K**

	Targeted	Reached
	<b>109.7k</b>	<b>105.7k</b>
	<b>105.4k</b>	<b>101.6k</b>
	<b>73.2k</b>	<b>70.5k</b>
	<b>70.3k</b>	<b>67.7k</b>

## PEOPLE REACHED

**345K**

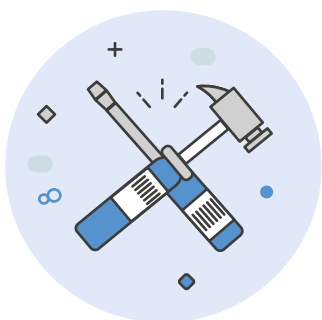
OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
# of curative consultations (aggregated by gender and age)	Women	111,859	119,921	107
	Girls	83,226	98,461	118
	Men	90,089	92,819	101
	Boys	74,516	89,059	119
# of people (aggregated by gender and age group) sensitized on the risk of epidemics	Women	27,799	27,152	97
	Girls	-	3,062	-
	Men	27,766	24,339	88
	Boys	-	2,241	-

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
# of pregnant women who received a prenatal consultation as well as reproductive health kits	Women	7,494	7,763	103
	Girls	-	-	-
	Men	-	-	-
	Boys	1,500	1,957	130

<sup>1</sup> Results are based on 2020 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 STABILISATION



## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

Since livelihoods and community stabilization was dismantled in 2019, the 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan did not incorporate activities under this cluster

## LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNDP

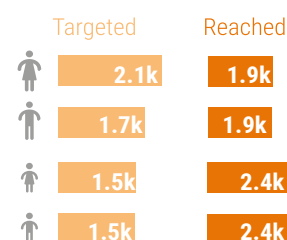
The results reported below pertaining to five projects funded by the CAR HF in 2019 for an envelope of \$1.0 million allocated in support of five projects which allowed to reach 8,646 beneficiaries. The funding allocated by the CAR HF has allowed to provide access to integrated assistance initiatives using cash/ vouchers to 3,156 beneficiaries, 4,694 people benefited from an improved income generated by labor-intensive work, 3,167 people engaged in income-generating activities, and \$23,610 was distributed as cash transferred to people in vulnerable situations while 8,290 people were mobilized around issues of social cohesion, peaceful management of local conflicts and protection.

## Results reported in 2020

ALLOCATIONS <sup>1</sup>	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2019 <b>\$1M</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>

## PEOPLE TARGETED

**6.8K**



## PEOPLE REACHED

**8.6K**

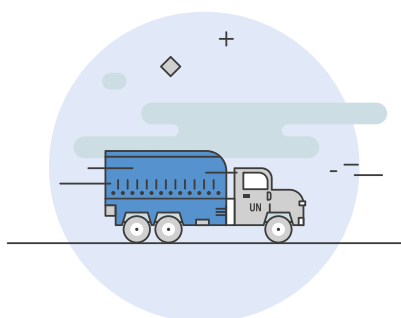
OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of people (aggregated by gender) with access to integrated assistance initiatives using cash/coupon transfers	Women	1,254	1,617	129
	Men	1,246	1,539	124
# of vulnerable persons (aggregated by gender) benefitting from an improved income generated by labor-intensive work	Women	2,305	2,039	88
	Men	2,810	2,655	94

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of people (aggregated by gender) engaged in income-generating activities	Women	1,525	1,810	119
	Men	1,325	1,357	102
# of people mobilized around issues of social cohesion, peaceful management of local conflicts and protection	Women	4,500	3,224	72
	Girls	3,000	408	14
	Men	5,300	4,207	79
	Boys	2,500	451	18
Total value of cash transferred to people in vulnerable situations (in USD)	in USD	22,706	23,610	104

<sup>1</sup> Results are based on 2020 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 logistical operations of the humanitarian community through common services in the main areas of the country

**Objective 2:** Strengthen air passenger and air cargo transport for the humanitarian community in key areas of the country and in hard-to-reach areas.

**Objective 3:** Facilitate physical access through projects to rehabilitate access infrastructure (airstrips, roads, bridges, ferries).

## LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

WFP, H&I

## Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
<b>\$4.5M</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>
TARGETED ORGANISATIONS	INGO	NNGO
<b>81 ORG.</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>8</b>
	UN	OTHERS
	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>

In 2020, the CAR HF allocated \$4.5 million in support of seven projects. The activities implemented focused on the provision of air services and common service of collection, storage, packing, and shipping, and the opening up and restoring humanitarian access for 81 humanitarian organizations. The results reported in 2020 pertain to nine projects funded respectively in late 2018 (2 projects, \$1.33M), in 2019 (5 projects, \$3.1M), and during the first quarter of 2020 (2 projects, \$1.36M) for an overall envelope of \$5.8 million.

## Results reported in 2020

	ALLOCATIONS <sup>1</sup>	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
<b>2018</b>	<b>\$1.33M</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2019</b>	<b>\$3.12M</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2020</b>	<b>\$1.36M</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

## PEOPLE TARGETED

**93 ORG.**

## PEOPLE REACHED

**85 ORG.**

	Targeted	Reached
UN	8	7
INGO	65	61
NNGO	18	15
OTHERS	2	2

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Metric Ton of air cargo freight transported by air per year <i>MT</i>	1,405	2,968	211
Total storage volume made available to partners <i>m3</i>	600	606	101
# of ton-kilometers of freight transported from Bangui <i>%</i>	90	90	100

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of rubhalls put in place <i>TON-KM</i>	3	9	300
# of structures that have been rehabilitated <i>Structures</i>	21	21	100
# of organizations satisfied with the road transport carried out for them by the Logistics Platform <i>ORG.</i>	180	188	104

<sup>1</sup> Results are based on 2020 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:** Ensure equitable access to quality nutritional care for acutely malnourished children.

**Objective 2:** Prevent malnutrition among children under 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating women in vulnerable areas.

**Objective 3:** Strengthen the capacity for nutritional surveillance and coordination of nutrition interventions.

## LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF, MDA

## Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
<b>\$2.9M</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>
TARGETED PEOPLE <sup>1</sup>	WOMEN	MEN
<b>117,369</b>	<b>17,897</b>	<b>15,938</b>
	GIRLS	BOYS
	<b>47,006</b>	<b>36,528</b>

In 2020, an envelope of \$2.9 million was allocated in support of 15 projects, of which 5 sectoral projects and 10 multisectoral projects with health and WASH activities. This approach allowed the provision of integrated response including health-nutrition-WASH assistance to 117,369 beneficiaries, including 47,006 girls and 36,528 boys. The results reported in 2020 are related to 22 projects funded respectively in 2019 (19 projects) and 2020 (3 projects) for an envelope of \$4.7 million. Partners reported having reached 145,087 beneficiaries, including 62,394 girls and 57,595 boys through activities that focused mainly on treatment of 23,175 children aged 6-59 months affected by severe acute malnutrition and 42,318 children 6-59 months affected by moderate acute malnutrition.

## Results reported in 2020

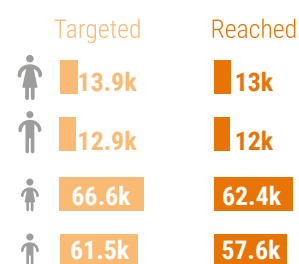
	ALLOCATIONS <sup>1</sup>	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
2019	<b>\$4.8M</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>
2020 <sup>1</sup>	<b>\$0.5M</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

## PEOPLE TARGETED

**155K**

## PEOPLE REACHED

**145K**



OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
Children from 6 to 59 months targeted with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted in therapeutic nutritional programs	Women	0	0	
	Girls	10,653	12,069	113
	Men	0	0	
	Boys	9,998	11,106	111
# of children 6-59 months who have received vitamin A supplementation	Women	0	0	
	Girls	34,655	31,813	92
	Men	0	0	
	Boys	32,530	26,644	82

OUTPUT INDICATORS		TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%
# of children aged 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) admitted to therapeutic feeding programs	Women	0	0	
	Girls	14,271	22,498	157
	Men	0	0	
	Boys	13,129	19,910	152
# of children 6-59 months who have received vitamin A supplementation	Women	41,441	46,865	113
	Girls	0	0	
	Men	0	0	
	Boys	0	0	

<sup>1</sup> Results are based on 2020 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:** Ensure access to integrated emergency assistance for affected populations to ensure their survival and preserve their safety and dignity.

**Objective 2:** Strengthen the protection of conflict-affected populations by reducing aggravating factors, particularly attacks on freedom of movement and physical and moral integrity.

**Objective 3:** Strengthen community-based protection mechanisms and access to essential basic services.

## LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNHCR, NRC

## Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
<b>\$3M</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>
TARGETED PEOPLE <sup>1</sup>	WOMEN	MEN
<b>128,300</b>	<b>31,855</b>	<b>32,814</b>
	GIRLS	BOYS
	<b>31,908</b>	<b>31,724</b>

In 2020, the CAR HF continued to support the centrality of protection as a key component of the humanitarian response in CAR. As a result, \$2.97 million was allocated in support of 17 projects (6 sectoral and 11 multisectoral) for a targeted population of 128,300 individuals.

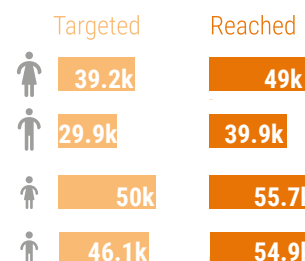
199,425 beneficiaries were reached through 22 projects implemented between late 2018 and early 2020 for a budget of \$4.7 million. Activities implemented under protection cluster were integrated crosswise with those of the other clusters through protection monitoring, improving prevention and multisectoral response to GBV, enhancing children's access to quality holistic care, and strengthening protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

## Results reported in 2020

ALLOCATIONS <sup>1</sup>	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
<b>2019 \$4.0M</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>2020<sup>1</sup> \$0.3M</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

## PEOPLE TARGETED

**165K**



## PEOPLE REACHED

**199K**

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
# of people (disaggregated by sex) sensitized about GBV and the services available	Women	31,005	38,417	124
	Girls	18,962	22,045	116
	Men	21,825	25,850	118
	Boys	14,972	17,283	115
# of children (boys and girls) having received psychosocial support through the child-friendly spaces and/or children's clubs	Women	0	0	
	Girls	12,000	15,152	126
	Men	0	0	
	Boys	13,000	19,125	147

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	
# of calls received by the Green Line hotline aggregated by gender	Women	1,399	2,376	170
	Girls	298	831	279
	Men	7,148	9,196	129
	Boys	491	2,257	459
# of GBV survivors (women, men, boys and girls) who benefitted from a multisectoral approach to care and support	Women	115	274	238
	Girls	105	60	57
	Men	30	50	167
	Boys	58	29	50

<sup>1</sup> Results are based on 2020 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.

**Alindao, Basse-Kotto prefecture**

A visibly relieved Anastasie Zoda fills her buckets at the Elim site for IDPs. She now saves hours of queuing for water and lives in a healthier environment.

©Cordaid/Josias Willys Gongba



## Testimony from the Elim site for IDPs in Alindao, Basse-Kotto

*Since November 2020, 25,000 IDPs at the Elim site in Alindao in the Basse-Kotto Prefecture have benefited from improved access to water, sanitation and hygiene, thanks to a project financed by the CAR HF and implemented by the NGO Cordaid..*

“My name is Anastasie Zoda and I am from a village called Kongbo in the Alindao Sub-prefecture. I am a mother of two boys and lost my husband during clashes between armed groups in 2017. After fleeing from my village, I found refuge at the Elim IDP site, where I have been living for lack of alternatives. When I came here, life was not easy. We used to spend more than an hour every day, queuing at the only fountain with drinking water. And not just this – containers to transport and store water were scarce. Two or even three families took turns in using a single jerry can.

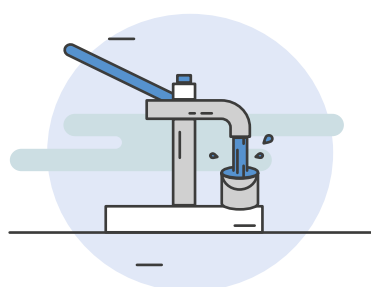
In the absence of toilets, we relieved ourselves in the open air. As the waste was not evacuated, it made people sick, especially children, also my boys.

Sometime after my arrival at the IDP site, Cordaid provided us with hygiene kits – buckets, water purification tablets and soap – and they built latrines, allowing us to use a bathroom instead of having to go into the bush. A big relief! But drinking water remained a big problem.

Earlier this year, Cordaid continued its assistance at the site and repaired a borehole, doubling the amount of water available for our consumption and hygiene. They now also regularly empty the garbage dump, so we no longer breathe the bad smells and live in a cleaner and more pleasant environment. I am very grateful; we now live in more dignity.”

## ACHIEVEMENTS BY CLUSTER

## WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE



## CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

**Objective 1:** Provide adequate WASH assistance to malnourished children and their family members to help reduce malnutrition-related morbidity and mortality.

**Objective 2:** Provide a WASH response to displaced girls, boys, women and men in host families, returnees and hosts.

## LEAD ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF, ACF

## Allocations in 2020

ALLOCATIONS	PROJECTS	PARTNERS
<b>\$4.9M</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>
TARGETED PEOPLE <sup>1</sup>	WOMEN	MEN
<b>272,313</b>	<b>80,708</b>	<b>68,143</b>
	GIRLS	BOYS
	<b>63,422</b>	<b>60,040</b>

In 2020, \$4.9 million was allocated in support of WASH activities, the largest envelope among all the clusters funded by the CAR HF. 26 projects were approved for funding (9 sectoral and 17 multisectoral mainly combining health and nutrition activities, as well as CCCM/SHELTER/NFI, targeting 272,313 beneficiaries, with a focus on IDPs. The results reported in 2020 are related to 24 projects funded in 2019 and nine projects funded in 2020 for an envelope of \$6.8 million. The activities implemented under the WASH Cluster allowed to reach 319,964 beneficiaries with a focus on IDPs, returnees, and host families in areas most affected by the ongoing crisis. Among the results achieved, 320,000 people had access to drinking water to respond to their vulnerabilities.

## Results reported in 2020

ALLOCATIONS <sup>1</sup>	PROJECTS	PARTNERS	PEOPLE TARGETED	Targeted	Reached
2019 <b>\$5.28M</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>303K</b>	<b>82.4k</b>	<b>87k</b>
2020 <sup>1</sup> <b>\$1.48M</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>319K</b>	<b>76k</b>	<b>80.3k</b>
			<b>PEOPLE REACHED</b>	<b>69k</b>	<b>78.4k</b>
				<b>46.1k</b>	<b>74.2k</b>

OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%	OUTPUT INDICATORS	TARGETED	ACHIEVED	%		
# of affected people who have temporarily benefited from safe drinking water to address their vulnerability(ies)	Women	74,355	78,853	106	# of affected people who have received sustainable access to safe drinking water to address their vulnerability(ies)	Women	38,676	41,147	106
	Girls	79,040	85,339	108		Girls	50,353	50,785	101
	Men	69,053	73,763	107		Men	34,887	36,494	107
	Boys	76,956	80,828	105		Boys	47,164	46,743	99
# of affected people with access to handwashing points in accordance with the WASH cluster standards, accompanied with sensitization	Women	31,776	34,622	109	# of affected people having received hygiene kits in accordance with the WASH cluster standards, accompanied with sensitization	Women	43,366	27,497	63
	Girls	22,352	26,615	117		Girls	18,719	20,317	109
	Men	28,599	32,752	115		Men	33,119	22,758	69
	Boys	22,222	26,167	118		Boys	16,245	18,653	115

<sup>1</sup> Results are based on 2020 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 2020 ANNUAL REPORT**

# **ANNEXES**

Annex A About CAR Humanitarian Fund

Annex B Allocations by recipient organization

Annex C CAR HF Funded Projects

Annex D CAR HF Advisory Board

Annex E Acronyms & abbreviations

## ANNEX A

# ABOUT THE CAR 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 is the rationale of the CAR HF funding?

The CAR HF enables the delivery of humanitarian assistance by explicitly focusing on:

1. Ensuring more adequate, timely, flexible, and effective humanitarian financing through the use of the pooled funding mechanism,
2. Ensuring well-prioritized use of resources, primarily in support of the needs and strategies outlined in the national HRP. In 2020, the contributions channeled through the CAR HF represented 10 per cent of the HRP funding.
3. Empowering the HC to enhance coordination,
4. Supporting coordination efforts through the cluster approach,
5. Enhancing partnerships between UN and non-UN actors.

### How is the CAR HF governed?

The HC oversees the CAR HF on behalf of the 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 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 the HFU under overall supervision by the OCHA Head of Office. The HFU 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** is traditionally 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 Allocation** – 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 gaps.

### Who is eligible to 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?

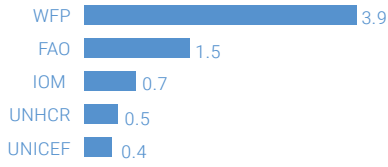
The CAR HF is funded with contributions from UN Member States, but can also receive contributions from individuals and other private or public sources. Since its inception the CAR HF has received around \$230 million.

**ANNEX B**

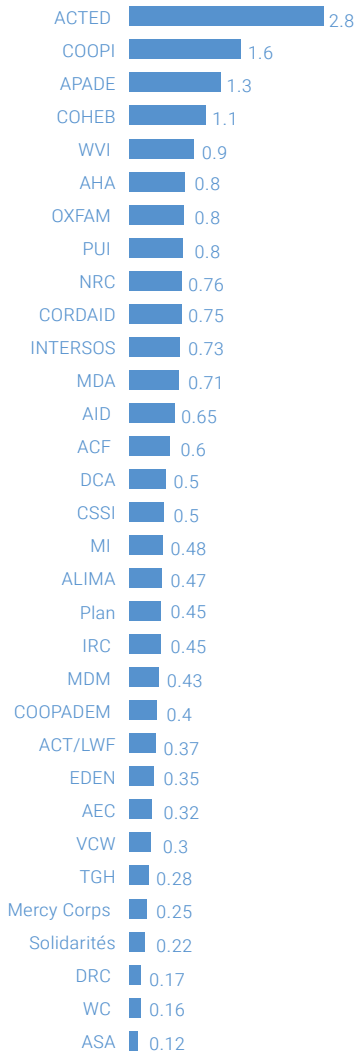
# ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT ORGANIZATION

IN MILLION USD

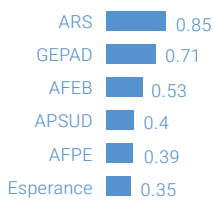
**United Nations** 7.1M 23%



**International NGO** 20.6M 67%



**National NGO** 3.2M 10%



See Annex D for acronyms

## ANNEX C

## CAR HF-FUNDED PROJECTS

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET
1	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/WaSH/INGO/15783	WASH	ACF	\$277,499.90
2	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/WaSH/INGO/16689	WASH	ACF	\$259,988.61
3	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/COORD/ INGO/16758	Coordination	ACF	\$51,824.34
4	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/WaSH/INGO/15843	WASH	ACT/LWF	\$375,000.00
5	CAR-20/HCF10/RA1/NFI-CCCM/ INGO/15109	Shelter/NFI (50%), Coordination et Gestion de camps (50%)	ACTED	\$600,000.36
6	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/LOG-FSEC-NFI/ INGO/15776	Logistics (5%), Food Security (55%), Shelter/ NFI (40%)	ACTED	\$344,160.09
7	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/HLT-WaSH/ INGO/15893	Health (60%), WASH (40%)	ACTED	\$75,000.00
8	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/COORD/ INGO/16688	Coordination	ACTED	\$168,500.00
9	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/NFI-FSEC/ INGO/16744	Shelter/NFI (36%), Food Security (64%)	ACTED	\$734,000.00
10	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/COORD/ INGO/16761	Coordination	ACTED	\$50,000.00
11	CAR-20/HCF10/SA1/COORD/ INGO/17696	Coordination	ACTED	\$330,000.01
12	CAR-20/HCF10/SA1/CCCM-NFI/ INGO/17699	Coordination et Gestion de camps (90%), Shelter/ NFI (10%)	ACTED	\$498,749.99
13	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/WaSH-HLT/ INGO/15836	WASH (80%), Health (20%)	AEC	\$125,000.00
14	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/EDU/INGO/16755	Education	AEC	\$200,000.00
15	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/FSEC/NGO/15786	Food Security	AFEB	\$229,290.30
16	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/PROT/NGO/16725	Protection	AFEB	\$299,995.90
17	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/FSEC/NGO/16712	Food Security	AFPE	\$386,864.00
18	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/HLT-NUT-WaSH/ INGO/15825	Health (35%), Nutrition (30%), WASH (35%)	AHA	\$593,250.80
19	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/NUT/INGO/16703	Nutrition	AHA	\$200,000.00
20	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/NUT-WaSH-HLT/ INGO/15804	Nutrition (31%), WASH (29%), Health (40%)	AID	\$350,000.19

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET
21	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/NUT/INGO/16697	Nutrition	AID	\$300,000.85
22	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/HLT-NUT/ INGO/15802	Health (80%), Nutrition (20%)	ALIMA	\$470,000.00
23	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/WaSH-PROT/ INGO/15806	WASH (64%), Protection (36%)	APADE	\$275,000.00
24	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/PROT-WaSH-EDU/ INGO/16711	Protection (40%), WASH (27%), Education (33%)	APADE	\$460,000.00
25	CAR-20/HCF10/SA1/EDU-PROT/ INGO/17726	Education (39%), Protection (61%)	APADE	\$575,000.00
26	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/WaSH/ NGO/15898	WASH	APSUD	\$300,000.00
27	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/WaSH/ NGO/16707	WASH	APSUD	\$100,000.01
28	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/HLT-NUT-WaSH/ NGO/15812	Health (57%), Nutrition (32%), WASH (11%)	ARS	\$350,000.00
29	CAR-20/HCF10/SA1/NUT-HLT/ NGO/17675	Nutrition (50%), Health (50%)	ARS	\$499,999.94
30	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/PROT/ INGO/15819	Protection	ASA	\$120,000.00
31	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/HLT-NUT/ INGO/15834	Health (50%), Nutrition (50%)	COHEB	\$503,500.97
32	CAR-20/HCF10/SA1/NUT-HLT/ INGO/17693	Nutrition (50%), Health (50%)	COHEB	\$599,999.08
34	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/WaSH/ INGO/15805	WASH	COOPADEM	\$200,000.00
35	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/WaSH-NFI/ INGO/16720	WASH (60%), Shelter/ NFI (40%)	COOPADEM	\$200,000.00
36	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/NFI-CCCM- PROT/INGO/15832	Shelter/NFI (60%), Coordination et Gestion de camps (10%), Protection (30%)	COOPI	\$393,660.64
37	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/NFI-CCCM- PROT/INGO/16699	Shelter/NFI (45%), Coordination et Gestion de camps (11%), Protection (44%)	COOPI	\$456,076.59
38	CAR-20/HCF10/SA1/NFI-CCCM-EDU/ INGO/17817	Shelter/NFI (29.5%), Coordination et Gestion de camps (29.5%), Education (41%)	COOPI	\$757,653.89
39	CAR-20/HCF10/SA1/EDU-WaSH/ INGO/17727	Education (48%), WASH (52%)	CORDAID	\$750,000.00
40	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/NUT/ INGO/15820	Nutrition	CSSI	\$250,000.00



#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET
41	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/NUT/ INGO/16734	Nutrition	CSSI	\$250,000.00
42	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/FSEC/ INGO/15782	Food Security	DCA	\$313,320.16
43	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/FSEC/ INGO/16686	Food Security	DCA	\$205,787.00
44	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/PROT/ INGO/16685	Protection	DRC	\$170,000.00
45	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/WaSH-HLT/ INGO/15824	WASH (50%), Health (50%)	EDEN	\$200,000.00
46	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/EDU/ INGO/16740	Education	EDEN	\$150,000.31
47	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/PROT/ NGO/15833	Protection	Esperance	\$150,000.00
48	CAR-20/HCF10/SA1/PROT/ NGO/17679	Protection	Esperance	\$200,000.00
49	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/FSEC/UN/16714	Food Security	FAO	\$769,333.96
50	CAR-20/HCF10/SA1/FSEC/UN/17723	Food Security	FAO	\$744,000.00
51	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/WaSH-NFI- PROT/+B52:E61NGO/16757	WASH (26.41%), Shelter/NFI (22.57%), Protection (51.02%)	GEPAD	\$284,612.82
52	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/CCCM-NFI/ INGO/15816	Coordination et Gestion de camps (50%), Shelter/NFI (50%)	INTERSOS	\$533,989.66
53	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/CCCM-NFI/ INGO/16759	Coordination et Gestion de camps (60%), Shelter/NFI (40%)	INTERSOS	\$200,000.00
54	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/CCCM-NFI/ UN/15944	Coordination et Gestion de camps (40%), Shelter/NFI (60%)	IOM	\$396,390.00
55	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/NFI/UN/16693	Shelter/NFI	IOM	\$351,970.08
56	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/PROT-HLT/ INGO/15790	Protection (33.3%), Health (66.7%)	IRC	\$450,000.00
57	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/HLT-NUT-WaSH/ INGO/15807	Health (35%), Nutrition (30%), WASH (35%)	MDA	\$650,000.02
58	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/COORD/ INGO/16721	Coordination	MDA	\$60,000.00
59	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/HLT-NUT/ INGO/15941	Health (80%), Nutrition (20%)	MDM France	\$430,000.00
60	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/FSEC/ INGO/16741	Food Security	Mercy Corps	\$250,000.00
61	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/HLT/ INGO/15923	Health	MI	\$480,000.18

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET
62	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/WaSH-PROT/ INGO/15800	WASH (71.43%), Protection (28.57%)	NRC	\$350,000.00
63	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/COORD/ INGO/16753	Coordination	NRC	\$60,000.00
64	CAR-20/HCF10/SA1/FSEC-NFI- PROT/INGO/17737	Food Security (68%), Shelter/NFI (15%), Protection (17%)	NRC	\$350,000.00
65	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/WaSH-FSEC/ INGO/16684	WASH (60%), Food Security (40%)	OXFAM Intermón	\$166,000.00
66	CAR-20/HCF10/SA1/WaSH/ INGO/17681	WASH	OXFAM Intermón	\$612,000.00
67	CAR-20/HCF10/SA1/PROT/ INGO/17725	Protection	Plan	\$450,000.63
68	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/LOG/ INGO/15910	Logistics	PUI	\$370,000.00
69	CAR-20/HCF10/SA1/LOG/ INGO/17715	Logistics	PUI	\$400,000.00
70	CAR-20/HCF10/SA1/FSEC/ INGO/17714	Food Security	Solidarités	\$225,000.00
71	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/WaSH/ INGO/15927	WASH	TGH	\$160,000.00
72	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/WaSH/ INGO/16731	WASH	TGH	\$120,000.01
73	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/NFI/UN/16749	Shelter/NFI	UNHCR	\$484,881.20
74	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/NUT/UN/16728	Nutrition	UNICEF	\$250,000.26
75	CAR-20/HCF10/SA1/COORD/ UN/17728	Coordination	UNICEF	\$149,907.00
76	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/WaSH-HLT-NUT/ INGO/15818	WASH (60%), Health (20%), Nutrition (20%)	VCW	\$310,734.40
77	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/PROT/ INGO/15801	Protection	WC	\$159,999.72
78	CAR-20/HCF10/RA1/LOG/UN/15110	Logistics	WFP	\$250,275.00
79	CAR-20/HCF10/RA2/LOG/UN/15794	Logistics	WFP	\$1,112,000.58
80	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/LOG/UN/16681	Logistics	WFP	\$1,201,320.00
81	CAR-20/HCF10/RA4/ETC/UN/17206	"Emergency Telecommunication"	WFP	\$160,037.55
82	CAR-20/HCF10/SA1/LOG/UN/17673	Logistics	WFP	\$1,192,066.15
83	CAR-20/HCF10/RA3/NFI-WaSH/ INGO/16733	Shelter/NFI (50%), WASH (50%)	WVI	\$250,000.00

#	PROJECT CODE	CLUSTER	ORGANIZATION	BUDGET
84	CAR-20/HCF10/SA1/FSEC/ INGO/17716	Food Security	WVI	\$674,998.55

## ANNEX D

## CAR HF ADVISORY BOARD

## STAKEHOLDER ORGANIZATION

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

## ANNEX E

## ACRONYMS &amp; ABBREVIATIONS



<b>AAP</b>	Accountability to Affected Population	<b>HRP</b>	Humanitarian Response Plan
<b>AB</b>	Advisory Board	<b>HQ</b>	Head Quarter
<b>ACF</b>	Action Contre la Faim	<b>ICCG</b>	Inter-Cluster Coordination Group
<b>ACTED</b>	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	<b>IDP</b>	Internally displaced persons
<b>AEC</b>	Agir en Centrafrique	<b>INGO</b>	International Non-Governmental Organization
<b>AFPEB</b>	Association des Femmes Evangéliques de Bossangoa	<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>AFPE</b>	Association des Femmes pour la Promotion de l'Entrepreneuriat	<b>IPC</b>	Integrated Food Security Classification
<b>AHA</b>	Agence Humanitaire Africaine	<b>LCS</b>	Livelihoods and Community Stabilization
<b>AFD</b>	African Initiative for Development	<b>MA</b>	Managing Agent
<b>ALIMA</b>	Alliance for International Medical Action	<b>MAM</b>	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
<b>APADE</b>	All for Peace and Dignity	<b>MEB</b>	Minimum expenditure Basket
<b>APPR</b>	Political Accord for Peace and Reconciliation	<b>MDA</b>	Medecins d'Afrique
<b>APSUD</b>	Action pour la Population et Développement Durable	<b>MDM</b>	Medecins du Monde
<b>ARS</b>	African Relief Service	<b>MI</b>	Mentor Initiative
<b>ASA</b>	Afrique Secours et Assistance	<b>MSNA</b>	Multi-Sectorial Need Assessment
<b>CAR</b>	Central African Republic	<b>NFI</b>	Non-food items
<b>CBPF</b>	Country-Based Pooled Fund	<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>CCCM</b>	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	<b>NNGO</b>	National Non-Governmental Organization
<b>CERF</b>	Central Emergency Response Fund	<b>NRC</b>	Norwegian Refugee Council
<b>COHEB</b>	Central Emergency Response Fund	<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>COOPADEM</b>	Coopérative de Production Agricole et Artisanale pour le Développement	<b>OM</b>	Operational Manual
<b>COOPI</b>	Cooperazione Internazionale	<b>OXFAM</b>	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
<b>CORDAID</b>	Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid	<b>PSEA</b>	Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
<b>CPF</b>	Common Performance Framework	<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protection Equipment
<b>CSSI</b>	Centre de support en Santé Internationale	<b>PPCT</b>	Prevention of Parent-to-Child Transmission
<b>CWG</b>	Cash Working Group	<b>PUI</b>	Première Urgence Internationale
<b>DCA</b>	Danish Church Aid	<b>RA</b>	Reserve Allocation
<b>DRC</b>	Danish Refugee Council	<b>RRM</b>	Rapid Response Mechanism
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo	<b>SA</b>	Standard Allocation
<b>ECHO</b>	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations	<b>SAM</b>	Severe Acute Malnutrition
<b>ECW</b>	Education Cannot Wait	<b>SEA</b>	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
<b>ERC</b>	Emergency Relief Coordinator	<b>SIDA</b>	Sweden International Development Agency
<b>ETC</b>	Emergency Telecommunication	<b>SMART</b>	Specific Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Time-bound
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization	<b>SO</b>	Strategic Objective
<b>FCDO</b>	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operational Procedures
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-based violence	<b>SRC</b>	Strategic Review Committee
<b>GBVIMS</b>	Gender-based violence Information Management System	<b>TRC</b>	Technical Review Committee
<b>GMS</b>	Grant Management System	<b>TESS</b>	Telecommunications Security Standard
<b>HC</b>	Humanitarian Coordinator	<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom
<b>HCT</b>	Humanitarian Country Team	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>HF</b>	Humanitarian Financing	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>HFU</b>	Humanitarian Financing Unit	<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
<b>HI</b>	Humanity & Inclusion	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>HLIW</b>	High Labor Intensity Work	<b>UNV</b>	United Nations Volunteer
<b>HNO</b>	Humanitarian Need Overview	<b>US</b>	United States
<b>HoO</b>	Head of Office	<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
		<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
		<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

# CAR HF

Central African Republic  
Humanitarian  
Fund

[unocha.org/car](https://unocha.org/car)  
[cbpf.unocha.org](https://cbpf.unocha.org)  
[gms.unocha.org](https://gms.unocha.org)  
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