



**Food security projects – CAR**

# From emergency food assistance to agricultural recovery - a necessary nexus for SI in CAR

A gradual approach is needed to meet short and medium term needs,  
and to address a situation of chronic food insecurity

- **Central African Republic:** Food and nutrition insecurity + Volatile political and security context = Low power purchase, limited access to fields and economic opportunities
- One out of two person is acutely food insecure in 2021
- 15% of the population receives some form of food assistance (Humanitarian Response Plan 2021)

## **Chronic crises since 2013 in CAR:**

- Massive and repetitive population movements
- As of 31 March 2021: 738,000 IDPs and 650,000 refugees in neighbouring countries
- 2.8 million people in need of emergency assistance, a third of whom are food insecure

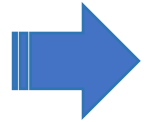
Solidarités International is present in CAR since 2014:

- Emergency shock projects (RRM + food assistance)
- Livelihoods projects (agricultural recovery activities)

- I. SI-RCA Food assistance projects
- II. Emergency projects: RRM and BHA (former Food For Peace)
- III. Agriculture recovery: BHA et ECHO
- IV. Constraints of the projects implemented by SI

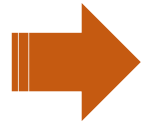
## I. SI-RCA Food assistance projects

### 1 – Immediate response after a shock



RRM - UNICEF  
NFI / WASH (+ possibility of complementary HEB)

### 2 – Emergency assistance as complementary response



BHA - FFP  
Food basket distribution

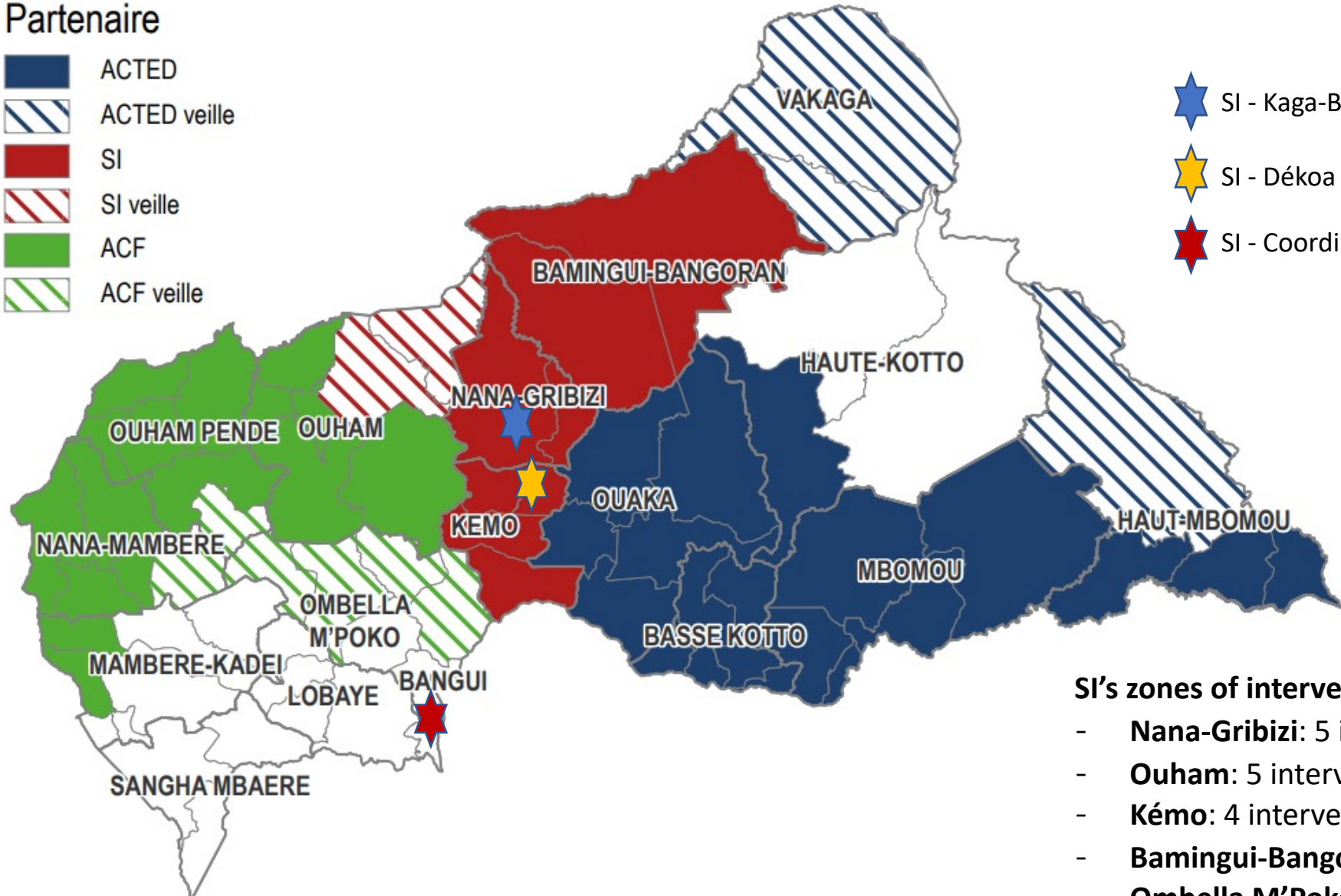
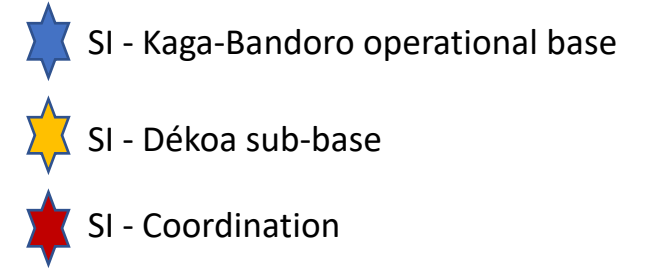
### 3 – Agriculture recovery



BHA - ECHO  
Capacity building / training  
Distribution of seeds and agricultural tools  
Follow up on harvesting and conservation

## II. RRM - Zones divided by partner

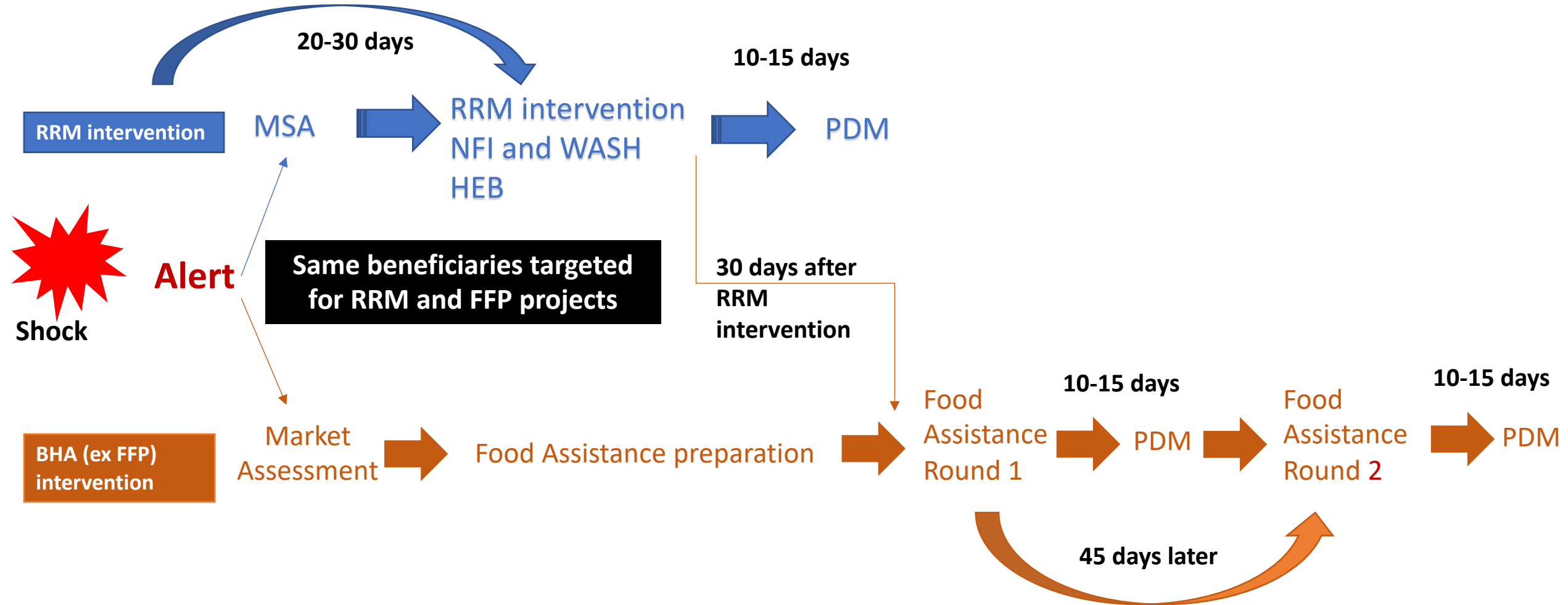
### Partenaire



### SI's zones of interventions SI in 2020/2021:

- **Nana-Gribizi:** 5 interventions
- **Ouham:** 5 interventions
- **Kémo:** 4 interventions
- **Bamingui-Bangoran:** 5 interventions
- **Ombella M'Poko:** 1 intervention WASH

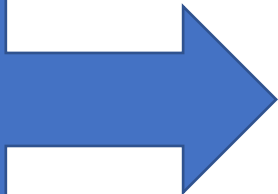
## II. RRM – Synchronization of RRM intervention and food assistance after a shock



## II. RRM – Key pillars



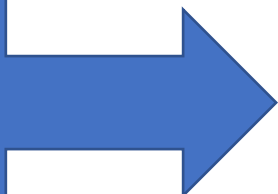
Humanitarian  
monitoring  
Need assessment  
system



Ensuring a close coordination between the different actors



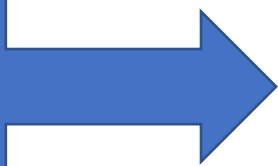
Provide NFI  
Ensure access to  
basic WASH  
services



To the most vulnerable population affected by a sudden shock (displacements, returns, epidemics, natural disasters, etc.)



Develop  
synergies with  
other actors



To carry out a response in areas not covered by the RRM (Food, health, protection, etc.)

## II. RRM – What can be done after multi sectorial assessment



**Non Food Assistance**  
NFI kits distribution



**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

- Emergency water distribution
- Water point repair
- Emergency sanitation
- Hygiene kit distribution
- Hygiene promotion and key messages (Covid-19)



**First Food assistance**  
For critical situation  
Distribution of HEB  
(WFP donation)

330g/p/d  
3 or 5 days



**Emergency Food assistance**

2 100 kcal/day  
3 months minimum  
Cash  
Fair  
Distribution

**RRM**



In Central African Republic:

- Complementary project to the RRM intervention with 2 food pre-packaged baskets distribution based on 2 107 kcal/pers/day;
- Strong coordination through RRM with WFP and Food Security cluster;
- Same households targeted by RRM (Returnees and host population + IDP's);
- 3 modalities : in-kind, cash and fair-modality (currently limited due to Covid-19 pandemic);
- Pre-package baskets composed after holding a focus group discussion with the beneficiaries in the field.

## II. BHA/FFP – Strategy of intervention

### 1 – Criteria of intervention (link with Food sec cluster)

- Food security indicators
- IPC
- Dynamics of displacement
- No access or destruction of cultures



- Food diversity score
- Reduced coping strategy index
- HHS
- Food consumption score
- Proportion of households by food stock duration

### 2- Coordination before launch the intervention

- Food sec Cluster
- WFP
- Actors present at the Steering Committee

### 3 – Choice of modality of intervention

- Market study + risks analysis



In-kind or direct cash

### 4 – Composition of food basket

- Unit value of NFI/KHI kit
- Evaluation of food preference

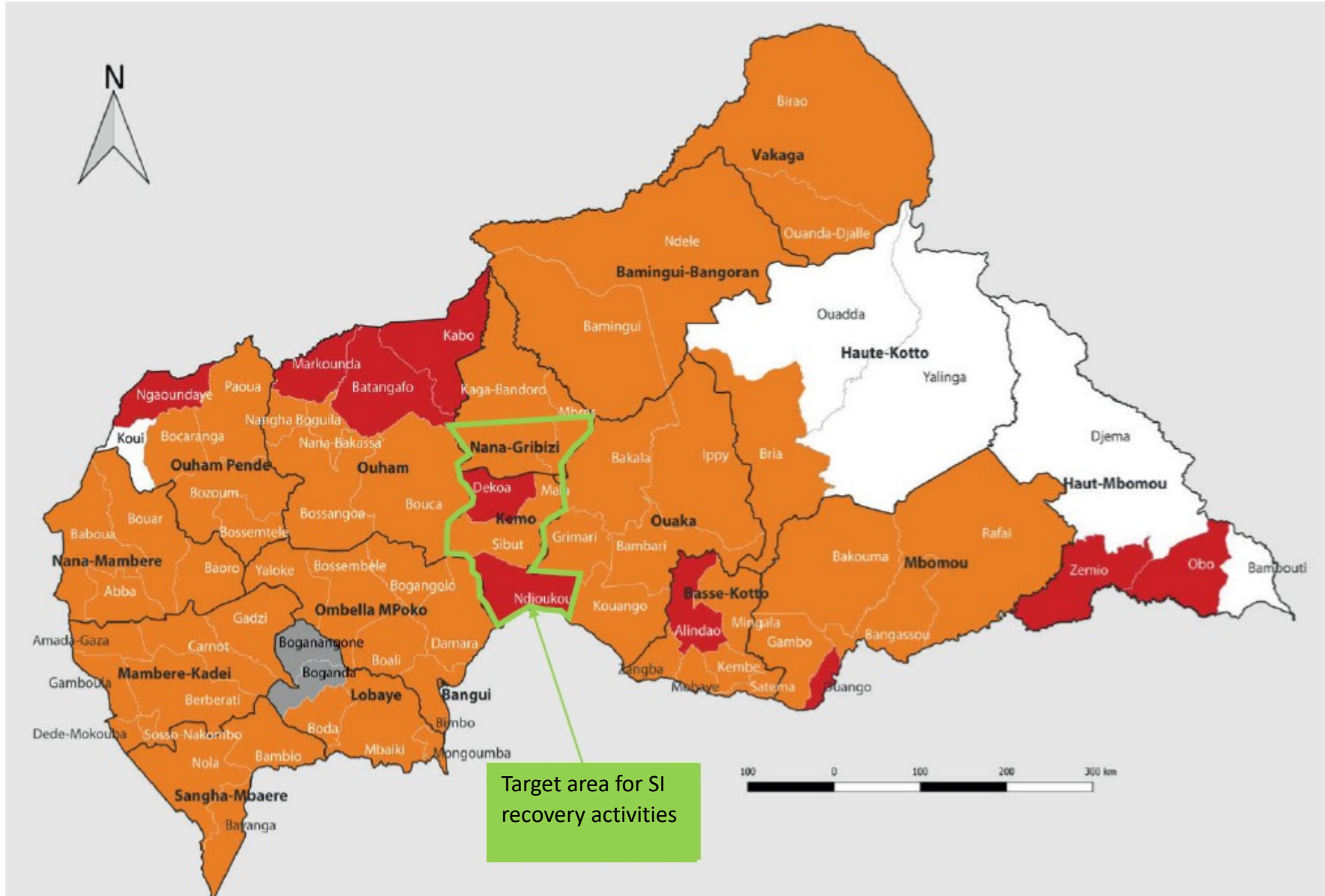


Nutritional value  
based on 2 107 kcal/pers/day



Cash intervention  
and/or food basket

### III. Zones of agriculture recovery activities



IPC3 areas

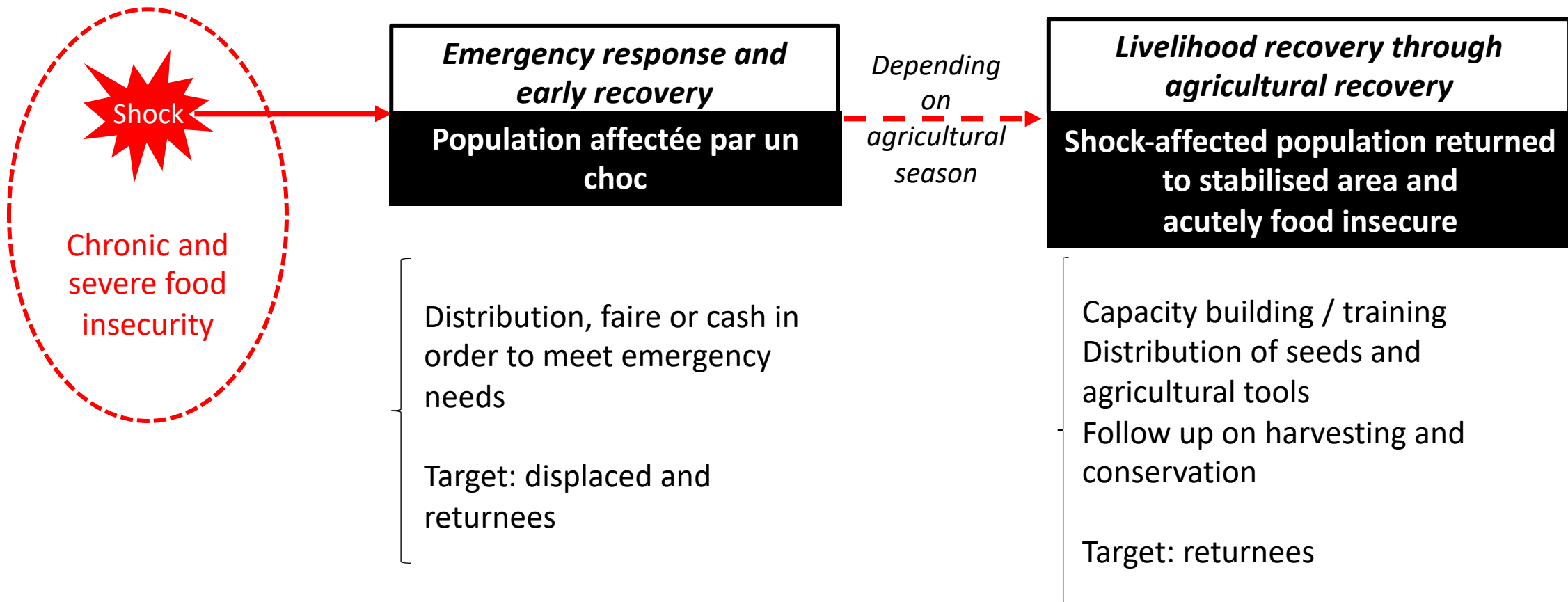


IPC4 areas

Target area for SI recovery activities

### III. Complementary agriculture recovery project

Objective: Resilience of the stabilized populations through agriculture recovery after the emergency assistance



- RRM phase 10: Decrease response time between shock and intervention  
Think about a RRM model different (start by intervention and end with multisectorial assessment)

- Donor Nexus: Donor funding of humanitarian development programmes (in areas / with modalities)



In areas of protracted crisis: crisis that extends geographically over time

- Political Nexus: Including the crisis response in national strategies and plans



On the humanitarian planning side, the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2021 should allow an increase in multi-year funding

- Coordination between actors



Consolidating the response in hard-to-reach areas: inter-cluster coordination

Civil-Military Coordination (CMCOORD)



Programmes implemented with the support of

