

Project Number: 200147 | Project Category: **Single Country PRRO**
Project Approval Date: March 29, 2011 | Planned Start Date: January 01, 2011
Actual Start Date: March 01, 2011 | Project End Date: June 30, 2016
Financial Closure Date: December 31, 2016

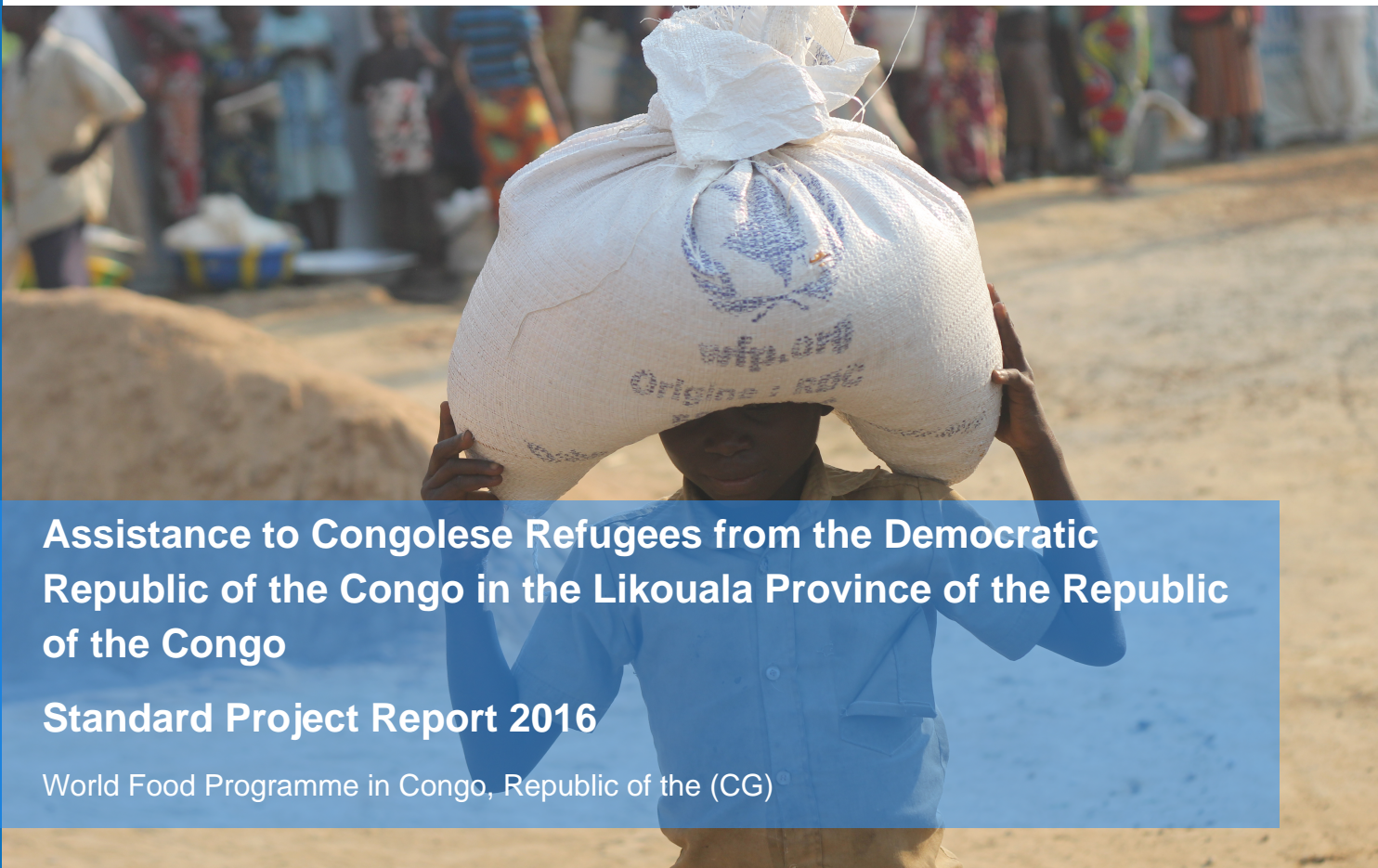
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<http://www.wfp.org/countries>
SPR Reading Guidance



Assistance to Congolese Refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the Likouala Province of the Republic of the Congo

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Congo, Republic of the (CG)



World Food Programme

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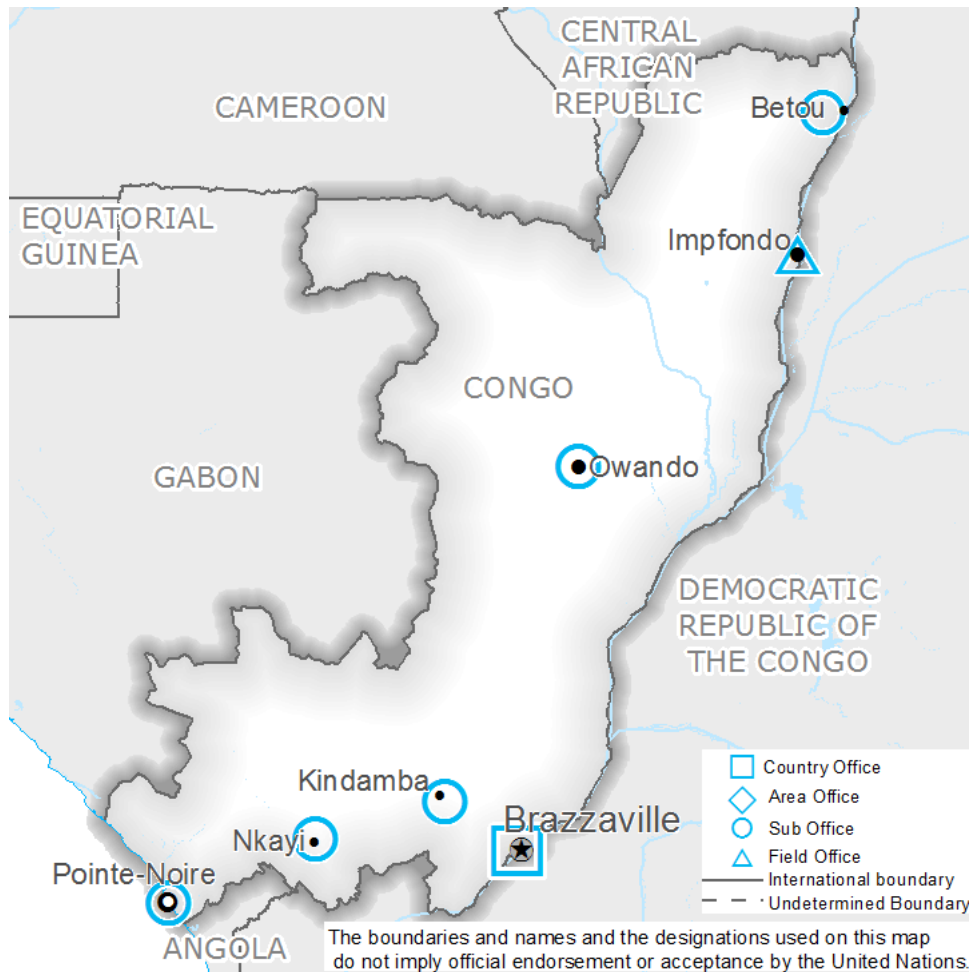
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

The Republic of Congo has a population of 4.2 million people, of which about 64 percent live in the urban areas of Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. The two largest cities of the country host the highest number of food insecure people. Despite its status as a middle-income country with a GDP of USD 14 billion in 2015, the Republic of Congo is ranked at the 136 position out of 188 countries according to the Human Development Index (UNDP). In 2016, falling oil prices had a significant impact on Government resources. Moreover, food insecurity and poverty limit the access of rural populations to basic social services, including access to basic education.

An estimated 47 percent of the Congolese population live below the national poverty line according to the National Institute of Statistics. The Gini coefficient is 0.43, reflecting significant inequalities across the population. According to the Hunger Index (GHI), Congo has an alarming hunger score which increased from 18 in 2005 to 27 in 2016. The index reflects the proportion of undernourished, prevalence of wasting and stunting of children under the age of 5 and child mortality under the age of 5 in a country.

The under-five mortality rate was estimated by the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) undertaken by UNICEF and the government in 2014/2015 at 52 deaths per 1,000 live births, a very high value notwithstanding its downward trend. The same survey found that among the under-five children group, rates of severe acute malnutrition stood at 3 percent, global acute malnutrition at 8 percent, stunting at 21 percent and underweight at 12 percent. Approximately 12 percent of women suffer from acute malnutrition, with body mass index less than 18.5, 8 percent of women suffer from clinical vitamin A deficiency (history of night blindness during most recent pregnancy) and 70 percent of pregnant women have iron and folic acid deficiencies. Malnutrition has various causes, including food

insecurity, lack of dietary diversity, poverty, limited access to health care, poor hygiene, inadequate infant feeding practices and infectious diseases.

Conflict in the region – has caused a series of mass displacements, with many refugees fleeing to the Republic of Congo. According to UNHCR figures released in March 2016, the country currently hosts some 53,000 refugees from Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, and Rwanda.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

WFP is well positioned as an effective partner for the Congolese government in accelerating development. The Government is our main donor and WFP works currently with the main ministries in coordination with the others UN agencies. The UNDAF (United Nations Development Assistance Framework) 2014-2018 and the WFP country programme were developed in alignment with the National Development Plan of the Government.

WFP brings critical capacity through its extensive field presence (4 sub-offices) and strong relationship with local authorities and communities. With financial and technical support from WFP and its partners, the government has developed and adopted a National School Feeding Policy. WFP and UNICEF are also providing support to the government to develop a national fortification policy and programs. WFP is a key partner for the government in the implementation of its national social protection policy. Together with FAO and IFAD WFP is also working with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Education to promote a home-grown school feeding program. Through the National Institute of Statistics and the Nutrition division in the Ministry of Health WFP is providing support in organizing regular food security and nutrition assessments.

WFP is recognized by the Government, UN and NGOs as an expert in logistics management and in emergency preparedness and response with the best expertise in logistics management, specifically in port operations, transport and warehousing and is able to provide logistics services to other organizations. WFP's expertise contributes to building the management capacity of government in emergency preparedness and response.

WFP is also a local leader in terms of innovation. For example, in 2013, WFP introduced a pilot voucher system for vulnerable urban households as part of the Government's social safety net programme. The programme represented the first ever mobile transfer by a development agency in the Republic of Congo.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP has been active in RoC since 1968. WFP's operations in RoC, contribute to global efforts to reach Sustainable Development Goals 1 (End Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality) and 17 (partnerships).

In 2016, WFP continued to develop the capacity of the Government and to support thousands of beneficiaries through its different programmes to address hunger and nutrition issues. Assistance to Central African Republic (CAR) refugees was maintained. Assistance to Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) refugees closed in June, due to resource shortfalls.

Country Programme : CP 200648 (2015-2018), supported the Government through four (4) components aiming to (1) promote access to education by ensuring that primary schoolchildren have a balanced diet based on local produce; (2) support the Government in setting up a social safety net for vulnerable households; (3) provide nutrition support to people living with HIV or tuberculosis, pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6–23 months who are malnourished; and (4) provide technical support to the Government to strengthen disaster risk management.

Relief Operation: PRRO 200147, assisted refugees from DRC with emergency food assistance. The PRRO's objectives are to save lives among the most vulnerable (especially children and women); to ensure basic food security of refugees until their return to their home countries; and to reduce pressure on the host population for food supplies, housing, health, and sanitation.

Regional Emergency Operation : Regional EMOP 200799, assisted refugees from CAR. The EMOP spans five affected countries (C.A.R., Cameroon, Chad, the DRC, and RoC) and addresses the urgent needs of refugees, returnees, host communities as well as affected local populations in CAR. It aims to improve food consumption, reduce undernutrition and restore access to basic services.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

In 2016 WFP faced unprecedented resource constraints due to falling oil prices which is the main revenue for the Government of Congo, the main donor for the Country Programme. The drop in oil prices resulted in the Government facing serious budgetary constraints and critical funding shortfalls affecting WFP. WFP did not receive funding from the Government in 2016 and this situation is expected to continue through to 2017 although the Government has planned new contributions for the 2017 fiscal year. The Country Program received two contributions from other donors which represent 19% of the required budget. Japan supported the school feeding programme, while the European Union supported the implementation of a home-grown school feeding programme. The lack of resources has negatively impacted on activity implementation for WFP, especially in the second half of the year, where very few activities could be carried out, leaving many beneficiaries without any assistance. WFP was obliged to prioritize the implementation of these programmes and restricted the number of targeted beneficiaries.

Alternative or complementary funding mechanisms were explored. WFP met with the donors on several occasions both in Brazzaville and in Kinshasa to advocate and express the importance of supporting WFP's activities in Congo.

Due to the lack of funding and donor engagement WFP was required to PRRO 200147 in June 2016.

WFP made many improvements during the year to optimize resources. Human Resources have promoted the recruitment of international experts funded by foreign programmes to reduce costs (volunteers, fellowships) and all audit recommendations have been implemented to improve the internal environment. WFP has maintained a good relationship with the Government and continues to advocate at all levels.

USD 4.8 million was received in contributions for the regional Emergency Response to address the escalating CAR situation, which was 42 percent of the funds required. ROC support included the general food distribution of rations to 21,000 C.A.R. refugees. WFP also provided treatment services for MAM children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women. In 2016, the Regional EMOP 200799 assisted 18,665 refugees out of 21,000 planned, representing an overall rate of 88.8 percent.

Achievements at Country Level

The Republic of Congo is the fourth largest oil producing country in sub-Saharan Africa (35th in the world). Oil revenues contribute to more than 60 percent of GDP. The oil sector is also the main supplier of foreign exchange reserves (90 percent of exports and 80 percent Government revenues). Congo's economic performance over the past three years has performed below the expected levels. This weak growth is due to the poor performance of the oil sector, which has decreased by 8 percent, leading to a financial deficit.

The Government has decided to slow down public investment and undertake fiscal reforms to address the gaps. The economy remains vulnerable to exogenous shocks such as volatile oil prices, falling oil production and delays in mining production. Internal risks also persist, however mitigation measures have been taken by the Government to reduce the impact. This economic situation has resulted in the inability of the Government to make its contribution to WFP as per its commitment to fund 60 percent of WFP's operation in Congo. This has led WFP to reduce the number of beneficiaries, or to limit the areas of intervention for certain activities under the Country Programme. Component 4 of the CP (risk and disaster management) has not been implemented because of the lack of resources.

As the Republic of Congo is classified as a middle-income country, it does not attract many donors so that, apart from the Country Programme, the two other operations have not also benefited from adequate funding, especially the PRRO for which assistance has been reduced at the end to the most vulnerable refugees.

Apart from the resource situation, WFP also faced logistical constraints that greatly affected operations on the ground, these were experienced in the implementation of EMOP 200799 and PRRO 200147 which covered the landlocked regions of the Republic of Congo; in the Department of Likoula. The transport of food from Brazzaville to the Likouala Department was done exclusively by river. The Ubangui River can only be navigated for six months during the year, which resulted in WFP pre-positioning food before the low-tide period.

The insecurity situation in the Pool Department affected the implementation of activities such as the school feeding programme due to the lack of access as a result of armed conflicts between the Government army and rebel groups.

Despite the resources shortfall, efforts were made to improve WFP monitoring and evaluation activities. Regular data collection was organized to collect baseline information, follow up and outcomes indicators. Initial implementation indicators of pilot initiatives undertaken including the support smallholder farmers and the finalization of the Fortification Rapid Assessment Tool (FRAT) survey to support the Government's food fortification programme. The adoption of the national school feeding policy is also a major achievement for WFP during 2016. Significant progress has been made in visibility of WFP activities in the country and in communication with donors.

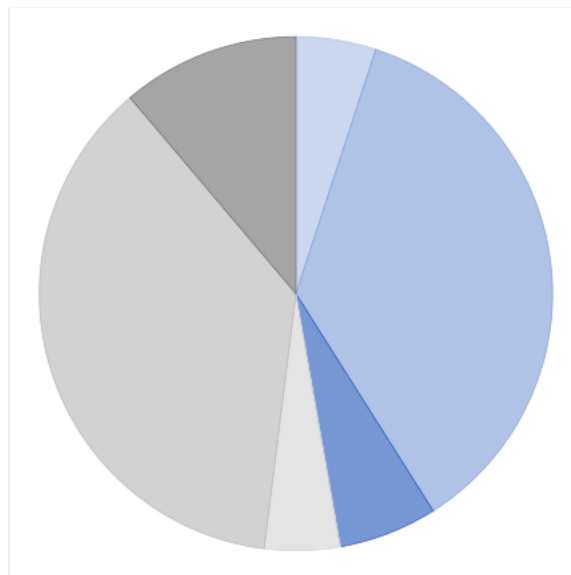


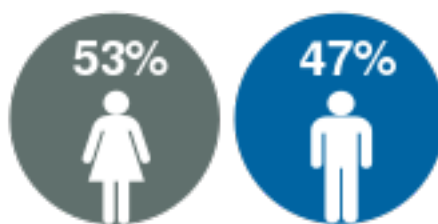
Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	5,511	5,216	10,727
Children (5-18 years)	39,408	40,336	79,744
Adults (18 years plus)	6,793	12,250	19,043
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	51,712	57,802	109,514

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	541	57	118	-	124	839
Regional EMOP	1,740	189	657	288	17	2,891
Single Country PRRO	243	7	77	-	31	358
Total Food Distributed in 2016	2,524	252	852	288	172	4,088



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	-	220,570	-
Total Distributed in 2016	-	220,570	-

Supply Chain

As the Republic of Congo is a food deficit country, with an under developed agricultural production sector, no local purchases were possible in 2016. In mid-September, WFP launched a new project to support local agricultural production. The project supported smallholder farmers' production of beans, which WFP aims to purchase 30 percent of the total production to supply schools with locally produced food.

Food transportation from the port of Pointe Noire to the WFP warehouses in Brazzaville and Nkayi was done through rail with the national railway company, and subsequently on private barges from Brazzaville to the Likouala province. In 2016, the Douala corridor was reopened, with 620 mt of food transported between Betou and Douala.

For delivery to final distribution points (FDPs) by road, WFP contracted private transport companies. Handling, loading, and unloading of food commodities were done by private companies. The armed conflict in the Pool Department caused occasional delays in delivering food during the year.

River transport between Brazzaville and Likouala was done during the rainy season (July- December) when the Oubangi River was navigable. Transport from extended delivery points to final distribution points was achieved using small barges by contracting private owners. Food handling, loading and offloading at the entry port, the

extended delivery points, and the final delivery points were also carried out by private companies.

Minor post-delivery losses of commodities occurred, corresponding to 1 percent for all activities, mainly as a result of poor packaging and damage during transportation on small barges carrying commodities from extended delivery points to the final distribution points. WFP negotiated with the contracted owners of these small barges to carry out repairs to avoid future losses and has been reimbursed accordingly for losses experienced in 2016.

Based on market and feasibility studies and in order to avoid logistics constraints in the Likouala Department, WFP is considering the implementation of cash-based transfer (CBT) modality for general distribution to CAR refugees next year.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	-	100	100
Iodised Salt	-	56	56
Total	-	156	156
Percentage	-	100.0%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Rice	345
Split Peas	192
Vegetable Oil	36
Total	573

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

While the development of the National School Feeding Policy in Congo has been a major step in scaling up the school feeding programme, setting up the structures to implement this policy remains a major challenge for the coming years. The provision of financial support to school inspectors (for transport fees) responsible for collecting data and the experimentation of digital technologies for data collection during WFP field visits have improved the quality and timeliness of monitoring data for the programme in 2016. This experience could be extended to others departments in 2017.

A clear graduation plan was not implemented during the planning phase of the safety net programme. After several months of transfer, it became apparent that there was a need to phase out initial beneficiaries and apply a coherent and comprehensive graduation model to prevent beneficiaries from falling back into food insecurity and malnutrition. With WFP support, the Ministry of Social Affairs organized a study visit to Ethiopia in 2015 to learn about their safety net and graduation programme. WFP and the Ministry of Social Affairs have contracted FORESGD (the Government supported micro finance institution) to implement graduation activities for long-standing beneficiaries in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire. World Bank and UNICEF are involved in the others safety net programme in Congo.

WFP will set up a UN working group for cash-based transfers (CBT) to promote the on-going activities and strengthen the actual feedback mechanism in place to enable beneficiaries to express their opinions. In general,

WFP will continue working with the government to ensure their ownership of the Country Programme.

Before the closure of DRC refugee project, beneficiaries were sensitized and informed a few months in advance, allowing for the phase out of food assistance to the population. The last meeting with the refugees was peaceful, followed by a question and answer with UNHCR about repatriation or alternatives to subsidize their livelihoods. A lesson learned from the programme is that it is important for WFP to regularly sensitize refugees about the limited duration of emergency or recovery assistance. Especially in instances where implementation of assistance to refugees is affected by a lack of resources, WFP should continue to tackle food insecurity of the most vulnerable (in accordance with the Sphere Project's Protection Principle 2: Ensure people's access to impartial assistance – in proportion to need and without discrimination).

In general, WFP must create a systematic approach to gender issues in all its activities to be sure that these challenges will be effectively tackled. Activities must be implemented through an action plan with a gender analysis of the situation, a specific budget dedicated to gender activity implementation, and an integrated approach with all the partners.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

The Republic of the Congo Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200147, originally initiated in January 2011, offered assistance to Congolese refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the Likouala Province, until such a time as they are assessed to be self-sufficient or undergo repatriation.

The objectives of the PRRO were to identify and save lives of the most vulnerable (especially children and women), by ensuring that basic food needs of refugees were met and reducing pressure on the host population for food supplies, housing, health and sanitation.

The operation aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 1: "to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies."



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Direct Support Costs	5,583,314
Food and Related Costs	47,260,944
Indirect Support Costs	3,699,098
Total	56,543,356

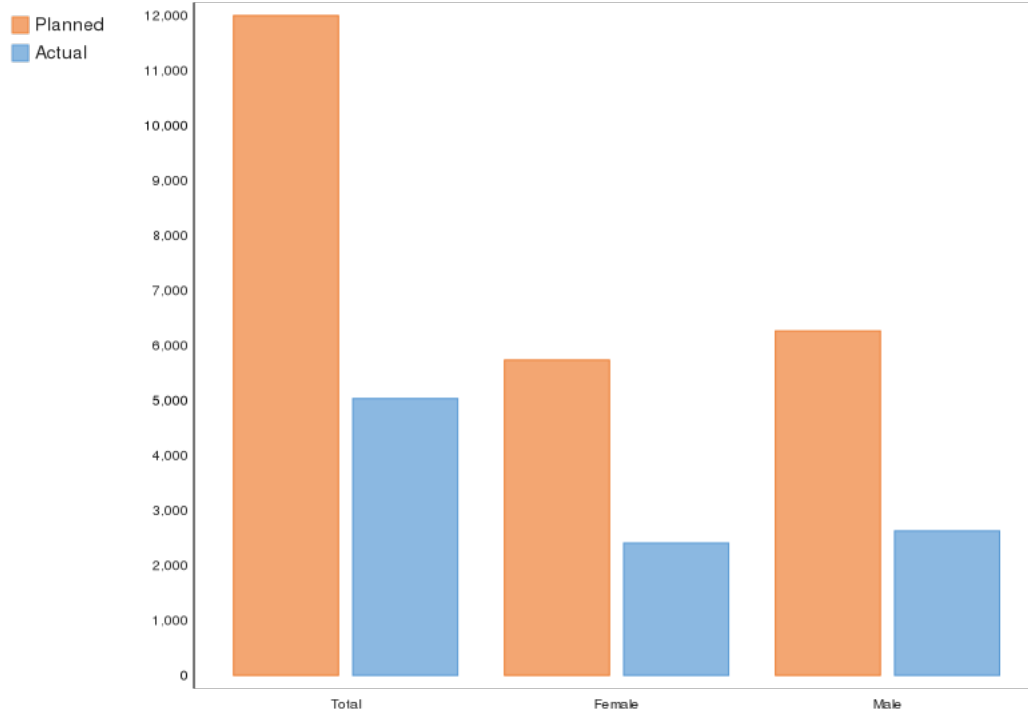
Project Activities

The operation assisted vulnerable refugees with rations consisting of rice, yellow peas, refined palm oil and salt. During the period, WFP reached 42 percent of planned beneficiaries at distribution points situated along the Oubangi river. Due to limited funding which caused disruptions in the food assistance supply chain, implementation of the operation in 2016 was reduced from an intended 12,000 to 5,000 refugees.

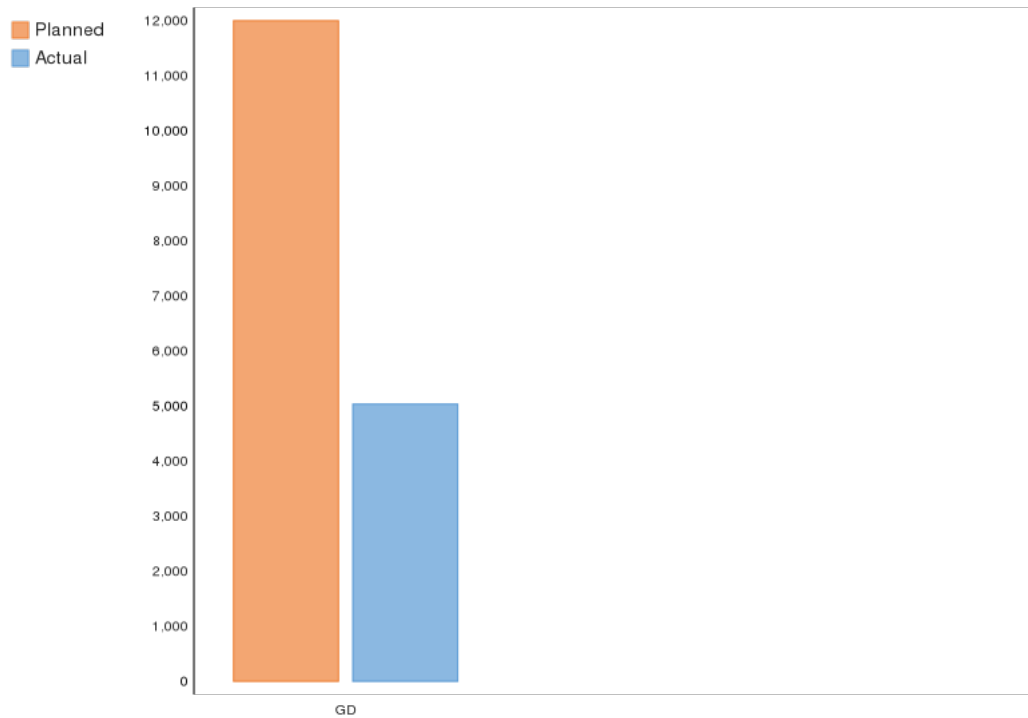
Through UNHCR's biometric registration process, the most vulnerable beneficiaries were identified and their details recorded in the progress database. The criteria used to assess vulnerabilities were based on medical status of beneficiaries and protection issues. Those with physical or mental disabilities, as well as orphans, victims of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and the elderly were hence prioritised.

Meetings were held with refugee representation committees to inform them of the plans to reduce operations in the region and ultimately prepare them for an end to food assistance. The Country Director from WFP conducted a special mission to Likouala in October 2015 to meet with refugee committees and local authorities to raise awareness on the difficulty in mobilising resources for the coming year and to discuss the phase-out of the operation. In the subsequent months, WFP, with the support of UNHCR and Agence d'Assistance pour les Rapatriés et les Réfugiés au Congo (AARREC), continued to sensitise refugees to alternative solutions, anticipating the end of food assistance operations.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

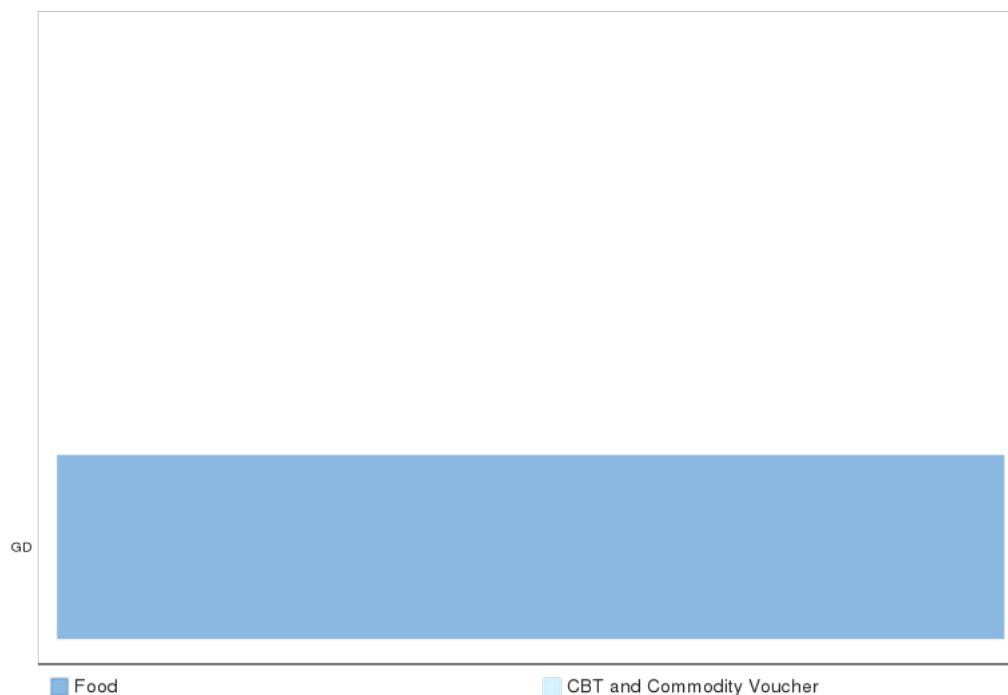


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Iodised Salt	11	31	285.3%
Rice	648	243	37.5%
Split Peas	216	77	35.6%
Vegetable Oil	43	7	17.1%
Total	918	358	39.0%

Operational Partnerships

WFP continued to work closely with NGOs, UNHCR and the governments of DRC and the Republic of the Congo to assist refugees in Likouala Province from January to June 2016.

In 2015, a tripartite agreement was signed between UNHCR, WFP and AARREC to facilitate the food distribution process. This included collaborating with UNHCR, to maintain and update a database of beneficiaries.

The Ministry of Social Affairs, Humanitarian Action and Solidarity actively followed the refugee situation, providing complementary assistance to vulnerable refugees when available. Local officials provided security interventions as needed. The Comité National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés (CNAR) was one of WFP's main partners, who represented the Government on most humanitarian and social aspects.

The refugee sites targeted were located on or near river banks. Food distribution was improved in several areas by drawing on local knowledge of NGOs and transporters like AARREC. Remote locations were accessed by deploying two WFP vehicles and, in some instances, small boats to areas that were only accessible by river.

Operational partners UNCHR, CNAR and AARREC, together with the Government's refugee committee, attended monthly meetings hosted at the WFP sub-office. Joint site visits were also carried out.

Performance Monitoring

The Likouala region hosts activities of several UN agencies (WFP, UNHCR, UNFPA and UNICEF), mainly targeting refugees from DRC and C.A.R., as well as indigenous populations. Joint surveys are performed once every two years to assess the impact of UN interventions as well as current needs in the region. In June 2016, a Joint Assessment Mission was coordinated by WFP's vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) officer, involving management, M&E staff and field assistants of the various agencies.

WFP collected information across all areas of the operation. Food security, as well as gender, protection and partnership indicators formed the basis of data collection. Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys were conducted, with the final assessment carried out in June 2016. Randomised sampling based on UNHCR's register was used.

New technologies, such as the Open Data Kit (ODK), were planned for data collection to input questionnaires directly into tablets and facilitate data analysis. Questionnaires and checklists are being developed for process and distribution monitoring and are currently under trial and were not used for this operation.

During the operation, one M&E officer and a field monitor were responsible for regular monitoring activities and to assist partners at distribution points. The field monitor attended five to ten distributions every month, spending on average five days in the field throughout the Likouala area. The field monitor focused activities on important distribution sites such as Bétou centre, Impfondo and Ikpembele. The other sites visited changed monthly to have a broad overview of activities and keep oversight of all distributions sites. Unplanned missions conducted in remote areas allowed WFP to verify partner compliance and to provide the best assistance to areas with few refugees.

Results/Outcomes

As a result of a downward food security trend, WFP and partners refocused assistance towards the most vulnerable households. This prioritisation helped WFP to provide regular assistance to targeted beneficiaries. Outcome indicators were calculated based on the originally planned 12,000 beneficiaries. Due to funding constraints, an inability to integrate or settle and challenges in repatriating refugees still residing in the Republic of the Congo, an agreement was reached in 2015 between WFP, UNHCR, AARREC and refugees to reduce assistance to part of the refugee population.

Data shows that the need for food assistance is still significant across the refugee population, but it should be noted that there have been challenges during surveys to separate refugees receiving WFP assistance from those receiving assistance from other actors. DRC refugees in the area continued to lack access to alternative livelihoods, and a major factor was the decision by the Government in January 2014 to deny refugees access to land. Meanwhile, food and income sources such as fishing become difficult at certain times of the year due to seasonal flooding.

The food consumption score, indicating the frequency of the use of different food commodities, showed a slight upward trend in 2016 but continued to be of concern. The diet diversity score remained stable at 4 for both male and female headed households. Refugees from DRC are limited by the types of food commodities available and most are dependent on food assistance with limited food diversity.

It is significant to note that female-headed households were better off than male-headed households, suggesting a greater attention to food commodity management in these families. For example, the percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilised Coping Strategy Index increased from 67 to 69 percent while the situation deteriorated among male-headed households declining from 60 percent in 2015 to 49 percent in 2016. This can be attributed to the fact that female-headed households were considered more vulnerable and received food assistance to a greater extent.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Men, women, boys and girls are all in need of adequate feeding and nutrition. Upon arrival, refugees were sensitised on sexual violence as well as issues related to gender equality. Ration cards were issued with the names of both husband and wife, while women were encouraged to collect food rations on distribution days and handle the

commodities at home, to ensure they were used for household consumption. This aimed to ensure that women received assistance without discrimination. During food distributions, WFP and UNHCR explained distribution protocol, the composition of food rations, and other issues related to gender equality to all beneficiaries. WFP will continue sensitisation efforts to ensure that decisions on the use of food at household level are made by both women and men.

WFP and UNHCR ensured that female refugees were active during food distributions and were well represented at refugee committee level, with a minimum requirement of 30 percent women. Initially, there was hesitation from female refugees to apply for management positions due to cultural norms, however, the situation improved through strong advocacy and sensitisation by UNHCR and WFP.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Beneficiaries did not report any safety concerns when travelling to or from the 62 distribution sites or the WFP programme sites during the reporting period. Assisted sites in Bétou were adequately set up and secured with partner NGO staff, ensuring that distributions were carried out peacefully. Distributions were held on a monthly or bi-monthly basis at sites close to where the refugees live. The distribution sites were situated at a distance of less than 5 km from refugees sites, according to UNHCR standard, to avoid long commutes and possible protection concerns.

At the largest distribution site in Bétou, refugees were divided into groups according to the size of their household and day of distribution. This facilitated efficient distributions by regulating the influx of refugees waiting for and receiving food rations. During distribution days, government security forces were deployed to maintain security and safety. Every two months, the head of the sub-office met with refugees in Bétou and Ipkembele to receive feedback, exchange ideas on WFP assistance, and to sensitise them on protection issues. To develop and maintain a peaceful environment, WFP together with UNHCR, regularly sensitised refugees on their rights and duties towards local communities, authorities and other refugees..

In 2016, WFP created a box for feedback, available to refugees on distribution days. For example, WFP received 125 contributions in Bétou Centre in the first half of 2016. The sub-office carefully reviewed the contributions and took action accordingly. Most feedback concerned the ration size, while some related to problems in the relationship with partners during distribution.

Ahead of each distribution, the sub-office gathered the Bétou and Ipkembele refugee committee members, UNCHR and AARREC to capitalise on the lessons learned, to exchange information on the ongoing distribution and make suggestions to improve the next distribution.

During each field visit by senior management team members, a question and answer session was organised with refugee committees to allow for open discussion on the operation and to allow refugees to air issues of concern. These platforms were valuable to keep refugees informed on handover processes and the future of the programme.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Credit: 'Caption. Cover page photo © WFP/ Claire Le Privé'.

Caption: A refugee child during the monthly distribution at the Ikpebele site in Likouala

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	6,264	5,736	12,000	2,628	2,407	5,035	42.0%	42.0%	42.0%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	940	918	1,858	394	385	779	41.9%	41.9%	41.9%
Children (5-18 years)	1,566	1,320	2,886	657	554	1,211	42.0%	42.0%	42.0%
Adults (18 years plus)	3,758	3,498	7,256	1,577	1,468	3,045	42.0%	42.0%	42.0%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	6,264	5,736	12,000	2,628	2,407	5,035	42.0%	42.0%	42.0%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	12,000	-	12,000	5,035	-	5,035	42.0%	-	42.0%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	2,400	-	2,400	1,007	-	1,007	42.0%	-	42.0%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	1,252	1,148	2,400	525	482	1,007	41.9%	42.0%	42.0%
Total participants	1,252	1,148	2,400	525	482	1,007	41.9%	42.0%	42.0%
Total beneficiaries	6,264	5,736	12,000	2,628	2,407	5,035	42.0%	42.0%	42.0%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>LIKOUALA DEPARTMENT, Project End Target: 2016.06, PDM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Joint survey, JAM 2016</i>	=0.18	0.90	14.50	8.85
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>LIKOUALA DEPARTMENT, Project End Target: 2016.06, PDM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Joint survey, JAM 2016</i>	=0.42	2.10	19.70	7.30

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>LIKOUALA DEPARTMENT, Project End Target: 2016.06, PDM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Joint survey, JAM 2016</i>	=0.10	0.50	10.60	9.90
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>LIKOUALA DEPARTMENT, Project End Target: 2016.06, Post distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Joint survey, JAM 2016</i>	=6.50	4.90	3.90	3.96
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>LIKOUALA DEPARTMENT, Project End Target: 2016.06, PDM, Base value: 2015.08, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Joint survey, JAM 2016</i>	=6.50	4.80	3.70	3.92
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>LIKOUALA DEPARTMENT, Project End Target: 2016.06, Post distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2015.08, WFP survey, Post distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Joint survey, JAM 2016</i>	=6.50	5.00	4.10	3.99
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>LIKOUALA DEPARTMENT, Project End Target: 2016.06, PDM, Base value: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Joint survey, JAM 2016</i>	<19.00	37.30	62.90	58.25
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>LIKOUALA DEPARTMENT, Project End Target: 2016.06, PDM, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Joint survey, JAM 2016</i>	<19.00	36.20	66.70	68.97
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>LIKOUALA DEPARTMENT, Project End Target: 2016.06, PDM, Base value: 2015.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Joint survey, JAM 2016</i>	<19.00	39.51	59.80	48.94

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: General Distribution (GD)				
Number of feeding days	instance	180	180	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>LIKOUALA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=40.00	25.00	9.00	3.50
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>LIKOUALA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=50.00	55.00	42.00	53.70
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>LIKOUALA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=10.00	20.00	49.00	42.80
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>LIKOUALA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=50.00	40.00	48.00	45.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>LIKOUALA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>60.00	90.00	100.00	100.00

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>LIKOUALA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=80.00	100.00	71.00	81.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>LIKOUALA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=90.00	95.00	98.00	99.00

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>LIKOUALA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=500,000.00	8,092.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>LIKOUALA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=1.00	2.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=100.00	100.00
<i>LIKOUALA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>		

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	-	75
		Total	-	75