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Further Information

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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme-Congo(2015-2018)

Standard Project Report 2016

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



World Food Programme

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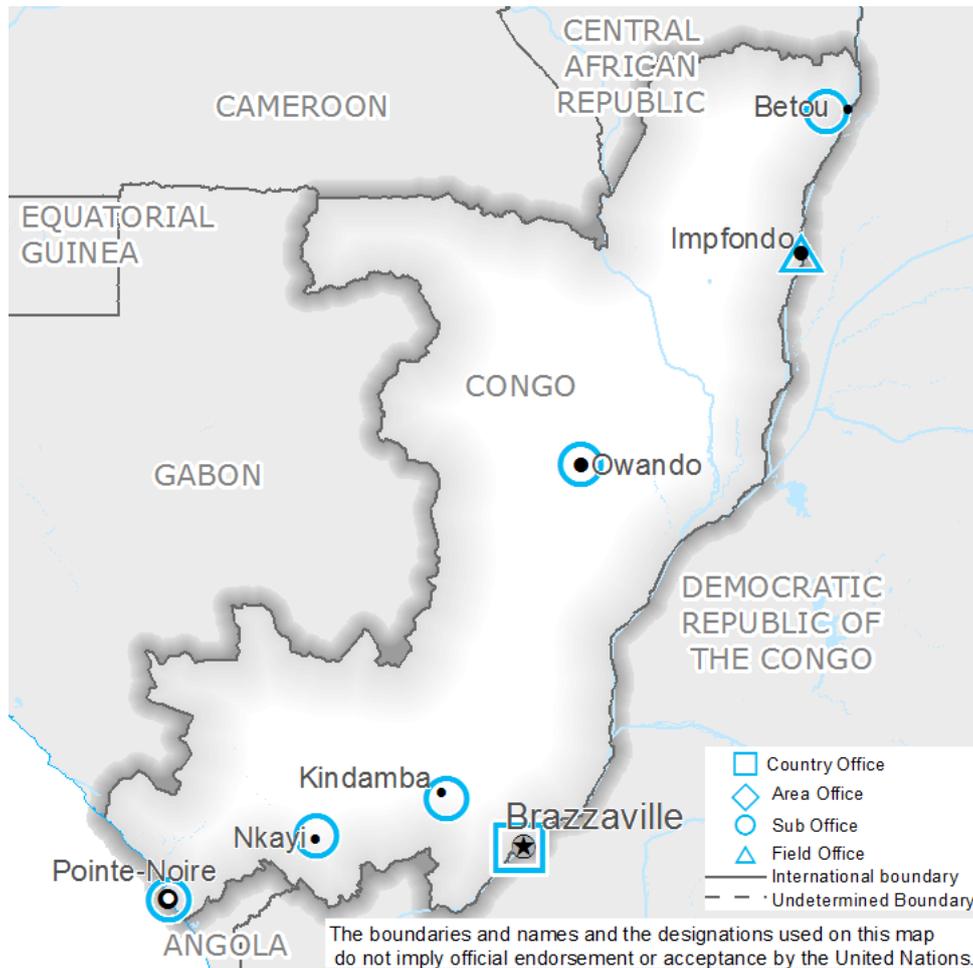
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



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.

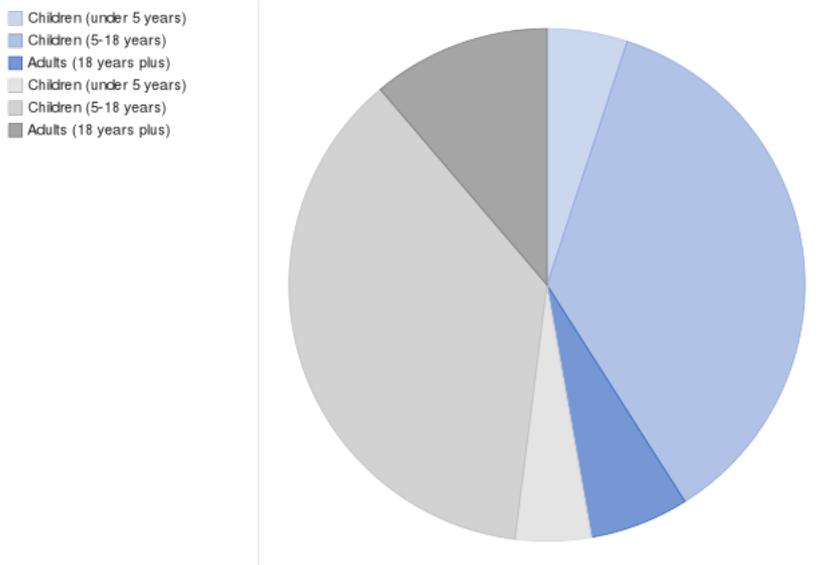
The insecurity situation in the Pool Department affected the implementation of activities such as the school feeding programme due to the lack of access as a result of armed conflicts between the Government army and rebel groups.

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 the 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





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

In 2016, WFP implemented the Republic of Congo Country Programme 200648 in close partnership with the Government with the following primary objectives:

- To promote access to education by ensuring that primary school children have a balanced diet based on local products;
- To support the government in establishing social safety net for vulnerable households;
- To provide nutrition support to people living with HIV or tuberculosis (TB) who are on treatment and malnourished (a supplement for pregnant and lactating women and a supplement for children aged 6–23 months to prevent stunting);
- To provide technical support to the government to strengthen disaster and risk management.

The Country Programme aligns activities with WFP Strategic Objectives 3: “Reduce risk and enable people, communities, and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs” and Strategic Objective 4: “Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger”.

WFP provided support to the government through four main components of the Country Programme.

Component One involves school feeding and aims to strengthen food security and support access to primary education and school retention rates. Activities included supporting the government prepare and manage a national school feeding programme, helping smallholders increase their agricultural output and linking school feeding to local procurement, and reducing undernutrition by addressing micronutrient deficiency among school-age children.

Component Two comprised of social safety nets and aims at assisting the government to establish social transfers to support dietary diversity and access to basic social services for vulnerable groups.

Component Three is linked to nutrition and aims to improve nutritional recovery among people living with HIV or TB and receiving treatment and preventing chronic malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women and children under 2.

Component Four involves WFP technical support to the government to improve disaster and risk management in view of the country’s vulnerability to climate change.

Project plans are aligned with the WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017), the National Development Plan (2012-2016) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2014-2018). The programme will contribute to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

| Cost Category | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation | 1,343,320 |
| Cash & Voucher and Related Costs | 18,094,314 |
| Direct Support Costs | 9,192,908 |
| Food and Related Costs | 24,481,128 |
| Indirect Support Costs | 3,717,817 |
| Total | 56,829,487 |

Project Activities

In 2016, WFP supported the Government through the implementation of Component 1 and 2. Components 3 and 4 were not implemented due to lack of funding.

Under Component One, WFP provided school meals to 67,776 beneficiaries in 574 rural public schools in the departments of Cuvette, Lekoumou, Plateaux, Bouenza and Pool, including 45 Observe, Reflect and Act (ORA) non-public schools in the Likouala department. In addition to food distribution, WFP provided non-food items, including 500 cooking pots were distributed at participating schools. The programmes aimed to encourage and promote education for indigenous children. However, due to lack of resources, the number of feeding days was reduced from 180 school feeding days to 65 in 2016.

The National School Feeding Policy validated in 2016 was a major milestone in the implementation of the school feeding programme. WFP with the support of two experts from Mastercard conducted a cost-benefit analysis of the school feeding programme in the country. The results of the cost-benefit analysis showed that for every USD 1 invested in the school feeding programme, USD 9.6 is generated. The positive result demonstrated the potential for investment in school feeding programmes in the Congo. In particular, the study highlighted the significant transfer of value to the families of beneficiaries and the long-lasting impact on school performance and productivity later on in life.

During the reporting period, monitoring and reporting training was provided to school inspectors to improve the collection of qualitative and quantitative data. WFP provided financial support, such as transport fees, to school inspectors in order to facilitate their involvement in the pilot phase of the data collection using digital data technology, as a means to improve the quality and regularity of monitoring of programmes.

The planned training for school directors, teachers and local school management committees on monitoring could not take place during 2016 due to funding limitations.

The Republic of Congo is a food deficit country and has an underdeveloped agriculture sector, as a result WFP was unable to procure food products from local markets for the planned projects.

However WFP, FAO and IFAD launched home-grown school feeding programme in partnership with the Government in the Bouenza department. The National Institute of Agronomic Research (IRA) and the "Program Sucre" of the Ministry of Economy, Industrial Development and the Promotion of Private Sector, are also involved in the project.

The objective of the project is to promote smallholder farmers' access to markets and improve the quality, volume, and competitiveness of beans as a commodity. The project targeted 200 small bean producers, 60 percent of whom are women, organised into 20 groups. The project is scheduled for a period of three years with funding from the European Union and is expected to produce 1,600 mt of beans, WFP will purchase 30 percent of the produce to be used in the school feeding program. A six-month pilot project preceded the programme in collaboration with ACTED, a local NGO operating the same area.

Under Component Two, WFP provided support to the government for the implementation of a nutrition-sensitive safety net programme aimed at increasing the uptake of services. The programme targeted people living with HIV or TB, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in poor households with an income of less than USD 60 per month. Targeted households received an electronic voucher transfer valued at USD 60 through mobile phones, which could be redeemed for food in pre-selected shops. The voucher transfers are conditional upon beneficiaries with HIV/TB receiving ART or DOT treatment, and PLW attending prenatal and postnatal check-ups, with children enrolled in vaccination programmes. The shops where vouchers could be redeemed were selected according to criteria defined by the Ministry of Social Affairs which included proximity, easy access, valid documents, cleanliness, and security conditions of the premises.

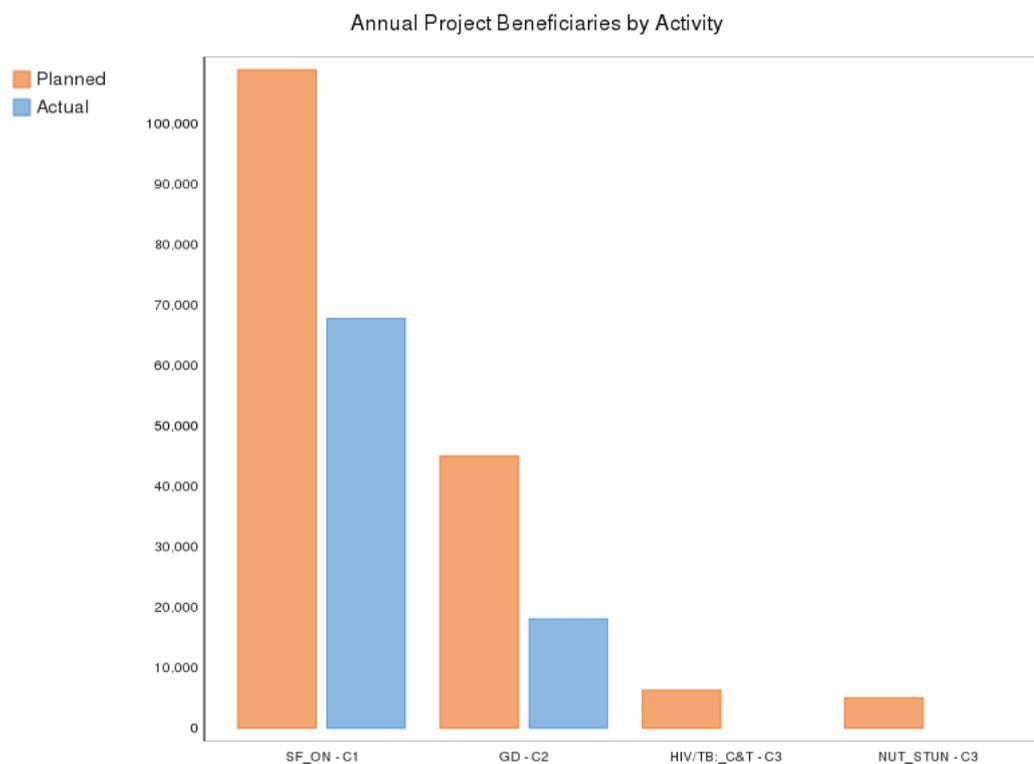
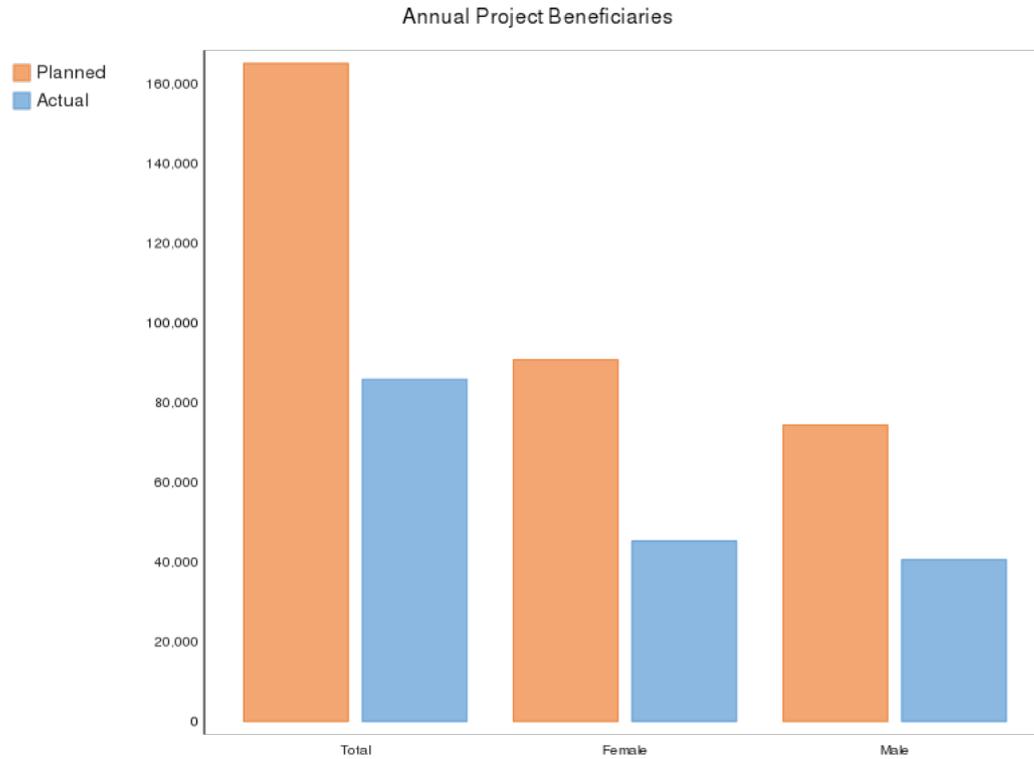
Malnourished women living with HIV received specialised nutritious foods for MAM treatment, helping them to gain weight and recover their health with an aim to have a positive impact on their social lives, contributing towards reducing stigmatisation within their communities. The programme reached 40 percent of the planned beneficiaries, 18,048 vulnerable people, predominantly due to resource constraints. The programme was operational in two districts as opposed to six and the electronic transfers were phased out in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire, where beneficiaries have been assisted for two years, in order to prioritise semi-urban areas in Sibiti and Owando.

The results of the 2015 Fortification Rapid Assessment Tools (FRAT) of cassava flour were validated by the Government in December 2016. This study recommended that a shelf life study be conducted and the implementation of the pilot project on school feeding be considered.

Under Component Three, WFP, through health centres, implemented a chronic malnutrition pilot project targeting malnourished people living with HIV/TB, and malnourished PLW, as well as children under two in Lékoumou. No contribution was received from the host government for this component in 2016. The country office faced regular

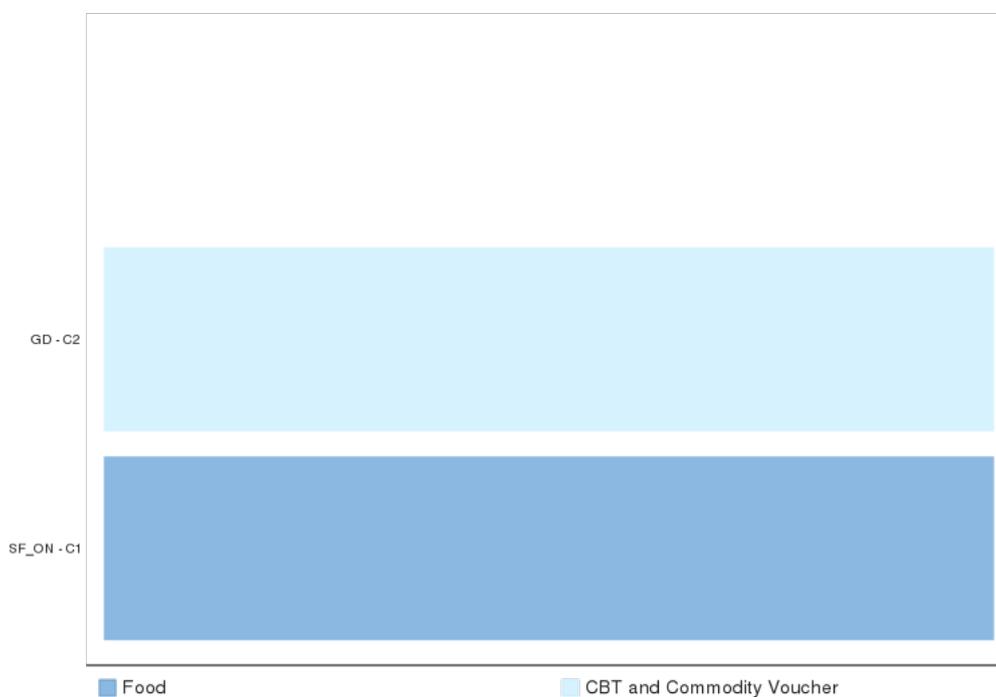
pipeline breaks in antiretroviral treatment supplied by the Ministry of Health.

Under Component Four, disaster risk management, preparatory work commenced with a support mission from the WFP Regional Bureau. A concept note was developed but no specific contribution was received to start implementation of the activities under this component.



SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
GD: General Distribution (GD)
HIV/TB: _C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment
NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting

Modality of Transfer by Activity



SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
GD: General Distribution (GD)



Annual Project Food Distribution

| Commodity | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual v. Planned |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding | | | |
| Beans | 90 | - | - |
| Canned Fish | 515 | 114 | 22.0% |
| Cassava Flour | 20 | - | - |
| Iodised Salt | 86 | 11 | 12.6% |
| Micronutrition Powder | 0 | - | - |
| Rice | 2,554 | 541 | 21.2% |
| Split Peas | 596 | 118 | 19.7% |
| Vegetable Oil | 257 | 57 | 22.0% |
| Subtotal | 4,118 | 839 | 20.4% |
| Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition | | | |

| Commodity | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual v. Planned |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Corn Soya Blend | 225 | - | - |
| Micronutrition Powder | 0 | - | - |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 27 | - | - |
| Vegetable Oil | 23 | - | - |
| Subtotal | 275 | - | - |
| Total | 4,393 | 839 | 19.1% |

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

| Modality | Planned (USD) | Actual (USD) | % Actual v. Planned |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net | | | |
| Value Voucher | 4,353,000 | 220,570 | 5.1% |
| Total | 4,353,000 | 220,570 | 5.1% |

Operational Partnerships

Country Programme (200648) activities were implemented in partnership with government agencies in all Departments except Sangha and Cuvette-Ouest in the northern and western parts of the country.

WFP worked closely with the Government through its various ministries (education, health, agriculture, industry, social affairs, and planning) to deliver Country Programme objectives. An operational Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed at the beginning of the year with each ministry for coordination, monitoring & evaluation of agreed activities.

In 2016 WFP and Ministry of Social Affairs developed a strong partnership with mobile company Airtel through the safety net programme. Private sector partners provided beneficiaries with mobile phones as a donation to the project and supported media events by providing materials and visibility support. Local retailers involved in the project provided food items to households in exchange for redeemed electronic vouchers.

Through Field Level Agreements, WFP developed partnerships with the Association of Spiritans in Congo (ASPC) for the Observe, React, Act (ORA) schools, and with local NGOs focused on nutrition programmes. ORA schools were established by the Spiritan Fathers to support indigenous children's access to primary education.

WFP and UNDAF developed operational and strategic partnerships with the government and other UN agencies. WFP led the working group on social protection and was the co-lead of the food security and nutrition working group.

In 2016, WFP developed new partnerships for the launch of the home-grown school feeding programme (HGSP) with the Ministry of Agriculture, the European Union, FAO and IFAD. WFP worked with the NGO ACTED, during the pilot phase of the project.

Performance Monitoring

To ensure compliance with WFP corporate normative framework and project monitoring activities, a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan has been designed by the country office for the programme under review. Monitoring conducted by the country office were aligned with WFP's M&E strategy.

School feeding data was collected by Ministry of Education and sent to WFP for compilation and analysis. WFP conducted a training session with a select number of teachers and inspectors from the Ministry of Education on data

collection systems and introduced on a trial basis the Open Data Kit (ODK) collection system using android devices. A Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) checklist form was designed to assist with ranking school compliance to school feeding programme requirements. Field assistant monitors from the country office regularly attended food distributions and e-voucher transfers in areas under the supervision of Betou, Owando and Nkayi sub-offices, and Brazzaville.

Food safety net data collection was conducted as part of Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM). Nutrition-sensitive data collected was used to analyze cross-cutting indicators on gender, knowledge of program and protection as well as food security indicators. These surveys were done every 6 months, the last one having been performed in August 2016.

Field Aid Monitors (FAM) from four sub-offices were responsible for distribution monitoring, e-voucher transfers and performed regular monitoring of partners with the support of a checklist containing more than 30 questions to monitor activities.

WFP improved its M&E system by becoming fully compliant with Strategic Results Framework (SRF) business rules and increased its compliance with WFP's Standard Operating Procedure. WFP introduced new technologies on a trial basis to improve data collection, including surveys like PDM and activity monitoring. The ODK questionnaires were uploaded onto digital tablets and facilitated data analysis. Once data was collected in the field it was automatically sent to the central server as soon as a Wi-Fi or 3G connection was available. ODK technology training was provided to field assistants and questionnaires and checklists were developed for process and distribution monitoring. The trial phase was completed and the use of ODK was mainstreamed from October 2016.

Results/Outcomes

In the Republic of Congo, boys and girls have equal access to school through the free education policy promoted by the Government. The net school enrolment rate is slightly higher in urban than rural areas – 91 percent compared with 87 percent – and almost the same for girls as boys, slightly more than 89 percent.

Within the School Feeding programme, available data shows an almost identical situation for boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools. Positive trends were observed in attendance, retention and completion rates especially girls among female pupils.

In December 2016, the enrolment and attendance rates were two times higher than the project target. Parents moved children from non-participating schools, especially in the department of Bouenza, to enroll them in schools benefiting from WFP school feeding. In the areas where HIV prevalence is high, such as the Lekoumou department, school feeding has provided additional motivation for parents and caretakers to send and keep their children in school.

WFP assisted 3,500 additional indigenous children in very remote areas of the Likouala department in the Observe, React, and Act (ORA) schools, where school meals remained an important motivation for many children to attend. In addition to improving school attendance and the nutrition of indigenous children, school feeding has brought Bantu and indigenous women together to work in school kitchens, aiding social cohesion between the Bantu and indigenous people.

WFP did not purchase food from local sources. However, WFP and its partners (FAO, IFAD and the Government) have launched a home-grown school feeding programme to allow for the local purchase of beans. WFP and UNICEF are also supporting the government to implement a cassava fortification programme which will be introduced into the school feeding food basket.

Within the safety net project, results from post distribution monitoring have shown significant deterioration in the food consumption pattern of beneficiaries, which can be explained as programme implementation was scaled down due to significant resource constraints. While WFP assistance had contributed to stabilizing the food consumption score (FCS) with the phasing out of assistance, the share of households with poor FCS increased markedly, the percentage of households with a poor FCS has increased from 1 percent in August 2016 to 5 percent in December 2016. Diet diversity score measures the number of food commodity groups consumed seven days prior to survey: a family can have an acceptable FCS by consuming only two groups of commodity but a bad diet diversity score

Trends indicate that male-headed households had a better FCS than female-headed households receiving assistance despite the break in implementation, even though 77 percent of beneficiaries receiving assistance were women. The difference can be attributed to the likelihood that men in these households are able to secure an additional source of income (e.g. labour or fishing).

The percentage of households with a stabilized coping strategy declined from 82 percent in August 2016 to only 55 percent in December 2016. This indicator suggests an additional 27 percent of households are resorting to coping strategies such as reducing the number of daily meals, reducing quantity eaten, buying poorer quality foods, etc. Results from the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey noted that the proportion of household expenditure devoted to food increased between August and December 2016, from 19 percent to 21 percent in the newly targeted areas of Sibiti and Owando.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

During the establishment of food management committees for school feeding in newly targeted schools, local communities are encouraged to aim for gender parity to foster the involvement of women in decision-making. Despite not achieving the project target of women beneficiaries in leadership positions within project management committees, representation increased from 30 percent to 35 percent.

Within the school feeding programmes, the committee members were trained on proper management of food commodities in terms of storage, security, and distribution at the school level. However, the 2016 training plan was not fully implemented due to lack of resources, which also contributed to the underachievement of women's participation and the development of women's leadership capacity.

Communities have recognized the participation of volunteers as a key component in school feeding activities and were seen as an important contribution to local development. This was particularly important for women from indigenous groups, as their participation has promoted their integration and acceptance into other groups.

While men were continuously encouraged to volunteer, very few proved willing to help in the preparation of school meals. Instead, most male volunteers assisted with constructing and maintaining school infrastructures, such as kitchens, warehouse, toilets and others facilities.

The safety net project prioritized vulnerable households headed by women, pregnant and lactating women and households with people living with HIV (PLHIV) or TB patients. As the HIV prevalence in the Republic of Congo is higher among women and the proportion of households where women take decisions on the use of vouchers is 84 percent, much higher than the 25 percent target, activities under this component predominantly focused on women.

In the various health centres supported by safety net projects, educated and experienced women responsible for food distribution established a coaching system to provide advice to others on how the programme operates and programme objectives. Their responsibilities included preparing the premix (oil and Super Cereal) for distribution and organised cooking demonstrations on porridge preparation. In 2016, out of the 11 centres, 5 were managed by women.

Although sensitization was carried out at household level during the targeting exercises, it has been observed that men affected by HIV and TB remained reluctant to participate in the programme due to the stigma. In 2016, WFP placed further emphasis on sensitization to encourage the participation of men living with HIV and TB.

Awareness raising campaigns targeting men focused on the importance of participating in nutrition decisions within households. The main tool developed for this purpose was behaviour communication change, which applied a series of awareness raising messages conveying advice on improving nutritional habits within the household.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Field monitors and Ministry of Education staff provided regular sensitisation sessions to pupils, teachers, canteen management committees and parents about the school feeding programme.

Interviews with teachers, parents, and children revealed that all management committees at school level were well informed about the food ration and food management as part of the school feeding programme. Interviews with children at participating schools on the basis of anonymity and under the supervision of a teacher revealed that the children are well informed about the school feeding programme.

The safety net component adopted an interactive feedback programme where beneficiaries were sensitised on the programme before, during and after food distribution sessions. The beneficiaries were informed about the criteria for selection, project objectives, the functioning of the electronic voucher system, the voucher redemption process, and food utilisation.

The conditions for participation were explained by social workers from the Ministry of Social Affairs and beneficiaries were encouraged to adhere to a code of conduct. A feedback mechanism was established for the voucher programme: beneficiaries were given the option of a toll-free hotline or the option of directly addressing their

complaints to health workers or field monitors during distribution days. If the problem remained unresolved, it was brought to the attention of WFP and/or the relevant ministries.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Beneficiaries of school feeding at Madingou, in the Bouenza department. Photo © WFP/ Claire Le Privé.

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 | 74,353 | 90,777 | 165,130 | 40,565 | 45,259 | 85,824 | 54.6% | 49.9% | 52.0% |
| Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding) | 54,440 | 54,440 | 108,880 | 33,888 | 33,888 | 67,776 | 62.2% | 62.2% | 62.2% |
| Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net) | 16,650 | 28,350 | 45,000 | 6,677 | 11,371 | 18,048 | 40.1% | 40.1% | 40.1% |
| Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition) | 3,263 | 7,987 | 11,250 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding | | | | | | | | | |
| By Age-group: | | | | | | | | | |
| Children (5-18 years) | 54,440 | 54,440 | 108,880 | 33,888 | 33,888 | 67,776 | 62.2% | 62.2% | 62.2% |
| By Residence status: | | | | | | | | | |
| Residents | 54,440 | 54,440 | 108,880 | 33,888 | 33,888 | 67,776 | 62.2% | 62.2% | 62.2% |
| Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net | | | | | | | | | |
| By Age-group: | | | | | | | | | |
| Children (under 5 years) | 7,992 | 8,222 | 16,214 | 3,205 | 3,297 | 6,502 | 40.1% | 40.1% | 40.1% |
| Children (5-18 years) | 3,663 | 6,804 | 10,467 | 1,469 | 2,729 | 4,198 | 40.1% | 40.1% | 40.1% |
| Adults (18 years plus) | 4,995 | 13,324 | 18,319 | 2,003 | 5,345 | 7,348 | 40.1% | 40.1% | 40.1% |
| By Residence status: | | | | | | | | | |
| Residents | 16,650 | 28,350 | 45,000 | 6,678 | 11,370 | 18,048 | 40.1% | 40.1% | 40.1% |
| Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition | | | | | | | | | |
| By Age-group: | | | | | | | | | |
| Children (under 5 years) | 1,238 | 1,238 | 2,476 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Children (5-18 years) | 225 | 788 | 1,013 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| 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) |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Adults (18 years plus) | 1,800 | 5,961 | 7,761 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| By Residence status: | | | | | | | | | |
| Residents | 3,263 | 7,987 | 11,250 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

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) |
|--|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding | | | | | | | | | |
| School Feeding (on-site) | 108,880 | - | 108,880 | 67,776 | - | 67,776 | 62.2% | - | 62.2% |
| Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net | | | | | | | | | |
| General Distribution (GD) | - | 45,000 | 45,000 | - | 18,048 | 18,048 | - | 40.1% | 40.1% |
| Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition | | | | | | | | | |
| Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting | 5,000 | - | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HIV/TB: Care&Treatment; | 6,250 | - | 6,250 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

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) |
|--|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding | | | | | | | | | |
| School Feeding (on-site) | 108,880 | - | 108,880 | 67,776 | - | 67,776 | 62.2% | - | 62.2% |
| Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net | | | | | | | | | |
| General Distribution (GD) | - | 7,500 | 7,500 | - | 3,008 | 3,008 | - | 40.1% | 40.1% |
| Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition | | | | | | | | | |
| Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting | 5,000 | - | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| HIV/TB: Care&Treatment; | 6,250 | - | 6,250 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

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) |
|--|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding | | | | | | | | | |
| School Feeding (on-site) | | | | | | | | | |
| Children receiving school meals in primary schools | 54,440 | 54,440 | 108,880 | 33,888 | 33,888 | 67,776 | 62.2% | 62.2% | 62.2% |
| Total participants | 54,440 | 54,440 | 108,880 | 33,888 | 33,888 | 67,776 | 62.2% | 62.2% | 62.2% |
| Total beneficiaries | 54,440 | 54,440 | 108,880 | 33,888 | 33,888 | 67,776 | 62.2% | 62.2% | 62.2% |
| Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net | | | | | | | | | |
| General Distribution (GD) | | | | | | | | | |
| People participating in general distributions | 2,256 | 5,244 | 7,500 | 905 | 2,103 | 3,008 | 40.1% | 40.1% | 40.1% |
| Total participants | 2,256 | 5,244 | 7,500 | 905 | 2,103 | 3,008 | 40.1% | 40.1% | 40.1% |
| Total beneficiaries | 16,650 | 28,350 | 45,000 | 6,677 | 11,371 | 18,048 | 40.1% | 40.1% | 40.1% |
| Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition | | | | | | | | | |
| HIV/TB: Care&Treatment; | | | | | | | | | |
| ART Clients receiving food assistance | 907 | 2,218 | 3,125 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| TB Clients receiving food assistance | 907 | 2,218 | 3,125 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total participants | 1,814 | 4,436 | 6,250 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total beneficiaries | 1,814 | 4,436 | 6,250 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

| 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) |
|--|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition | | | | | | | | | |
| Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting | | | | | | | | | |
| Children (6-23 months) | 1,250 | 1,250 | 2,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| 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) |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Pregnant and lactating girls (less than 18 years old) | - | 600 | 600 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus) | - | 1,900 | 1,900 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total beneficiaries | 1,250 | 3,750 | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding | | | | |
| SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs | | | | |
| Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels | | | | |
| Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country | | | | |
| <i>CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP monitoring, Base value: 2015.01, Secondary data, FPTS and WINGS</i> | =6.00 | 2.00 | - | - |
| Fortified foods purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of fortified food distributed by WFP in-country | | | | |
| <i>CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP monitoring, Base value: 2015.01, Secondary data, FPTS and WINGS</i> | =3.00 | 1.00 | - | - |
| Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases | | | | |
| <i>CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP monitoring, Base value: 2014.02, Secondary data, FPTS and WINGS</i> | =10.00 | 2.00 | - | - |
| SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger | | | | |
| Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children | | | | |
| Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided | | | | |
| <i>CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP monitoring, Base value: 2014.06, Secondary data, School records</i> | =17.00 | 17.00 | - | - |
| Increased equitable access to and utilization of education | | | | |

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools | | | | |
| CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP monitoring, Base value: 2015.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report | =85.00 | 96.93 | 97.69 | 97.69 |
| Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools | | | | |
| CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP monitoring Check List, Base value: 2015.06, Secondary data, Ministry of primary Education report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report | =85.00 | 96.89 | 97.88 | 97.88 |
| Drop-out rate in WFP-assisted primary schools | | | | |
| CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring, Base value: 2015.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Monthly and quaterly distribution reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Monthly and quaterly distribution reports | =2.00 | 3.10 | 2.31 | 2.31 |
| Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools | | | | |
| CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring, Base value: 2015.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report | =98.00 | 97.87 | 99.62 | 99.62 |
| Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools | | | | |
| REPUBLIC OF CONGO, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring Check List, Base value: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report | =85.00 | 96.97 | 97.49 | 97.49 |
| Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools | | | | |
| REPUBLIC OF CONGO, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring Check List, Base value: 2015.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report | =6.00 | 2.80 | 14.10 | 14.10 |
| Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools | | | | |
| REPUBLIC OF CONGO, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring Check List, Base value: 2015.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Ministry of Primary Education Report | =6.00 | 3.30 | 10.61 | 10.61 |
| Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools | | | | |
| REPUBLIC OF CONGO, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring Check List, Base value: 2015.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Ministry of Primary Education Report | =6.00 | 2.30 | 11.00 | 11.00 |

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools | | | | |
| REPUBLIC OF CONGO, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring Check list, Base value: 2015.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report | =98.00 | 97.74 | 99.60 | 99.60 |
| Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools | | | | |
| REPUBLIC OF CONGO, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring and chek list, Base value: 2015.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report | =98.00 | 97.99 | 99.63 | 99.63 |
| Drop-out rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools | | | | |
| REPUBLIC OF CONGO, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP monitoring Check list, Base value: 2015.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report | =2.00 | 3.10 | 2.12 | 2.12 |
| Drop-out rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools | | | | |
| REPUBLIC OF CONGO, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring Check list, Base value: 2015.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report | =2.00 | 3.00 | 2.51 | 2.51 |
| Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels | | | | |
| NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index | | | | |
| CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, SABER report examination, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, SABER report examination, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, SABER report examination | =4.00 | 1.60 | 1.60 | - |
| Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net | | | | |
| SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs | | | | |
| Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households | | | | |
| FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score | | | | |
| CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey | =2.18 | 3.90 | 1.40 | 5.12 |
| FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score | | | | |
| CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey | =2.86 | 13.30 | 13.50 | 20.45 |
| FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) | | | | |
| CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey | =2.30 | 3.60 | 1.80 | 6.05 |

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) | | | | |
| CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey | =2.06 | 4.20 | 0.00 | 4.01 |
| FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) | | | | |
| CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey | =3.08 | 22.40 | 12.10 | 24.01 |
| FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) | | | | |
| CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey | =2.64 | 4.20 | 17.50 | 17.07 |
| Diet Diversity Score | | | | |
| CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, Podistribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey | =6.50 | 5.42 | 3.77 | 4.80 |
| Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) | | | | |
| CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, Podistribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey | =6.50 | 5.67 | 3.46 | 4.25 |
| Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) | | | | |
| CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, Podistribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey | =6.50 | 5.27 | 4.07 | 5.22 |
| CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index | | | | |
| CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey | >80.00 | 63.60 | 82.71 | 56.45 |
| CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index | | | | |
| CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey | =100.00 | 66.75 | 80.93 | 77.79 |

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index | | | | |
| CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey | =100.00 | 71.90 | 76.88 | 70.61 |
| CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index | | | | |
| CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey | =100.00 | 61.60 | 86.40 | 85.03 |
| CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index | | | | |
| CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey | >80.00 | 66.80 | 82.11 | 54.78 |
| CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index | | | | |
| CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey | >80.00 | 71.60 | 80.56 | 52.77 |
| SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger | | | | |
| Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children | | | | |
| ART Adherence Rate (%) | | | | |
| CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring Check list, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Health center report, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Health center report | =80.00 | 64.07 | - | 86.66 |
| Percentage of children 9-15 months who completed all vaccinations according to the schedule in the national protocol | | | | |
| CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring, Base value: 2014.02, Secondary data, Health centers registers, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Health center report | =80.00 | 44.00 | - | 81.72 |
| Percentage of supported pregnant women who received at least 4 ante-natal check-ups during pregnancy | | | | |
| CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring, Base value: 2014.02, Secondary data, Health centers registers, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Health center report | =95.00 | 50.00 | - | 73.17 |
| Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition | | | | |
| SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger | | | | |
| Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children | | | | |

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions | | | | |
| CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, <i>WFP Monitoring</i> | >66.00 | - | - | - |
| Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) | | | | |
| CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, <i>WFP Monitoring</i> , Base value: 2015.03, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring Report</i> | >70.00 | 0.00 | - | - |
| Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet | | | | |
| CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, <i>WFP Monitoring</i> | >70.00 | - | - | - |
| ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%) | | | | |
| CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, <i>WFP Monitoring</i> , Base value: 2014.12, <i>Secondary data, Health centers records</i> , Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Health centers records</i> | >75.00 | 45.00 | 83.39 | - |
| TB Treatment Nutritional Recovery Rate (%) | | | | |
| CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, <i>Monitoring check list</i> , Base value: 2015.01, <i>WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Check list</i> , Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Health centers records</i> | >75.00 | 45.00 | 86.05 | - |

Output Indicators

| Output | Unit | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|--------------------|---------|--------|----------------------|
| Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding | | | | |
| SO3: Local Purchases | | | | |
| Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases | farmer group | 100 | - | - |
| Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP | individual | 900 | - | - |
| Quantity of food purchased locally through local purchases | metric ton | 205 | - | - |
| Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutrition products purchased from local suppliers | metric ton | 20 | - | - |
| SO4: School Feeding (on-site) | | | | |
| Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial) | individual | 1,300 | 50 | 3.8% |
| Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition) | national programme | 1 | 1 | 100.0% |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | school | 650 | 619 | 95.2% |
| Number of technical assistance activities provided | activity | 3 | 3 | 100.0% |
| Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.) | tool | 1,907 | 100 | 5.2% |
| Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net | | | | |
| SO3: General Distribution (GD) | | | | |
| Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | individual | 100 | 30 | 30.0% |

| Output | Unit | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---|--------------------|---------|--------|----------------------|
| Number of institutional sites assisted | site | 74 | 11 | 14.9% |
| Number of technical assistance activities provided | activity | 4 | 4 | 100.0% |
| SO4: General Distribution (GD) | | | | |
| Number of health centres/sites assisted | centre/site | 12 | 4 | 33.3% |
| Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition | | | | |
| SO4: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities | | | | |
| Number of instances in which nutrition and health messages were provided | instance | 15 | - | - |
| Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP | individual | 3,313 | - | - |
| Number of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP | individual | 3,313 | - | - |
| Number of people exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP | individual | 11,251 | - | - |
| Number of people receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP | individual | 11,251 | - | - |
| Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP | individual | 7,938 | - | - |
| Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP | individual | 7,938 | - | - |
| SO4: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment; and Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting | | | | |
| Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition, school feeding, safety net) | national programme | 1 | - | - |
| Number of national response plans developed with WFP support | policy | 1 | - | - |
| Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling | individual | 30 | - | - |
| Number of technical assistance activities provided | activity | 8 | - | - |
| Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed | item | 30 | - | - |
| Food Transfer-C4-Emergency Preparedness | | | | |
| SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities | | | | |
| Number of counterparts staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management | individual | 60 | - | - |
| Number of technical assistance activities provided | activity | 5 | - | - |

Gender Indicators

| Cross-cutting Indicators | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding | | | | |
| Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees | | | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i> | >50.00 | 30.00 | 30.00 | 35.00 |

| Cross-cutting Indicators | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution | | | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.03, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i> | >60.00 | 35.00 | 55.00 | 60.00 |
| Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net | | | | |
| Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food | | | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i> | =50.00 | 2.00 | 8.50 | 7.10 |
| Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food | | | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i> | =25.00 | 64.00 | 58.50 | 87.70 |
| Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food | | | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i> | =25.00 | 34.00 | 33.00 | 5.20 |

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

| Cross-cutting Indicators | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding | | | | |
| Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) | | | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i> | =90.00 | 87.00 | 98.00 | 96.00 |
| Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) | | | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i> | =90.00 | 78.00 | 95.00 | 98.00 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) | | | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i> | =90.00 | 82.00 | 96.50 | 97.00 |
| Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net | | | | |
| Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) | | | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i> | =90.00 | 72.25 | 83.80 | 92.38 |

| Cross-cutting Indicators | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site | | | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i> | =100.00 | 99.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) | | | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i> | =90.00 | 78.50 | 94.80 | 91.36 |
| Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites | | | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i> | =100.00 | 97.00 | 95.00 | 100.00 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) | | | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i> | =90.00 | 76.35 | 90.90 | 91.69 |
| Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site | | | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i> | =100.00 | 98.00 | 97.50 | 100.00 |
| Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition | | | | |
| Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) | | | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment,, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12</i> | =90.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | - |
| Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) | | | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.12</i> | =90.00 | - | - | - |
| Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site | | | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment,, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12</i> | =100.00 | 98.00 | 98.00 | - |
| Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site | | | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.12</i> | =100.00 | - | - | - |
| Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) | | | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.12</i> | =90.00 | - | - | - |
| Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) | | | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment,, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12</i> | =90.00 | 41.00 | 41.00 | - |

| Cross-cutting Indicators | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites | | | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment,, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12</i> | =100.00 | 95.00 | 95.00 | - |
| Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites | | | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.12</i> | =100.00 | - | - | - |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) | | | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment,, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12</i> | =90.00 | 41.00 | 41.00 | - |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) | | | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.12</i> | =90.00 | - | - | - |
| Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site | | | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment,, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12</i> | =100.00 | 96.00 | 96.00 | - |
| Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site | | | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.12</i> | =100.00 | - | - | - |

Partnership Indicators

| Cross-cutting Indicators | Project End Target | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding | | |
| 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>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i> | =3,200,000.00 | 1,014.00 |
| Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i> | =7.00 | 5.00 |
| Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners | | |
| <i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i> | =100.00 | 100.00 |
| Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net | | |
| 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>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i> | =150,000.00 | 0.00 |

| Cross-cutting Indicators | Project End Target | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services | | |
| CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12 | =3.00 | 3.00 |
| Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners | | |
| CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12 | =100.00 | 100.00 |
| Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition | | |
| Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) | | |
| CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment, Project End Target: 2018.12 | =50,000.00 | - |
| Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) | | |
| CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.12 | =50,000.00 | - |
| Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services | | |
| CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment, Project End Target: 2018.12 | =3.00 | - |
| Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services | | |
| CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.12 | =3.00 | - |
| Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners | | |
| CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment, Project End Target: 2018.12 | =100.00 | - |
| Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners | | |
| CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.12 | =100.00 | - |
| Food Transfer-C4-Emergency Preparedness | | |
| Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) | | |
| CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness, Project End Target: 2018.12 | =50,000.00 | - |
| Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services | | |
| CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness, Project End Target: 2018.12 | =4.00 | - |
| Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners | | |
| CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness, Project End Target: 2018.12 | =100.00 | - |