

Project Number: 200832 | Project Category: **Single Country PRRO**

Project Approval Date: November 12, 2015 | Planned Start Date: January 01, 2016

Actual Start Date: January 01, 2016 | Project End Date: December 31, 2017

Financial Closure Date: N/A

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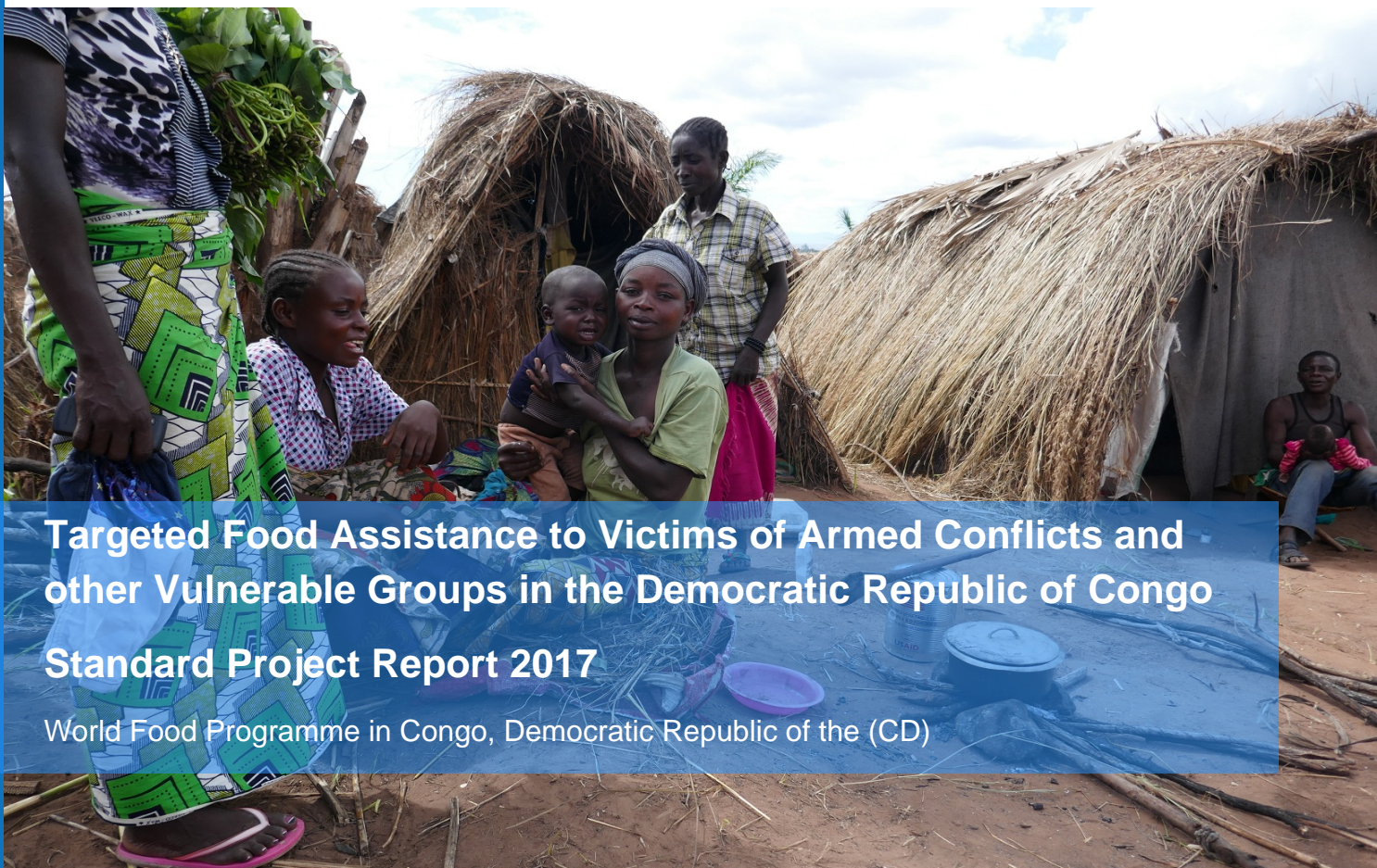
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**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Targeted Food Assistance to Victims of Armed Conflicts and other Vulnerable Groups in the Democratic Republic of Congo  
Standard Project Report 2017**

World Food Programme in Congo, Democratic Republic of the (CD)

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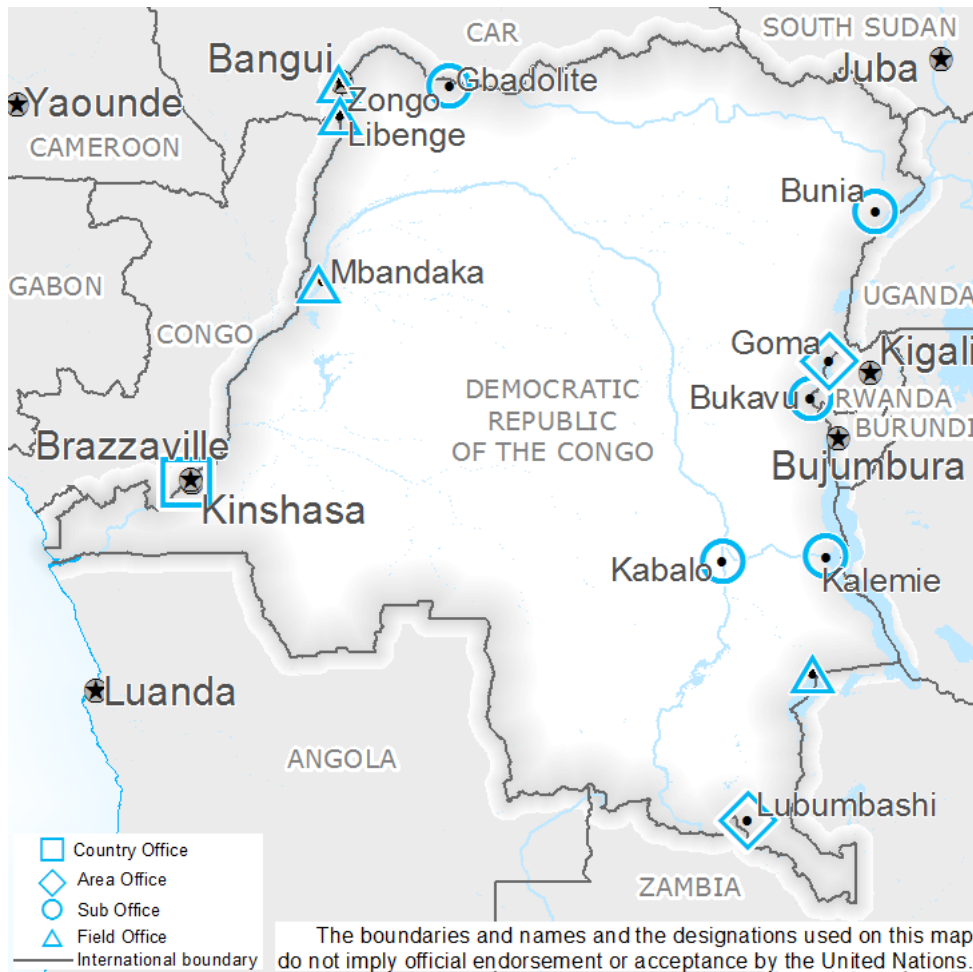
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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Achievements at Country Level

In a complex environment of conflict, political instability, widespread food and nutrition insecurity and poor infrastructure, WFP in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) rapidly scaled up life-saving food and nutrition assistance with the aim to reach some 500,000 people affected by the major humanitarian crisis in Kasai - an acute emergency in a region where WFP had not had a presence. The work of the WFP-led Logistics Cluster was vital to that response. The rapid establishment of logistics platforms in Kananga (Kasai province) and Tshikapa (Kasai Central province) enabled some 75 organizations to provide life-saving assistance to approximately 2.3 million vulnerable people in the provinces of Kasai, Kasai Central, and Kasai Oriental. A Kasai Response Strategy developed by the Food Security Cluster (co-led by WFP and FAO) guided the operation's food assistance activities.

The Kasai crisis came atop of new waves of internally displaced people in the provinces of North and South Kivu and Tanganyika, where almost one million people were displaced in 2017 alone in unrelated violence. WFP also assisted some 210,000 refugees in DRC from Burundi, Central African Republic and South Sudan (55 percent of them women and girls). In total, WFP assisted over 2.1 million people in DRC in 2017 with a combination of emergency, recovery and resilience activities, in the face of acute needs.

In addition to emergency and protracted relief activities, WFP expanded its successful Purchase for Progress (P4P) programme and resilience work thanks to multi-year funding. 2017 saw the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) – integrated context analysis and community planning and livelihoods programming – rolled out in DRC to strengthen the design and implementation of resilience-building initiatives. The Country Office developed an innovative model that integrated P4P and Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to strengthen smallholder farmers' capacity to better



produce, handle, process and market their agricultural products while at the same time responding to their immediate food needs. The integration of school meals into this model is being explored. This approach supports peace and social cohesion, and has been adapted as a best practice by other countries. Support to smallholder farmers is now a joint venture between WFP, FAO and IFAD. Financial literacy training and access to microcredit were also provided for women.

WFP increased its use of unrestricted cash by 50 percent compared to 2016, bringing the total value of cash-based transfers (CBT) in the country to USD 18 million. Currently, 9 out of 10 refugees in the country are assisted with CBT, allowing for greater choice and beneficiary preference while supporting local economies. WFP also implemented a large-scale electronic voucher programme for some 30,000 Burundian refugees, replacing paper vouchers. This allowed for better identification of beneficiaries at distribution points, and streamlining of the payment and reconciliation processes.

WFP DRC developed a three-year Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) in close collaboration with other UN agencies, NGO partners, and the government. Approved by the WFP Executive Board in November 2017, the ICSP considers the gendered vulnerabilities and needs of women, men, girls and boys and associated protection risks arising from the DRC context, and defines WFP's direction, objectives and contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17.

## Country Context and Response of the Government

DRC ranked 7th globally on the 2017 Fragile States Index, placing it in the highest risk category and reflecting widespread conflict and insecurity. Presidential and parliamentary elections planned for 2016 were further delayed, contributing to ongoing political instability.

DRC is the second largest country in Africa, covering 2.34 million km<sup>2</sup>, with an estimated population of 71 million people. It is still recovering from a prolonged period of economic and social decline associated with two decades of conflict. Localized displacement and economic disruption continue in parts of the country.

WFP declared a Level 3 emergency for the crisis in the Kasai region in October 2017, based on data collected through WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) system. The crisis displaced some 1.3 million people, bringing the total number of internally displaced people (IDPs) in the country to 4.35 million. Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) emerged as a key feature of the conflict. In view of the deepening crises in other regions of DRC, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee declared a system-wide Level 3 emergency for Kasai, Tanganyika and South Kivu immediately after the WFP Kasai L3 declaration.

More than 500,000 DRC nationals are refugees outside the country, including more than 30,000 recent arrivals in Angola as a result of the Kasai crisis. DRC itself hosts some 530,000 refugees from neighbouring countries.

Food insecurity is high across much of the country. A June 2017 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis estimated that 7.7 million people were severely food insecure. While acute food insecurity and acute malnutrition are concentrated in areas affected by conflict – primarily in the east of the country and Kasai – chronic food insecurity is widespread. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) has revealed that households headed by women are typically more vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition than those headed by men.

Food markets in DRC are poorly integrated, reflecting the country's limited transportation infrastructure and the distances between production areas and urban markets. A large portion of the agricultural sector is composed of subsistence-farmers who have limited capacity to cope with shocks and few links to formal markets. These challenges disproportionately affect women, who constitute most agricultural workers yet have unequal access to productive and community assets.

In 2016, DRC ranked 176th of 188 countries on the Human Development Index with women scoring 17 percent below men. The most recent Gender Inequality Index ranked DRC 153rd of 159 countries. In recent years, the government has taken steps to address the issue of conflict-related violence against women, including the appointment of a Presidential Representative on Sexual Violence and Child Recruitment, the prosecution of high-ranking army officers and the establishment of a military tribunal to prosecute members of armed groups. Reparations have also been paid to some survivors of conflict-related sexual violence.

The HIV prevalence rate is 1.2 percent, with women disproportionately affected (1.6 percent vs 0.6 percent). The highest prevalence of HIV is found among internally displaced women (7.6 percent) and victims of sexual and gender-based violence (20 percent). In DRC, HIV stigma is still an issue. HIV affected people are often isolated to the extent that they cannot meet their own basic food needs. WFP assistance aims to fill that gap and improve adherence to HIV treatment while reducing the social exclusion. The prevalence of multidrug-resistant TB is 2.4 percent.

There is a high prevalence of malnutrition, particularly in children under 5, with 8 percent wasting and 43 percent stunting. Stunting rates exceed 50 percent in Kasai, North and South Kivu, Sankuru and Tanganyika. Micronutrient deficiencies are common, with anaemia affecting 47 percent of children under 5 and 38 percent of women of reproductive age.

In DRC, malnutrition is driven by various factors. The lack of food contributes, but is not a key driver. Usually, food is available, but it is not nutritious and diversified. Micronutrition and protein consumption is very low, notably among rural people who rely heavily on starchy food, mainly cassava and maize. In general, poor access to basic service contributes heavily to malnutrition. Diarrhoea is common among children as access to potable water is very limited. Poor rural households cannot afford healthcare. Typically barely functional, health centres are poorly equipped and stocked. Low education levels limit mothers' ability to properly feed their children, although various food items are available.

Despite improvements over the past decade, poverty in DRC remains among the highest in sub-Saharan Africa and progress has been uneven across regions. The government has set out plans for growth and poverty reduction, including three consecutive poverty reduction strategy papers focused on reducing external debt and achieving progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

As part of the African Union's 2063 Agenda, the government completed a draft National Strategic Development Plan (PNSD) in 2016. The plan, which has not yet been approved, focuses on making DRC an emerging economy by 2030 and a developed country by 2050. The PNSD Strategic Framework, set out in the country's Five-Year Plan (2017–2021), highlights four pillars into which the SDGs have been integrated. SDG 2 has been integrated into pillars 2 and 4, which include agriculture, health, nutrition, education and social protection. Once it is formally adopted, the PNSD will be the government's primary framework for achieving the SDGs.

The Five-Year Plan includes several objectives in line with SDG 2, including:

- significantly reducing hunger through a sustainable increase in agricultural productivity.
- improving access to quality food, especially for vulnerable populations such as women, girls and boys through social safety nets and other programmes.
- strengthening the national system for monitoring and managing food security, nutrition and markets, including the establishment of a national early warning system and sustainable management of strategic reserves;
- improving the resilience of rural and urban populations to reduce the risk of food insecurity and famine;
- and investing in nutrition to ensure the productivity of human resources for sustainable social and economic development in the country.

The PNSD also includes objectives related to gender equality and social protection, with a focus on mainstreaming gender and protecting vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

## WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

In 2017, WFP focused on providing humanitarian assistance to people affected by conflict and other shocks in DRC. In support of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (zero hunger), WFP provided food assistance within the framework of two Emergency Operations (EMOPs) and a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) which focused on lifesaving interventions and the reduction of acute malnutrition in conflict-affected areas. WFP implemented recovery activities to rehabilitate social and productive assets in stabilized areas.

WFP's emergency programmes in DRC are integrated within the UN Humanitarian Response Plan, which ensures a coordinated and coherent approach to assisting conflict-affected and refugee populations. WFP's recovery and development-oriented interventions are reflected in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013-2017.

WFP worked with FAO to revive agricultural production and commodity markets through the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative with the aim of supporting smallholder farmers to rehabilitate their livelihoods while contributing to the recovery of the local economy. WFP's P4P activities also contribute to the empowerment of women through the provision of financial literacy training, access to microcredit and training for key positions in farmer organization management teams

Based on the recommendations of a Country Portfolio Evaluation (CPE) conducted in 2014 and in line with a global shift, WFP has been progressively increasing cash-based transfers (CBT) and transitioning interventions towards recovery where resources permit.

In support of SDG 17 (partnerships), WFP leads the Logistics Cluster, the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster and co-leads the Food Security Cluster, and provides access to deep field locations for the humanitarian community through the provision of humanitarian air services. The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster was activated in

the last quarter of 2017 for the Kasai crisis, with the deployment of WFP staff to the region.

WFP continued to provide technical assistance to long-term government initiatives, including through the establishment of a national social protection policy, which is awaiting validation. WFP has also influenced the shift towards long-term nutrition planning by supporting the government in defining its strategic orientation while addressing key nutrition and health priorities through continued engagement with the Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) movement and the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH) initiative, and maintaining a strong operational collaboration with the National Nutrition Programme (PRONANUT) at central and local levels.

Building on successful engagement with the government in adapting and expanding the mobile VAM (mVAM) system under the lead of the Prime Minister's Office, WFP plans to develop a national Food Security Information system. Close collaboration with national actors and government institutions continued to enhance capacities in disaster risk management and emergency preparedness.

In the fragile context of the DRC, WFP interventions give special consideration to gender and protection, which are referenced in all WFP-led assessments and partnerships. Context analyses were carried out to understand the potential risks and threats to activities and the people served.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

Years of persistently high humanitarian needs, ongoing political uncertainty and competing global priorities all impact funding opportunities for humanitarian and development operations in DRC. In 2017, funding levels for WFP's operations in the country reached only 62 percent of the total requirements. This trend continues to affect WFP's capacity to fully meet project objectives. To adapt to this level of resourcing, WFP prioritised life-saving interventions, particularly for refugees and newly displaced populations, and scaled back planned asset creation activities and capacity development interventions under PRRO 200832.

Funds received for cash-based transfers were largely earmarked for South Sudanese and Central African Republican refugees under PRRO 200832 and Regional EMOP 200799 respectively, restricting flexibility to allocate resources to other priority areas. WFP relied on multilateral allocations to provide CBT to Burundian refugees in South Kivu's Lusenda camp as direct contributions towards this group of refugees continued to decline. CBT activities were limited to refugees, which impacted WFP's ability to reach the planned levels of CBT to internally displaced people under PRRO 200832.

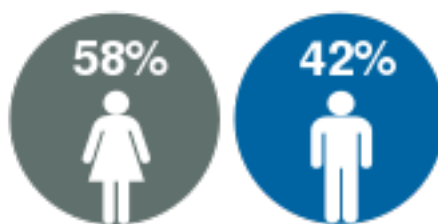
2017 saw increased food assistance needs in active conflict zones such as the Kasai region, Tanganyika and South Kivu. To meet growing needs in the country, the UN system successfully mobilised funds from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and other UN Pooled Funds. WFP utilised WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA) and multilateral funds to ensure that food assistance to IDPs was maintained, particularly in the Kasai region where a corporate Level 3 Emergency was declared in October 2017.

The United States Agency for International Development / Food-for-Peace (USAID/FFP), remains the biggest donor for WFP's operations in DRC, while Canada, Japan, UN Pooled Funds, CERF, Belgium, the United Kingdom (UK), the European Commission (EC) and Switzerland also provided much-needed resources. WFP continues to engage with donors to sustain and increase funding levels and donors like Germany and Sweden are coming forward with multi-year funding for resilience-building interventions.



## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	191,058	232,036	423,094
Children (5-18 years)	377,982	472,477	850,459
Adults (18 years plus)	333,994	560,862	894,856
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2017</b>	<b>903,034</b>	<b>1,265,375</b>	<b>2,168,409</b>



## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Regional EMOP	259	37	79	212	3	591
Single Country EMOP	5,132	350	1,113	73	58	6,727
Single Country IR-EMOP	486	36	116	14	5	657
Single Country PRRO	24,904	1,977	6,958	3,106	357	37,302
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2017</b>	<b>30,781</b>	<b>2,401</b>	<b>8,267</b>	<b>3,405</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>45,277</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Regional EMOP	5,523,593	675,481	720,467
Single Country PRRO	6,791,793	5,072,131	-
<b>Total Distributed in 2017</b>	<b>12,315,385</b>	<b>5,747,611</b>	<b>720,467</b>

## Supply Chain

In 2017, WFP continued to purchase commodities locally where possible, in line with its strategy to boost local economies and support smallholder farmers, as well as to cut costs and reduce lead times. Regional purchases (from Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia) through WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) covered the gaps that local purchases could not fill.

WFP continued to explore the possibility of increasing local purchases and expanding the food basket to include other locally available commodities, engage medium and small-scale farmers and further develop local agriculture.

Transport costs remain high due to extremely poor road and bridge infrastructure, much of which becomes impassable during the rainy season. In 2017 insecurity in 2017 was the biggest challenge to accessing people in



need.

WFP contracted 104 commercial transporters (road, air, river and railway) in 2017 to supplement 106 WFP trucks for the delivery of food assistance. The combination of commercial transporters and WFP trucks allowed timely deliveries to beneficiaries. The use of WFP's own trucks was key to the timely delivery of assistance to areas not covered by private transporters, particularly in the Kasai region.

Post-delivery losses were minimal at 0.027 percent (compared to 0.12 percent in 2016). Losses occurred primarily during transportation and distributions conducted by cooperating partners, and in WFP warehouses. The value of transport losses was automatically recovered from transporters' invoices.

WFP continued to strengthen capacity by improving warehouse management and food quality control. Blue boxes, tools for assessing grain quality, were positioned in field locations and training conducted for WFP staff.

In 2017 WFP contracted 27 food traders in Bili camp, North Ubangi, for the introduction of value vouchers, and in Lusenda, South Kivu, for the introduction of e-vouchers. The launch of e-vouchers increased operational efficiency for both WFP and retailers, facilitating a smooth reconciliation process and timely invoice payment. Market assessments were a prerequisite for the implementation of any cash-based transfer interventions, as was assessment of retailer capacity prior to the implementation of the voucher modality.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	4,020	-	4,020
Corn Soya Blend	-	1,000	1,000
Iodised Salt	77	244	321
Maize Meal	16,304	1,690	17,993
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	530	530
Vegetable Oil	556	-	556
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,956</b>	<b>3,464</b>	<b>24,420</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>85.8%</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	

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

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	1,284
High Energy Biscuits	115
Peas	415
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	319
Split Peas	610
Vegetable Oil	672
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,415</b>

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Multi-sectoral cash-based transfer (CBT) assessments were carried out across WFP's areas of operation in DRC. This led to a shift from commodity vouchers to direct cash assistance in Inke camp and from food to value vouchers in Bili camp for CAR refugees. Overall, WFP increased its use of unrestricted cash by 50 percent compared to 2016, in line with global recommendations. Regular market monitoring was carried out to adjust the cash transfer value to beneficiaries as needed and resources permitting, to support the implementation of cash distributions in refugee camps in Bas Uele, South Kivu, and North and South Ubangi provinces.

A large-scale electronic voucher programme for some 30,000 Burundian refugees was introduced in Lusenda camp, replacing paper vouchers. Paper vouchers were found to be error-prone and costly, hence the introduction of a more efficient means of transfer.

In 2017 WFP reviewed the transfer mechanism of direct cash to beneficiaries. In discussions with partners, some concerns were raised about the potential risks involved in moving large sums of cash through remote areas, the lack of insurance in the case of any security incidents and the costs involved in such operations. WFP therefore increased the use of financial service providers for the distribution of direct cash to mitigate those risks. Direct cash for CAR refugees is now handled completely by a financial service provider.

A 2016 Preparedness and Readiness Cross-Functional Mission in DRC focused on preparing the Country Office for a potential rapid CBT intervention in urban areas, including Kinshasa. In implementation of the recommendations arising from this mission, WFP DRC carried out an urban food security assessment in the city in 2017 to determine the existing levels of economic vulnerability and food insecurity, with a view to gathering preparatory information should a response strategy be needed. Final results are expected in early 2018.

A Kasai emergency food security assessment (EFSA) defined the targeting and scale of the Kasai Emergency Operation and informed the development of a Food Security Cluster strategy to guide food assistance for the duration of the response. Assistance under the IR-EMOP had been provided to IDPs based on status. However, following discussions with partners, and based on the EFSA results that revealed the extent of food insecurity in the area, WFP revised its implementation approach and moved to blanket feeding across prioritised geographical areas.

UNICEF undertook a nutrition end-line study of the WFP and FAO joint Stunting Reduction and Prevention project implemented in Bunyakiri territory of South Kivu province. The study recommended the extension of the project until 2020, and that WFP commence monitoring the minimum diversity diet of beneficiaries. To date, the joint effort is focused on improving infant and young child feeding practices, dietary intake of children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), improving household food security and strengthening multi-sectoral coordination. WFP acts together with FAO in food security, providing a daily ration to households based on cereals, peas, oil and salt for seed protection.

In 2017, following discussions with partners on protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP), WFP signed a memorandum of understanding with a call centre to manage a beneficiary complaint and feedback hotline. This was established in the last half of 2017 in areas of the country with network coverage. The hotline complements existing in-person complaint and feedback mechanisms, ensuring WFP is well equipped to capture two-way communication with beneficiaries and respond quickly to any protection issues.

Only 12 percent of calls on the hotline came from women, mainly because of women's limited access to phones in rural areas. Households often share one telephone managed by the headmen of the households. WFP initiated advocacy with the telecommunication companies to allow free access to all women beneficiaries, reinforcing the mobile solutions for AAP.

WFP extended its market and food security system through its mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM), reaching about 4,000 displaced households in South Kivu, North Kivu, Tanganyika, and Ituri provinces. The scope of indicators collected through mVAM were also extended to include the food consumption score, coping strategy index, household diversity score, minimum diversity diet for women and food prices. mVAM has proven to be an efficient tool to collect timely information on the food distribution process, and has led to a mobile post-distribution monitoring (PDM) approach tested in Tanganyika province.

## Building resilience amid instability in DRC

Agriculture remains the largest sector in DRC's economy, employing over 70 percent of the population. Yet nearly 99 percent of DRC farmers are smallholders and the sector is dominated by subsistence farming. Agricultural production has fallen by 40 percent since 1990.

Given successful implementation of Purchase for Progress (P4P) in DRC in recent years, WFP and FAO have developed an innovative approach that combines Food Assistance for Assets and Food for Training with building smallholder resilience following the P4P model. Focused on the provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika, where agricultural production has been severely impacted by unrest but where internally displaced persons (IDPs) are beginning to return to restart their lives, this approach responds to the population's urgent need for food to protect a fragile peace while also developing beneficiaries' capacity for self-reliance.

The integrated approach consists of a combination of economic, social, technical and financial interventions to quickly revitalize the local economy and the livelihoods of the local population. Targeting is across ethnic groups and community-based, ensuring all beneficiaries – including both male and female smallholder farmers, communities hosting IDPs, refugees and returnees – receive all categories of support within an inter-ethnic inclusive effort. Following the P4P model based around farmer organizations, beneficiary households are grouped into community-based organizations, through which programme activities are implemented.

Activities are grouped into five main categories:

1. **community mobilization:** this component aims to empower vulnerable households and facilitate integration and social cohesion through: support to farmer organizations (FOs) to obtain legal recognition; awareness campaigns and training on governance, human rights and gender equality; establishment of community radio stations and clubs to discuss societal issues such as gender equality and peaceful cohabitation.
2. **food assistance for assets and inclusive financing:** this component helps rehabilitate infrastructure through transfers on two levels: WFP provided transfers to cover immediate household food needs, freeing up people's time to rehabilitate and build community infrastructure; FAO complemented the FFA transfers, providing cash to those engaged in sustainable agricultural or environmental practices, such as reforestation activities. In turn, the cash was invested in local village-based savings and loans (VSLAs) systems, which provided the rural communities with access to credit and allowed them to diversify their sources of income.
3. **capacity building in agricultural production and processing:** this component aims to strengthen the productive capacities and means to engage in profitable and sustainable livelihoods. Key activities include: providing trainings through Farmer Field Schools (FFS); supporting pro-smallholder animal farming to diversify income sources; improving availability of quality agricultural inputs, tools, and seeds through local providers; easing access to smallholder friendly technologies and machineries;
4. **post-harvest management and market access support:** to improve the beneficiaries' transport capacity to collection points and to larger markets. Key activities include: promoting food conservation and storage best practices; building and/or rehabilitating warehouses and market infrastructure; developing market information sharing systems to facilitate commodity marketing; creating linkages between buyers and FOs and facilitating WFP procurement from smallholders;
5. **Conflict mitigation and peacebuilding:** WFP and FAO work with partners renowned for their expertise in peace building, to lay down the basis for durable economic results. Key activities include: establishing community dialogue and participatory mechanisms for peace and reconciliation; establishing early warning and conflict mitigation system at community level; establishing community dialogue and participatory mechanisms for peace and reconciliation.

The model harnesses the comparative advantages of the Rome-based agencies (RBAs): FAO expertise on quality inputs and agricultural production and rural micro-finance, and WFP on post-harvest handling, logistics, commodity storage and market engagement. In 2017, the RBAs in the DRC adopted the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA), an enhanced means to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of programmes in resilience building, productive safety nets, disaster risk reduction, and preparedness. In North Kivu, an Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) was conducted as a first step in the 3PAs implementation in June 2017. Given the size of DRC, this exercise focused on eastern provinces, namely North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri. The ICA was followed by a seasonal livelihood programming workshop in October 2017. Between November and December 2017, five Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP) exercises were organized. The CBPP consisted of community/village level analysis. It helped identify the root causes of vulnerability, ensuring that communities have a strong voice in setting priorities and that the interventions were tailored to their needs.

Gender equality is cross-cutting through all activities. Functional literacy trainings have reached more than 2,300 women, teaching basic financial and organization skills and the use of technological tools, including for commodity quality management and testing. These trainings have contributed to women's empowerment in rural areas,

encouraging them to become more active in their communities and take up community-based organization management positions. Today, many community-based organizations, agricultural input shops and processing units are managed by women. Through sensitization and awareness-raising campaigns, the approach challenges bias and promotes gender equality. By bringing communities together to work for their common advancement, and by ensuring all ethnic groups participate and benefit from the activities, it is contributing to strengthening social cohesion. The initiative is consequently recognized among the best practices for economic recovery, stabilization and peace in the DRC.

# Project Results

## Activities and Operational Partnerships

The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) was designed to improve the food and nutrition security of some of DRC's most vulnerable people, particularly the internally displaced (IDPs), returnees, refugees and their host communities in conflict-affected eastern provinces.

In 2017 WFP DRC maintained a focus on relief and recovery in the face of rapidly expanding acute needs. Programming was informed by a thorough portfolio review in support of the formulation of a 2018-20 Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) (2018-2020). The holistic ICSP brings together in a single framework WFP's responses to large-scale displacement to other acute needs and its pursuit of long-term recovery and resilience.

Refugees, IDPs and returnees who received in-kind food were given a standard basket: fortified maize flour, pulses or vegetables, fortified vegetable oil and iodized salt. The intention was to provide them with a minimum of 2,100 kcal each per day. The amount of cash was based on the caloric and nutrient values of locally available foods, local consumption habits, inflation, market prices and CDF/USD exchange rates. WFP distributed CBT through financial service providers or NGOs, selected on the basis of availability, capacity and risk factors.

WFP increased direct cash assistance in 2017. This accounted for more than half of PRRO CBT. Vouchers continued to be used in contexts that precluded the use of direct cash, including in camps for Burundian refugees in South Kivu.

### Refugees

Assistance to refugees in northern and eastern provinces continued. With more refugees arriving from South Sudan, the total supported in 2017 exceeded the planned level. In collaboration with UNHCR and NGO partners, WFP provided a mix of CBT and food to South Sudanese refugees at sites in Haut-Uele and Ituri provinces, and CBT to Burundian refugees in South Kivu's Lusenda camp. Rwandan refugees returning home received repatriation packages at transit centres in South Kivu managed by UNHCR.

### IDPs

WFP responded to the needs of new waves of IDPs in Ituri, North and South Kivu, Tanganyika, Haut-Lomami and Haut-Katanga provinces precipitated by an escalation of primarily ethnic conflict. Working with local partners, WFP undertook rapid assessments to determine levels of food insecurity among the newly displaced. Typically, they were given in-kind food/cash for an initial period of three months.

WFP continued to provide General Food Distribution (GFD) rations to IDPs in camps in North Kivu and Tanganyika provinces.

### Returnees

WFP assisted people returning home from IDP camps in North Kivu and Haut-Katanga. They received three months of food rations to help them rebuild their lives and livelihoods. Because funding was limited and IDPs were being prioritized, returnees received reduced rations and fewer than planned were reached.

### Nutrition

WFP continued to work with the Ministry of Health's National Nutrition Programme (PRONANUT), UNICEF and Nutrition Cluster members. Nutrition surveys were conducted during year in Kasai, South Ubangi, South Kivu, Tanganyika and Haut Katanga. They showed an increase in the number of malnourished children aged 6-23 months, which resulted in more than planned being treated.

For the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), WFP provided large-quantity lipid-based nutrient supplements (LSN-LQ) to children aged 6-59 months and Super Cereal and vegetable oil to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in health zones where Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates were above 10 percent - or between 5 and 10 percent with aggravating factors.

To help prevent MAM, children aged 6-23 months were given Plumpy'Doz and PLW were given Super Cereal and vegetable oil in areas of Tanganyika and Haut-Katanga where GAM rates were above 15 percent. Some carryover stocks from 2016 were used for MAM prevention.

Malnourished people living with HIV and TB patients were given Super Cereal and vegetable oil. The number reached was higher than the planning figure. However, funding meant that the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) programme could not be implemented in certain areas.



## School meals

School feeding continued to be implemented in conflict-affected areas where food insecurity rates are high and school attendance rates low. Meals for primary school children consisted of cereal (maize meal or rice), vegetables, vegetable oil and salt, and were provided for an average of 22 days a month.

## Recovery

Because of its prioritization of life-saving assistance and the limited availability of funding, WFP reached only some 10 percent of the people it intended to support with recovery interventions – Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Food Assistance for Training (FFT) programmes – implemented in North Kivu, South Kivu and Haut-Katanga.

FFA activities focused on the rehabilitation of agricultural land and roads and the construction of fish ponds, and were primarily for the benefit of IDPs, returnees, refugees and the communities hosting them.

Food provided under FFT supported the demobilization of child soldiers, medical rehabilitation, improved literacy and training in income-generating activities such as sewing, knitting and baking. Priority was given to women, particularly survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). The high rate of SGBV and the significant support needs of survivors have necessitated WFP's increased involvement in this area far beyond initially envisaged levels.

FFA and FFT activities were planned and executed with the active participation of the beneficiary communities. Participants received a standard food basket of fortified maize flour, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and iodized salt for an average of 22 working days a month. During distributions, participants were offered guidance on domestic health and nutrition issues, including the importance of a varied diet for children, food hygiene and exclusive and optimal breastfeeding.

## Partnerships

Although pressing operational needs meant a more limited focus on capacity strengthening, WFP continued to collaborate with government at the national and provincial levels in key domains: health, nutrition, agriculture, social protection and education.

WFP worked with the National AIDS Control Program (PNLS), the National Multi-Sectoral AIDS Control Program (PNMLS), the National Tuberculosis Control Program (NTPP) and other stakeholders in the areas of HIV and TB to ensure that nutrition was adequately integrated into the National Strategic HIV Plan 2018-2020.

WFP's engagement with the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) platform continued in 2017 with the adoption of the DRC SUN network's terms of reference and road map. The Cost of Hunger study, conducted in 2016, was published in July 2017, and detailed the social and economic cost of malnutrition in DRC.

WFP provided technical guidance to advance the formulation of a National Social Protection Policy and supported the elaboration of a methodology for targeting poor and vulnerable people in DRC.

WFP worked with the National Statistics Institute on an emergency food security assessment in Tanganyika and with the governments of Haut-Katanga and South Kivu on assessments in those two provinces. The survey in Haut-Katanga led to the development of a response strategy.

WFP broadened its partnership with the government's Analysis of Development Indicators Cell (CAID) to the nationwide collection of market data using mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM). CAID, part of the Prime Minister's Office, thereby launched mKengela, a WFP-supported national food price monitoring system. Calls are placed fortnightly to traders throughout DRC's 145 territories to track the prices of basic food commodities.

In the wake of a WFP emergency preparedness analysis that identified natural disasters as a key threat to food security, the North Kivu authorities in 2017 requested WFP to facilitate a simulation exercise envisaging an eruption of Nyiragongo volcano, north of Goma. The exercise was intended to assess the province's preparedness to deal with such an emergency.

WFP worked with the World Bank on food security assessment of Kinshasa, through the Food Security Cluster.

Strategic partnerships with international and local NGOs continued, with capacity strengthening a key element in many cases.

## Results

WFP reached some 95 percent of planned PRRO beneficiaries – primarily IDPs, refugees and returnees - in 2017. However, due to funding constraints, many received only half General Food Distribution (GFD) rations for much if not all of the year.

While some improvements in food and nutritional security were achieved, monitoring showed that the adverse impacts of conflict and displacement remained considerable. This was underscored by food consumption score (FCS), dietary diversity score (DDS) and coping strategy index (CSI) measurements.

Nonetheless, all key malnutrition treatment and prevention targets for children 6-59 months, PLW and people living with HIV were met or exceeded. Similarly, the ART default rate remained well below target, and default rates for TB treatment and PMTCT were zero. Critical success factors included beneficiary programme sensitization, regular monitoring and continued capacity strengthening of implementing partners.

The number of children assisted by WFP’s school meals programme declined to 150,000, from 180,000 in 2016, largely as a result of funding constraints. Enrolment rates in WFP-assisted schools remained low and below targets. However, school meals proved effective in ensuring children stayed in school, with a 90 percent retention rate achieved for both girls and boys, exceeding the programme’s end target.

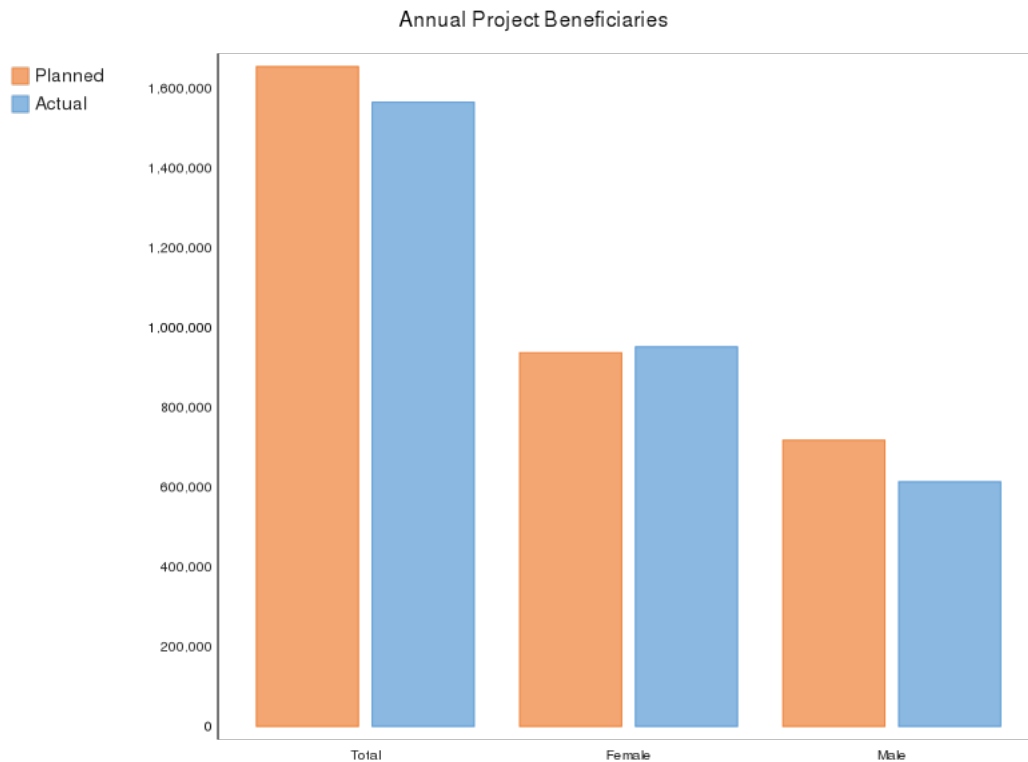
Efforts by WFP and others have secured the inclusion of a national school meals programme in the national social protection policy, which is currently awaiting validation by the government.

The adverse impact of conflict and displacement on food security was underscored by the deterioration registered in the north-eastern territory of Ituri. Some 76 percent of assessed households had a poor FCS compared to 23 percent in 2016. Female-headed households were most affected, with some 81 percent having a poor FCS, compared to 66 percent for male-headed households.

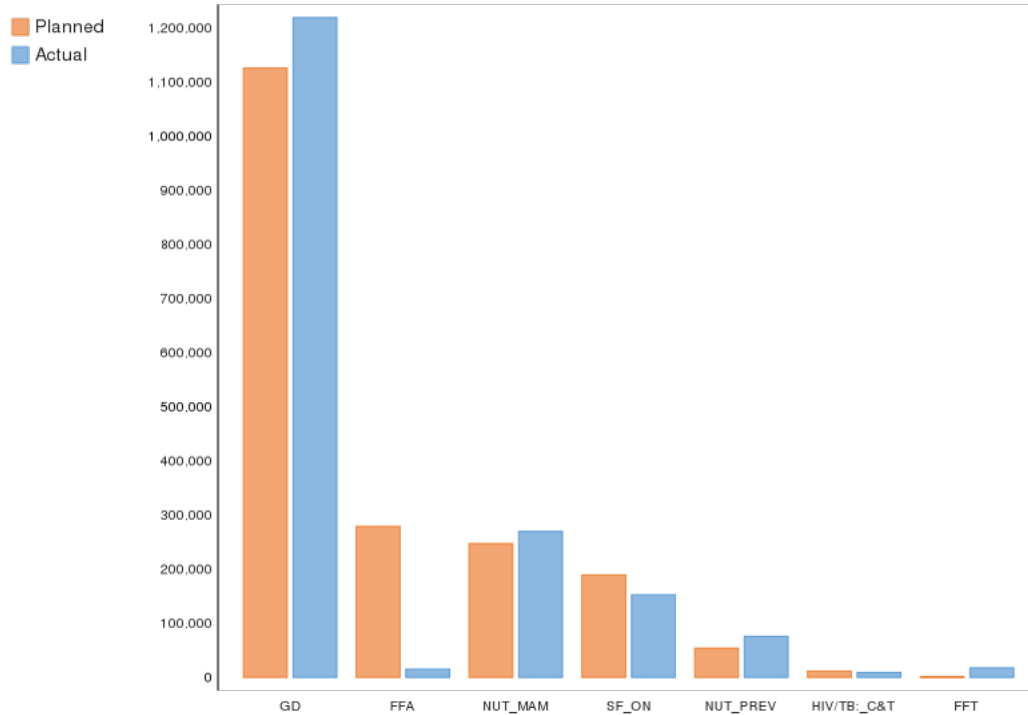
In Kiwanja in North Kivu, female-headed households likewise experienced a deterioration in their food security, with the proportion registering a poor FCS rising to 51 percent, from 19 percent in 2016.

In Meri and Biringi camps, Ituri province, where WFP provides direct cash to South Sudanese refugees, the proportion of female-headed households with a poor FCS rose from 41 percent to 44 percent. (that of male-headed households declined from 42 to 35 percent). Frequent inter-ethnic clashes in the camps and continuing refugee inflows were contributing factors.

More positively, in South Kivu’s Lusenda camp for Burundian refugees, the proportion of households with a poor FCS declined to 10 percent, from 23 percent in 2015. The improvement was less pronounced among female-headed households. Nonetheless, CSI statistics indicated that households continued to rely on severe coping mechanisms to maintain adequate food consumption.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
 NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
 SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)  
 NUT\_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition  
 HIV/TB: \_C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment  
 FFT: Food-Assistance-for-Training

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 SF\_ON: School Feeding (on-site)  
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
 FFT: Food-Assistance-for-Training  
 NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
 NUT\_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition  
 HIV/TB: \_C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	1,467	2,364	161.2%
Corn Soya Blend	3,260	1,828	56.1%
High Energy Biscuits	114	21	18.1%
Iodised Salt	575	352	61.2%
Lentils	-	66	-
Maize	3,700	125	3.4%
Maize Meal	26,527	24,187	91.2%
Micronutrient Powder	8	-	-
Peas	7,161	290	4.1%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,247	1,257	100.8%
Rice	2,275	592	26.0%
Split Peas	-	4,238	-
Sugar	-	5	-
Vegetable Oil	2,859	1,977	69.2%
Wheat Soya Blend	-	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,193</b>	<b>37,302</b>	<b>75.8%</b>



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	7,220,723	6,791,793	94.1%
Commodity Voucher	4,022,975	-	-
Value Voucher	9,386,941	5,072,131	54.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,630,639</b>	<b>11,863,923</b>	<b>57.5%</b>

## Performance Monitoring

WFP continued to use the Strategic Results Framework and the regional Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy (2015-2017) to guide the monitoring of the PRRO.

Funding constraints meant that WFP did not use third-party monitoring in 2017, and several planned field visits for process monitoring did not proceed for the same reason.

On-site monitoring was conducted by WFP and NGO field staff, who visited 15 percent of distribution sites for the purpose.

Information on project activities derived from checklists was uploaded by WFP and NGO field staff via smartphones and tablets. This allowed data to be reflected in real-time on an online platform and therefore timely responses in the event of significant concerns.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM), via representative sampling at territory level, helped measure outcome indicators. Where possible, at least two PDMs were carried out for each activity.

Remote monitoring using the mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) approach was widely used to assess conditions in IDP and refugee camps in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu.

Output information was captured monthly through WFP's Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation Tool (COMET).

WFP staff conducted quarterly monitoring of food distributions to IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable groups in the provinces of Ituri, North Kivu, Tanganyika and Haut-Katanga.

CBT distributions to South Sudanese refugees in Haut Uele and Ituri provinces and to Burundian refugees in South Kivu province were routinely monitored by WFP programme staff, who were able to provide appropriate solutions to any issues that arose.

The monitoring of food prices at local markets was conducted each month, not least to analyse the impact of WFP's CBT.

Beneficiary feedback and complaints were captured in real-time, either through in-person communication or on a toll-free hotline set up in April and managed by a call centre. The Country Office monitoring and evaluation team conducted weekly analyses of complaints received to ensure that any issues were promptly addressed.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

Following the adoption in 2016 of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's (IASC's) Gender-Age Marker, a tool that assesses the extent to which humanitarian action integrates gender and age considerations, WFP continued to provide training to its staff on its use. The intention was to ensure its inclusion in the design, implementation and monitoring of interventions.

Gender issues feature prominently in Field Level Agreements (FLA) with cooperating partners with a view to ensuring adequate incorporation in all aspects of their work and advancing female leadership and representation.

WFP and partners engaged in community sensitization and advocacy, encouraging a stronger role for women in decision-making about household use of food and cash assistance. In Katanga, WFP monitoring showed that there had been a steady increase in the proportion of women assuming the primary role in such decision-making.

WFP also encouraged women's participation in IDP and refugee camp management committees.

A comprehensive training on gender and protection issues was carried out in Bukavu for all partner and WFP staff.

A Gender Analysis to assess the specific challenges facing women and men was conducted in Tanganyika to constitute a baseline for P4P and resilience interventions. It is to inform programmatic adjustments to progressively reduce gender disparities.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

The human rights abuses and protection risks faced by civilians in DRC are well documented, particularly for areas of conflict. Those most affected include unaccompanied children, child soldiers, demobilised child and adult soldiers and victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

WFP continued to engage in awareness-raising activities to address protection concerns and to highlight the right of affected people to WFP assistance. It developed a protection model for programme implementation and required staff to familiarise themselves with its contents. WFP partners deployed protection staff to field locations to monitor and guide.



WFP worked closely with UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP and the Protection Cluster at the national and provincial levels to promote consideration of protection risks when planning, programming and implementing interventions.

Most protection indicators showed a positive trend in 2017 compared to 2016, notably the overall proportion of people who do not experience safety issues travelling to and from assistance sites.

Food assistance to host community members, based on specific vulnerability criteria, helped ease tensions between them and refugees.

To identify best practices, WFP undertook an evaluation of the application of its 2012 Humanitarian Protection Policy in North and South Kivu and North Ubangi (covered by regional EMOP 200779). This concluded that the Country Office should incorporate protection risk analysis in all its work planning and strengthen beneficiary feedback mechanisms.

WFP and its partners worked to ensure that the key elements of accountability to affected populations (AAP), namely information provision, consultation and complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFM), were fully operational.

Partners advised targeted beneficiaries about the composition and duration of rations while they were being registered as well as before and during distributions. The composition of entitlements was also posted prominently at distribution sites.

In late 2017 WFP set up a toll-free hotline managed by a call centre to facilitate the provision of feedback by beneficiaries.

## UN agencies work in tandem to tackle alarming rates of malnutrition among children

When 5-year-old Cessez-le-Feu — ‘Ceasefire’ — arrived at Maibano health centre near Bunyakiri, he was reed thin and put on a course of Plumpy’Sup, a fortified peanut-based paste for the treatment of acute malnutrition.

Seven out of 10 children in Bunyakiri, once a South Kivu breadbasket, are malnourished, a by-product of two decades of conflict and a diet poor in protein and micronutrients.

Four years ago, the guns finally fell silent in this part of one of DRC’s most war-ravaged provinces. Its long-displaced residents, traditionally subsistence farmers, were able to return to what was left of their homes – and to their fields.

Three UN agencies joined forces to help, and turn back the tide of malnutrition.

To enable the villagers start over, FAO provided seeds and tools, WFP gave out food rations to carry them through the growing season, and WFP and UNICEF set up malnutrition screening, treatment and prevention services out of health centres like Maibano’s.

While the numbers of malnourished children are still very high, progress is being made.

The joint UN programme has brought 12,000 children back from the brink, giving them the hope of a promising future. It has also restored to health 11,000 malnourished pregnant and nursing women, who are given vitamin- and mineral-enriched cereal and fortified vegetable oil.

“This integrated approach, mobilising and combining as it does the expertise of a number of UN agencies, multiplies the positive impact on beneficiaries”, says David Winiger, DRC Director of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, which has agreed to fund the programme for another three years.

“I brought my son here because he was so emaciated”, Mama Fiki, Ceasefire’s mother, says at the health centre. “The specialists prescribed Plumpy’Sup, and now he’s so much better!”

As other parts of South Kivu once again descend into horrific violence, Ceasefire’s story shows how, when peace is restored, whole communities can start hoping again.

One hope, surely attainable, is that Bunyakiri’s breadbasket status can be restored.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP / Jacques David

A family in Takanika IDP site, Tanganyika Province.

### Explanatory notes:

Project indicator tables:

- Restricted funding meant that follow-up surveys were not conducted in Beni, Katanga, Lubero, Lubudi, Manono, North Kivu, Pweto (for CBT), Rutshuru and Shabunda.
- School feeding follow-up surveys were conducted under SO1 only. Restricted funding prevented further follow-up under SO2.

## 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	717,587	937,083	1,654,670	613,413	951,802	1,565,215	85.5%	101.6%	94.6%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	167,509	189,458	356,967	154,272	188,729	343,001	92.1%	99.6%	96.1%
Children (5-18 years)	224,492	265,209	489,701	279,733	365,400	645,133	124.6%	137.8%	131.7%
Adults (18 years plus)	325,586	482,416	808,002	179,408	397,673	577,081	55.1%	82.4%	71.4%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	8,252	10,776	19,028	46,065	60,987	107,052	558.2%	566.0%	562.6%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	331,268	432,594	763,862	339,965	554,583	894,548	102.6%	128.2%	117.1%
Returnees	104,733	136,768	241,501	35,372	79,845	115,217	33.8%	58.4%	47.7%
Residents	273,336	356,943	630,279	175,481	272,917	448,398	64.2%	76.5%	71.1%

## 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)	712,548	413,491	1,126,039	1,013,849	205,428	1,219,277	142.3%	49.7%	108.3%
School Feeding (on-site)	189,280	-	189,280	152,725	-	152,725	80.7%	-	80.7%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	171,000	108,000	279,000	15,153	-	15,153	8.9%	-	5.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	640	360	1,000	17,554	-	17,554	2,742.8%	-	1,755.4%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	247,300	-	247,300	269,781	-	269,781	109.1%	-	109.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	54,000	-	54,000	75,937	-	75,937	140.6%	-	140.6%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	11,500	-	11,500	9,032	-	9,032	78.5%	-	78.5%

**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)	146,350	82,699	229,049	202,769	41,085	243,854	138.6%	49.7%	106.5%
School Feeding (on-site)	187,107	-	187,107	147,074	-	147,074	78.6%	-	78.6%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	34,200	21,600	55,800	3,085	-	3,085	9.0%	-	5.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	640	360	1,000	17,554	-	17,554	2,742.8%	-	1,755.4%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	247,300	-	247,300	269,781	-	269,781	109.1%	-	109.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	54,000	-	54,000	75,937	-	75,937	140.6%	-	140.6%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	11,500	-	11,500	9,032	-	9,032	78.5%	-	78.5%

## 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)
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	98,669	125,580	224,249	112,714	127,103	239,817	114.2%	101.2%	106.9%
Activity supporters	480	4,320	4,800	1,897	2,140	4,037	395.2%	49.5%	84.1%
Total participants	99,149	129,900	229,049	114,611	129,243	243,854	115.6%	99.5%	106.5%

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	495,457	630,582	1,126,039	573,060	646,217	1,219,277	115.7%	102.5%	108.3%
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	91,380	91,380	182,760	73,567	70,682	144,249	80.5%	77.3%	78.9%
Activity supporters	2,043	2,304	4,347	1,356	1,469	2,825	66.4%	63.8%	65.0%
Total participants	93,423	93,684	187,107	74,923	72,151	147,074	80.2%	77.0%	78.6%
Total beneficiaries	94,445	94,835	189,280	76,449	76,276	152,725	80.9%	80.4%	80.7%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	25,110	30,690	55,800	2,129	956	3,085	8.5%	3.1%	5.5%
Total participants	25,110	30,690	55,800	2,129	956	3,085	8.5%	3.1%	5.5%
Total beneficiaries	125,550	153,450	279,000	10,456	4,697	15,153	8.3%	3.1%	5.4%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>									
People participating in trainings	450	550	1,000	5,442	12,112	17,554	1,209.3%	2,202.2%	1,755.4%
Total participants	450	550	1,000	5,442	12,112	17,554	1,209.3%	2,202.2%	1,755.4%
Total beneficiaries	450	550	1,000	5,442	12,112	17,554	1,209.3%	2,202.2%	1,755.4%
<b>HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment;</b>									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	1,941	4,531	6,472	1,505	4,766	6,271	77.5%	105.2%	96.9%
TB Clients receiving food assistance	1,509	1,093	2,602	383	1,213	1,596	25.4%	111.0%	61.3%
PMTCT Clients receiving food assistance	-	2,426	2,426	-	1,165	1,165	-	48.0%	48.0%
Total participants	3,450	8,050	11,500	1,888	7,144	9,032	54.7%	88.7%	78.5%
Total beneficiaries	3,450	8,050	11,500	1,888	7,144	9,032	54.7%	88.7%	78.5%

## 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)
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	30,443	30,443	60,886	47,248	47,248	94,496	155.2%	155.2%	155.2%

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)
Children (24-59 months)	61,806	61,808	123,614	47,248	47,248	94,496	76.4%	76.4%	76.4%
Pregnant and lactating girls (less than 18 years old)	-	15,700	15,700	-	20,197	20,197	-	128.6%	128.6%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	47,100	47,100	-	60,592	60,592	-	128.6%	128.6%
Total beneficiaries	92,249	155,051	247,300	94,496	175,285	269,781	102.4%	113.0%	109.1%
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	13,500	13,500	27,000	19,810	19,810	39,620	146.7%	146.7%	146.7%
Pregnant and lactating girls (less than 18 years old)	-	9,450	9,450	-	12,711	12,711	-	134.5%	134.5%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	17,550	17,550	-	23,606	23,606	-	134.5%	134.5%
Total beneficiaries	13,500	40,500	54,000	19,810	56,127	75,937	146.7%	138.6%	140.6%

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women</b>				
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>KATANGA, NORTH AND SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTAL, , Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	>66.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>KATANGA, NORTH AND SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTAL, , Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.01, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	>50.00	48.59	-	31.57



Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>MANONO (KATANGA), Project End Target: 2017.12, Suvey coverage for plumpy-doz distribution in Katanga, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Coverage survey for use of plumpy doz in Manono and Kiambi</i>	>70.00	49.22	-	-
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>NORD KIVU, SUD KIVU, ITURI, TANGANYIKA, HAUT KATANGA, Project End Target: 2017.12, 2015 SPR, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, 2015 SPR, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>75.00	99.20	98.98	99.59
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>NORD KIVU, SUD KIVU, ITURI, TANGANYIKA, HAUT KATANGA, Project End Target: 2017.12, 2015 SPR, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, 2015 SPR, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports 2016, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	<3.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>NORD KIVU, SUD KIVU, ITURI, TANGANYIKA, HAUT KATANGA, Project End Target: 2017.12, 2015 SPR, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, 2015 SPR, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, 2016 CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	<15.00	0.53	0.64	0.49
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>NORD KIVU, SUD KIVU, ITURI, TANGANYIKA, HAUT KATANGA, Project End Target: 2017.12, 2015 SPR, Base value: 2015.03, Secondary data, 2015 SPR, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, 2016 CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	<15.00	0.24	0.38	0.16
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>NORD KIVU, SUD KIVU, ITURI, TANGANYIKA, HAUT KATANGA2, Project End Target: 2017.12, 2015 SPR, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, 2015 SPR, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, 2016 CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>75.00	99.66	99.26	99.50
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>NORD KIVU, SUD KIVU, ITURI, TANGANYIKA, HAUT KATANGA2, Project End Target: 2017.12, 2015 SPR, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, 2015 SPR, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, 2016 CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	<3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>NORD KIVU, SUD KIVU, ITURI, TANGANYIKA, HAUT KATANGA2, Project End Target: 2017.12, 2015 SPR, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, 2015 SPR, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, 2016 CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	<15.00	0.22	0.53	0.41
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>NORD KIVU, SUD KIVU, ITURI, TANGANYIKA, HAUT KATANGA2, Project End Target: 2017.12, SPR 2015, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, 2016 CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	<15.00	0.12	0.21	0.06
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>BENI, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM survey in Erengeti, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP survey, PDM survey</i>	=14.00	68.00	20.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>BENI, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP survey</i>	=0.00	0.00	0.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>BENI, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM survey, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey</i>	=13.00	63.00	25.00	-
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>BENI, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM survey in Erengeti, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM in survey</i>	<25.82	25.85	7.26	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>IRUMU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=4.60	23.00	-	76.27
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>IRUMU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=4.74	23.70	-	81.01
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>IRUMU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=4.60	23.00	-	66.67
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>IRUMU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>3.85	3.85	-	3.49
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>IRUMU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>4.21	4.21	-	3.52
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>IRUMU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>3.75	3.75	-	3.44
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>IRUMU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Joint survey</i>	<7.08	7.08	-	26.85
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>KATANGA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline survey, Base value: 2015.01, Joint survey, FSMS, January 2015, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, FSMS on beneficiaries</i>	=14.00	69.90	29.00	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>KATANGA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.01, Joint survey, FSMS, January 2015, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, FSMS on beneficiaries</i>	=15.00	75.70	43.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>KATANGA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	=5.49	27.44	26.00	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>KATANGA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.01, Joint survey, FSMS on beneficiaries, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, FSMS on beneficiaries</i>	>3.50	3.50	4.13	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>KATANGA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline Survey, Base value: 2015.01, Joint survey, FSMS, January 2015, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, FSMS on beneficiaries</i>	>3.20	3.20	3.91	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>KATANGA, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.01, Joint survey, FSMS, January 2015, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, FSMS on beneficiaries</i>	>3.60	3.60	4.17	-
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>KATANGA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.01, Joint survey, FSMS, January 2015, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, FSMS on beneficiaries</i>	<16.30	16.30	8.80	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>KIWANJA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=7.60	38.00	-	49.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>KIWANJA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=3.80	19.00	-	51.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>KIWANJA, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=9.80	49.00	-	44.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>KIWANJA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>5.08	5.08	-	3.93
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>KIWANJA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.06, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>4.82	4.82	-	3.87
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>KIWANJA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.06, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>5.53	5.53	-	3.96
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>KIWANJA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<19.63	19.63	-	18.55

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>LUBERO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey</i>	=10.30	51.30	69.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>LUBERO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey</i>	=8.10	40.30	65.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>LUBERO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline Survey, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey</i>	=12.70	63.50	70.00	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>LUBERO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline Survey, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey</i>	>3.78	3.78	3.73	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>LUBERO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey</i>	=3.46	3.84	3.46	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>LUBERO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline Survey, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM survey</i>	>3.80	3.70	3.80	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>LUBUDI, Project End Target: 2016.06, Baseline survey, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM survey</i>	=1.92	9.60	2.80	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>LUBUDI, Project End Target: 2016.06, Baseline survey, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM survey</i>	=2.64	13.20	3.80	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>LUBUDI, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=1.60	8.00	2.00	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>LUBUDI, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey</i>	>3.44	3.44	3.01	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>LUBUDI, Project End Target: 2016.06, Baseline Survey, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey</i>	>3.47	3.47	2.99	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>LUBUDI, Project End Target: 2016.06, Baseline Survey, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	>3.43	3.43	3.04	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>LUSENDA CASH, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM in refugees camp, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM in refugees camp, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, PDM in refugees camp, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP survey, Follow up PDM</i>	=4.60	23.00	18.00	10.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
LUSENDA CASH, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.09, WFP survey, PDM survey, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.08, WFP survey, Follow up PDM survey	=4.00	20.00	14.70	14.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
LUSENDA CASH, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring	=6.00	30.00	22.00	9.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
LUSENDA CASH, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, PDM in refugees camp, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM in refugees camp, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.09, WFP survey, PDM in refugees camp, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring	>4.00	4.00	3.00	4.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
LUSENDA CASH, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, PDM in refugees camp, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM in refugees camp, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM in refugees camp, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring	>4.00	4.00	3.00	4.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
LUSENDA CASH, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, PDM in refugees camp, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM in refugees camp, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM in refugees camp, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring	>4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
LUSENDA CASH, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, PDM in refugees camp, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM in refugees camp, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring	<15.00	15.00	20.00	23.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
MERI ET BIRINGI, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring	=8.40	42.00	-	41.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
MERI ET BIRINGI, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring	=8.20	41.00	-	44.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
MERI ET BIRINGI, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring	=8.40	42.00	-	35.00
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
MERI ET BIRINGI, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring	<8.60	8.60	-	12.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
NORTH KIVU, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, Baseline survey, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.01, Joint survey, EFSA, December 2014, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, Joint survey, EFSA in North Kivu	=11.50	57.60	27.00	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>NORTH KIVU, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.01, Joint survey, EFSA, December 2014, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, EFSA in North Kivu</i>	=10.00	50.00	33.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>NORTH KIVU, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	=10.80	54.00	22.00	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>NORTH KIVU, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.01, Joint survey, EFSA, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, EFSA in North Kivu</i>	>4.40	4.40	4.86	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>NORTH KIVU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline Survey, Base value: 2015.01, Joint survey, EFSA, December 2014, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, EFSA in december 2016</i>	>4.30	4.30	4.70	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>NORTH KIVU, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.01, Joint survey, EFSA, December 2015, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, EFSA in North Kivu</i>	>4.40	4.40	5.00	-
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>NORTH KIVU, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.12, Joint survey, EFSA, December 2014, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, EFSA in North Kivu</i>	<13.20	13.20	11.15	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>PWETO, Project End Target: 2016.07, Baseline survey, Base value: 2016.07, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM survey</i>	=19.04	95.20	72.30	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>PWETO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey, Base value: 2016.07, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, PDM survey</i>	=18.66	95.30	70.90	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>PWETO CASH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.07, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=19.10	95.50	72.70	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>PWETO CASH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.07, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>3.11	3.11	3.73	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>PWETO CASH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.07, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>3.11	3.11	3.73	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>PWETO CASH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.07, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>3.09	3.09	3.76	-
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>PWETO CASH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<17.70	17.70	11.90	-



Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
SHABUNDA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.04, PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	=6.80	34.00	33.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
SHABUNDA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.04, PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	=4.60	23.00	28.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
SHABUNDA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Baseline Survey in Shabunda, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.01, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Shabunda, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey	=9.20	46.00	37.00	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
SHABUNDA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.04, PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	>3.80	3.80	5.00	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
SHABUNDA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.04, PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.01, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Shabunda	>3.00	3.00	5.00	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
SHABUNDA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.01, Joint survey, FSMS, January 2015, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Shabunda	>4.00	4.00	5.00	-
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
SHABUNDA, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.04, PDM, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	<22.00	22.00	13.00	-
<b>Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets</b>				
<b>ART Default Rate (%)</b>				
KATANGA, NORTH AND SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTAL, , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, CP reports, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, 2016 CP reports, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring	<15.00	0.88	0.00	1.26
<b>TB Treatment Default Rate (%)</b>				
KATANGA, NORTH AND SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTAL, , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, CP reports, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, 2016 CP reports, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring	<15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>PMTCT Default Rate (%)</b>				
KATANGA, NORTH AND SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTAL, , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, CP reports, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, 2016 CP report, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring	<15.00	0.88	2.50	0.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KATANGA, NORTH KIVU, SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTALE.., <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, SPR 2015, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>70.00	77.00	98.64	94.84
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KATANGA, NORTH KIVU, SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTALE.., <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, SPR 2015, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	70.00	98.54	90.84
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KATANGA, NORTH KIVU, SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTALE.., <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, CP reports, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	84.00	98.80	90.84
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KATANGA, NORTH KIVU, SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTALE.., <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, CP reports, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	<6.00	6.50	2.22	2.94
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KATANGA, NORTH KIVU, SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTALE.., <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, CP reports, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<6.00	5.70	2.01	2.90
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KATANGA, NORTH KIVU, SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTALE.., <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, SPR 2015, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<6.00	5.50	3.39	2.90
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>BENI, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Baseline in Erengeti Village, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.03, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Erengeti, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Erengeti</i>	=20.00	94.00	93.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>BENI, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2016.12, Baseline in Erengeti village, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.03, WFP survey, Baseline In Erengeti village, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=20.00	97.00	94.00	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>BENI, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline in Erengeti Village, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Baseline in Erengeti Village, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Erengeti</i>	=20.00	93.00	93.00	-
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>BENI, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Erengeti, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Erengeti Village, Previous Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Erengeti Village</i>	<25.85	25.85	7.26	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>MANONO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Muyumba, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Muyumba, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM survey in Muyumba</i>	=2.46	12.30	22.50	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>MANONO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline in Muyumba Village, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Baseline in Muyumba, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=3.84	19.20	30.60	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>MANONO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline in Muyumba Village, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM survey in Muyumba</i>	=1.52	7.60	24.50	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>MANONO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Muyumba, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Muyumba, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Muyumba</i>	>3.65	3.65	4.00	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>MANONO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Muyumba, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Muyumba, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Muyumba</i>	>3.66	3.66	3.78	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>MANONO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Muyumba, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Muyumba, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Muyumba</i>	>3.64	3.64	3.97	-
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>MANONO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Muyumba, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Muyumba, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Muyumba</i>	<29.91	29.91	19.38	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>PWETO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline survey in Lukonzolwa, Mukuba, Lwanza, Base value: 2017.09, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Lukonzolwa, Mukuba, Lwanza, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Lukonzolwa, Mukuba, Lwanza</i>	=19.20	96.02	-	5.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>PWETO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline survey in Lukonzolwa, Mukuba, Lwanza, Base value: 2017.09, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Lukonzolwa, Mukuba, Lwanza, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Lukonzolwa, Mukuba, Lwanza</i>	=19.19	95.97	-	4.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>PWETO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline in Lukonzola, Mukuba, Lwanza, Base value: 2017.09, WFP survey, Baseline in Lukonzola, Mukuba, Lwanza, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM in Lukonzola, Mukuba, Lwanza</i>	=19.21	96.07	-	6.30
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>PWETO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline in Lukonzolwa, Mukuba, Lwanza, Base value: 2017.09, WFP survey, Baseline in Lukonzolwa, Mukuba, Lwanza, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM in Lukonzolwa, Mukuba, Lwanza</i>	>2.46	2.46	-	4.52
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>PWETO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline in Lukonzolwa, Mukuba, Lwanza, Base value: 2017.09, WFP survey, Baseline in Lukonzolwa, Mukuba, Lwanza, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM in Lukonzolwa, Mukuba, Lwanza</i>	>2.45	2.45	-	4.42
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>PWETO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline in Lukonzolwa, Mukuba, Lwanza, Base value: 2017.09, WFP survey, Baseline in Lukonzolwa, Mukuba, Lwanza, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline in Lukonzolwa, Mukuba, Lwanza</i>	>2.49	2.49	-	4.67
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>PWETO CASH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Mwenge, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Mwenge, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM survey in Mwenge</i>	=19.96	99.79	71.70	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>PWETO CASH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline in Mwenge Village, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline in Mwenge Village, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=19.88	99.40	93.10	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>PWETO CASH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline in Mwenge Village, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline in Mwenge Village, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Mwenge</i>	=20.00	100.00	69.40	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>PWETO CASH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Mwenge, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Mwenge, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Mwenge</i>	=0.12	0.60	6.90	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>PWETO CASH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Mwenge, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Mwenge, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Mwenge</i>	>1.90	1.90	2.80	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>PWETO CASH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Mwenge, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Mwenge, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Mwenge</i>	>1.70	1.70	2.20	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>PWETO CASH, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline survey in Mwenge, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Mwenge, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Mwenge</i>	>2.10	2.10	2.90	-
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>PWETO CASH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Mwenge, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Mwenge, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Mwenge</i>	<18.90	18.90	18.30	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>PWETO., Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline survey in Mwenge, Kasama, Base value: 2017.09, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Mwenge, Kasama, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM follow up in Mwenge, Kasama</i>	=19.98	99.90	-	20.70
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>PWETO., Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline in Mwenge, Kasama, Base value: 2017.09, WFP survey, Baseline in Mwenge, Kasama, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=19.96	98.80	-	19.40
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>PWETO., Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline in Mwenge, Kasama, Base value: 2017.09, WFP survey, Baseline in Mwenge, Kasama, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM in Mwenge, Kasama</i>	=20.00	100.00	-	5.40
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>RUTSHURU, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.06, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Kageyo, Kashuga &amp; Ibuga, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Kageyo, Kashuga &amp; Ibuga</i>	=20.00	100.00	95.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>RUTSHURU, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey Kageyo, Kashuga &amp; Ibuga, Base value: 2016.06, WFP survey, Baseline survey Kageyo, Kashuga &amp; Ibuga, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM in Kageyo, Kashuga &amp; Ibuga</i>	=20.00	100.00	96.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>RUTSHURU, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Kageyo, Kashuga &amp; Ibuga, Base value: 2016.06, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Kageyo, Kashuga &amp; Ibuga, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PD survey in Kageyo, Kashuga &amp; Ibuga</i>	=20.00	100.00	95.00	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>RUTSHURU, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Kageyo, Kashuga &amp; Ibuga, Base value: 2016.06, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Kageyo, Kashuga &amp; Ibuga, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Kageyo, Kashuga &amp; Ibuga</i>	>3.02	3.02	3.66	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>RUTSHURU, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Kageyo, Kashuga &amp; Ibuga, Base value: 2016.06, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Kageyo, Kashuga &amp; Ibuga, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Kageyo, Kashuga &amp; Ibuga</i>	>2.85	2.85	3.70	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>RUTSHURU, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Kageyo, Kashuga &amp; Ibuga, Base value: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline survey in Kageyo, Kashuga &amp; Ibuga, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Kageyo, Kashuga &amp; Ibuga</i>	>3.11	3.11	3.63	-
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>RUTSHURU, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Kageyo, Kashuga &amp; Ibuga, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Kageyo, Kashuga &amp; Ibuga, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Kageyo, Kashuga &amp; Ibuga</i>	<18.44	18.44	17.00	-
<b>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</b>				
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTAL, KATANGA (KALEMIE), Project End Target: 2017.12, CP reports, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>70.00	75.45	96.81	-
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTAL, KATANGA (KALEMIE), Project End Target: 2017.12, CP reports, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>70.00	72.65	96.77	-
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTAL, KATANGA (KALEMIE), Project End Target: 2017.12, 2015 SPR, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, 2015 SPR, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>70.00	78.25	96.96	-
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTAL, KATANGA (KALEMIE), Project End Target: 2017.12, SPR 2015, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, 2015 SPR, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>6.00	3.50	2.71	-
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTAL, KATANGA (KALEMIE), Project End Target: 2017.12, CP reports, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, 2015 SPR, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>6.00	3.00	2.50	-
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTAL, KATANGA (KALEMIE), Project End Target: 2017.12, 2015 SPR, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, 2015 SPR, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>6.00	4.00	3.73	-

## Output Indicators



Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO1: HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment;</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	33	17	51.5%
<b>SO1: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition and Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	50	46	92.0%
<b>SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	377	299	79.3%
<b>SO1: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	510	382	74.9%
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	197	194	98.5%
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	738	128	17.3%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	18	18	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	390	173	44.4%
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	4	4	100.0%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>KATANGA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=50.00	22.50	16.70	27.90
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>LUBERO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.03, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	51.00	26.70	-
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>MAMBASA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	60.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>RUTSHURU / KIWANJA / KIWANJA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	=50.00	38.00	-	58.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>KATANGA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=25.00	61.20	63.30	64.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>LUBERO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.03, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	39.00	53.30	-
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>MAMBASA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	33.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>RUTSHURU / KIWANJA / KIWANJA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	=25.00	39.00	-	31.00
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>KATANGA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=25.00	16.30	19.90	-
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>LUBERO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.03, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	10.00	20.00	-
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>MAMBASA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	7.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>RUTSHURU / KIWANJA / KIWANJA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	=25.00	23.00	-	10.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>LUBERO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.03, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	0.00	25.00	-
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>MAMBASA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	65.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>RUTSHURU / KIWANJA / KIWANJA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	=50.00	0.00	-	50.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>LUBERO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.03, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=60.00	37.50	36.00	-

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>MAMBASA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=60.00	30.00	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>RUTSHURU / KIWANJA / KIWANJA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	=60.00	0.00	-	25.00

## 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 (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>KATANGA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	60.50	98.60	70.40
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>RUTSHURU / KIWANJA / KIWANJA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	=80.00	6.00	-	10.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>KATANGA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	94.60	98.60	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>LUBERO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.03, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	100.00	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>RUTSHURU / KIWANJA / KIWANJA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</i>	>90.00	99.00	-	98.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>KATANGA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	60.60	98.10	84.80
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>LUBERO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.03, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	0.60	3.00	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b> RUTSHURU / KIWANJA / KIWANJA, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</b>	=80.00	19.00	-	12.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b> KATANGA, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</b>	>90.00	94.60	100.00	99.20
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b> RUTSHURU / KIWANJA / KIWANJA, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10</b>	>90.00	96.00	-	95.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b> KATANGA, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</b>	=80.00	60.55	98.35	78.10
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b> KATANGA, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.04, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</b>	>9.00	94.60	99.20	99.60

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b> CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target: 2017.12</b>	=5,230,124.00	-
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b> CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition, <b>Project End Target: 2017.12</b>	=14,281,105.00	-
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b> CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding, <b>Project End Target: 2017.12</b>	=16,389,022.00	-
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b> CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, <b>Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</b>	=10.00	8.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b> CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</b>	=44.00	40.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b> CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB, <b>Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</b>	=11.00	11.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition, <b>Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</b>	=14.00	14.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding, <b>Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</b>	=20.00	20.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, <b>Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</b>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</b>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB, <b>Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</b>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition, <b>Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</b>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding, <b>Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</b>	=100.00	100.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00542-13	Beans	-	80
Canada	CAN-C-00542-13	Maize Meal	-	60
Canada	CAN-C-00542-13	Split Peas	-	220
Canada	CAN-C-00542-13	Vegetable Oil	-	73
Canada	CAN-C-00546-20	Corn Soya Blend	-	482
Japan	JPN-C-00551-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	132
Japan	JPN-C-00551-01	Maize Meal	-	300
Japan	JPN-C-00551-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	80
Japan	JPN-C-00551-01	Split Peas	-	100
Japan	JPN-C-00551-01	Vegetable Oil	-	40
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	400
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize Meal	-	2,165

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	40
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	40
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	430
UN CERF	001-C-01529-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	20
USA	USA-C-01211-03	Beans	-	1,584
USA	USA-C-01211-03	Corn Soya Blend	-	980
USA	USA-C-01211-03	Iodised Salt	-	224
USA	USA-C-01211-03	Maize Meal	-	8,155
USA	USA-C-01211-03	Peas	-	415
USA	USA-C-01211-03	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	530
USA	USA-C-01211-04	High Energy Biscuits	-	99
USA	USA-C-01289-01	Beans	120	-
USA	USA-C-01289-01	Maize Meal	10,950	-
USA	USA-C-01289-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	380	-
USA	USA-C-01289-01	Split Peas	3,100	-
USA	USA-C-01289-01	Vegetable Oil	1,360	-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>15,910</b>	<b>16,649</b>