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Further Information

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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme-Congo(2015-2018)

Standard Project Report 2017

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



World Food Programme

Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

- Achievements at Country Level
- Country Context and Response of the Government
- WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

Country Resources and Results

- Resources for Results
- Supply Chain
- Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

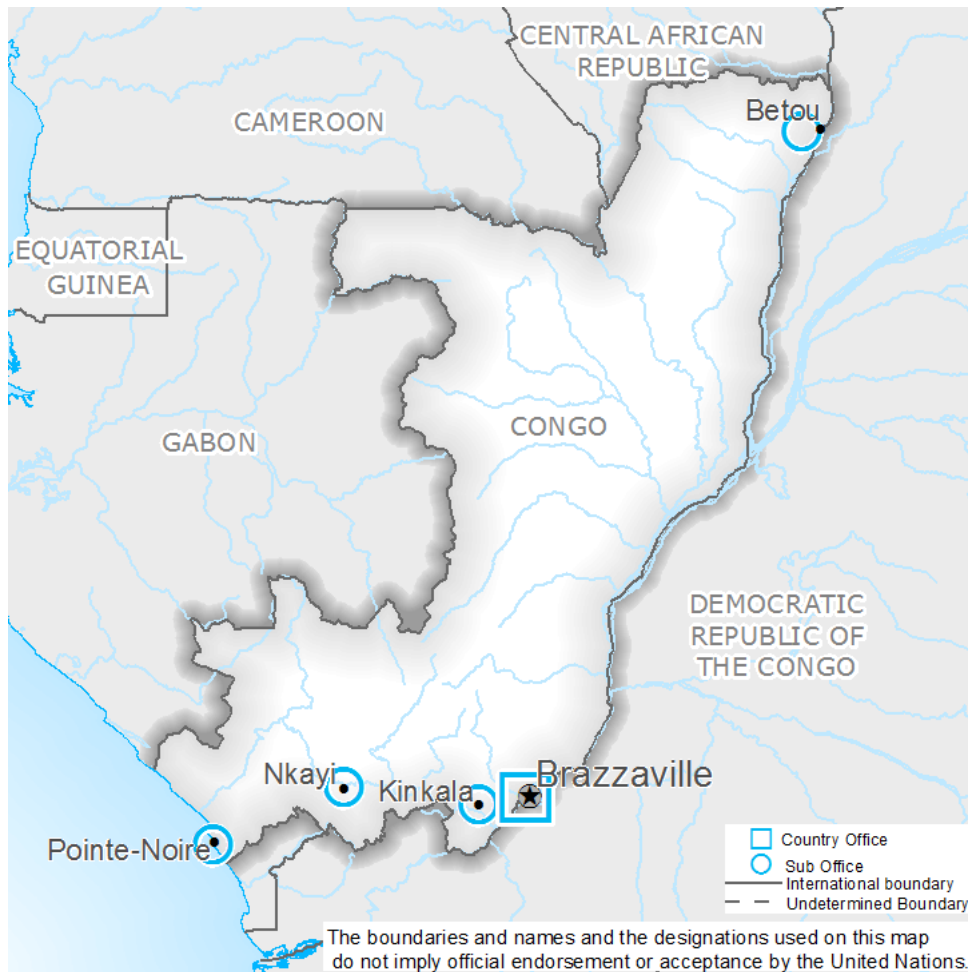
Project Results

- Activities and Operational Partnerships
- Results
- Performance Monitoring
- Progress Towards Gender Equality
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations
- Story Worth Telling

Figures and Indicators

- Data Notes
- Overview of Project Beneficiary Information
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)
- Nutrition Beneficiaries
- Project Indicators
- Resource Inputs from Donors

Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

WFP scaled up its assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) from the Pool district of the Republic of the Congo (RoC) to reach 58,061 people by the end of 2017. The implementation of the Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP) took longer than planned due to security-related access constraints in Pool department.

WFP promoted smallholder farmers' access to markets and improved the quality, volume and competitiveness of their beans as a commodity. WFP will purchase 30 percent of the produce for the school feeding programme from the first quarter of 2018.

WFP also assisted the government in finalizing its Fortification Rapid Assessment Tool (FRAT) survey to support its food fortification programme.

Since 2013, WFP has been assisting Central African Republic (CAR) refugees living in RoC's Likouala department with emergency food assistance and nutritional support. A total of 18,780 CAR refugees were assisted in 2017.

The school feeding program restarted thanks to a contribution Japan. A grant from the United States of America's McGovern-Dole School Feeding Program (2018-2022) was also announced - preparatory activities have commenced.

Despite resource shortfalls and security constraints, efforts were made to improve WFP monitoring activities. Data was collected systematically for baseline, follow-up and outcomes indicators.

Country Context and Response of the Government

The Republic of the Congo (RoC) is the fourth largest oil-producing country in sub-Saharan Africa. Oil revenues contribute more than 60 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) and account for 90 percent of export earnings and 80 percent government revenues. The Congolese economy continues to suffer from low oil prices. The GDP contracted by 2.8 percent in 2016 and 1.1 percent in 2017. Economic prospects continue to be poor as the government struggles to meet its fiscal obligations.

RoC has a population of 4.2 million people, with some 64 percent living in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire, its largest cities, which are also home to significant numbers of food insecure people. Despite its status as a middle-income country, RoC is ranked 135 out of 188 countries on the 2015 Human Development Index. Food insecurity and poverty limit the access of many to primary social services, including basic education.

An estimated 47 percent of the population live below the national poverty line. The Gini coefficient is 0.43, reflecting significant inequality. According to the 2016 Global Hunger Index, Congo had a “serious” hunger score of 27. The index reflects the prevalence of wasting and stunting among children under 5.

According to UNICEF, RoC's under 5 mortality rate stood at a rather high 96 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2012. Among children, wasting stood at 8 percent, stunting at 30 percent and underweight at 11 percent (UNICEF, 2008-2012). Malnutrition has various causes, including food insecurity, lack of dietary diversity, poverty, limited access to healthcare, poor hygiene, inadequate infant feeding practices and infectious diseases. The national HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is 3.2 percent.

Due to the ongoing economic crisis, the government was not able to fund its 60 percent share of WFP's Country Programme (CP). WFP faced similar challenges in mobilizing funds for its other programmes in RoC. Apart from the resource situation, WFP also faced logistics constraints that greatly affected operations on the ground. This was especially the case with the implementation of EMOP 200799, which covered the landlocked administrative department of Likouala. Delivering food was particularly challenging - the transportation of food from Brazzaville to Likouala department is only possible by river, and this can only be undertaken six months of the year. As such WFP pre-positioned food ahead of the low-tide period.

Conflict in the (Southern Africa) region caused a series of mass displacements, with many refugees fleeing to RoC. The country currently hosts some 59,467 refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), CAR, Rwanda, Angola and other countries.

In Pool department, conflict between government forces and local militias resulted in the displacement of nearly a third of its population since April 2016. The difficult living conditions faced by internally displaced people (IDPs) were worsened by their isolation, with limited access to food and markets.

In July 2017, a UN-Government Humanitarian Response Plan for the Pool Crisis, which estimated needs at USD 23.7 million up to December, was launched. This plan aimed to provide emergency assistance, enhance protection and build the resilience of vulnerable populations in the affected area, and of those who sought refuge in neighbouring departments.

Insecurity in Pool department required the implementation of IR-EMOP 201039 and EMOP 201066, the latter providing food assistance to more than 58,000 internally displaced people in Pool and Bouenza departments until December 2017.

The conflict also affected the implementation of some activities, such as the school feeding programme, and limited WFP's oversight missions for the emergency programme, especially in areas where physical access was denied to UN staff.

Within host families and those at displacement sites in Pool and Bouenza departments, 60 percent were headed by women or girls. A nutrition and food security survey carried out in May 2017 showed that female-headed IDP households tended to be more food insecure (54.5 percent compared to 47.4 percent for male-headed households). Displaced women have less access to income-generating activities such as agricultural labour for the host population's smallholder farmers. The study also showed that volatile food prices combined with low food availability had limited households' food access leading to high rates of acute malnutrition among displaced children under 5, reaching a peak of 17.3 percent.

WFP is engaged with the government at all levels and plays a key role in emergency and development programmes. The government has curbed public investment as part of its fiscal reforms. It reneged on a pledge to fund 60 percent of WFP's operations in RoC. This forced WFP to reduce number of beneficiaries as well as the scope of the Country Programme (CP). For example, Component 4 of the CP - risk and disaster management - was not implemented and Component 2 ran for only one month.

WFP works with the main ministries and in coordination with the other UN agencies. The UNDAF (United Nations Development Assistance Framework) 2014-2018 and the WFP Country Programme were developed in alignment with the government's National Development Plan and have been extended until end-2019 for better alignment with the new national development plan now being formulated.

WFP brings critical capacity through its extensive field presence (4 sub-offices) and strong relationship with local authorities and communities. With financial and technical support from WFP and its partners, the government has developed and adopted a National School Feeding Policy. WFP and UNICEF are also providing support to the government to develop a national fortification policy and related programs.

WFP is a key partner for the government in the implementation of its national social protection and national school feeding policies. Under WFP leadership a pilot home grown school meals project funded by the European Union (EU) is being implemented in Bouenza department. Also, in collaboration with FAO, IFAD and the Ministry of Agriculture, the project aims to support smallholder farmers to produce beans, 30 percent of which WFP will purchase for the school feeding program. This is the first time WFP is piloting a home grown school meals program in RoC. The project is aligned with the National School Feeding Policy, which has been adopted by the government with support from WFP, the World Bank and other partners, with a view to expanding the school feeding program to all primary schools by 2025 using locally-produced food. To consolidate the school feeding programme and ensure sustainability and gradual handover to the government, WFP has launched together with UNICEF, UNESCO, ACTED and other NGOs a USDA-funded McGovern Dole programme.

WFP is also working with UNICEF and the Ministry of Industry on a joint cassava fortification project to reduce micronutrient deficiency among school-aged children.

Through the National Institute of Statistics and the Nutrition Division of the Ministry of Health, WFP is providing support in organizing regular food security and nutrition assessments.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP has been active in the Republic of the Congo (RoC) since 1968. WFP's operations in RoC contribute to global efforts to reach Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1 (end poverty), 2 (zero hunger), 3 (good health and well-being), 4 (quality education), 5 (gender equality) and 17 (partnerships).

In 2017 WFP continued to develop the capacity of the government to support thousands of beneficiaries through its different programmes to address hunger and nutrition issues.

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

Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP) 201039 (February-June 2017) as well as Emergency Operation (EMOP) 201066 (July-December 2017) assisted IDPs and host populations affected by the Pool crisis. Under the leadership of OCHA, WFP and other UN agencies launched the Humanitarian Response Plan in July 2017. WFP received a contribution from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). Humanitarian partners, that include NGOs and UN agencies, attended weekly UNDP-facilitated coordination meetings. The Minister of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action also convened regular high-level meetings.

WFP is recognized by the government, the UN and NGOs as an expert in logistics management and emergency preparedness and response, including in port operations, transport and warehousing. Apart from ability to provide logistics services to other organizations, WFP's logistics expertise strengthens the management capacity of the government in emergency preparedness and response.

WFP is also a leader in innovation. For example, in 2013 WFP introduced a pilot voucher system for vulnerable urban households as part of the government's social safety net programme. The programme represented the first ever mobile transfer by a development agency in RoC. In September 2017, WFP's mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) system was launched in Pool department. The mVAM project uses mobile technology to track food security trends in real-time, providing data that support humanitarian decision-making.

In mid-October 2017, WFP in partnership with Fongwama (a local "hacker collective"), launched the first "hackathon" on food security in RoC, called "Hack4Food". The winning team, LonaTek, offered a platform for users to buy and sell goods. WFP plans to work with the winning team to develop appropriate applications to connect smallholders to markets.

To provide its assistance to women IDPs affected by the Pool humanitarian crisis, UNFPA requested WFP's support to provide dignity kits to improve hygiene and quality of life. This kind of partnership - a first in RoC and Sub-Saharan Africa - will continue into 2018.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Since 2014 RoC has been in economic decline. The government did not have sufficient resources to meet its commitment to support WFP's Country Programme. The response from the external donor community was very limited, leading to shortfalls that significantly affected the implementation of the programme. In view of the limited resource availability, WFP prioritized core components of its activities and contracted others to align with funding. WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA) allowed it to cover logistics and direct support costs needs from July 2017. The implementation of the school feeding component was maintained in 2017 thanks to a contribution from the Japanese government, but could not reach the whole target population. Component 2 (social safety nets) made only one transfer to vulnerable people. Components 3 (nutrition) and 4 (disaster risk management) were not implemented.

The same trend was observed for the Emergency Operation (EMOP) to assist internally displaced people following armed conflict between government forces and armed groups in the Pool department. Through IR EMOP 201039, WFP provided its first food assistance to a reduced caseload in the second half of 2017 (from 15,000 to 12,000). The IR-EMOP was followed by EMOP 201066, which allowed for the continued provision of emergency food assistance to the displaced population. In the second half of 2017, needs increased, necessitating the government and the UN to launch a Humanitarian Response Plan. Following this appeal, WFP received a significant contribution of USD 7 million enabling the organization to target 70,000 beneficiaries until the end of the year.

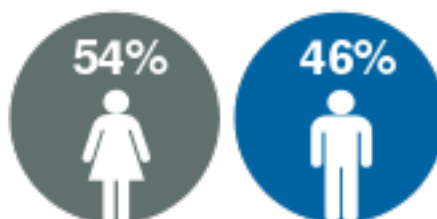
Assistance to CAR refugees was possible in 2017 due to a contribution of USD 1 million received at the end of 2016 from USAID/FFP and an allocation from multilateral sources.

Efforts were made by the WFP Country Office to seek additional funds for the implementation of the CP. Multi-year funding was approved by United States Department of Agriculture following a successful submission to the McGovern-Dole programme (USD 30 million for 2018-22). This five-year programme will support some 54,000 children attending primary school, out of the 132,500 targeted by WFP.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	9,437	10,135	19,572
Children (5-18 years)	24,989	24,564	49,553
Adults (18 years plus)	14,205	22,546	36,751
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	48,631	57,245	105,876





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	379	84	109	-	91	664
Regional EMOP	645	143	232	48	14	1,081
Single Country EMOP	467	46	131	10	8	664
Total Food Distributed in 2017	1,492	273	472	58	113	2,408



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	-	23,667	-
Regional EMOP	467,771	-	-
Single Country EMOP	74,144	933,474	-
Single Country IR-EMOP	313,322	-	-
Total Distributed in 2017	855,237	957,141	-

Supply Chain

RoC is a food-deficit country with an under-developed agricultural sector. In mid-September 2016, WFP launched a project to support local agricultural production, and local purchases were possible in 2017. A WFP-FAO-IFAD project supported 200 smallholder farmers to produce beans for a pilot home grown school feeding programme as a part of the National School Feeding Policy implementation. WFP planned to purchase 30 percent of the production to supply nearby school meal programme activities. WFP plans purchase 13 mt of beans in early 2018. WFP also bought 1 mt of locally produced palm oil from the Eco Oil Company.

Food transportation from the port of Pointe Noire to WFP warehouses in Brazzaville and Nkayi was effected by road. Private barges took the food on to Likouala department. In 2017, 14 mt of Corn-Soya Blend (CSB) was transported between Douala and Bétou through Douala corridor.

For delivery to final distribution points (FDPs) by road, WFP contracted private transport companies. The armed conflict in the Pool department caused occasional delays in delivering food during the year.

Based on market and feasibility studies and to avoid logistics constraints in Likouala department, WFP launched in March a cash-based transfers (CBT) programme for CAR refugees, thereby obviating transport challenges.

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

Minor post-delivery losses of commodities occurred (0.22 percent), mainly because of poor packaging and damage during transportation on small barges carrying commodities from extended delivery points to the final distribution points. The inability to continue using the railway due to security problems in Pool department obliged WFP to

prioritize road transportation.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	13	-	13
Canned Fish	-	189	189
Corn Soya Blend	-	380	380
Iodised Salt	-	64	64
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	78	78
Rice	301	-	301
Vegetable Oil	1	-	1
Total	315	711	1,026
Percentage	30.7%	69.3%	

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

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	100
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	89
Rice	2,850
Split Peas	890
Vegetable Oil	428
Total	4,356

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

WFP continued to provide financial support to school inspectors to meet transport costs for collecting data.

To assess the implementation of CP 200648 at its mid-point, an independent evaluation was commissioned by WFP and the Ministry of Planning. Work is ongoing.

In preparation for the implementation of the McGovern Dole program, school inspectors and staff were trained and a new partner (Educational Programme of Sustainable Development) engaged via a Field Level Agreement (FLA) to implement a school feeding programme in Sangha department.

The quality of support to CAR refugees has been improved by the introduction of CBT, which allows beneficiaries to diversify their food basket.

Two new approaches have been implemented in 2017 in the field of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and partnerships. With no access to Pool department, WFP contracted third-party monitoring.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

In 2017 WFP implemented Country Programme (CP) 200648 in close partnership with the government. It aimed to:

1. promote access to education by ensuring that primary school children have a balanced diet based on local products.
2. support the government in establishing social safety nets for vulnerable households.
3. provide nutrition support to: malnourished people living with HIV or tuberculosis (TB) who are on treatment; as well as all pregnant and lactating women and children under 2 in Lékoumou department.
4. provide technical support to the government in strengthening disaster and risk management.

The CP's activities align with WFP Strategic Objective 3: reduce risk and enable people, communities, and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs; as well as Strategic Objective 4: reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger. WFP provided support to the government through four main components of the Country Programme.

Component One involved school feeding and aimed to strengthen food security and support access to primary education to improve school retention rates. Activities included:

1. Supporting the government in establishing and managing a national school feeding programme.
2. Helping smallholder farmers increase their agricultural output and linking school feeding to local procurement.

Under **Component Two** WFP provided support to the government in implementing a nutrition-sensitive safety net programme aimed at improving health service provision. The programme targeted people living with HIV or TB and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in poor households with an income of less than USD 60 per month.

Component Three aims to improve nutritional recovery among people living with HIV or TB and receiving treatment; as well as prevent chronic malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women and children under 2. Community leaders delivered messages on nutrition through social and behavior change communications activities.

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

Projects were aligned with the WFP Strategic Plan 2014-2017, the National Development Plan 2012-2016 and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2014-2018. They contribute to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

In 2017, WFP supported the government via Component 1. Component 2 was partially implemented during the first quarter and components 3 and 4 were not implemented due to lack of funding. An activity aimed at reducing undernutrition by addressing micronutrient deficiency among 500 school children in Cuvette department was not likewise implemented due to lack of funding.

All CP activities were implemented in partnership with government agencies in all departments except Sangha and Cuvette-Ouest (in the northern and western parts of the country). This includes the ministries responsible for education, health, agriculture, industry, planning, social affairs and humanitarian action.

Through Field Level Agreements, WFP developed a partnership with the Association of Spiritans in Congo (ASPC), who run the independent Observe, React, Act (ORA) schools, as well as with local NGOs focused on nutrition programmes.

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

Results

In 2017 WFP supported the government through the implementation of Component 1. Components 2 was partially implemented during the first quarter and components 3 and 4 were not implemented due to lack of funding.

Under Component One, WFP provided school meals to 26,466 learners in rural public schools in the departments of Cuvette, Lekoumou, Plateaux, Bouenza and Pool, including Observe, React and Act (ORA) non-public schools in the Likouala department. In addition to food distribution, WFP provided non-food items such as cooking pots. The

programmes aimed to encourage and promote education. In WFP-assisted schools the retention rate from June 2016 to December improved from 97.7 to 99.8 percent and the drop-out rate declined from 2.3 to 0.2 percent.

The number of learners reached constitute only 25 percent of the 107,462 learners targeted, due to lack of resources, despite contributions from the European Commission, Japan and the United States. Resources available for this activity came to 1,990 mt of rice, peas, beans, canned fish, vegetable oil and iodised salt, as well as just over USD 1.5 million in funds.

The National School Feeding Policy, validated in 2016, represents a major milestone in the implementation of the school feeding programme. WFP, with the support of two experts from Mastercard, conducted a cost-benefit analysis of the programme which indicated that for every USD 1 invested in the school feeding programme, USD 9.60 is generated. It highlighted the benefits to beneficiaries' families and the long-lasting impact on school performance and productivity later on in life.

The Republic of Congo (RoC) is a food deficit country with an underdeveloped agriculture sector. As a result WFP was unable to procure food from local markets. In 2018 WFP will purchase some of the beans produced through a smallholder farmers project in the department of Bouenza, which will be the first ever purchase from local markets in RoC. The objective of the smallholder farmers project is to promote their access to markets and improve the quality, volume and competitiveness of beans as a commodity. It targeted 200 small bean producers, 60 percent of whom are women, organised into 20 groups in Loudima and Boko Songho districts. The project will run for three years with funding from the European Union and is expected to produce 1,600 mt of beans from 2017 to 2018. WFP will purchase 30 percent of the produce for the school feeding programme from the first quarter of 2018.

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

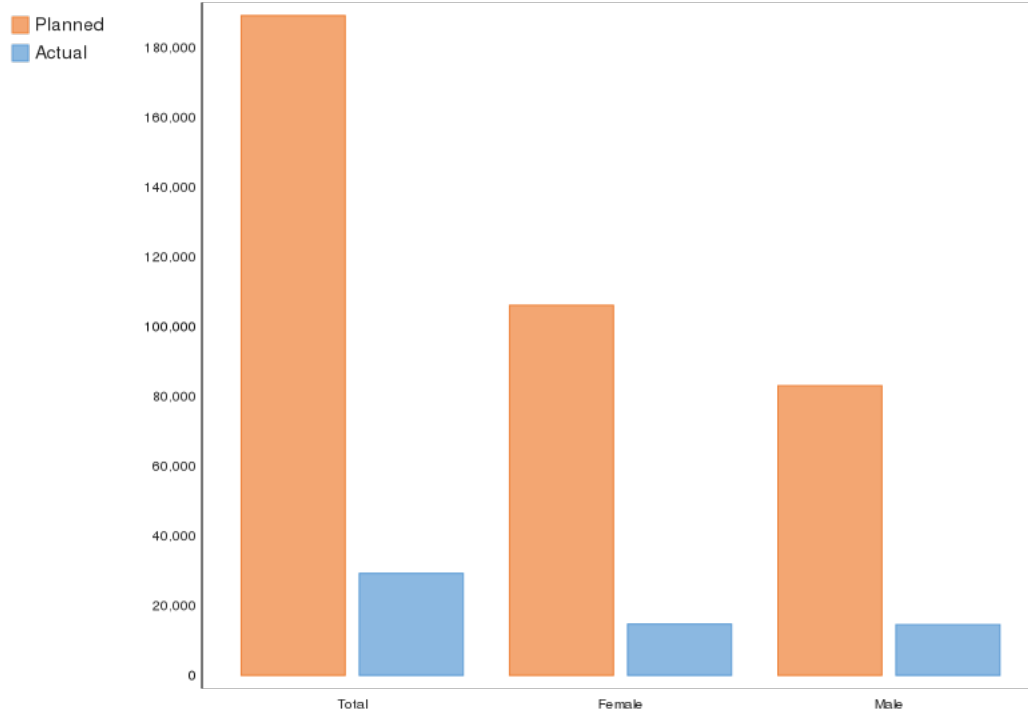
In mid-October 2017, WFP in partnership with Fongwama (a local "hacker collective"), launched the first "hackathon" about food security in RoC, called "Hack4Food". The activity brought together more than 40 young people (programmers, developers and communicators) for 48 hours. The winning team called LonaTek offered an online platform for people, including smallholder farmers, to buy and sell products. WFP plans to work with the winning teams to develop appropriate high-tech applications to connect smallholders to markets.

Component Two focused on social safety nets and aimed to assist the government in establishing social transfers to support dietary diversity and access to basic social services for vulnerable groups. Due to lack of funding, the programme reached only 4 percent of the 70,500 targeted beneficiaries (2,797). Households received an electronic voucher transfer valued at USD 60 through mobile phones, which could be redeemed for food in pre-selected shops.

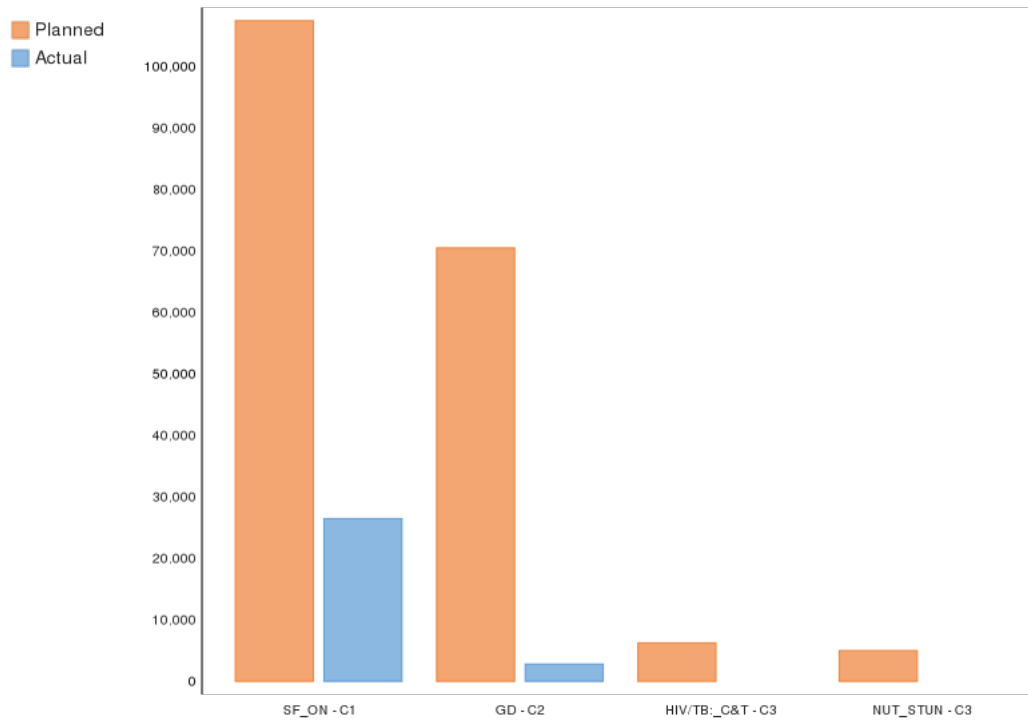
Under Component Three, WFP was unable to implement a chronic malnutrition pilot project targeting malnourished people living with HIV and TB; as well as malnourished PLW and children under 2 in Lékoumou. The voucher transfers are conditional upon beneficiaries with HIV and TB receiving treatment, and PLW attending prenatal and postnatal check-ups, with children enrolled in vaccination programmes. The shops where vouchers could be redeemed were selected according to criteria defined by the Ministry of Social Affairs which included proximity, ease of access, valid documents, cleanliness and security conditions of the premises. No contribution was received from the government for this component in 2017, which put the programme on hold.

Under Component Four, disaster risk management preparatory work commenced in 2016 with a support mission from the WFP Regional Bureau. A concept note was developed but the Country Office needs external contributions to commence activities.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

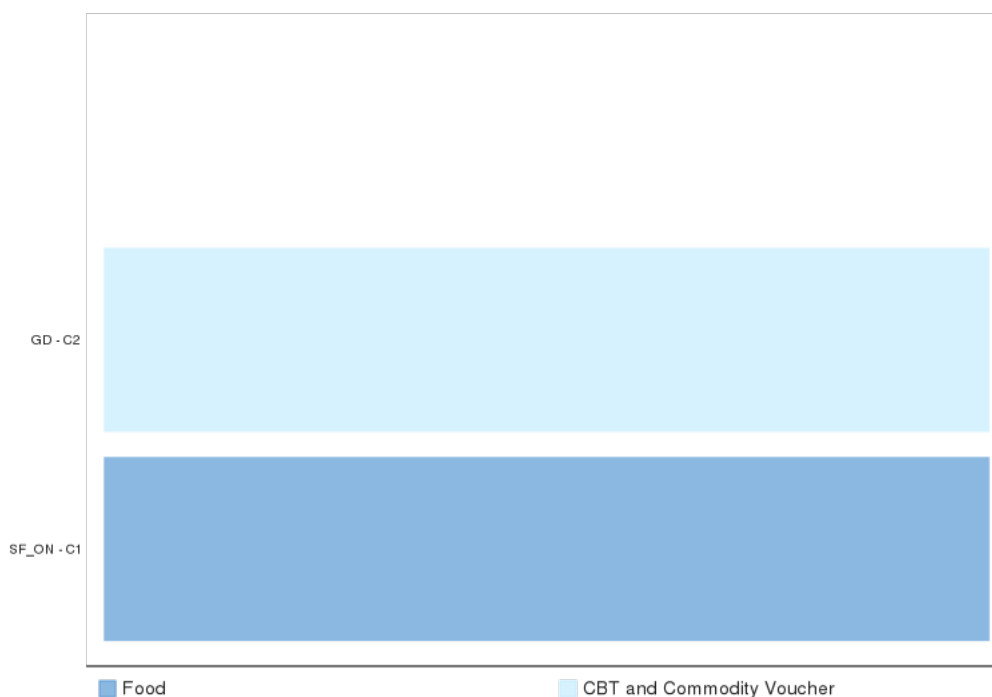


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



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

Modality of Transfer by Activity



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



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding			
Beans	130	-	-
Canned Fish	503	54	10.8%
Cassava Flour	20	-	-
Iodised Salt	84	37	44.0%
Rice	2,495	379	15.2%
Split Peas	541	109	20.2%
Vegetable Oil	252	84	33.4%
Subtotal	4,025	664	16.5%
Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition			
Corn Soya Blend	225	-	-
Micronutrient Powder	0	-	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	27	-	-
Vegetable Oil	23	-	-
Subtotal	275	-	-

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Total	4,300	664	15.4%

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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net			
Value Voucher	4,773,000	23,667	0.5%
Total	4,773,000	23,667	0.5%

Performance Monitoring

The Country Office developed a monitoring and evaluation plan to ensure compliance with WFP's corporate normative framework and project monitoring activities. The plan has been mainly implemented for Component One (school feeding).

Monitoring and reporting training was provided to school inspectors by WFP staff to improve the collection of qualitative and quantitative data. WFP provided financial support, such as transport fees, to school inspectors to facilitate their involvement in the pilot phase of data collection using digital data technology.

The monitoring plan was managed by two staff in the Country Office and one each from the Nkayi and Bétou sub-offices. The output and outcome indicators were collected on a monthly and quarterly basis respectively through field visits by WFP staff and reports from school inspectors. Field Monitoring Assistants (FMA) from the Country Office regularly attended food distributions. School feeding data was collected by the Ministry of Education and shared with WFP for analysis.

Planned training on monitoring for school directors, teachers and local school management committees took place during the fourth quarter, corresponding to school terms.

Food safety net data collection was not conducted due to lack of funding.

FMA's from two sub-offices were responsible for distribution monitoring and e-voucher transfers, and performed regular monitoring of partners.

WFP conducted a decentralized mid-term evaluation of the Country Programme to monitor implementation and improve performance.

By complying with Strategic Results Framework (SRF) business rules and strengthening its compliance with WFP's Standard Operating Procedures, the Country Office improved its M&E system.

WFP used new technologies on a trial basis to improve data collection and activity monitoring. The ODK questionnaires were uploaded onto digital tablets to facilitate data analysis. Once data was collected in the field it was automatically sent to the central server as soon as a Wi-Fi or 3G connection became available. It is expected that the use of the new technologies will improve turnaround time and the reliability of data.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

School feeding programme committee members were trained on the management of food commodities in terms of storage, security and distribution. Cooking demonstrations were held to empower volunteer women to diversify meal ingredients. In some schools the (mainly women) teachers started school gardens, cultivating cassava and maize among other crops.

Village committees sensitized women in the community, often leaners' mothers, to help in the preparation of school meals on a voluntary basis. Communities recognized the importance of volunteers in school feeding activities.

Volunteer cooks were rotated to give them time to attend to household tasks. Unfortunately, cultural mores saw no men volunteering to prepare meals, although they did assist with maintaining school infrastructure such as kitchens, warehouses and toilets.

Community leaders (both men and women) were involved in awareness raising campaigns through behaviour change communication (BCC) activities at both the village and household levels, delivering messages on nutrition.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

A complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) was put in place for the school meals programme. Beneficiaries, parents and concerned community members could contact authorities on site, as well as field monitors when they were present. Information and sensitization was provided to beneficiaries by field monitors and Ministry of Education staff at Department level. Regular sensitization sessions about the school feeding programme were held for children, teachers, canteen management committees and parents.

Interviews with teachers, parents and children revealed that management committees were well informed about the food ration and food management as part of the school feeding programme. During interviews a summary table of daily food rations based on the number of students was provided. Interviews with children at participating schools (anonymous and under teacher supervision) revealed that learners were well informed about the school feeding programme.

The phone number of the WFP Programme Officer was available to parents and teachers. This technique has helped to trace cases of food theft. Once the information was verified, WFP was able to inform ministry staff on what action had been taken and by whom.

Story Worth Telling

Moise, is 10 years old and is in grade C.E.2 at IMBIMI school, in the Pool Department. Orphan, he lives with his grandfather who is the village chief IMBIMI after losing his parents. Moise has many brothers, but he does not know exactly the number. At the canteen, he loves rice and canned fish.

"I hope that WFP continues to feed us. With these meals, we are not in a hurry to get home quickly even if there are those who come only to school for meals. I come to class every day because I want to become a chief, President of the Republic".

Like Moise, over two hundred students attend Imbimi Primary School.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Benoît Lognoné.

School children before lunch at Imbimi Primary School, Pool.

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	83,080	106,132	189,212	14,547	14,716	29,263	17.5%	13.9%	15.5%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding)	53,731	53,731	107,462	13,233	13,233	26,466	24.6%	24.6%	24.6%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net)	26,086	44,414	70,500	1,314	1,483	2,797	5.0%	3.3%	4.0%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition)	3,263	7,987	11,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding									
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	53,731	53,731	107,462	13,233	13,233	26,466	24.6%	24.6%	24.6%
By Residence status:									
Residents	53,731	53,731	107,462	13,233	13,233	26,466	24.6%	24.6%	24.6%
Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	12,521	12,880	25,401	403	354	757	3.2%	2.7%	3.0%
Children (5-18 years)	5,739	10,660	16,399	510	465	975	8.9%	4.4%	5.9%
Adults (18 years plus)	7,826	20,874	28,700	401	664	1,065	5.1%	3.2%	3.7%
By Residence status:									
Residents	26,085	44,415	70,500	1,314	1,483	2,797	5.0%	3.3%	4.0%
Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	1,238	1,238	2,476	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 (5-18 years)	225	788	1,013	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	1,800	5,961	7,761	-	-	-	-	-	-
By Residence status:									
Residents	3,263	7,987	11,250	-	-	-	-	-	-

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding									
School Feeding (on-site)	107,462	-	107,462	26,466	-	26,466	24.6%	-	24.6%
Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net									
General Distribution (GD)	-	70,500	70,500	-	2,797	2,797	-	4.0%	4.0%
Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	6,250	-	6,250	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding									
School Feeding (on-site)	107,462	-	107,462	26,466	-	26,466	24.6%	-	24.6%
Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net									
General Distribution (GD)	-	11,750	11,750	-	2,040	2,040	-	17.4%	17.4%
Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	6,250	-	6,250	-	-	-	-	-	-

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

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

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	53,731	53,731	107,462	13,233	13,233	26,466	24.6%	24.6%	24.6%
Total participants	53,731	53,731	107,462	13,233	13,233	26,466	24.6%	24.6%	24.6%
Total beneficiaries	53,731	53,731	107,462	13,233	13,233	26,466	24.6%	24.6%	24.6%
Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net									
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	3,535	8,215	11,750	911	1,129	2,040	25.8%	13.7%	17.4%
Total participants	3,535	8,215	11,750	911	1,129	2,040	25.8%	13.7%	17.4%
Total beneficiaries	26,086	44,414	70,500	1,314	1,483	2,797	5.0%	3.3%	4.0%
Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition									
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	907	2,218	3,125	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB Clients receiving food assistance	907	2,218	3,125	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	1,814	4,436	6,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	1,814	4,436	6,250	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	1,250	1,250	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Pregnant and lactating girls (less than 18 years old)	-	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	1,900	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	1,250	3,750	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels				
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
<i>CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP monitoring, Base value: 2015.01, Secondary data, FPTS and WINGS</i>	=6.00	2.00	-	-
Fortified foods purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of fortified food distributed by WFP in-country				
<i>CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP monitoring, Base value: 2015.01, Secondary data, FPTS and WINGS</i>	=3.00	1.00	-	-
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
<i>CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP monitoring, Base value: 2014.02, Secondary data, FPTS and WINGS</i>	=10.00	2.00	-	-
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided				
<i>CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP monitoring, Base value: 2014.06, Secondary data, School records</i>	=17.00	17.00	-	-
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP monitoring, Base value: 2016.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report</i>	=85.00	97.69	-	99.84

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP monitoring Check List, Base value: 2016.06, Secondary data, Ministry of primary Education report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report	=85.00	97.88	-	99.82
Drop-out rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring, Base value: 2016.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report	=2.00	2.31	-	0.16
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring, Base value: 2016.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report	=98.00	99.62	-	85.91
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
REPUBLIC OF CONGO, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring Check List, Base value: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report	=85.00	97.49	-	99.86
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
REPUBLIC OF CONGO, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring Check List, Base value: 2016.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Ministry of Primary Education Report	>6.00	14.10	-	0.01
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
REPUBLIC OF CONGO, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring Check List, Base value: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Ministry of Primary Education Report	=6.00	10.61	-	-0.49
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
REPUBLIC OF CONGO, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring Check List, Base value: 2016.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Ministry of Primary Education Report	=6.00	11.00	-	0.00
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
REPUBLIC OF CONGO, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring Check list, Base value: 2016.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report	=98.00	99.60	-	85.96
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
REPUBLIC OF CONGO, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring and chek list, Base value: 2016.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report	=98.00	99.63	-	85.85
Drop-out rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
REPUBLIC OF CONGO, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP monitoring Check list, Base value: 2016.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report	=2.00	2.12	-	0.18

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Drop-out rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>REPUBLIC OF CONGO, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring Check list, Base value: 2016.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, Ministry of Primary Education Report</i>	=2.00	2.51	-	0.14
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
<i>CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, SABER report examination, Base value: 2014.12, WFP programme monitoring, SABER report examination, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, WFP programme monitoring, SABER report examination</i>	=4.00	1.60	1.60	-
Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey</i>	=2.18	3.90	5.12	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey</i>	=2.86	13.30	20.45	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey</i>	=2.30	3.60	6.05	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey</i>	=2.06	4.20	4.01	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey</i>	=3.08	22.40	24.01	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey</i>	=2.64	4.20	17.07	-
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, Podistribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey</i>	=6.50	5.42	4.80	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, Podistribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey	=6.50	5.67	4.25	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, Podistribution Monitoring survey, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey	=6.50	5.27	5.22	-
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey	>80.00	63.60	56.45	-
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey	=100.00	66.75	77.79	-
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey	=100.00	71.90	70.61	-
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey	=100.00	61.60	85.03	-
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey	>80.00	66.80	54.78	-
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey	>80.00	71.60	52.77	-
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
ART Adherence Rate (%)				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring Check list, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Health center report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Health center report	=80.00	64.07	86.66	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Percentage of children 9-15 months who completed all vaccinations according to the schedule in the national protocol				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring, Base value: 2014.02, Secondary data, Health centers registers, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Health center report	=80.00	44.00	81.72	-
Percentage of supported pregnant women who received at least 4 ante-natal check-ups during pregnancy				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring, Base value: 2014.02, Secondary data, Health centers registers, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data, Health center report	=95.00	50.00	73.17	-
Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring	>66.00	-	-	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring, Base value: 2015.03, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring Report	>70.00	0.00	-	-
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring	>70.00	-	-	-
ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)				
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP Monitoring, Base value: 2014.12, Secondary data, Health centers records, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Health centers records	>75.00	45.00	83.39	-
TB Treatment Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)				
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Project End Target: 2018.12, Monitoring check list, Base value: 2015.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Check list, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Health centers records	>75.00	45.00	86.05	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding				
SO3: Local Purchases				
Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	100	-	-
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	900	-	-
Quantity of food purchased locally through local purchases	metric ton	280	-	-

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutrition products purchased from local suppliers	metric ton	20	-	-
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	1,520	321	21.1%
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition)	national programme	1	1	100.0%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	760	297	39.1%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	3	1	33.3%
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	tool	1,867	78	4.2%
Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net				
SO3: General Distribution (GD)				
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	100	-	-
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	74	-	-
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	4	-	-
SO4: General Distribution (GD)				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	12	-	-
Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition				
SO4: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of instances in which nutrition and health messages were provided	instance	15	-	-
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	3,313	-	-
Number of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	3,313	-	-
Number of people exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	11,251	-	-
Number of people receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	11,251	-	-
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	7,938	-	-
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	7,938	-	-
SO4: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment; and Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition, school feeding, safety net)	national programme	1	-	-
Number of national response plans developed with WFP support	policy	1	-	-
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	30	-	-
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	8	-	-
Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed	item	30	-	-
Food Transfer-C4-Emergency Preparedness				
SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of counterparts staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	individual	60	-	-
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	5	-	-

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding				
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06</i>	>50.00	30.00	35.00	37.50
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.03, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.06</i>	>60.00	35.00	60.00	37.50
Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	2.00	7.10	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	64.00	87.70	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	34.00	5.20	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	87.00	96.00	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2015.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	78.00	98.00	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	82.00	97.00	-
Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	72.25	92.38	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	99.00	100.00	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	78.50	91.36	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	97.00	100.00	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	76.35	91.69	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	98.00	100.00	-
Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition				
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06</i>	=90.00	40.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.12</i>	=90.00	-	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment,, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06</i>	=100.00	98.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.12</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment,, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06</i>	=90.00	41.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.12</i>	=90.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment,, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06</i>	=100.00	95.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.12</i>	=100.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment,, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06</i>	=90.00	41.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.12</i>	=90.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment,, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06</i>	=100.00	96.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.12</i>	=100.00	-	-	-

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12	=3,200,000.00	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=7.00	4.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=100.00	100.00
Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12	=150,000.00	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12	=3.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12	=100.00	-
Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment, Project End Target: 2018.12	=50,000.00	-
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.12	=50,000.00	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment, Project End Target: 2018.12	=3.00	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.12	=3.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment, Project End Target: 2018.12	=100.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting, Project End Target: 2018.12	=100.00	-
Food Transfer-C4-Emergency Preparedness		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness, Project End Target: 2018.12	=50,000.00	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness, Project End Target: 2018.12	=4.00	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=100.00	-
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness, Project End Target: 2018.12		

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
European Commission	EEC-C-00608-01	Beans - White	-	13
Japan	JPN-C-00502-01	Canned Fish	-	189
Japan	JPN-C-00546-01	Iodised Salt	-	28
Japan	JPN-C-00546-01	Rice	-	950
Japan	JPN-C-00546-01	Split Peas	-	240
Japan	JPN-C-00546-01	Vegetable Oil	-	86
USA	USA-C-01363-01	Rice	1,450	-
USA	USA-C-01363-01	Split Peas - Yellow	390	-
USA	USA-C-01363-01	Vegetable Oil	150	-
		Total	1,990	1,507