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Country Programme - Congo (2015-2018)

Standard Project Report 2018

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

WFP

**World Food
Programme**

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Country Context and WFP Objectives

Achievements at Country Level

In 2018, WFP provided life-saving food assistance and nutritional support to 65,740 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Pool and Bouenza departments and 13,207 Central African Republic (CAR) refugees in the Likouala department, of which 57 percent and 54 percent respectively were women. The use of SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, was introduced and 104,355 individuals were registered during the course of the year. The system was also used to compile distribution lists and deliver in-kind assistance.

Following a ceasefire agreement signed in December 2017, a significant number of IDPs returned to their homes in the Pool department. To reinforce their self-reliance, WFP progressively shifted from unconditional assistance to conditional Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities. WFP coordinated with the Government and humanitarian partners, provided data collection via SCOPE and Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Monitoring (mVAM), and contributed to the development of a Humanitarian Response Plan.

In collaboration with the Directorate of School Feeding at the Ministry of Education, WFP's school feeding programme supported 67,720 children last year, of which 57 percent were girls. Priority was given to schools for indigenous children in the northern part of the country, whose access to education is challenging. The government contributed to the programme with 48 metric tons (mt) of salt.

WFP continued to support smallholder bean farmers in collaboration with the Government, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). In 2018, WFP purchased 79 mt from smallholders to support its food assistance programmes.

Following an Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), WFP launched an immediate response project for emergency preparedness activities (IR-PREP) to strengthen logistics and ICT capacities. WFP led the preparation of a response to the influx of refugees from DRC in December and provided logistics support to the humanitarian community.

WFP coordinated with the Government and humanitarian actors to identify needs and provide other supply chain services when required.

In response to the recommendations of a national Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR), WFP developed a comprehensive Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for the period 2019 to 2023, in collaboration with the Government, UN agencies, and other partners.

WFP launched innovative initiatives with the use of MEZA, an optical recognition system which facilitates data collection from remote health centres, and Cloud to Street, an active flood monitoring system.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Although a middle-income country, the Republic of Congo (RoC) faces crucial socioeconomic challenges. RoC's economy is heavily dependent on oil revenues. However, a significant decrease in oil prices in 2014 led to a drop in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (from six percent in 2014 to three percent in 2016), subsequently affecting the provision of basic social services. Despite progressive GDP recovery in 2018, RoC continues to face economic stagnation. On the 2017 Human Development Index, RoC ranked 137 out of 189 countries. Some 47 percent of the population is estimated to live below the national poverty line, and income inequality is heavily pronounced. Gender inequality remains a major challenge, with RoC ranking 143 out of 160 countries on the gender inequality index. The country's socioeconomic situation is aggravated by recurring conflicts, both internally and in neighbouring countries.

RoC is heavily reliant on food imports, with national food production covering only 30 percent of its needs. Findings from the Zero Hunger Strategic Review point to considerable disparity between consumption trends and local agricultural production, leading to a high dependence on imports. According to the 2018 Global Hunger Index, the nutrition situation in RoC is one of "serious" concern, ranking 99 out of 119 countries. Approximately 38 percent of the population is undernourished, 21 percent of children aged 6 – 59 months are chronically malnourished, and 8.2 percent suffer from acute malnutrition. At more than 5 percent, mortality among children under five years of age is also considered critical. In order to address the nutrition situation, RoC takes part in the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) network, with support from WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The government implements its Food Security and Nutrition Policy with a range of partners.

In order to address the socioeconomic needs of vulnerable populations, the government implements a "LISUNGI" national safety net programme - with support from the World Bank - providing cash transfers and income generating support which aim to improve access to health and education services.

The government has positioned school feeding as a foremost priority and follows the National Policy of School Feeding, which aims to cover all schools by 2025. In March, a School Feeding Directorate responsible for coordination and monitoring was set up at the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education.

In May, following an EVD outbreak in neighboring DRC, RoC was exposed to the risk of this disease particularly in the departments of Likouala, Plateaux and Cuvette. By the end of 2018, 13,000 CAR refugees were living in Likouala, despite an increased number of voluntary repatriations. Following renewed inter-communal conflicts in DRC, approximately 11,500 people fled to the Plateaux district of RoC, also by the end of the year.

Drawing from lessons learned, the government launched a new national development plan (2018-2022), expressing its commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), while focusing its efforts on agriculture and human capital. In line with government priorities, UN agencies finalised a United Nations Development and Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the period 2020-2024.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

In 2018, WFP supported RoC through implementation of a Country Programme and an Emergency Operation (EMOP), in addition to immediate response preparedness measures via an Emergency Preparedness operation (IR-PREP). Together, these contributed to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 2 (zero hunger) and 17 (partnerships), as well as 4 (quality education) and 5 (gender equality).

Owing to an insufficiency of resources, WFP was only able to implement the school feeding component of its planned support through the Country Programme last year. A McGovern–Dole school feeding programme was

implemented in partnership with UNICEF, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and ACTED. WFP focused on strengthening the capacities of the Directorate of School Feeding at the Ministry of Education. It also supported smallholder bean producers by providing technical support and purchasing produce for the programme. This activity was implemented with the Ministry of Agriculture, FAO and IFAD. Additionally, an innovative flood monitoring system called Cloud to Street, was piloted to strengthen disaster risk management capacities.

Under the EMOP, WFP aimed to provide unconditional relief food assistance, prevent acute malnutrition and treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among vulnerable populations affected by the crisis in the country's Pool region, as well as CAR refugees.

WFP participated in the development of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for people affected by the Pool crisis and led inter-agency assessments as areas became increasingly accessible after the ceasefire agreement. WFP participated in regular humanitarian coordination meetings with government counterparts, UN agencies and NGOs. It also held high-level discussions with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action (MSAHA). As part of early recovery efforts to address the needs of returnees, WFP gradually transitioned from unconditional assistance to conditional FFA. Key ministries and communities were involved in the design of FFA activities. WFP worked closely with the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to coordinate assistance to CAR refugees.

WFP provided technical support to MSAHA to introduce SCOPE in an effort to increase the effectiveness of beneficiary registration and monitoring. A number of mVAM surveys were conducted to track food security in real-time, and data was shared with the government and humanitarian actors to inform decision-making.

WFP participated in the development of a 2020-2025 UNDAF for RoC. Food security and nutrition activities were coordinated in close collaboration with FAO and UNICEF.

WFP led coordination committee meetings composed of humanitarian partners. Under the IR-PREP project, WFP strengthened logistics and ICT capacities to prepare for a potential EBV outbreak, in collaboration with other humanitarian actors, in particular the World Health Organisation (WHO) and UNICEF.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Despite severe financial constraints in 2018, WFP focused on key activities that aligned with national development priorities. These included: support to school feeding and disaster risk management through the Country Programme; life-saving food and nutrition assistance to CAR refugees in Likouala and IDPs in Pool and Bouenza through the EMOP; and preparedness measures in advance of a possible EVD outbreak through the IR-PREP. WFP secured 21 percent of its annual resource requirements for the Country Programme, and 38 percent for the EMOP.

Amid ongoing economic decline, the Government of RoC was not able to meet its financial commitment to support WFP's Country Programme. However, school feeding activities were maintained thanks to crucial contributions from the Japanese government and the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America (USDA), supplemented by the government's donation of 48 mt of salt and USD 8,600 (FCFA 5 million) to cover operational costs. This complementary resourcing allowed for the provision of a more complete food basket. Contributions from supported communities (in the form of vegetables, water and firewood) were also crucial in providing balanced and nutritious meals to schoolchildren, and facilitating their preparation. As part of efforts to support disaster risk management in the country, WFP piloted an active flood monitoring system called "Cloud to Street". Other components of the Country Programme, including support for social safety nets and nutrition assistance for people living with HIV and TB, could not be implemented due to a lack of resources.

WFP was able to assist IDPs in the Pool and Bouenza departments and refugees from CAR in the Likouala department, thanks to contributions from USAID's Office of Food For Peace (FFP), China, the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). With financial support from UNAIDS' Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRF), WFP provided Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) to 217 IDP households with members living with HIV and/or to those undergoing directly observed tuberculosis (TB) treatment (DOTS). Additionally, WFP initiated early recovery support through FFA to returnees in the Pool department with much-needed funding received from USAID/FFP. Still, WFP was forced to scale down food assistance and suspend the treatment of MAM for refugees from CAR owing to overarching funding shortages.

During 2018, internal WFP resource allocations and advances were crucial in closing shortfalls at critical times, ensuring that food assistance could be delivered to remote areas at less cost.

Internal loans also allowed WFP to launch emergency preparedness activities to strengthen logistics and ICT capacities to respond to a potential EVD outbreak.

The joint WFP-FAO-IFAD smallholder farmer support project funded by the European Union allowed WFP to support 200 smallholder bean producers and to purchase part of their production for its school feeding programme and other food assistance operations.

USDA multi-year funding for school feeding under the McGovern-Dole programme will allow WFP to maintain its support to school feeding in RoC until 2022, covering 75 percent of estimated annual requirements.

In general, cash contributions afforded WFP greater flexibility to purchase food products locally and deliver assistance more rapidly.

WFP made efforts to mobilize resources for Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) in 2018, which can be more cost effective than in-kind food rations and enable beneficiaries to purchase preferred foods based on their particular needs.
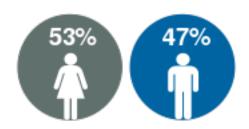
WFP continues to support the government's efforts to achieve zero hunger and to provide assistance to vulnerable populations in need.

Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	9,316	9,079	18,395

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (5-18 years)	42,544	44,833	87,377
Adults (18 years plus)	16,737	24,158	40,895
Total number of beneficiaries in 2018	**68,597**	**78,070**	**146,667**

Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	750	64	186	-	110	1,110
Single Country EMOP	2,445	361	829	755	47	4,436
Total Food Distributed in 2018	**3,195**	**425**	**1,015**	**755**	**156**	**5,545**

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country EMOP	-	2,172,211	-
Total Distributed in 2018	**-**	**2,172,211**	**-**

Supply Chain

During 2018, WFP purchased more than 1,000 mt of food to support operations in RoC, prioritising regional and local purchases where possible. WFP used road and river transport to access hard-to-reach areas in a timely manner, where necessary.

Imported commodities arriving at the port of Pointe Noire were transported to extended delivery points in Brazzaville, Nkayi and Betou. Commodities from Pointe Noire and DRC were delivered to a warehouse in Brazzaville. Oil was purchased locally from a private company in the Sangha department, and was delivered to the departments of Likouala, Plateaux and Cuvette by road or river. Food handling, loading and offloading at the entry

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

During the rainy season (July-December), river transport between Brazzaville and the Likouala department was used. Transport from extended delivery points to final distribution points was achieved using barges operated by private companies in addition to trucks from WFP, private companies and partners.

Armed conflict in the Pool department has led to the closure of railways since 2016. As such, all commodities had to be delivered by road, first to a warehouse in Brazzaville or Nkayi and then to final delivery points. In November 2018, railways became operational again and can now be used for transport.

To boost the local economy, WFP purchased beans from smallholders supported through the joint WFP-FAO-IFAD project. This aimed to promote commercial agriculture for smallholders through improved organisational capacities, and increased quantity and quality of produce. As their production capacities increased, WFP purchased 79 mt (40 percent of total production, or 10 percent more than initially planned) for school feeding and other programmes. Additionally, WFP purchased 80 mt of locally produced palm oil.

The use of CBT, via SCOPE, reduced logistics challenges and increased efficiency. While an in-kind food ration cost approximately USD 23 per beneficiary per month, CBT cost USD 20–22. A market assessment was conducted to study the feasibility of CBT in new areas, and where possible WFP scaled up its use. In order to deliver timely assistance, WFP increased the use of its Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), allowing advance purchases based on resource projections.

To minimise post-delivery losses, WFP ensured regular monitoring and inspections at all warehouses and conditioned reimbursement to its transporters and cooperating partners in case of damages or losses. Minor post-delivery losses occurred (0.67 percent) mainly because of road conditions between Pointe Noire and Brazzaville.

WFP led a committee to coordinate logistics activities with the government and humanitarian actors.

Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	250	-	250
Iodised Salt	-	20	20
Vegetable Oil	80	-	80
Total	330	20	350
Percentage	94.3%	5.7%	

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

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	248
Rice	350
Split Peas	100
Vegetable Oil	50
Total	747

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

A mid-term evaluation of the Country Programme was conducted in 2017 to identify lessons learned and provide strategic orientation for WFP's upcoming CSP for the period 2019–2023.

Evaluation findings : The evaluation concluded that the project had responded to priority identified needs of vulnerable populations. However, the relevance of some aspects, including capacity building, gender and CBT, should be reconsidered and strengthened. In addition to the essentiality of securing greater funding, two major recommendations offered by the evaluation were to improve coordination between a broad range of actors and to further develop relevant institutional capacities of the government. The efficiency of the programme was found to vary across components, largely the result of significant resourcing shortfalls.

WFP's response : WFP took into account the evaluation's recommendations and strengthened collaboration with key ministries. The government worked to allocate resources from the national budget and provided salt for the school feeding programme. Efforts to strengthen national capacities were also expanded through the provision of additional technical assistance. WFP provided technical and financial support for the implementation of the National School Feeding Policy, the elaboration of an action plan, and the creation of a School Feeding Directorate within the Ministry. Additionally, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Actions was involved in the roll-out of SCOPE, for which WFP provided technical support. WFP also continued to support smallholders and promote home-grown school feeding by purchasing beans from WFP-supported farmers for school feeding and other food assistance programmes. In order to address connectivity issues and effectively monitor CBT transactions, WFP introduced SCOPE cards which can be used offline.

WFP strengthened and formalised partnerships with other UN agencies and NGOs. Under the McGovern Dole school feeding programme, WFP signed a memorandum of understanding with UNICEF, UNESCO and ACTED. A partner agreement was signed with FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture to support smallholder farmers.

Gender-responsive activities have been included within each outcome of the 2019-2023 CSP. Support from dedicated gender experts provided important recommendations for resilience building and market analysis activities, and revised monitoring and evaluation indicators for school feeding were integrated into the CSP.

Innovative initiatives to reach Zero Hunger

Throughout 2018, WFP continued to innovate to support the government's efforts towards zero hunger.

WFP designed and rolled out a **comprehensive monitoring system of school feeding activities** . The custom-built system relies on Open Data Kit (ODK) software for data collection and Tableau software for data analysis and visualisation. The system enables WFP to closely monitor key indicators – such as attendance levels, daily distributions and pass rates – disaggregated by department, district, school and gender. By assessing performance and identifying red flags in each school, staff can develop school-specific questions that need to be asked in addition to the standardised ODK process monitoring checklist. Based on information collected and analysed, programme and monitoring staff prioritise schools for in-person visits to tackle identified issues. Once these priority schools have been identified, staff can use the mapping function to identify whether any schools in the same vicinity should also be visited for process-monitoring purposes. Ultimately this will ensure that field visits are more strategic, impactful and cost-effective. In 2019, WFP will continue to train staff and refine the system, before training government partners from the School Feeding Directorate. While the system has the potential to be replicated by other WFP Country Offices and by government partners, WFP will actively explore collaboration opportunities.

WFP piloted two projects on data collection and disaster risk management through the **WFP Innovation Accelerator's Sprint initiatives**.

To tackle challenges in collecting data especially from remote or low access areas, WFP piloted an optical character recognition system called **MEZA**, which facilitates the transmission of the nutrition data from health centres located in remote areas to the government and WFP's offices through photo capture of health registers, photo submission via WhatsApp (mobile application), and then automated digitisation of data through optical character recognition. WFP, the MEZA team, and national counterparts trained 57 health workers of 54 health centres in the use of a smartphone, photo capture of health registers, and transmission of photos via WhatsApp to the MEZA platform. Quick data transmission and improvements to the MEZA platform are currently being made, with the pilot expected to conclude in 2019.

In order to reinforce disaster risk management capacities, WFP also piloted the active **flood monitoring system, Cloud to Street (C2S)** . C2S uses remote sensing to provide near real-time information on floods in RoC, focusing particularly in rural areas, shared via its online dashboard and WhatsApp. WFP and the C2S team trained flood actors within the government and civil society on the use of its platform, and shared information on potential flooding events. Ongoing monitoring of potential flooding will continue, with the pilot expected to conclude in 2019.

Lastly, WFP provided **an opportunity to Congolese actors to develop innovative solutions to address hunger in RoC** . In November, WFP in partnership with Fongwama (a local "hacker collective") and YekoLabs (a local "entrepreneurship incubator") launched a week-long event #CongoHackerSpace with the support of the WFP Innovation Accelerator, the United States and French Embassies, and the MTN (a mobile telecommunications company) Foundation. At the end of the event, a jury comprised of members from WFP, the private sector and government voted for the best solution. The winning team, "Innovative Ladies," was an all-female team offering a platform to allow users to buy and sell agricultural goods utilising integrated voice response (IVR) technology. WFP is currently working with participating teams to refine their solutions and submit them to WFP's Innovation Challenge.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

WFP's Country Programme 200648 for RoC has four components: 1) school feeding; 2) social safety nets; 3) nutrition support; and 4) disaster risk management. Amid limit availability of financial resources, only the school feeding component and a pilot flood monitoring system ("Cloud to Street") could be implemented. WFP focused on strengthening its national counterparts' capacities. The Country Programme support WFP Strategic Objective 3 (to reduce risk and enable people, communities, and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs) and Strategic Objective 4 (to reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger).

The school feeding programme aimed at promoting access to education by providing primary school children with a balanced meal consisting of local produce. WFP supported nearly 68,000 children in more than 300 schools. During the 2017-2018 academic year, WFP provided daily nutritious meals to more than 40,000 children in 224 schools in 7 departments. Of these schools, 62 were indigenous schools – known as Observe-React-Act (ORA) schools - in Likouala and Sangha departments, and the remaining schools were primary and pre-schools in Bouenza, Cuvette, Lekoumou, Plateaux and Pool departments. Between October and December, WFP assisted nearly 60,000 children in 316 schools including 62 ORA schools. WFP school meals consisted of rice, beans, canned fish, oil and salt. In September, the government contributed 48 mt of salt to the programme and USD 8,700 (FCFA 5 million), which was the first government contribution received by WFP since 2014.

School feeding activities were implemented by the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education and Literacy and its decentralised entities, while activities at ORA schools in the Likouala and Sangha departments were implemented by local cooperating partners.

Through the McGovern-Dole school feeding programme, WFP continued to partner with UNICEF, UNESCO and ACTED.

WFP continued to support smallholder bean producers in the Bouenza department in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO. In 2018, 200 smallholders - of which 120 were women - received technical support and equipment and produced over 200 MT of beans. Throughout the year, WFP purchased 79 mt of beans from smallholders, the largest quantity purchased by WFP in the country.

As part of a progressive handover to the Government, WFP focused on capacity strengthening of national actors. WFP supported the new school feeding directorate and the development of an action plan for the implementation of the National School Feeding Policy. A SABER conducted in 2015 was reviewed during the development of an action plan. At the decentralized level, district school inspectors, members of school feeding management committees, and school directors received training on commodity management, meal preparation, nutrition and hygiene.

Monitoring was strengthened by introducing a custom-built system, combining ODK software for data collection and Tableau software for data analysis and visualization. The system allowed to timely track dis-aggregated educational and operational indicators by gender, and the daily use of food commodities by department, district and school.

Cloud to Street, the active flood monitoring system, was piloted with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action and reinforced national capacities in disaster risk management. The system uses remote sensing technology and provides near real-time information on floods, especially in rural areas. The information can be shared through an online dashboard and WhatsApp (a mobile application). National counterparts, namely the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Actions, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Agency of Civil Aviation, and the Research Institute of Hard and Natural Science, were trained to use the system alongside WFP partners such as the Red Cross, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

In line with the UNDAF, WFP strengthened operational and strategic partnerships with the government and other UN agencies. WFP actively participated in the development of the 2020–2024 UNDAF. WFP also co-led the working group on social protection with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Actions.

Results

WFP supported government efforts to achieve zero hunger through a school feeding programme and a pilot active flood monitoring system contributing to disaster and risk management while reinforcing national capacities. Other planned activities could not be implemented due to insufficient resources.

Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

Outcome 1.1: Primary school aged children have adequate access to safe and nutritious foods through the school feeding programme throughout the school year

WFP assisted 317 schools including 62 indigenous schools, covering 12 percent of primary schools in the country.

The attendance rate increased by 0.7 percent in WFP-supported schools compared to the previous year. The increase was slightly higher among boys than girls, demonstrating that the needs of girls and indigenous schools require special attention.
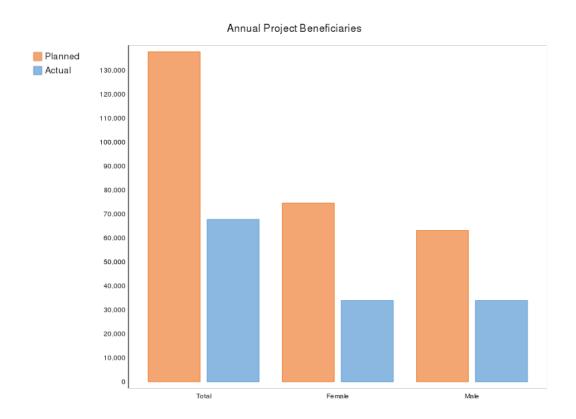
Results indicate on average a lower retention rate compared to the previous year, though trends differ significantly between departments. In the northern part of the country, in Likouala and Sangha departments where WFP supported indigenous schools, the retention rate was found to be significantly lower than elsewhere, bringing overall results down. This can be attributed to the cultural practices of indigenous populations who are traditionally hunters and gatherers residing in forests where traditional schools are not accessible. Furthermore, by the time children reach the age of ten years they are considered to be adults and are expected to hunt and gather on their own.

Strategic Objective 3: Achieve food security

Outcome 3.1. Vulnerable smallholder farmers have adequate access to sufficient and nutritious food through increased incomes

WFP supported smallholder farmers by purchasing 40 percent of the 200 mt of beans they produced. WFP distributed 42 mt (54 percent of the quantity purchased from farmers) through its school feeding programme, the largest quantity purchased from local smallholders by WFP. All WFP-supported farmers groups sold a portion of their production to WFP.
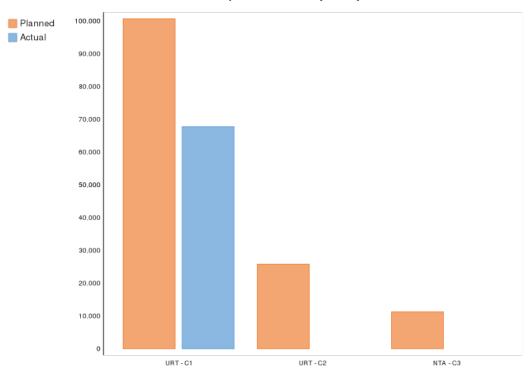
Improved food security was observed amongst WFP-supported smallholder households. Results showed an improvement in their food consumption (measured in terms of frequency, diversity and nutrition), expected to result from their increased production capacities and higher incomes. The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption increased by 6 percent compared to the previous year. The improvement was higher amongst women-headed households.
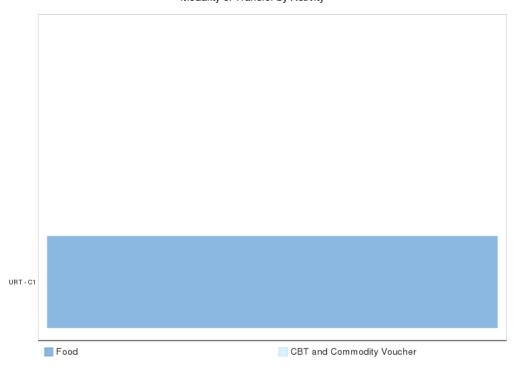

Annual Project Beneficiaries

Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity

URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
NTA: Nutrition treatment activities

Modality of Transfer by Activity

Food   CBT and Commodity Voucher

URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food

Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding			
Beans	170	12	6.9%
Canned Fish	468	88	18.7%
Cassava Flour	20	-	-
Iodised Salt	78	22	28.0%
Rice	2,320	750	32.3%
Split Peas	454	175	38.5%
Vegetable Oil	234	64	27.2%
Subtotal	**3,744**	**1,110**	**29.6%**
Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition			
Corn Soya Blend	225	-	-
Micronutrient Powder	0	-	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	27	-	-
Vegetable Oil	23	-	-
Subtotal	**275**	**-**	**-**
Total	**4,019**	**1,110**	**27.6%**

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	2,811,000	-	-
Total	**2,811,000**	**-**	**-**

Performance Monitoring

WFP adopted a thorough monitoring and evaluation plan to improve programme implementation, efficiency, accountability, learning and sustainability.

During 2018, WFP focused on three monitoring priorities: improved data collection and management, the development of clear analytical visualisations, and an emphasis on evidence-based decision-making.

WFP invested in data tools and staff capacity in order to develop standardised monitoring checklists on ODK software to enable systematic data collection. WFP also used visualisation softwares - Tableau, Tableau Prep and ArcGIS - to integrate complex data sets, automatize analytical processes and design insightful visualisations. These systems improve WFP's ability to rapidly convert raw data into actionable information.

As part of national capacity strengthening efforts and to support progressive handover, monitoring of the school feeding programme was conducted in close collaboration with national counterparts at different levels. To reinforce monitoring capacities, financial and technical support were provided to national actors. At the central level, WFP worked closely with the school feeding directorate and joint field monitoring missions were organized. At district level, school inspectors were responsible for providing monthly reports and regular monitoring for which WFP covered operational costs. Monitoring of activities at ORA schools in the Sangha and Likouala departments were conducted in collaboration with cooperating partners.

WFP provided monitoring and reporting training to school inspectors and directors to improve qualitative and quantitative data collection.

Under the McGovern-Dole school feeding programme, WFP developed a Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) in collaboration with its partners, namely UNICEF, UNESCO and ACTED. The plan informed the precise design of the programme by providing a baseline and yearly targets for each indicator and in order to determine eventual impact. In addition, WFP set up processes and mobilized resources to ensure achievement of its yearly targets.

WFP conducted monitoring of smallholder support activities in Bokosongh, Loudima and the Bouenza department in collaboration with the Departmental Direction of Agriculture; quantities of beans produced by smallholders were monitored. At the field level, monthly technical monitoring committee meetings were held with farmer groups chiefs and representatives of the Departmental Direction of Agriculture). At the department level, quarterly technical monitoring committee meetings were held with the Departmental Directions of Agriculture, private sector entities, the National Institute of Agricultural Research, Education and Women's promotion, other local authorities, and representatives of FAO and IFAD.

The mid-term evaluation of the project was conducted in December 2018.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP promoted women's empowerment by encouraging equal participation of women and men in school feeding management. WFP provided trainings on the management of food commodities, particularly on storage, security and distribution, meal preparation (through cooking demonstrations), nutrition and hygiene to all school feeding committee members.

Both women and men voluntarily participated in the school feeding programme. Initially most men were involved in the maintenance of school infrastructure, including kitchens, warehouses and canteens, while women were involved in the preparation of meals. WFP challenged these traditional gender roles by encouraging community members to divide responsibilities equally, which resulted in an increased number of men participating in the preparation of meals and of women in other tasks.

Women were prioritized for support through the joint WFP/FAO/IFAD smallholder project, acknowledging that they tend to have less access to information, techniques, and market.

WFP targeted 60 percent of women through its technical assistance activities; all 20 supported farmer groups consisted of women and men, and empowered women to assume important management roles. WFP raised awareness of the importance of equal participation of men and women in the agricultural sector, including in decision-making processes. WFP held committee meetings at village level to facilitate women's participation, though this remains challenged by low literacy rates especially in rural areas.

In addition, the Departmental Director of Women's Promotion is an active member of the technical monitoring committee, facilitating the integration of gender considerations in the project.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

A complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) was set up for the school feeding programme, which enabled parents and concerned community members to contact local authorities or WFP staff directly. A phone number was provided to solicit and track concerns related to food management, delivery or any other relevant issue. Once information was verified, WFP informed the directorate of school feeding and inspectors to address critical issues. In one instance, WFP was informed about an issue concerning the management of commodity stocks at a school; WFP contacted relevant counterparts and launched an investigation.

WFP field monitors, the directorate of school feeding, and the Departmental Direction of Education provided information to recipients. Regular meetings were held with teachers, school feeding management committees, parents and children to improve awareness and encourage interaction.

WFP provided teachers, management committees, parents and children with information relating to food rations and other aspects of school feeding management through training sessions. Children were interviewed anonymously in order to determined whether rations were served adequately.

For the 2018-2019 school year, WFP developed a central monitoring platform to improve protection and accountability. This will help WFP to identify schools with disproportionate enrollment and attendance rates between boys and girls. When such cases are identified, WFP will seek to address the issue with stakeholders.

As part of the smallholder support project, WFP ensured farmer groups and chiefs of agricultural sectors were involved throughout the whole project cycle. Technical monitoring committee meetings provided stakeholders with an opportunity to share results, lessons learned, issues and needs related to the project. WFP-supported smallholders could directly contact the chief of the agricultural sector to raise any issue they encountered. A subsequent community meeting was held to find a solution with the zone manager and other farmer group members. For instance, when the issue of increased costs to hire daily workers to help beneficiary smallholders for the peak season was raised, farmer groups gathered to agree on a fair price.

WFP held informative sessions on sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (SEA) for its staff, cooperating partners and other actors working with WFP. A clause on SEA was included in all Field Level Agreements (FLA) and Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) signed with partners. No protection and sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) issue has been reported.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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Girl at Mokabi School in the Likouala Department

In 2018, only the activities under component 1 were carried out due to insufficient resources for other components. This is reflected in the tables.

Following the alignment from the Strategic Results Framework (SRF) to the Corporate Results Framework (CRF), the baseline values refer to the latest follow-up of the SRF.

"Previous follow-up" values are missing for indicators that are collected once a year.

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	63,140	74,572	137,712	33,860	33,860	67,720	53.6%	45.4%	49.2%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding)	50,331	50,331	100,662	33,860	33,860	67,720	67.3%	67.3%	67.3%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net)	9,546	16,254	25,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition)	3,263	7,987	11,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding									
By Age-group:									
Children (5-18 years)	50,331	50,331	100,662	33,860	33,860	67,720	67.3%	67.3%	67.3%
By Residence status:									
Residents	50,331	50,331	100,662	33,860	33,860	67,720	67.3%	67.3%	67.3%
Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	4,582	4,714	9,296	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (5-18 years)	2,100	3,901	6,001	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	2,864	7,639	10,503	-	-	-	-	-	-
By Residence status:									

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)
Residents	9,546	16,254	25,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	1,238	1,238	2,476	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (5-18 years)	225	788	1,013	-	-	-	-	-	-
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									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	100,662	-	100,662	67,720	-	67,720	67.3%	-	67.3%
Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	-	25,800	25,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition									
Nutrition treatment activities	11,250	-	11,250	-	-	-	-	-	-

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									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	100,662	-	100,662	67,720	-	67,720	67.3%	-	67.3%
Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net									

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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	-	4,300	4,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition									
Nutrition treatment activities	11,250	-	11,250	-	-	-	-	-	-

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									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food									
Student (primary schools)	50,331	50,331	100,662	33,860	33,860	67,720	67.3%	67.3%	67.3%
Total participants	50,331	50,331	100,662	33,860	33,860	67,720	67.3%	67.3%	67.3%
Total beneficiaries	50,331	50,331	100,662	33,860	33,860	67,720	67.3%	67.3%	67.3%
Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net									
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food									
All	1,293	3,007	4,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	1,293	3,007	4,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	9,546	16,254	25,800	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 treatment activities									
ART clients (under 5 years)	500	1,655	2,155	-	-	-	-	-	-
ART clients (5-18 years)	63	219	282	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)
ART clients (18 plus)	344	344	688	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB treatment clients (under 5 years)	500	1,655	2,155	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB treatment clients (5-18 years)	63	219	282	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB treatment clients (18 plus)	344	344	688	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (6-23 months)	1,250	1,250	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactacting girls (less than 18 years old)	-	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	1,900	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	3,064	8,186	11,250	-	-	-	-	-	-

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding				
SR1 Everyone has access to food				
Primary school aged children have adequate access to safe and nutritious foods through the school feeding programme throughout the school year				
Attendance rate / Female				
*REPUBLIC OF CONGO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring*	=98.00	85.96	-	86.81
Attendance rate / Male				
*REPUBLIC OF CONGO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring*	=98.00	85.85	-	87.23
Attendance rate / Overall				
*REPUBLIC OF CONGO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring*	=98.00	85.91	-	86.62
Drop-out rate / Female				
*REPUBLIC OF CONGO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring*	=2.00	0.18	-	14.80

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Drop-out rate / Male				
*REPUBLIC OF CONGO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring*	=2.00	0.14	-	12.96
Drop-out rate / Overall				
*REPUBLIC OF CONGO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring*	=2.00	0.16	-	13.88
Enrolment rate / Female				
*REPUBLIC OF CONGO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Records*	6.00	-0.49	-	3.20
Enrolment rate / Male				
*REPUBLIC OF CONGO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Records*	6.00	0.00	-	11.70
Enrolment rate / Overall				
*REPUBLIC OF CONGO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Records*	6.00	0.10	-	7.00
Retention rate / Female				
*REPUBLIC OF CONGO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring*	=85.00	99.82	-	85.20
Retention rate / Male				
*REPUBLIC OF CONGO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring*	=85.00	99.86	-	87.04
Retention rate / Overall				
*REPUBLIC OF CONGO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, Secondary data, WFP Monitoring*	=85.00	99.84	-	86.12
SR3 Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition				
Vulnerable smallholders farmers have adequate access to sufficient and nutritious food through increased incomes.				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOKO-SONGHO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<4.00	6.00	-	3.69
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOKO-SONGHO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<5.00	7.00	-	2.54
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOKO-SONGHO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<4.00	6.00	-	3.17

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female *SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOKO-SONGHO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	≥66.10	63.20	-	85.71
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male *SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOKO-SONGHO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	≥69.90	68.90	-	67.86
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall *SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOKO-SONGHO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	≥69.90	67.20	-	77.78
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female *SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOKO-SONGHO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	≥8.60	5.30	-	8.57
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male *SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOKO-SONGHO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	≥21.20	20.00	-	14.29
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall *SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOKO-SONGHO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	≥16.40	15.60	-	11.11
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female *SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOKO-SONGHO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	≤25.30	31.60	-	5.71
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male *SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOKO-SONGHO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	≤8.90	11.10	-	17.86
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall *SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOKO-SONGHO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	≤13.80	17.20	-	11.11

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food expenditure share / Female				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOKO-SONGHO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<80.00	26.30	-	11.43
Food expenditure share / Male				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOKO-SONGHO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<80.00	31.10	-	28.57
Food expenditure share / Overall				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOKO-SONGHO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<80.00	29.70	-	19.05
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Female				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOKO-SONGHO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<10.00	36.80	-	25.71
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Male				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOKO-SONGHO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<10.00	40.00	-	21.43
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Overall				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOKO-SONGHO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<10.00	39.10	-	23.81
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Female				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOKO-SONGHO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<15.00	31.60	-	25.71
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Male				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOKO-SONGHO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<15.00	22.20	-	7.14
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Overall				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOKO-SONGHO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<15.00	25.00	-	17.46

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Female				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOKO-SONGHO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<55.00	31.60	-	28.57
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Male				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOKO-SONGHO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<55.00	24.40	-	32.14
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Overall				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOKO-SONGHO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<55.00	26.60	-	30.16
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Female				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOKO-SONGHO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<20.00	0.00	-	20.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Male				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOKO-SONGHO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<20.00	13.30	-	39.29
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Overall				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOKO-SONGHO, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<20.00	9.40	-	28.57
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<6.00	11.00	-	2.98
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<5.00	10.00	-	2.46
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<5.35	11.00	-	2.73

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female *SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	≥76.20	75.50	-	84.13
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male *SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	≥78.00	77.50	-	81.36
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall *SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	≥78.20	76.70	-	82.79
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female *SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	≥12.40	10.20	-	9.52
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male *SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	≥16.40	15.50	-	10.17
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall *SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	≥13.80	13.30	-	9.84
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female *SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	≤11.40	14.30	-	6.35
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male *SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	≤5.60	7.00	-	8.47
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall *SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	≤8.00	10.00	-	82.79

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food expenditure share / Female				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<80.00	10.20	-	30.16
Food expenditure share / Male				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<80.00	19.70	-	22.03
Food expenditure share / Overall				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<80.00	15.80	-	26.23
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Female				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<10.00	36.70	-	36.51
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Male				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<10.00	26.80	-	45.88
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Overall				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<20.00	30.80	-	36.07
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Female				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<15.00	18.40	-	23.81
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Male				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<15.00	22.50	-	20.34
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Overall				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<15.00	20.80	-	22.13

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Female				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<55.00	16.30	-	22.22
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Male				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<55.00	29.60	-	20.34
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Overall				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<55.00	24.20	-	21.31
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Female				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<20.00	28.60	-	17.46
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Male				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<20.00	21.10	-	23.73
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Overall				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<20.00	24.20	-	20.49
Percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems / Female				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring*	=100.00	0.00	-	100.00
Percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems / Male				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring*	=100.00	0.00	-	100.00
Percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems / Overall				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring*	=100.00	0.00	-	100.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Percentage of WFP food procured from pro-smallholder farmer aggregation systems				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring*	=100.00	0.00	-	43.72
Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems / Value (USD)				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring*	=211380.60	70,460.22	-	92,420.32
Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems / Volume (MT)				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM BOUENZA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring*	=180.00	60.00	-	78.70
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM LOUDIMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<4.00	14.00	-	2.11
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM LOUDIMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<7.00	17.00	-	2.39
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM LOUDIMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<5.00	15.00	-	2.25
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM LOUDIMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	≥83.70	83.30	-	82.14
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM LOUDIMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	≥92.30	87.50	-	93.55
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM LOUDIMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	≥87.60	87.50	-	88.14

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM LOUDIMA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	≥13.60	13.30	-	10.71
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM LOUDIMA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	≥7.70	10.70	-	6.45
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM LOUDIMA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	≥11.00	10.70	-	8.47
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM LOUDIMA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	≤2.70	3.30	-	7.14
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM LOUDIMA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	≤0.00	1.80	-	0.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM LOUDIMA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	≤1.40	1.80	-	3.39
Food expenditure share / Female				
SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM LOUDIMA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<80.00	0.00	-	53.57
Food expenditure share / Male				
SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM LOUDIMA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<80.00	0.00	-	16.13
Food expenditure share / Overall				
SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM LOUDIMA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<80.00	0.00	-	33.90

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Female				
SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM LOUDIMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<10.00	36.70	-	50.00
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Male				
SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM LOUDIMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<10.00	3.80	-	48.39
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Overall				
SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM LOUDIMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<10.00	21.40	-	49.15
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Female				
SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM LOUDIMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<15.00	10.00	-	21.43
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Male				
SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM LOUDIMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<15.00	23.10	-	32.26
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Overall				
SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM LOUDIMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<15.00	16.10	-	27.12
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Female				
SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM LOUDIMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<55.00	6.70	-	14.29
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Male				
SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM LOUDIMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring	<55.00	38.50	-	9.68

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Overall				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM LOUDIMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<55.00	21.40	-	11.86
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Female				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM LOUDIMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<20.00	46.70	-	14.29
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Male				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM LOUDIMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<20.00	34.60	-	9.68
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Overall				
*SMALLHOLDERS FARMERS FROM LOUDIMA, **Project End Target**: 2018.12, **Base value**: 2017.10, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, **Latest Follow-up**: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Monitoring*	<20.00	41.10	-	11.86

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding				
CRF SO1-SR1: School meal activities				
Number of school staff and school committee members trained by WFP in school feeding programme design, and implementation in model schools	individual	1,600	290	18.1%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	800	317	39.6%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	10	8	80.0%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	10	7	70.0%
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	1,733	5,222	301.3%
CRF SO3-SR3: Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
Number of partners supported	partner	10	6	60.0%
Number of people trained	individual	300	290	96.7%
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	200	200	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	10	7	70.0%
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	15	7	46.7%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Quantity of complementary foods purchased from local suppliers	Mt	60	42	70.3%
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	unit	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, schoool 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	unit	8	-	-
Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed	item	30	-	-
Food Transfer-C4-Emergency Preparedness				
SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of counterparts staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	individual	60	-	-
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5	-	-

Gender Indicators

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

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women				
REPUBLIC OF CONGO, Provide school meals for all primary school aged children, Food, **Project End Target**: *2018.12,* **Base value**: *2017.12,* **Latest Follow-up**: *2018.12*	=50.00	37.50	-	31.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans - White	-	50
		Total	-	50