

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

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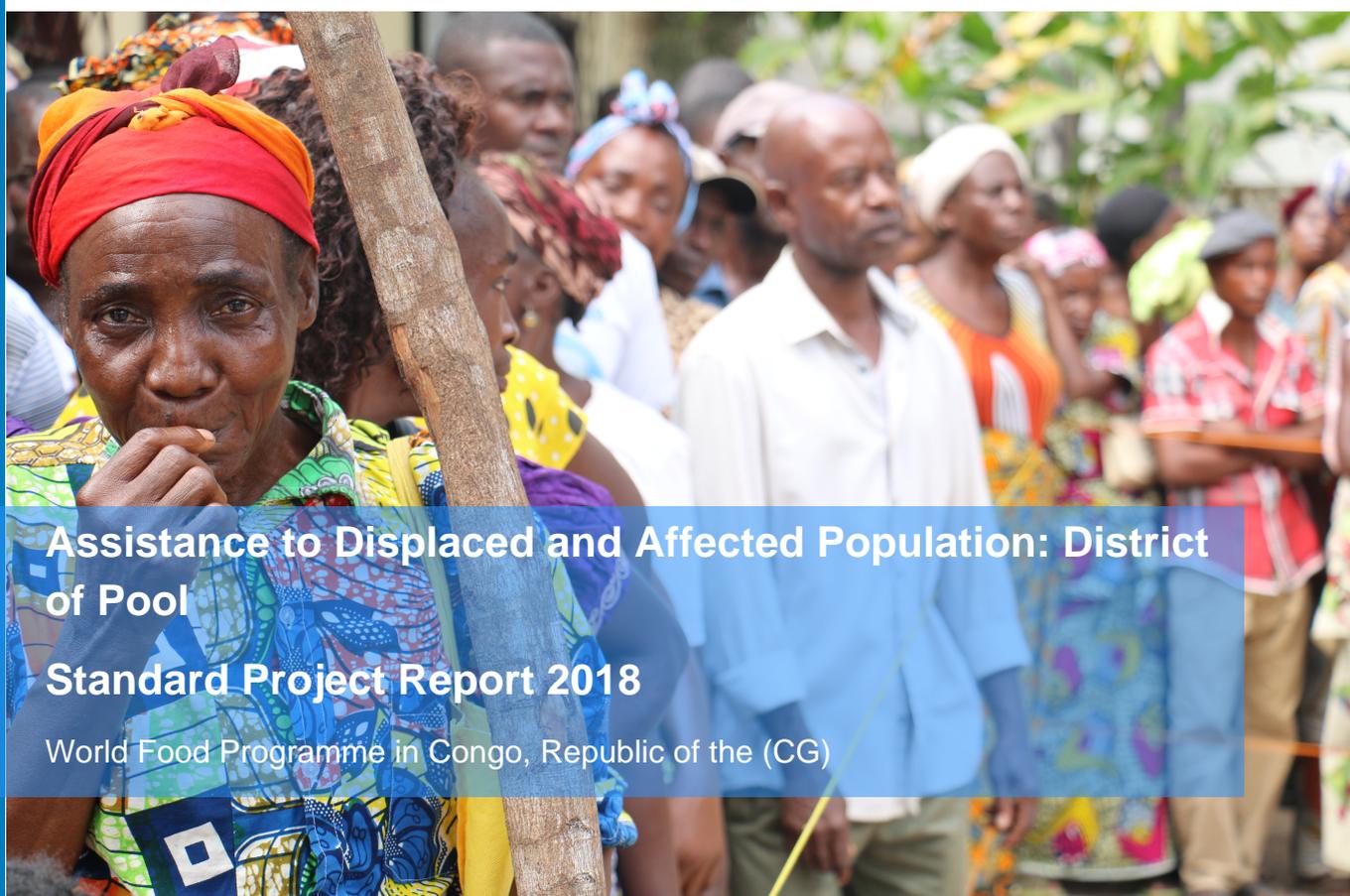
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Further Information

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SPR Reading Guidance



**Assistance to Displaced and Affected Population: District
of Pool**

Standard Project Report 2018

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



**World Food
Programme**

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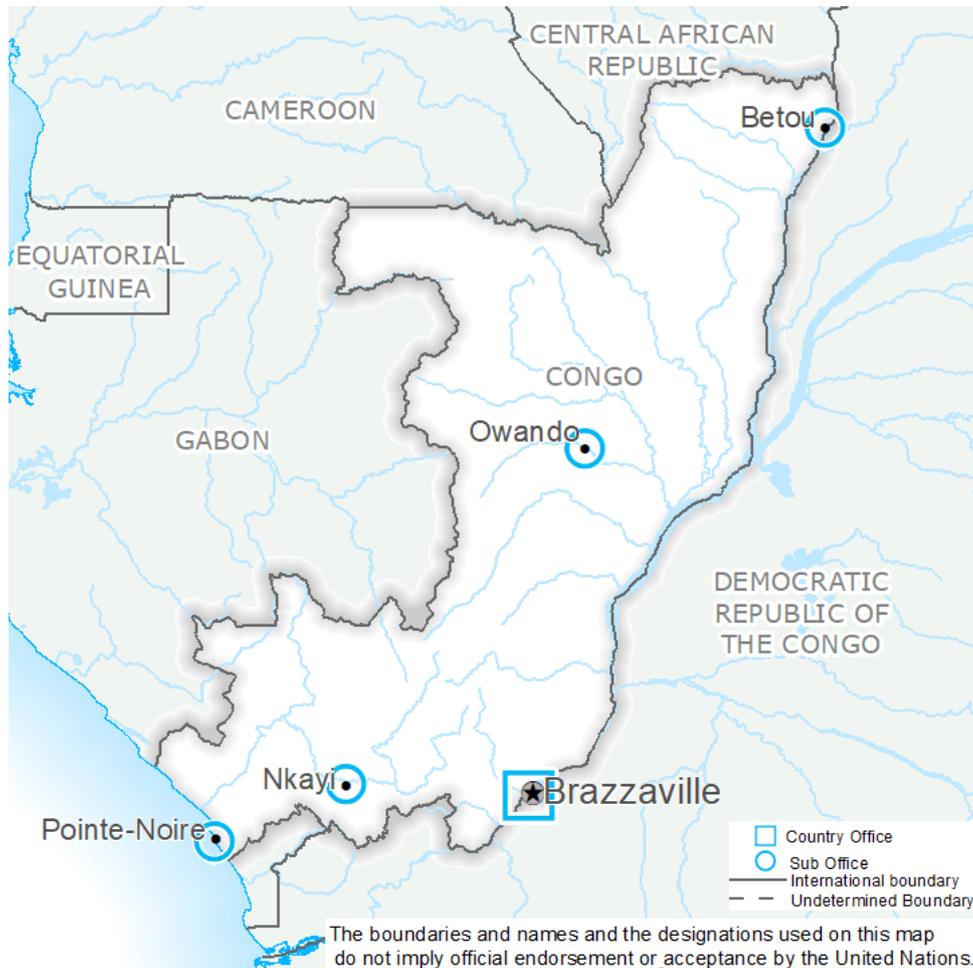
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



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

In 2018, EMOP 201066 covered support to Central African Republic (CAR) refugees as well as assistance to populations affected by the Pool crisis. Through this operation, WFP supported the efforts of the government to respond to urgent humanitarian needs. The project aligned with WFP's Strategic Objective 1 (to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies). In 2018, WFP reached 78,947 beneficiaries, of which 57 percent were women.

Assistance, through in-kind or e-voucher, was provided to vulnerable CAR refugees in the Likouala department and internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host populations in the Pool and Bouenza departments. In-kind assistance comprised a monthly household food basket of rice (400g), pulses (120g), vegetable oil (30g), and salt (5g) to reach 2,100 Kcal per person per day. In areas where the market assessment found Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) through e-vouchers feasible and efficient, beneficiary households received a monthly entitlement based on a daily transfer value per person (USD 0.6). This amount was calculated based on costs at the local market to cover a food basket equivalent to the in-kind assistance. To improve cost efficiency and respond to beneficiary's preference, CBT was gradually scaled up where market conditions allowed. The activities were implemented by cooperating partners with adequate expertise and experience in the field.

Treatment of malnutrition was provided at health centres by health workers to children aged 6-59 months suffering from Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) with ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) (100g per day) and malnourished Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) with Super Cereal Plus (250g per day) and vegetable oil (25g per day) in the three departments. Where SNF was not available due to a global shortage of RUSF, it was replaced by 200g of Super Cereal Plus with fat (Corn Soy Blend ++) per day. Among populations affected by the crisis in Pool, children aged 6–23 months and PLW at risk of malnutrition received assistance for the prevention of acute malnutrition. WFP also provided technical support to health workers in the treatment and prevention of malnutrition and management of data. Cooperating partners carried out close monitoring and stock management in collaboration with health centres.

The UN Coordination Group led periodic meetings with Government counterparts, and humanitarian actors implementing activities for the populations affected by the Pool crisis, in which WFP actively participated and contributed. WFP also participated in meetings related to gender equality organised by the humanitarian gender advisor. In the coordination of assistance to CAR refugees, WFP worked closely with the National Committee for Assistance to Refugees (CNAR) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Additionally, WFP liaised with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in the domain of nutrition, and the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) for activities related to food security.

Following the ceasefire agreement in December 2017, IDPs started to return to their places of origin. In order to adapt to this change in needs, the Government and UN system launched the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for life-saving assistance and early recovery activities. A Government – UN joint assessment was carried out in March to identify additional needs and update the HRP in areas inaccessible for the previous two years. By June, as the security situation improved, humanitarian actors were able to access all areas in the Pool department. The Disarmament Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) process also started in August.

WFP gradually decreased its assistance in the Bouenza department from where IDPs started to return to Pool, and prioritized assistance to returnees and heavily-affected communities. WFP implemented early recovery activities for the increasing number of returnees, transitioning from unconditional food assistance to Food Assistance For Assets (FFA) to both meet immediate food needs and re-establish productive livelihoods. In October, the first FFA activity was launched in the Pool department with cooperating partner ACTED, with technical support of the Ministry of Equipment and Road Maintenance. A seven-kilometre feeder road was built to help the conflict-affected community connect to markets.

Insufficient resources caused WFP to scale-down food assistance and suspend nutritional support for the CAR refugees in Likouala.

Results

Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food

Outcome 1: Refugees and IDPs in the Republic of Congo are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year

Activity: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food (general food distribution) for IDPs and host populations

According to the results of post distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted in October in the Pool Department, WFP's food assistance contributed to reduce the prevalence of malnutrition among beneficiary households. The prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) was 9.6 percent amongst beneficiary households compared to 15.8 percent for those of non-beneficiary households. More boys are found to suffer from GAM amongst the non-beneficiary households (6 percent of boys compared to 3 percent of girls). The same trend was seen for pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Some 14.3 percent of PLW were found to be either severely or moderately malnourished amongst the non-beneficiary households compared to 7.9 percent in beneficiary households.

Households headed by women were found to be more vulnerable to food insecurity and negative coping strategies. The PDM showed that 53 percent of households headed by women had limited or poor food consumption, compared to 45 percent of households headed by men, and 44 percent of households headed by women were classified as either moderately or severely food insecure (compared to 37 percent of households headed by men).

Although it is difficult to determine the extent to which age and marital status affect food security levels, this could be attributed to the fact that women heading their households are often young or elderly, widowed or divorced, and are managing their households with limited income and while caring for other members. The PDM also found that 19 percent of women heads of household were above 60 years old, compared to 9 percent for that of men, and 2 percent of women heads of household were younger than 18 years old, compared to 0.1 percent for men. More women heads of household were single (50 percent), widowed (26 percent) or divorced (14 percent). Some 91 percent of men heads of household were married, compared to 10 percent for women.

There is some deterioration in indicators related to food security compared to the previous year. This is due to a range of factors, notably the changing dynamic of the humanitarian crisis; the PDM was carried out amongst returnees whereas the baseline was conducted when these households were newly displaced. The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption has decreased by about 30 percent. This could be because their livelihoods in their place of return have been destroyed or have deteriorated in two years of absence, meaning they cannot restart economic activities immediately. Suspension of food assistance due to lack of resources could have also affected the situation.

Negative trends in food security indicators were also observed amongst the Central African Republic refugees. The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption has decreased by about 40 percentage points compared to 2017. Reduction of humanitarian assistance to CAR refugees due to insufficient resources may be one of the causes.

Some 41.1 percent of planned CBT beneficiaries (24.5 percent in terms of the transfer value) were reached compared to plan, due to insufficient resources for CBT assistance. E-vouchers were used for all CBT with no direct cash contributions due to the absence of a service provider at field level. Some of the beneficiaries planned to receive CBT instead received in-kind assistance; therefore, WFP reached some 102 percent of beneficiaries with in-kind assistance compared to plan.

WFP recognises the importance of establishing means for mid- and long-term improvements to food and nutrition security for both returnees and CAR refugees; hence is working to scale-up asset creation activities to enhance livelihoods and self-reliance capacities.

Strategic Objective 2: Improve nutrition

Outcome 2: Malnourished Pool IDPs and CAR Refugees have improved consumption of specialised and nutritious food to treat and prevent acute malnutrition

Activity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition to children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and lactating women

In 2018, WFP assisted a total of 22 health centres for the treatment of MAM (10 in Likouala department, 12 in Bouenza department and 9 in Pool department). The proportion of eligible population participating in the programme was 92.3 percent amongst CAR refugees and 72.5 percent amongst IDPs, both achieving the target of above 50 percent.

The number of people reached in treatment activities exceed the plan as security conditions improved in the Pool department throughout the year and WFP extended assistance to previously inaccessible health zones. There were also a significant number of returnees to Pool from mid-year onwards. Insufficient resources prevented the

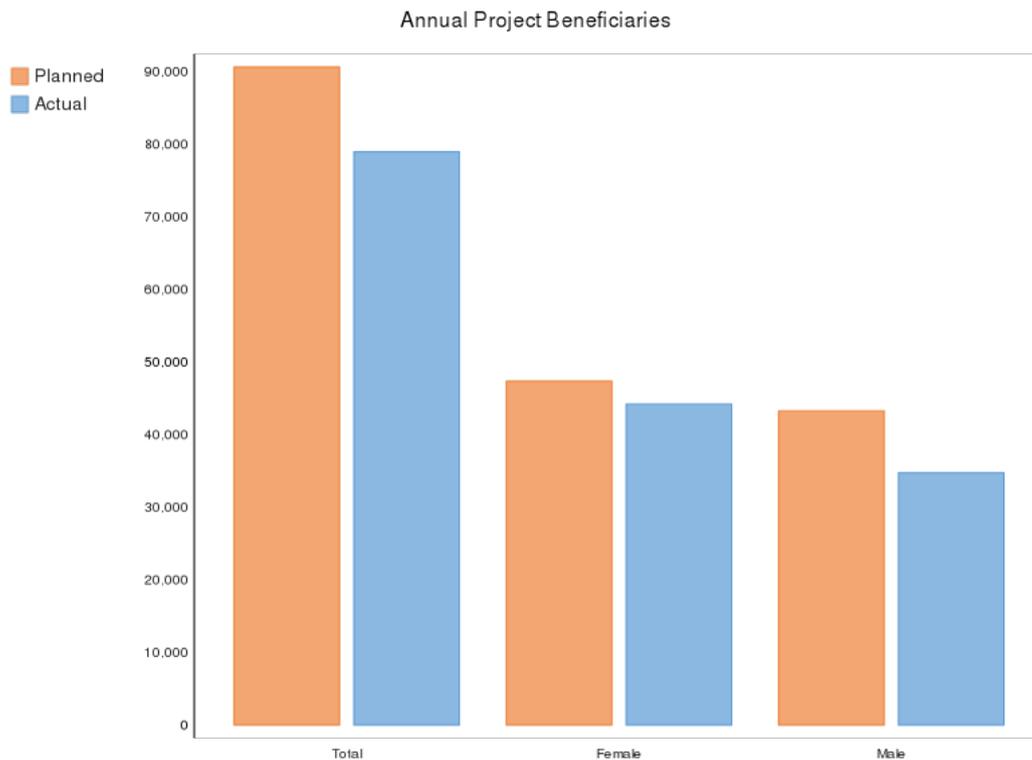
screening of children and PLW at community level for malnutrition prevention activities; screening was therefore carried out at health centres only resulting in fewer people reached than planned. This low achievement of prevention activities may also have resulted in higher figures for treatment.

An improvement in the MAM treatment recovery rate has been observed in Likouala department. The increase was more significant among girls than boys (10.4 percent and 8.7 percent respectively). The recovery rate reached almost 90 percent amongst the children in the Pool and Bouenza departments, with no significant difference between boys and girls.

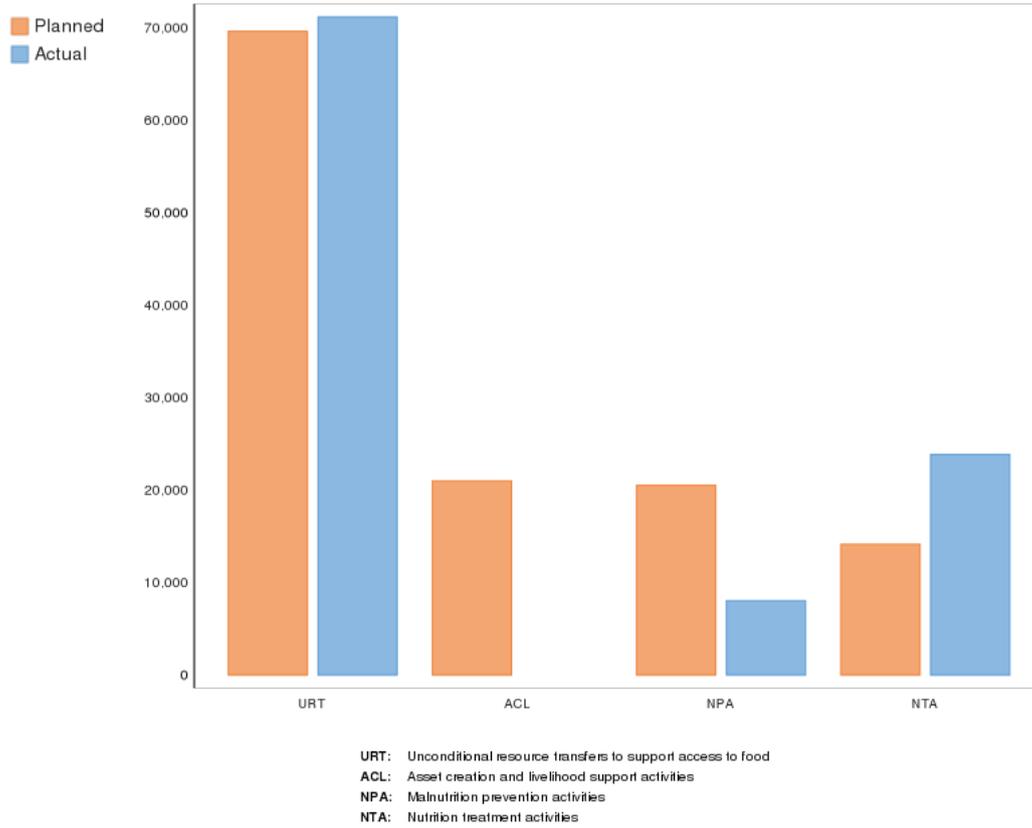
Amongst the CAR refugee children, the MAM mortality rate remained below 3 percent with little difference between girls and boys. Among IDP children in the Pool department however, while the average mortality remained below 3 percent, boys showed a higher rate than girls (3.75 compared to 1.01).

MAM treatment default rates remained low, at 3 percent amongst CAR refugee children, and 2.6 percent for IDP children with no significant difference between boys and girls.

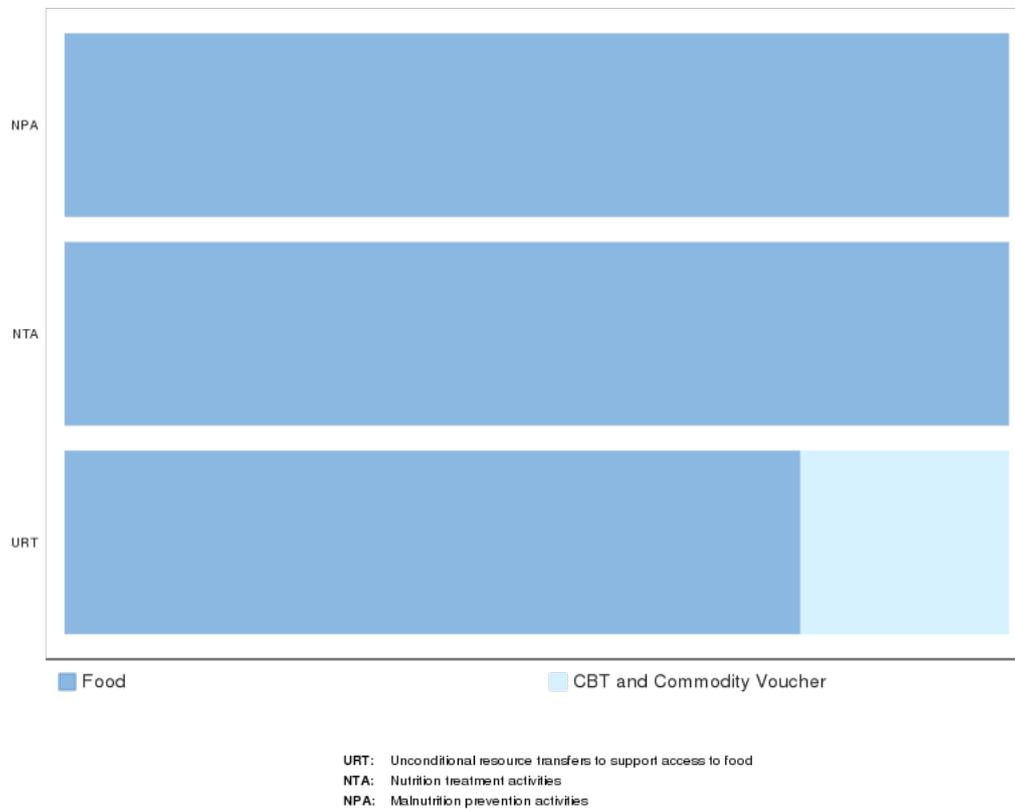
To maintain the positive trend, sustainable nutritious support along with capacity strengthening of the health centres is required. WFP is also working on prevention of malnutrition through Social and Behaviour Change Communication, namely by providing counselling on nutrition for small children, Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW), as well as people with HIV and TB, and awareness sessions on hygiene and sanitation.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	335	19	5.7%
Corn Soya Blend	125	602	481.5%
Iodised Salt	69	47	67.4%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	301	152	50.5%
Rice	5,545	2,445	44.1%
Split Peas	1,329	810	60.9%
Vegetable Oil	449	361	80.4%
Wheat Soya Blend	340	-	-
Total	8,494	4,436	52.2%



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	2,754,000	-	-
Value Voucher	6,107,184	2,172,211	35.6%
Total	8,861,184	2,172,211	24.5%

Performance Monitoring

WFP's sub-offices in Betou and Nkayi managed activity implementation and monitoring with cooperating partners in Likouala and Bouenza departments respectively. The activities in the Pool departments were directly managed by WFP's staff.

Digitisation was further reinforced in monitoring and evaluation. Process monitoring for food distribution and nutrition activities was conducted using Open Data Kit (ODK) software on a tablet. The use of ODK allowed the timely collection and analysis of data.

SCOPE, WFP's digital beneficiary and transfer management platform, was first introduced in January for both in-kind and CBT assistance at distribution sites in the Pool and Bouenza departments. Biometric information and photos of the beneficiaries were registered in the system for distribution of food or e-vouchers; beneficiary households received a SCOPE card and card holder entitlement was given to the head of household and its alternate, one of whom was required to be a woman. The distribution and the type of commodities selected through the e-voucher modality were closely monitored and analysed, and information such as profile of the populations in need and commodity preference were captured by the system. Such information was shared with government and humanitarian actors, and facilitated the tailoring and adjustment of interventions based on the trends. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Actions was involved in the roll-out and trained in using the system. Recognising the benefits of the platform, WFP scaled up its use in the department of Likouakla in September.

The use of Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Monitoring (mVAM) in the Pool department allowed the regular collection of information on markets and other basic infrastructure, as well as population movements in areas to which the humanitarian community did not have access. The information collected by these tools was shared with

the government and other humanitarian actors, allowing a better understanding of the situation and timely decision making.

WFP conducted post-distribution monitoring (PDM) through third-party monitors in January and October 2018. Data was collected digitally using ODK software, and analysed using Tableau software.

WFP actively participated in the government and UN joint evaluation in the Pool department in March to collect information on the humanitarian situation, evaluate additional needs and update the Humanitarian Response Plan accordingly. With UNHCR, WFP played a key role in initiating the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) for CAR refugees, to be carried out in January 2019.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP strives to take into account the differing needs, characteristics and tendencies between women and men across age groups to ensure gender considerations are mainstreamed in operations. In RoC women-headed households are often found to be more vulnerable and are therefore prioritised during targeting.

In the early recovery context in the Pool department, women often participate actively in economic activities to build their capacities and re-establish livelihoods damaged or destroyed during the conflict. Women-headed households were prioritised for Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities, and differing physical capacities were taken into account for the work done by women and men. The active participation of both women and men in asset management committees was promoted. WFP conducted community based participatory planning (CBPP), ensuring the participation of both women and men across age groups, to better capture different priorities and needs.

Sex and age disaggregated data was systematically captured in SCOPE. Specific characteristics, such as pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and malnourished and disabled household members were indicated. Capturing the characteristics of households allows WFP and partners to identify the more vulnerable households and to design specific assistance if necessary. Amongst other aspects, this information facilitated the identification of beneficiaries for the distribution of dignity kits under the WFP-UNDP joint project targeting reproductive-aged women in the Pool department. Through the system, WFP could also monitor which household member collected the ration, whether it be in-kind or collection of commodities through e-voucher.

WFP sampled both women- and men-headed households during Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM). In the October PDM, 30 percent of the households surveyed were women headed. The results showed, among other issues, that those households are more vulnerable to food insecurity, which will help WFP to develop targeted actions.

WFP and UNFPA piloted a 'cash for dignity' project in 2017 in which 2,500 women of reproductive age received a transfer through WFP's CBT mechanism for the purchase of items according to their specific needs. Following the success of the pilot, the two agencies are continuing work on this initiative with an ongoing joint project on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR).

WFP also set up a toll-free hotline which allowed girls, boys, women and men to lodge complaints or concerns about any issue regarding assistance. This also enabled women to express concerns without fear of judgement or consequence.

WFP actively participated in UN inter-agency gender meetings led by the humanitarian gender advisor, through which UN agencies coordinate gender-related issues. WFP also organised trainings for staff, cooperating partners and other personnel who work with WFP on the prevention of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (SEA) at both country and sub-office level. The trainings aimed at raising awareness of WFP's policy on SEA and of responsibilities of staff and partners. Clauses on SEA were included in all Field Level Agreement (FLA) and Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) with partners.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Efforts were made to ensure that Cash Based Transfer (CBT)-certified shops and distribution points were located close to affected populations' places of residence, to minimize any risks associated with the collection of monthly transfers. Men were encouraged to accompany women after distributions to enhance security.

WFP produced visual guides to ensure that beneficiaries were informed of their entitlements, and awareness-raising sessions were held before distributions. Food prices were clearly posted on the front of each certified shop for the e-voucher exchange, using a specially-designed WFP decal. Printed receipts were provided to beneficiaries for each transaction, enhancing transparency.

Beneficiaries were involved in food assistance and distribution. In Likouala department, refugee committees were established in collaboration with the National Committee for Assistance to Refugees (CNAR) and UNHCR, and were present at each distribution. Committee members were elected by refugees, with the membership of at least one woman per committee. Similarly, in Pool department, community committees comprising both women and men were established and present at distribution sites. These committees were involved in the monthly evaluation of commodity prices at certified shops participating in CBT and provided support at distributions to beneficiaries with specific needs, including pregnant and lactating women (PLW), women with small children, and people with a disability or handicap. These groups were the first to receive distributions.

Beneficiaries could also report any issues or complaints related to assistance to the committees. Mechanisms are also in place through which beneficiaries can report any issues, including those related to cooperating partners, directly to WFP and UNHCR. This enabled WFP to respond quickly to any need to modify interventions.

A toll-free hotline was set up to allow beneficiaries and affiliated shops to report any issues related to operations, or other concerns. WFP worked to raise awareness of this mechanism amongst authorities, committees, beneficiaries and shopkeepers in the field. Notices were placed in shops and at food distribution points and committee leaders were given hotline business cards. WFP staff manned the hotline and recorded the detail of calls. Issues reported included price increases at CBT-certified shops, which led WFP to carry out a subsequent investigation, and technical issues related to SCOPE, allowing WFP to resolve the problem in a timely manner. Once action was taken, WFP informed the cooperating partners who provided feedback to the beneficiaries. Sensitive complaints were shared with WFP management for action, while technical issues were resolved by project staff.

Cash for dignity: putting women first

It's nearly midday, and a subdued crowd of women and girls have gathered at a storefront near Loutété's hulking railway station. Many carry children strapped to their backs. They watch closely as the shopkeeper writes down the price of a list of items on the shop door, for all to see.

Since July (2017) these women in the south-east of the Congo — displaced from their homes in the nearby Pool region — have been receiving food vouchers from WFP. But today's distribution is different.

Today, for the first time, women are queuing up to purchase 'dignity kits' provided by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). People are able to buy any combination of items that include sanitary pads, soap, buckets, undergarments, skin cream, combs or clothing, using the same mobile money account they have been using for food.

The provision of these kits is taking place because the crisis that has prompted the displacement of over 80,000 people in Congo's Pool area has affected people in many ways. The effects include gender-based violence and loss of access to critical social services, including maternal health care.

According to UNFPA, displaced women and girls find themselves discriminated against because of their unkempt appearance, and are reluctant to seek essential care or other services for fear of being looked down upon or rejected. Elderly women living alone are at specific risk of social isolation.

Providing women and girls with the items in the dignity kits helps restore their confidence, and makes them feel a little more normal at a time when their lives have been so disrupted. Charlotte was among the first who received a kit today. "I am relieved to have gotten these items. I don't even remember the last time I used skin cream. I feel alive." The programme covered 2,500 women and girls.

But why and how is WFP involved? Since February (2017), the agency has been using mobile money transfers and a network of traders to provide food assistance to the thousands of people displaced by the crisis. Women already receiving food through mobile money transfers would be eligible for the dignity kits — all it would take was a top-up to their phones to cover the cost of the additional items. So it was natural that both agencies collaborate. In a remarkable feat of bureaucratic efficiency, dignity kit distributions started in November, only a month after a verbal agreement was struck between both agencies.

Brunelle, a WFP field monitor in Nkayi, helped ascertain prices for the dignity kit items, and spoke to traders to arrange the operation. UNFPA staff turned up to ensure the distribution was well understood by traders and women. It turned out that the traders were pleased at the additional business the activity would bring, and were more than willing to place bulk orders for the items to their suppliers, a few hours' drive away in the port city Pointe Noire. All they asked for was advance notice of the distribution.

By working together, WFP and UNFPA has in effect turned shops into places where very vulnerable people freely exercise their choice to eat, dress or care for themselves. How could we support activities that complement the assistance that we are providing? Examples could include skills training for displaced women, for example tailoring,

or helping local farmers sell fresh foods at the shops. By doing that, we would help ensure that the response to the emergency meets immediate needs, and also gives women chances to improve their lives.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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Nganga - Lingolo distribution site in the Pool department.

While there are no beneficiaries reported under "asset creation", beneficiaries under a Food Assistance for Assets pilot project are included under "unconditional resource transfers to support access to food".

Indicators for minimum acceptable diet among Central African Republic refugees were not included in the initial logframe; hence, no base values were collected.

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	43,264	47,369	90,633	34,737	44,210	78,947	80.3%	93.3%	87.1%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	12,815	12,718	25,533	9,316	9,079	18,395	72.7%	71.4%	72.0%
Children (5-18 years)	8,726	10,571	19,297	8,684	10,974	19,658	99.5%	103.8%	101.9%
Adults (18 years plus)	21,723	24,080	45,803	16,737	24,157	40,894	77.0%	100.3%	89.3%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	10,296	11,273	21,569	6,323	8,124	14,447	61.4%	72.1%	67.0%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	24,665	27,005	51,670	25,816	33,631	59,447	104.7%	124.5%	115.1%
Residents	8,303	9,091	17,394	2,334	2,719	5,053	28.1%	29.9%	29.1%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	31,359	38,274	69,633	55,464	15,714	71,178	176.9%	41.1%	102.2%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	15,500	5,500	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition treatment activities	14,144	-	14,144	23,865	-	23,865	168.7%	-	168.7%
Malnutrition prevention activities	20,520	-	20,520	8,039	-	8,039	39.2%	-	39.2%

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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	6,272	7,655	13,927	11,093	3,142	14,235	176.9%	41.0%	102.2%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	3,100	1,100	4,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition treatment activities	14,144	-	14,144	23,865	-	23,865	168.7%	-	168.7%
Malnutrition prevention activities	20,520	-	20,520	8,039	-	8,039	39.2%	-	39.2%

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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food									

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)
All	8,356	5,571	13,927	5,180	5,702	10,882	62.0%	102.4%	78.1%
Total participants	8,356	5,571	13,927	5,180	5,702	10,882	62.0%	102.4%	78.1%
Total beneficiaries	41,779	27,854	69,633	25,899	28,512	54,411	62.0%	102.4%	78.1%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities									
All	1,974	2,226	4,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	1,974	2,226	4,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	9,870	11,130	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)
Nutrition treatment activities									
Children (6-59 months)	3,905	5,857	9,762	5,992	6,709	12,701	153.4%	114.5%	130.1%
Pregnant and lactating girls (less than 18 years old)	-	1,271	1,271	-	3,459	3,459	-	272.1%	272.1%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	3,111	3,111	-	7,705	7,705	-	247.7%	247.7%
Total beneficiaries	3,905	10,239	14,144	5,992	17,873	23,865	153.4%	174.6%	168.7%
Malnutrition prevention activities									
Children (6-23 months)	3,974	4,306	8,280	1,287	1,348	2,635	32.4%	31.3%	31.8%
Pregnant and lactating girls (less than 18 years old)	-	3,550	3,550	-	1,094	1,094	-	30.8%	30.8%

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 women (18 plus)	-	8,690	8,690	-	4,310	4,310	-	49.6%	49.6%
Total beneficiaries	3,974	16,546	20,520	1,287	6,752	8,039	32.4%	40.8%	39.2%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SR1 Everyone has access to food				
Vulnerable displaced people from Pool department have increased access to food through social protection systems and effectively meet the food and nutrition needs				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Female				
<i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, EFSA</i>	<80.00	87.10	-	79.11
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Male				
<i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, EFSA</i>	<80.00	68.25	-	63.87
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Overall				
<i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, EFSA</i>	<80.00	77.68	-	71.90
Refugees and IDPs in the Republic of Congo are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year				
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
<i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>6.00	4.70	-	3.30
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
<i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>6.00	4.72	-	3.46
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
<i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>6.00	4.71	-	3.37
Vulnerable displaced people from Pool department have increased access to food through social protection systems and effectively meet the food and nutrition needs				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, EFSA</i>	≥74.98	70.50	-	25.17
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, EFSA</i>	≥71.40	70.10	-	30.27
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, EFSA</i>	≥72.74	70.30	-	27.61
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, EFSA</i>	≥22.90	18.90	-	25.17
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, EFSA</i>	≥26.80	20.80	-	28.74
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, EFSA</i>	≥25.30	19.80	-	26.87
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, EFSA</i>	<2.12	10.60	-	49.65
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, EFSA</i>	<1.80	9.00	-	41.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Joint survey, EFSA</i>	<1.96	9.80	-	45.52
Food Expenditure Share / Female				
<i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, EFSA</i>	≤80.00	56.20	-	72.38
Food Expenditure Share / Male				
<i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, EFSA</i>	≤80.00	46.72	-	72.41

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Expenditure Share / Overall				
<i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, EFSA</i>	≤80.00	52.40	-	72.39
Refugees and IDPs in the Republic of Congo are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year				
Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Female				
<i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≤80.00	-	-	42.20
Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Male				
<i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≤80.00	-	-	42.86
Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Overall				
<i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≤80.00	-	-	42.54
Vulnerable displaced people from Pool department have increased access to food through social protection systems and effectively meet the food and nutrition needs				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Female				
<i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<80.00	77.18	-	83.00
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Male				
<i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<80.00	82.55	-	76.24
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Overall				
<i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<80.00	79.89	-	81.02
Refugees and IDPs in the Republic of Congo are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year				
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
<i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥6.00	6.03	-	4.46
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
<i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥6.00	6.04	-	4.80
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
<i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥6.00	6.04	-	4.70
Vulnerable displaced people from Pool department have increased access to food through social protection systems and effectively meet the food and nutrition needs				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥78.48	78.48	-	45.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥85.36	85.36	-	56.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥83.42	83.42	-	53.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥20.53	20.28	-	32.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥14.13	14.00	-	26.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥15.93	15.77	-	28.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≤0.99	1.24	-	23.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≤0.51	0.64	-	17.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≤0.65	0.81	-	19.00
Food Expenditure Share / Female				
<i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≤80.00	18.20	-	33.00
Food Expenditure Share / Male				
<i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≤80.00	12.40	-	25.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Expenditure Share / Overall				
<i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≤80.00	14.00	-	27.00
Refugees and IDPs in the Republic of Congo are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs throughout the year				
Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Female				
<i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≤80.00	24.32	-	17.00
Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Male				
<i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≤80.00	8.25	-	22.00
Proportion of children 6—23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Overall				
<i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≤80.00	12.69	-	21.00
SR2 No one suffers from malnutrition				
Vulnerable Displaced people from Pool department have improved nutritional status in line with standard				
MAM Treatment Default rate / Female				
<i>CAR REFUGEES CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<15.00	24.76	-	3.30
MAM Treatment Default rate / Male				
<i>CAR REFUGEES CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<15.00	24.76	-	2.81
MAM Treatment Default rate / Overall				
<i>CAR REFUGEES CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<15.00	24.76	-	3.05
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Female				
<i>CAR REFUGEES CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<3.00	0.49	-	2.87
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Male				
<i>CAR REFUGEES CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<3.00	0.49	-	2.98
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Overall				
<i>CAR REFUGEES CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<3.00	0.49	-	2.92

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Female				
<i>CAR REFUGEES CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<15.00	15.22	-	5.22
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Male				
<i>CAR REFUGEES CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<15.00	15.22	-	4.52
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Overall				
<i>CAR REFUGEES CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<15.00	15.22	-	4.87
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Female				
<i>CAR REFUGEES CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>75.00	75.24	-	85.70
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Male				
<i>CAR REFUGEES CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>75.00	75.24	-	83.95
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Overall				
<i>CAR REFUGEES CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>75.00	75.24	-	84.20
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
<i>CAR REFUGEES CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>50.00	98.21	-	91.02
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
<i>CAR REFUGEES CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>50.00	98.21	-	94.62
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
<i>CAR REFUGEES CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS BETOU, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>50.00	98.21	-	92.28
MAM Treatment Default rate / Female				
<i>IDPS CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<15.00	-	-	2.98
MAM Treatment Default rate / Male				
<i>IDPS CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<15.00	-	-	2.31

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM Treatment Default rate / Overall				
<i>IDPS CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.03, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<15.00	-	-	2.64
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Female				
<i>IDPS CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<3.00	-	-	1.01
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Male				
<i>IDPS CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<3.00	-	-	3.75
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Overall				
<i>IDPS CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<3.00	-	-	2.38
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Female				
<i>IDPS CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<15.00	-	-	3.41
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Male				
<i>IDPS CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<15.00	-	-	4.01
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Overall				
<i>IDPS CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	<15.00	-	-	3.71
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Female				
<i>IDPS CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>75.00	-	-	89.90
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Male				
<i>IDPS CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>75.00	-	-	88.99
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Overall				
<i>IDPS CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>75.00	-	-	89.44
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
<i>IDPS CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>50.00	-	-	73.22
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
<i>IDPS CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>50.00	-	-	71.79
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
<i>IDPS CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i>	>50.00	-	-	72.50

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Vulnerable Displaced people from Pool department have received a treatment to address and prevent Moderate and Acute MAInutrition in order to recover and maintain their nutritional status in line with standard				
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Female				
<i>IDPS CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.01, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>66.00	-	-	81.02
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Male				
<i>IDPS CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.01, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>66.00	-	-	73.73
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Overall				
<i>IDPS CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.01, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>66.00	-	-	77.06
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Female				
<i>IDPS PLW KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.01, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>66.00	-	-	72.10
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Male				
<i>IDPS PLW KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.01, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>66.00	-	-	0.00
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Overall				
<i>IDPS PLW KINKALA, Project End Target: 2018.01, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>66.00	-	-	72.10

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
CRF SO1-SR1: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food				
Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	15	10	66.7%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3	3	100.0%
CRF SO2-SR2: Malnutrition prevention activities and Nutrition treatment activities				
Number of people trained	individual	160	162	101.3%
Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (health and nutrition)	training session	4	4	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men <i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Provide access to food to displaced people in Pool , Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.01, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10</i>	≥50.00	10.80	-	10.54
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men <i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Provide access to food to displaced people in Pool , Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	≥50.00	10.00	-	11.50
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men <i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Provide access to food to displaced people in Pool , Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.01, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10</i>	≤20.00	15.00	-	28.60
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men <i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Provide access to food to displaced people in Pool , Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	≤20.00	76.10	-	32.28
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women <i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Provide access to food to displaced people in Pool , Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.01, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10</i>	≥30.00	74.20	-	60.87
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women <i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Provide access to food to displaced people in Pool , Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	≥30.00	13.90	-	56.22

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female <i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Provide access to food to displaced people in Pool , Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2018.01, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10</i>	≥80.00	37.80	-	5.16

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
<i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Provide access to food to displaced people in Pool , Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	≥80.00	80.10	-	41.70
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Provide access to food to displaced people in Pool , Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2018.01, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10</i>	≥80.00	36.00	-	22.55
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Provide access to food to displaced people in Pool , Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	≥80.00	75.70	-	39.84
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Provide access to food to displaced people in Pool , Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2018.01, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10</i>	≥80.00	36.50	-	27.71
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Provide access to food to displaced people in Pool , Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	≥80.00	78.00	-	40.82
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Provide access to food to displaced people in Pool , Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.01, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10</i>	=100.00	98.60	-	28.60
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Provide access to food to displaced people in Pool , Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	=100.00	98.00	-	98.56
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Provide access to food to displaced people in Pool , Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.01, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10</i>	=100.00	98.40	-	71.40
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Provide access to food to displaced people in Pool , Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	=100.00	96.50	-	96.48

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall <i>IDPS FROM POOL KINKALA, Provide access to food to displaced people in Pool , Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.01, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10</i>	=100.00	98.50	-	98.99
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall <i>CAR REFUGEES BETOU, Provide access to food to displaced people in Pool , Food, Value Voucher, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	=100.00	97.30	-	97.59

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans - White	-	200
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	100	248
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	340	350
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Salt - Iodized	-	20
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	100	100
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	90	50
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil - Palmolien	-	80
		Total	630	1,047