

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Congo

Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In 2019, WFP Republic of Congo began the first year of its five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP), adopting a long-term, nationally driven strategy to support zero hunger. The CSP enables WFP to continue its assistance through targeted in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers, and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment for shock-affected groups, including internally displaced persons, returnees, and refugees from the Central African Republic and Democratic Republic of the Congo. WFP also addresses the underlying causes of vulnerability through school feeding and resilience-building initiatives at national and community levels.

WFP expanded its successful use of a digital ID and transfer management platforms, recording more than 101,000 new registrations in 2019. The system has been beneficial to data and information management processes for targeting, compilation of distribution lists, and the delivery of in-kind food and cash-based transfers.

In support of government efforts to increase access to education, WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, provided school meals to more than 73,000 school-age children (48 percent girls) during the school year 2018–2019. Priority was given to schools for indigenous children in the north, whose access to education is challenging, and where a strong collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) exists. WFP also continued to promote Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF), which links food purchases for school feeding to local agricultural development. For the first time in the Congo, five pilot schools in the Pool department now receive vouchers to buy local products from the markets. Moreover, WFP helped smallholder farmers sell their produce to these schools, and cooks were identified to prepare nutritious meals for the school children. WFP will scale up the HGSF initiative to 17 schools in 2020.

In collaboration with the Government, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), WFP continued to tap into local procurement opportunities with agribusiness and smallholders for its food-based programmes. In 2019, WFP purchased 142 mt of pulses from smallholder bean farmers, up from 79 mt in 2018. WFP is now applying this model to the value chain of cassava, which is the country's most cultivated crop. WFP, FAO and IFAD are working together to strengthen the capacities of smallholder cassava producers, including through South-South cooperation. As part of this initiative, the Agricultural Technology Demonstration Center (CDTA), and experts from Cote d'Ivoire and Benin under the Regional Excellence Center Against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM) conducted trainings in production and processing techniques for smallholder farmers.

WFP, together with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action, and the Food Economy Group, carried out a livelihood zoning exercise in 2019. The exercise produced the first livelihood map for the Republic of the Congo. The zoning and profiles are now helping stakeholders develop robust evidence-based targeting criteria to inform relief and resilience efforts.

In October 2019 the Congo experienced its worst flooding in almost 20 years as a result of recurring heavy rainfall that swelled the Oubangui and Congo rivers. About 180,000 people were affected in the departments of Likouala, Cuvette, Plateaux and Sangha. At the request of the Government, the UN launched an inter-agency humanitarian response. Thanks to its operational presence in the north, WFP was able to immediately respond in mid-November, assisting nearly 80,000 flood-affected people.

WFP Republic of the Congo received 70 percent of its USD 40 million need-based plan requirements in 2019. The United States remained the biggest donor to WFP's operations in the country, with China and the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) also providing much-needed funding.

Under the CSP, WFP reinforces its commitment to achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), as well as SDGs related to health, education, gender equality, climate change and sustainability. The CSP contributes to the Congo Republic's national development priorities as defined in the National Development Plan (PND 2018–2022). Through the UN system, WFP contributed to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2020–2024), which is aligned with PND 2018–2022, and is the main channel for implementing international commitments to the SDGs. The UN's interventions revolve around three pillars: strengthening governance; reform of the education system; and diversifying the economy.

328,763

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

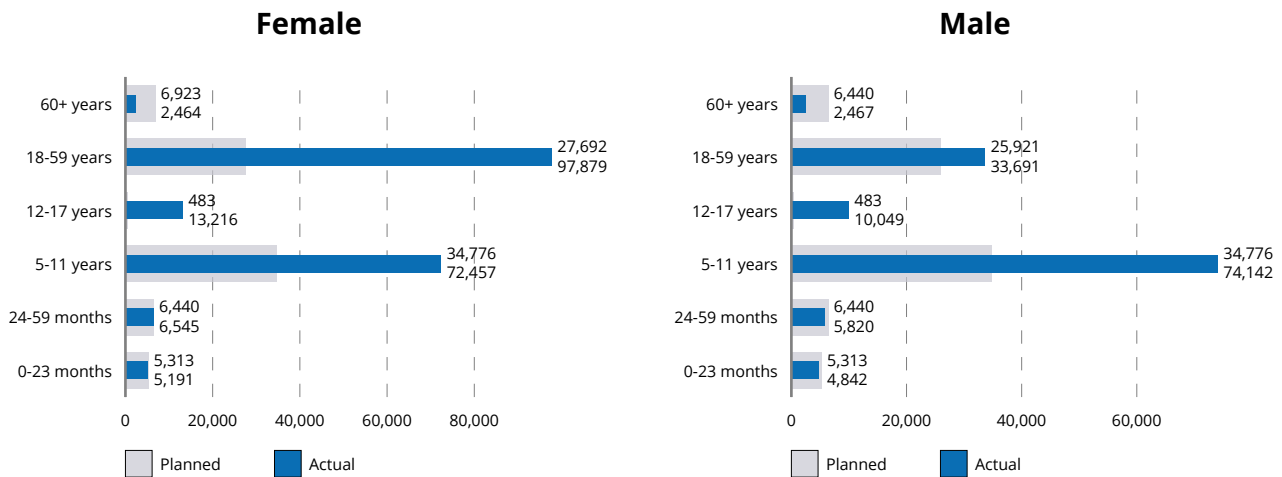


60% female

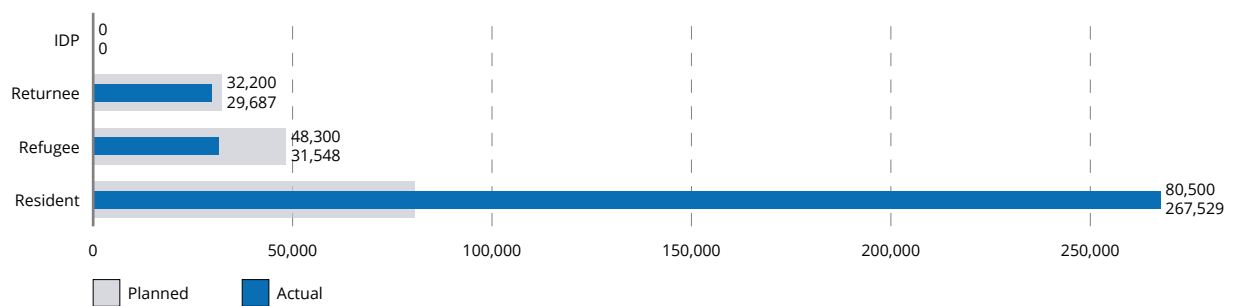


40% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



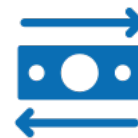
Total Food and CBT



6,155 mt

total actual food transferred in 2019

of 6,471 mt total planned

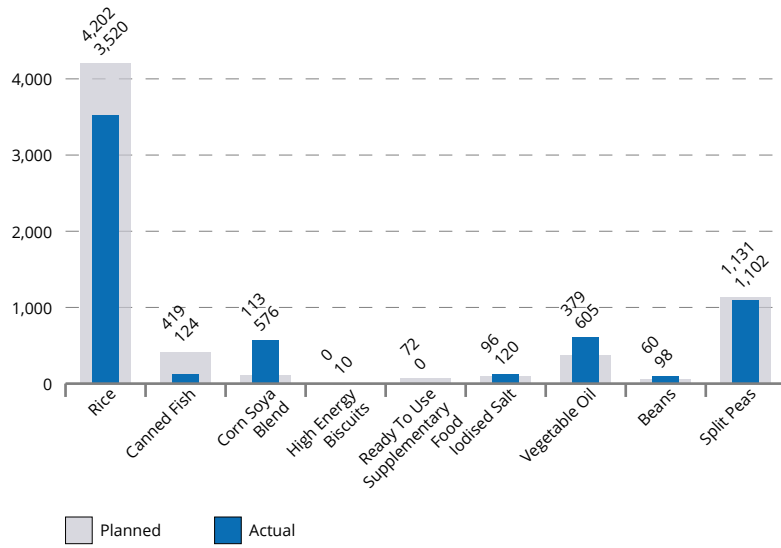


US\$ 2,969,111

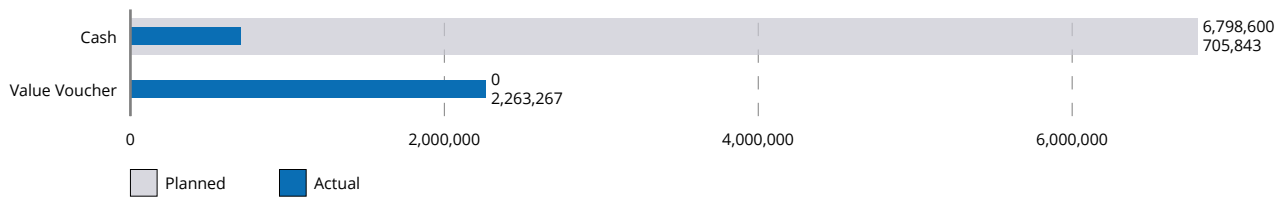
total actual cash transferred in 2019

of \$US 6,798,600 total planned

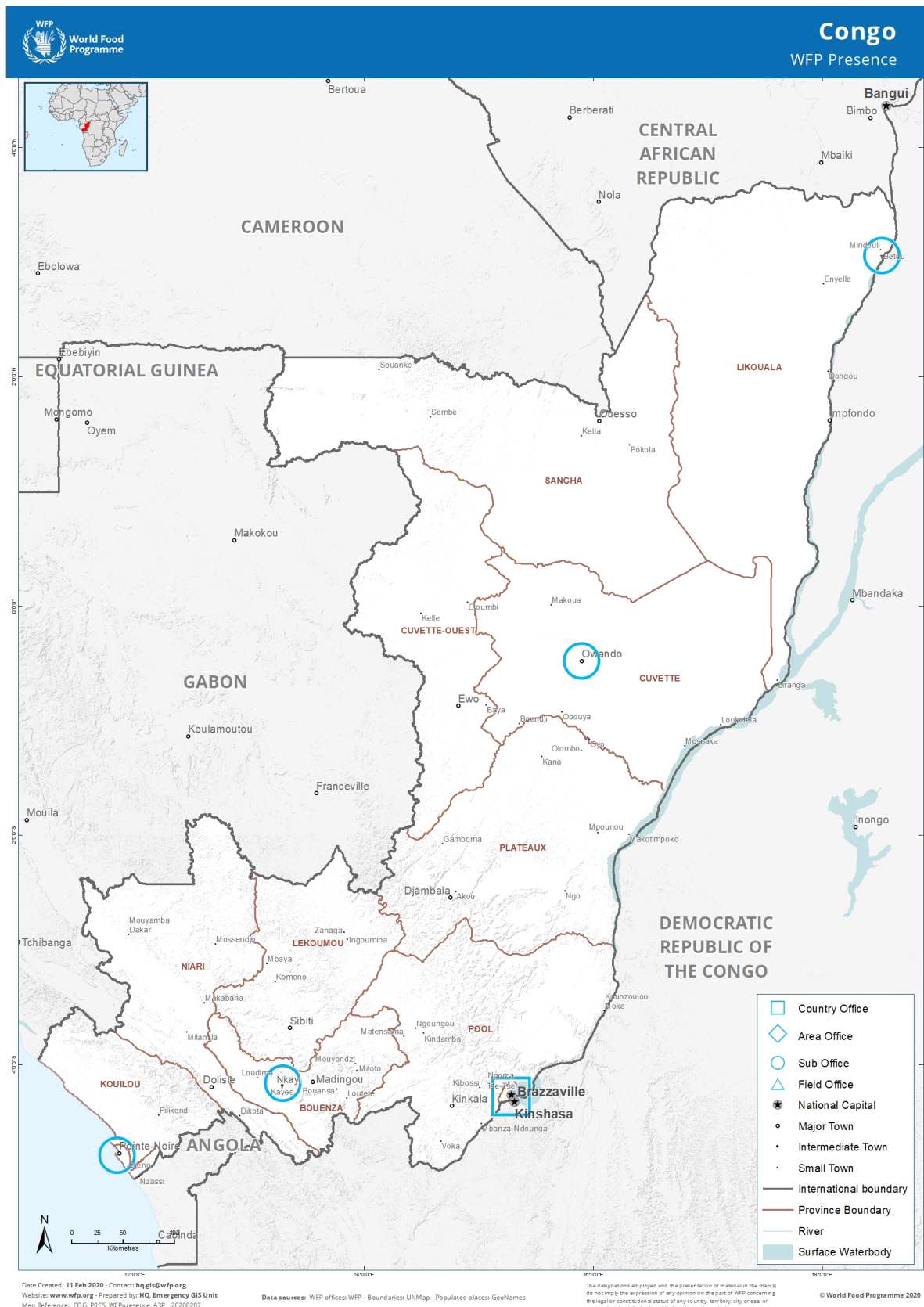
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



Although a middle-income country, the Republic of Congo faces crucial socio-economic challenges. Its economy is heavily dependent on oil revenues. After the deep economic crisis the country experienced after a fall in oil prices in mid-2014, the Congolese economy was back on a better trajectory in 2018. After two years of contraction, real Gross Domestic Product grew 1.6 percent in 2018, and 2.2 percent in 2019[1]. Despite this improvement, however, the Congo continued to face economic stagnation. It ranked 138 out of 189 countries in the 2018 Human Development Index [2]. Some 47 percent of the population is estimated to be living below the national poverty line, and income inequality is pronounced. Gender inequality remained a major challenge, with the Congo ranking 145 out of 162 countries in the 2018 Gender Inequality Index[3]. The country's socio-economic situation is aggravated by recurring conflicts, both internally and in neighbouring countries.



The displaced populations caused by the armed conflict in the Pool department in 2016 started to return to their place of origin following the ceasefire signed in December 2017. In May 2019, assessments revealed an alarming prevalence of food insecurity among returnees, with more than one in two households affected by food insecurity (59.5 percent in Kidamba district). Displaced households headed by women were worse off (54.4 percent) than those headed by men (32.5 percent).

In December 2018, following renewed inter-communal conflicts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, approximately 11,500 people fled to the Plateaux department in the Republic of Congo. Meanwhile, despite an increased number of voluntary repatriations, 13,000 refugees from the Central African Republic were living in Likouala by the end of 2019.

The Republic of Congo 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[4]. It ranked 106 out of 117 countries in the 2019 Global Hunger Index, its nutrition situation one of “serious” concern[5]. 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 remained a critical concern.

WFP’s activities in the Congo in 2019 were conducted through a Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2019–2023). In alignment with humanitarian priorities in the country and with the National Development Plan (PND 2018–2022), they fall under the focus areas of crisis response (Strategic Outcomes 1 and 4), root cause (Strategic Outcome 2) and resilience-building (Strategic Outcome 3). Together, these contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), as well as 4 (Quality Education) and 5 (Gender Equality).

The mutually reinforcing strategic outcomes directly address the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition (Strategic Outcomes 1 and 3), while contributing to country capacity-strengthening to effectively assist the most vulnerable people (Strategic Outcomes 2 and 4). Early recovery assistance is provided to crisis-affected people in preparation for a transition to resilience-building activities. Increased local procurement for both Home-Grown School Feeding and emergency food assistance aim to foster agricultural development, and therefore the resilience of rural communities. Digital innovations aim to enhance national capacities for programme management in order to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of all food security and nutrition interventions.

The CSP 2019–2023 is aligned with the National Development Plan and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2020–2024). WFP’s activities were designed with the view that by the end of the CSP period, the Congolese population will benefit from increased opportunities to exit poverty and hunger in a sustainable manner, enhanced knowledge and awareness of improved health-related practices, and reduced gender and social inequalities. Realisation of the strategy relies on the attainment of the United Nations’ shared vision of increased justice and stability, and stronger institutions by 2030.

CSP financial overview

WFP Republic of the Congo saw an improvement in its funding levels during the first year of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in 2019, compared with the previous year, when it experienced significant financial constraints. WFP received 70 percent of its USD 40 million need-based plan requirements in 2019.

Adequate funding levels enabled WFP to assist the internally displaced populations (IDPs) in the Pool department through Food-Assistance-for-Asset (in-kind food and cash-based transfers) and nutrition activities, thanks to contributions from the United States Agency for International Development's Office for Food for Peace (USAID/FFP), China and Japan. A contribution from Denmark also enabled WFP to provide cash-based transfers to women and girls, which they used to purchase dignity kits.

With allocations from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and USAID/FFP, WFP provided assistance to refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the Plateaux department. USAID/FFP's contribution also enabled WFP to support refugees from the Central Africa Republic (CAR) in the Likouala department.

School feeding activities continued for nearly 80,000 children. Multi-year funding from the United States Department of Agriculture (USD 30 million for five years) enabled WFP to maintain its support to school feeding programmes in the country until 2022, covering 75 percent of annual requirements. Additionally, Japan provided canned fish, complementing the daily food basket for school children. In October 2019, the Share the Meal campaign reached its target of USD 300,000. The funds have been used for Home-Grown School Feeding in five pilot schools in the Pool department, with the aim of expanding to 17 schools by the end of the school year in 2020.

Towards the end of 2019, some 170,000 people in northern departments were affected by a flood emergency. In order to provide a rapid life-saving response, WFP requested advance financing (USD 1 million) from WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA). Moreover, as available food stocks were low at the time, WFP requested USAID/FFP to be allowed to use the CAR refugee pipeline for the emergency flood response.

The joint multi-year project by WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) for smallholder farmers was funded by the European Union. This enabled WFP to support 200 smallholder bean producers and purchase part of their production for its school feeding programme and other food-based operations. Furthermore, a USD 500,000 contribution to the WFP-FAO-IFAD project helped kick-start the cassava value chain development for smallholder farmers. USD 40,000 in funding was also received through the South-South cooperation window to conduct a training for cassava producers and processors. A contribution from Germany worth USD 400,000 was used to reduce post-harvest losses of farmers' organizations, and to train local artisans to produce cassava processing equipment.

During the year, WFP secured a joint contribution valued at USD 0.8 million with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) from the Sustainable Development Goals Fund. The project, which will be implemented in 2020 and 2021, aims to improve the quality of life of the indigenous populations of the department of Lekoumou by providing enhanced access to basic social services, contributing to the respect for their rights and their integration into the economic and social development process.

A USD 10 million Adaptation Fund project, with WFP as the implementing entity, was approved for a five-year period and will begin in January 2020. The project aims to strengthen food security and nutrition through climate change adaptation measures, with a particular focus on indigenous people and smallholder farmers.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$13,959,215	\$13,240,075	\$20,648,641	\$12,261,919

Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on assisting vulnerable people, including refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons, returnees and indigenous people, and those affected by conflict, natural disasters or other shocks.

In 2019, through Activity 1, WFP provided conditional and unconditional food and cash-based transfers[1] and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks in the departments of Pool, Likouala, Cuvette and Plateaux.

Since the beginning of the influx of asylum-seekers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) into the Republic of Congo at the end of 2018, WFP and its partners have been providing multi-sectoral assistance. Thanks to the Rapid Response Window of the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (UN CERF), from February to July 2019 WFP implemented general food distributions and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). A total of 14,328 asylum-seekers received daily food rations, among them children aged 6–23 months, while pregnant and lactating women received MAM treatment.

In order to ease the congestion of displaced populations in Makotipoko, where social infrastructure is limited and geographical access is difficult, the authorities and humanitarian actors worked on relocating displaced populations to Bouemba district. The transfer was interrupted by flooding that affected Makotipoko. In mid-October, WFP made its first cash-based transfers using SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform. A total of USD 44,026.87 were distributed to 15,254 beneficiaries, thanks to the contribution from the United States Agency for International Development's Food for Peace (USAID/FFP).

Following the intensification of violence in the Central African Republic (CAR), the influx of Central African refugees into the Likouala department peaked at 30,000 in 2017. The refugees entered under precarious conditions through the north of the Congo, an area affected by food shortages and limited opportunities for agriculture. Some voluntary repatriations were facilitated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in late 2018; however, new outbreaks of violence disrupted the process, and only a small percentage of refugees returned to CAR. As of January 2019, 15,500 refugees were still in need of humanitarian assistance in the Likouala department. WFP assistance remains an essential food source for refugees. In 2019, 13,700 vulnerable Central African refugees received in-kind food and cash-based transfers to meet their immediate food needs.

Assistance to refugees from DRC in Plateaux and from CAR in Likouala was disrupted by catastrophic floods in October in the departments of Likouala, Plateaux and Cuvette. These floods, triggered by the recurrence of heavy rains, affected about 170,000 people, including already highly vulnerable people (i.e. indigenous, refugees). The UN received a request for a joint response from the Government, after which a state of humanitarian emergency and calamity was declared. WFP immediately launched an emergency response in Likouala in November, thanks to its operational presence and available stocks. Advance financing from WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA) also allowed the response to promptly commence. By the end of 2019, 45,000 people in Likouala and 22,000 people in Cuvette had received food assistance. Refugees in Likouala and asylum-seekers in Plateaux, also affected by floods, were assisted too. In November and December, cash-based transfers were effected.

The Pool department, previously considered one of the main Congolese food production areas, has suffered from disrupted agriculture and trade due to the conflict. About 90 percent of households in the Pool department depended on agriculture before the conflict, with almost 70 percent of agricultural production destined for self-consumption and local markets. Agriculture and trade suffered from destruction and prolonged isolation from trade and markets. This situation created emergency food needs and continued to undermine the self-sufficiency and food security of resident households and displaced populations. WFP expanded its efforts towards self-resilience of crisis-affected populations through the implementation of Food-Assistance-for-Assets (FFA) activities to support the rehabilitation of productive assets. These activities were implemented with financial support from China, Japan and USAID/FFP.

The assistance was conditional on the participation of one of the household members in FFA projects. A total of 18,049 people participated in the rehabilitation activities, benefiting 90,245 beneficiaries. WFP and its partners distributed 2,025.9 mt of food and USD 953,000 in cash-based transfers through the SCOPE card system.

With support from non-governmental organization (NGO) ADPRA, 5,803 participants worked on the rehabilitation of 515 ponds. The participants received a total of 261 mt of food, and nearly USD 753,160 distributed by APDRA. This fish production project was combined with market gardening covering 1.5 ha. The NGO CIAD also implemented the rehabilitation of 34 ponds in the Mayama district, of which 30 have started the first production cycle. This project involved 1,081 participants, who received 234 mt of food.



NGOs ACTED and ACODECO monitored the rehabilitation of feeder roads. ACTED implemented the rehabilitation of 95 km of roads involving 4,499 participants. A total of 214.8 mt of food was distributed and more than USD 157,000 were transferred to participants. ACODECO enabled the rehabilitation of 32 km of roads in the districts of Mindouli and Mayama, with the work of 700 participants, who received 25 mt of food and USD 42,600 in cash-based transfers.

NGO ASUDH set up market gardening activities in areas annexing the rehabilitated ponds, resulting in 20 ha being rehabilitated and sown. This activity required the work of 200 participants, who received a total of 11 mt of food. Finally, as part of a direct implementation, WFP supported the rehabilitation of 144 km of rural roads in Kindamba and Vindza. The 5,766 participants received 1,280 mt of food.

Seasonal livelihood programming and community-based participatory planning were carried out before the implementation of FFA activities to help identify needs and tailor programmes to local requirements. The FFA activities helped support early recovery, rehabilitate food production chains, and support the transition to resilience-building. For the first year of FFA implementation in the country, WFP and its partners documented lessons learned in order to continue and improve the impacts of these activities on the beneficiary population in 2020. Meanwhile, the launch of FFA activities in Likouala was hampered by the difficulty of accessing land for refugee populations.

Among the households participating in FFA in the Pool, a “Cash-for-Dignity” initiative allowed to 17,528 displaced women and girls of reproductive age receive monthly cash-based transfers, through SCOPE, to manage their personal hygiene and have access to personal items they normally could not afford. The Cash-for-Dignity approach was preferred to the traditional distribution of dignity kits as it gave women and girls the freedom to purchase items of their choice. Funded by Denmark, this initiative was implemented by WFP in collaboration with the United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA). Cooperating partners in the field distributed a total of USD 742,140.

Results from the Zero Hunger Review showed that 21 percent of children aged 6–23 months suffer from chronic malnutrition and 8.2 percent from acute malnutrition. Through Activity 1, nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions addressed the nutritional needs of vulnerable women, men, girls and boys. Specialised nutritious foods were distributed monthly for MAM treatment among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls in targeted communities.

In the Pool department, the chronic malnutrition rate exceeds 25 percent among displaced and host populations. In 2019, WFP contributed to improving the nutritional status by treating MAM in 7,034 children and 3,044 pregnant and lactating women (cure rates were 98.8 percent and 89.7 percent, respectively). In health centres of Betou and Impfondo in the Likouala department, WFP treated MAM in 1,055 children aged 6–59 months, 714 of them CAR refugees; the cure rate was 99.5 percent. Additionally, 1,089 pregnant and lactating women also received MAM treatment.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks	3

Strategic outcome 02

Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$7,154,055	\$6,722,246	\$8,148,147	\$5,359,880

Activities under Strategic Outcome 2 aim to enhance human capital in the Republic of the Congo by supporting the development and implementation of national social protection mechanisms. WFP worked with relevant ministries and other partners at the national, district and community levels in order to ensure that social protection interventions were effective, equitable and sustained by sound data and technologies.

In 2019, under Activity 2, WFP provided safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren. A total of 1,948 mt of food was distributed between October 2018 and June 2019, serving up to 77,500 children at public primary schools in Pool, Bouenza, Lekoumou, Plateaux, and Cuvette departments, and ORA schools for indigenous children in Sangha and Likouala. The food basket, provided by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program, was complemented with canned mackerel, contributed by the Government of Japan, and salt from the Government of Republic of the Congo. The school feeding programme contributed to a significant



decrease in drop-out rates: from 14 percent in 2018 to 2 percent in 2019. In addition, the retention rate improved from 86 percent in 2018 to 97 percent in 2019.

School feeding activities are supported by the USDA McGovern-Dole. USDA and WFP Republic of the Congo signed a 2017–2022 multi-year project, which is implemented together with sub-recipient partners ACTED, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). The 2018–2019 academic year began in 318 schools in October 2018 in seven departments in the country. As the security situation improved in conflict-affected zones in the Pool department, an additional 44 schools in the districts of Kimba, Kindamba and Vindza were targeted to receive school meals. The school year 2019–2020 started in October 2019, and by the end of the calendar year, some 70,000 children had received a daily hot meal in the seven targeted departments.

For the 2018–2019 academic year, the Government of Republic of the Congo contributed 48 mt of salt and USD 8,600 in operational costs for the school feeding programme. This is the Government’s first contribution to school feeding in the last four years. The creation of the Directorate and the renewed financial support are important steps towards a Government-led national school meal programme. The Government approved a decree integrating indigenous schools into the Congolese public education system in June 2019. The McGovern-Dole project that prioritises the ORA schools played a pivotal role in the government approval.

In line with a 2018 McGovern-Dole school feeding baseline evaluation recommendation to redesign some indicators, WFP developed a monitoring tool that generates automated data visualisation for a wide range of indicators, which are disaggregated by school, in order to track and report results achieved. Before the start of the academic year, WFP and the authorities carried out awareness-raising and discussions in certain districts where the school feeding activities had been suspended for a couple of years due to funding shortfalls. The discussions highlighted the importance of community contributions to complement the McGovern-Dole programme, such as the provision of water and firewood, basic infrastructure, additional food commodities to diversify the school meals, and the participation of community members as cooks in schools. WFP recommended mobilising a large number of cooks to prepare the meals in order to allow them to rotate roles and not be overburdened. As a result, community members participated in the preparation of school meals on a rotation basis and contributed firewood and water. In some schools, community members contributed locally grown vegetables. School feeding committee members and community members were trained in preparing safe and nutritious school meals.

WFP and its partners raised awareness of the importance of education. More absences were observed during the harvest season for some vegetables, as well as during hunting outings, when poor families, especially indigenous ones (Likouala and Sangha), often take their children with them. Therefore, it was vital to continue awareness-raising, particularly with parents, on the importance of keeping their children in school.

UNICEF started to use a module on awareness-raising that integrates subjects such as hygiene and sanitation at schools, in addition to the importance of education. Menstrual hygiene was also highlighted as one of the pillars, considering the low attendance of girls. In the Bouenza department, ACTED held awareness-raising sessions on the importance of education and hygiene practices at school and community levels. UNICEF distributed school supplies and put in place training of teachers, school administrators and officials. ACTED provided energy-saving stoves and kitchen utensils. Moreover, ACTED worked on the rehabilitation of kitchens, storage areas and latrines.

In line with WFP’s commitment to provide daily food assistance while participating in the local economy, the importance of introducing local agricultural products was articulated in a newly developed action plan for the implementation of the National School Feeding Policy, and in collaboration with the Directorate of School Feeding. To this end, WFP and its partners continued to promote the Home-Grown School Feeding (HSGF) initiative. In October 2019, the Share the Meal campaign reached its target of USD 300,000. Those funds have been used since November 2019 for the school year 2019–2020 for HSGF, which was introduced in five pilot schools in the Bouenza department. The school cooks were given vouchers to buy local products at WFP-approved shops to be used for cooking meals for the school children. The project was to be expanded to 17 schools by the end of the school year.

A presidential decree in December 2017 created the Directorate of School Feeding (DSF) at the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education and Literature. In April 2018, a Director of School Feeding was nominated and decentralised. The role of the directorate is to coordinate and follow up on activities related to the school feeding programme. WFP is reinforcing the capacities of this directorate by providing technical as well as material support.

Through its activities, WFP supported the implementation of the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) Action Plan and the National School Feeding Policy (NSFP). WFP provided continuous technical and financial support to the DSF during the school year. As part of capacity-strengthening for DSF, WFP supported the installation of internet at their office in May and provided them with tablets to facilitate and speed up the encoding and transmission of reports, as agreed under a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).

For the 2018–2019 school year, WFP involved DSF staff in the practical roll-out of the data digitisation and integration initiative. For the 2019–2020 school year, WFP focused on enhancing the DSF’s capacity to conduct monitoring, and

training on how to use digital process monitoring questionnaires using Open Data Kit (ODK) software.

Under Activity 3, WFP introduced the use of SCOPE for data collection and analysis in the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action. A total of 796 school canteen managers (directors, teachers, local community), and 55 inspectors and their deputies have been trained in the encoding of reports in the tablets and management of the school feeding programme. Through those activities, WFP addressed gaps in the capacities, tools and processes of government institutions in order to improve the design and delivery of national social protection programmes and prepare for the eventual handover of programmes to the Government.

With the Sustainable Development Goal Fund grant, WFP, together the World Health Organization and UNICEF, will strengthen national capacities to deliver quality social protection services to improve the living conditions of the most vulnerable populations, particularly indigenous ones, in the Lekoumou department.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide technical support to Government on policy implementation and monitoring, targeting, food security and nutrition analysis, quality of social protection systems, and linkages to smallholder farmers	N/A
Provide safe, adequate and nutritious donated in-kind and locally-procured school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	3

Strategic outcome 03

Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,487,342	\$2,039,620	\$1,524,889	\$557,317

Strategic Outcome 3 focuses on building the resilience of smallholder agricultural systems. Activities under this strategic outcome include the provision of analytical and technical support and equipment to smallholder farmers, with the aim of encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods.

To enhance smallholder farmers' access to markets, WFP facilitated the establishment, organization and capacity development of farmer cooperatives; helped smallholder farmers obtain access to affordable financial resources through local savings and loan groups; provided good quality locally produced farming inputs; and built warehouses and provided/repared processing facilities in order to improve handling practices and reduce post-harvest losses. Possibilities for improving the transformation of local products, including the fortification of cassava, were also explored.

Through the support project for small bean producers (PAPPH) in the Bouenza department—a major component in the implementation of this activity—WFP, in partnership with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), supported producer groups in strengthening their technical capacities. A total of 160 producers participated in training in structuring, management and business planning, while 200 producers benefited from training in crop operations by FAO. A total of 200 producers also received seeds of mucuna, a soil-improving plant between production cycles, and this was accompanied by training in sowing and seed multipliers by the Institute of Agronomic Research (IRA). A platform for about 30 groups from the departments of Bouenza and Pool was formed for the exchange of seeds of local varieties of beans.

In the department of Bouenza, 20 warehouses were built and became operational (one for each group of bean producers) while 29 warehouses are under construction. This enabled the storage of products to reduce post-harvest losses.

After a significant increase in average yields per hectare, there was a drop between cycle 2 and cycle 3, followed by a slight increase in yields of 12 percent between cycle 3 and 4 of the year. On average, supported small bean producers harvested 0.8 mt per ha, while producers not involved in the project harvested 0.7 mt per ha. The percentage of crop loss decreased overall, although this varies between districts and groups. In 2019, 300 mt of beans were produced, 200 mt of them by project beneficiaries and 100 mt by extension groups. Moreover, 10 mt of pigeon peas were produced. WFP purchased 142 mt of beans from the supported smallholder farmers for its school feeding activities and

emergency food distributions.

WFP supported financial inclusion for the empowerment of group members, including an agreement with the Banque Postale for the opening of bank accounts for all beneficiaries to reduce payment delays and provide them access to loan opportunities.

As part of its efforts to strengthen production capacities and revive local activities, in 2019, WFP focused on the potential of the cassava value chain in the Congo. Cassava is the daily food in the country, but growing and processing are 95 percent traditional. As part of the South-South Triangular Cooperation funded by China, WFP, FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) worked jointly to strengthen the capacities of smallholder producers of cassava to be able to respond to a higher demand, and integrate value chain with markets. Trainings in techniques to increase cassava productivity and processing were conducted by China's Agricultural Technology Demonstration Center (CDTA) for 40 participants.

WFP Republic of the Congo welcomed the first mission of the Regional Excellence Centre Against Hunger and Malnutrition for one month. Technical experts from Benin and Cote d'Ivoire trained 25 small artisans in the manufacture of machines (grinders, toasters, rappers, etc.). They also trained 35 processors in the use of these machines to process cassava into gari and attieke. In the long term, WFP plans to set up a project with cassava producer groups to be able to procure cassava locally and provide them to school canteens. The cassava producers will also be linked to a public-private project to provide cassava tuber to a factory that is planned to be built for fortified cassava flour production and derivative products. WFP will buy part of the production for its operation, particularly for the school feeding programme.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP directly provided technical assistance for sustainable production techniques and climate change adaptation measures. The promotion of diverse value chains, combined with improved access to climate services and training in food consumption behaviours, contribute to better management of natural resources, climate and weather variability, and enhanced nutrition. Environmental and social safeguards are put in place in order to avoid the overextension of cultivated areas and other negative impacts.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods	3

Strategic outcome 04

Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$439,200	\$285,480	\$0	\$0

Strategic Outcome 4 focuses on the provision of on-demand supply chain services to the humanitarian community. It aims to fill critical gaps to ensure the coherent and effective delivery of assistance, enabling partners to achieve humanitarian and development objectives and the humanitarian community to strengthen capacity to effectively respond to shocks. To carry out this mission, WFP Republic of the Congo ensured the transport on demand of food and non-food items (NFIs) of the humanitarian community in the country by land and river, within the required deadlines and in good condition, as well as the warehousing and storage on demand of food and NFIs of the humanitarian community. Trainings and the sharing of technical expertise in supply chain were organized with humanitarian actors and the government counterparts.

As part of the assistance to asylum-seekers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in Makotipoko and Bouemba (Plateaux department), WFP provided handling and storage services to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for the transport and unloading of 7 mt of NFIs. WFP also supported the transport and handling of 3 mt of therapeutic milk and NFIs for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). WFP also supported the World Health Organization (WHO) in transporting medicine kits, and the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Congo in handling and transporting 12 mt of food and NFIs.

WFP set up a river shuttle service to facilitate transport between Brazzaville and Kinshasa. This service is available at the request of agencies and other entities, with payment based on a cost-recovery system (approximately USD 370 round trip).



In October 2019, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between WFP in the Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic (CAR) to use the Pointe Noire corridor for the transit of food commodities and other imported items in addition to Douala (Cameroon), where food and other items for operations in CAR are currently shipped. The MoU facilitates the delivery of assistance to the people in need in a timely manner. This agreement amounts to USD 317,554, of which USD 231,228 is provided by WFP CAR.

At the end of the year, the recurrence of very heavy rains led to flooding in the departments of Likouala, Sangha, Cuvette and Plateaux. Given the high-water levels in affected areas, road access was a major challenge. Joint assessment missions by humanitarian partners and local authorities were carried out by speedboat. For several months until the end of January 2020, or even longer in some areas, the river is the only means of access to emergency assistance for some of the affected populations.

As part of its mandate as a leading agency in the Logistics Sector (the Logistics Cluster is not activated in the Congo), WFP, with its expertise and capacity, was the only UN agency able to provide shared logistics services to other agencies involved in the humanitarian response. In the context of the joint request for emergency funding from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the agencies stated that the complexity and high cost of transport to respond to the emergency and assist those affected as quickly as possible required a specific budget allocated to logistics. The aid budgets of the partner agencies would have been overly affected by logistics costs, and thus direct aid to beneficiaries would have suffered as a result.

The CERF allocation enabled WFP to provide logistics services (river transport by barge from Brazzaville to the affected areas in the north, and road transport if necessary, from the port of Pointe Noire in Brazzaville, and air transport with the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (upon request of the agencies) for a period of six months. WFP facilitated weekly inter-agency meetings for a coherent response and organization of the joint response to the floods.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners	N/A

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

The Republic of Congo ranked 143 out of 162 countries in the 2018 Gender Inequality Index^[1], reflecting the medium-to-high gender inequality in the country. Gender inequalities continued to predispose women, girls and marginalised groups to food insecurity and poverty, which could be attributed to lower levels of education and limited employment opportunities for women. While women play a critical role in agriculture, they face gender-specific barriers to land ownership and access to credit, agricultural inputs and labour, and are often restricted to less profitable agricultural activities.

In 2019, WFP continued to strengthen gender equality in its operations in the Congo, with 60 percent of beneficiaries being women. Through training in WFP's Gender Policy, WFP ensured that gender equality was adequately embedded and promoted in all activities. The share of WFP's national women staff in the Congo also increased to 35 percent in 2019 compared with 27 percent the previous year.

Following the piloting of the Gender and Age Marker (GAM) in 2019, the Republic of the Congo's Country Strategic Plan achieved a GaM-Monitoring score of 3, indicating the integration of gender with programme design through in-kind food and cash-based transfers for the assisted people. Food security assessments also incorporated the minimum dietary diversity of women, ensuring the individual dietary intake and nutrient adequacy for women of reproductive age. Moreover, both women and men, and old and young people were involved in the community-based participatory planning (CBPP) processes, linking them to their landscapes and providing entry points for scaling up resilience-building activities. CBPP also contributed to the empowerment of the most vulnerable, especially women, through equal representation in decision-making and selection of activities.

In the Pool Department, where displaced girls and women are at high risk of gender-based violence (GBV), the distribution of dignity kits was accompanied by training and awareness-raising on GBV for the assisted population. WFP also undertook a capacity-strengthening mission with WFP Headquarters (HQ) and Regional Bureau Johannesburg (RBJ) to reinforce gender awareness among staff and partners, as well as beneficiaries. WFP HQ and RBJ Gender teams carried out a field mission to identify gender-related issues within the Food-Assistance-for-Asset (FFA) activities.

For women participating in FFA activities, childcare was provided by the elderly so that the women could fully dedicate themselves to working, with the elderly receiving food assistance. In addition, the work was divided according to workload, need and schedules.

WFP encouraged women to be school feeding committee members, particularly at the management level. For the preparation of school meals, work was divided, with men bringing firewood and water, and women cooking the meals. There were also some men involved in cooking meals.

During food distributions, priority was given to the elderly, and pregnant and lactating women, to avoid long waiting lines.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Since the signing of a ceasefire in December 2017 that ended a 15-year conflict between the Government and a militia group, the Congo has been a safe country. As in previous years, post-distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys showed that in communities where WFP intervened, all beneficiaries were able to access assistance without protection challenges. In 2019, WFP continued to provide food and nutrition assistance in a manner that contributed to the safety, dignity and integrity of all beneficiaries.

In the Pool department, having suffered from a conflict in 2016–2017 that resulted in thousands of displaced people, reported security incidents involving WFP staff or partners were mainly related to beneficiary dissatisfaction and frustration over assistance received. Frustration among the population remained because the Government was struggling to implement a proper process of demobilisation, disarmament and rehabilitation.

To reduce risks related to protection and ensure that protection issues, including sexual and gender-based violence, were raised and addressed, WFP took several measures including the creation of a complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM). A direct complaints desk was also available at distribution sites for people who did not have access to a phone line or did not feel comfortable calling the hotline.

During distributions, priority was given to the most vulnerable groups, including the elderly, the disabled, and pregnant women, by reducing waiting times and providing chairs and shade.

WFP held information sessions on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) for its staff, cooperating partners, and other actors working with it. A clause on PSEA was included in all field-level agreements and Memoranda

of Understanding with partners. No protection-related or gender-based violence issues were reported in relation to WFP operations.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP Republic of the Congo is committed to accountability to affected populations, providing assistance in a transparent manner by ensuring that beneficiaries are well informed throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation phases of its operations.

WFP implemented a planning approach that puts communities at the centre of processes and discussions through seasonal livelihoods programming and community-based participatory planning. The established village committees ensured that all people, especially the most vulnerable such as the elderly and the disabled, had adequate access to information.

Orientations were organized to ensure that beneficiaries were informed about the selection process, activities, related benefits, and how to get information and provide feedback. Posters were placed at distribution sites with information on rations, prices, the duration of assistance, and beneficiaries' rights. Briefing sessions on targeting and implementation processes, as well as complaint and feedback mechanisms like WFP's toll-free number, were also conducted. Since its implementation in April 2019, the WFP-managed hotline has received more than 100 calls from beneficiaries. Complaints received were referred to relevant staff, and once the issue was resolved, feedback was provided to the complainants. The majority of concerns expressed related to household size and problems with SCOPE cards.

In addition to the toll-free hotline, complaints desks were available at distribution sites to allow beneficiaries to raise any issues to be addressed by the complaint committee or escalated to WFP for solution. The committee is composed of beneficiaries and representatives from WFP and cooperating partner agencies. For assistance to refugees, the National Committee for Refugee Assistance is also member of the complaint committee.

The large majority of WFP's food assistance and cash-based transfers were made through the SCOPE card system. SCOPE cards store biometric information for identification purposes and have chips to operate offline, facilitating distributions and better management of beneficiaries. Beneficiary data were processed in accordance with WFP's data protection and privacy policy.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

The Republic of the Congo is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and has a weak readiness level to improve resilience, ranking 165th out of 181 countries in the 2017 Notre Dame-Global Adaptation Index[1]. The Congo ranked 138 on the vulnerability dimension, which assessed the country's vulnerability to climate disruptions by considering life-supporting sectors such as food, water, health, ecosystem services, human habitat and infrastructure. Meanwhile, the Congo was ranked as the 12th least ready country in terms of economic, governance and social readiness to leverage private and public sector investment for adaptation actions. This poor performance signifies a great need for investments and innovations to urgently improve the country's state of readiness.

The main climate change risks that Congo faces are rising temperatures, increased inter-annual and intra-annual rainfall variability, floods, rising sea levels, and more frequent and intense extreme weather events. These risks translate into high environmental and socio-economic vulnerability. An illustration is the catastrophic flooding that affected the country at the end of 2019, affecting some 170,000 people and resulting in deaths, displacements, and food price hikes.

In October 2019 WFP secured a USD 10 million four-year project with the Adaptation Fund. The project aims to strengthen the capacities of vulnerable populations, provide them with solutions to adapt to climate change, support livelihood diversification, and improve resilience.

Within its support to smallholder producers, WFP initiated groups to diversify and introduced new sources of income. WFP aimed to make populations more resilient to shocks by becoming less dependent on a single resource. The assistance allowed beneficiaries to abandon coping strategies that have negative effects on the environment, therefore reducing the pressure on ecosystems. The planning of activities related to production or ecosystem management was done through a community-based participatory planning process and based on seasonal planning to ensure that production cycles were consistent with climatic temporalities.

Despite a high availability of arable land, Congo imports 70 percent of the food it consumes. In 2019, WFP purchased 142 mt of beans from the smallholder producers, reinforcing local production. Discussions and training are underway

to extend this practice to the production of cassava, which is the staple food in the country.

In 2019, with Share the Meal funding, WFP initiated Home-Grown School Feeding, where school cooks received coupons to purchase food at local markets. Some of the school kitchens were supplied with renewable energy cooking stoves for less energy loss.

WFP is putting in place environmental and social safeguards to make sure its activities do not cause unintended harm to the environment or populations. In this context, the design of new asset-creation activities (roads and fish ponds rehabilitation) was screened for environmental and social risks before implementation. This was done after community consultations with the decentralised technical services of the Government, such as the Ministry of Tourism and Environment.

South-South Cooperation in RoC

The Republic of the Congo depends mainly on imports to meet national needs, as national production covers less than a third of needs. Despite significant agricultural potential, 90 percent of arable land is not used, about 14 percent of households are food insecure, and 38 percent of the population is malnourished.

Given the available arable land, there is a strong opportunity for the Congo to increase its cassava production. Growing and processing are 95 percent traditional, offering opportunities to improve production through mechanisation and industrialisation of the processes. Artisanal production explains the relatively high prices and irregular market supply. The use of industrial processes could therefore allow economies of scale, nutrient fortification and quality controls

As part of the public-private partnership and South-South cooperation, the Government of the Republic of Congo, the Rome-based United Nations agencies—WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)—and the Chinese private sector are collaborating to strengthen the cassava value chain to ensure the availability of nutritional and quality products.

The project aims to promote an industrial value chain of cassava flour from agricultural production to processing and marketing. Production support will involve the Chinese agricultural company Witec and about 200 small producer cooperatives. In October 2019, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between Witec and the Congolese Government. This programme is implemented based on the good pre-existing Sino-Congolese relationship. Different scales of cooperation are present in this programme with high potential for rural and agricultural development.

- **Multilateral:** As part of the South-South and triangular cooperation promoted by IFAD, China has allocated USD 500,000 to Rome-based UN agencies for the implementation of an agricultural development programme in the Congo.
- **South-South:** This programme benefits from the dynamic Sino-Congolese relationship. The South-South aspect will be strengthened through the joint work of the Agricultural Technology Demonstration Centre (CDTA) and the Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences (CATAS) on the identification of good agricultural practices and the development of national standards.
- **Public-Private:** The programme includes a public-private dimension. After a market study, Witec was selected to build and operate the fortified cassava flour factory. In addition to small producers' cooperatives, Witec will work with CATAS and CDTA—the institutional entities in charge of agronomic farming—as well as with UN agencies.

Within the framework of South-South funding, WFP contracted an international expert from the agribusiness company JUST to carry out fortification testing of cassava products.

A processing factory will be based on a site identified by the Congolese Government in the Loudima district, Bouenza department, which is known for its potential and the dense presence of small cassava producers. Witec is currently carrying out studies on the capacity of the factory. The factory must be operational before the end of 2020. Thereafter, transformed products such as biscuits or noodles will be developed.

The main objectives of the project are: to strengthen the capacity of 100–200 cooperatives by providing them with improved, high-yielding and disease-resistant cassava tubers, as well as technical support for the implementation of good agronomic practices; to improve the availability of cassava products at competitive prices; and to develop national standards for quality control and product safety in order to create an optimal regulatory environment. It will have positive impacts on food security and nutrition, the environment and local economy. It will also have a social added-value for the small producers who will increase their production and work capacity. The gender approach will be integrated, considering the specific needs of women and focusing on their empowerment (at least 50 percent women participation).

Summary

Notes to Tables:

In 2019, it was not possible to collect data on people with disabilities. It will be included in next year's report.

Beneficiaries by Residence Status: Assistance to the resident populations affected by the floods at the end of 2019 was unplanned and greatly increased the number of residents assisted.

Total Food and Cash Based Transfers (CBT): Less cash than planned was transferred due to delays in the implementation of cash-based FFA activities. Additionally, due a to funding gap CBT were not transferred to refugees; asylum-seekers from DRC were lower in numbers than expected.

There is no recent survey to provide data for SDG indicators at national level. WFP will ensure that these data are available for the ACR in 2020.

Context and operations

[1] Congo Economic Outlook. African Development Bank - Building today, a better Africa tomorrow. (2020). Retrieved from <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries/central-africa/congo/congo-economic-outlook>.

[2] 2019 Human Development Index Ranking | Human Development Reports. Hdr.undp.org. (2020). Retrieved from <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/2019-human-development-index-ranking>.

[3] UNdata | table presentation | Gender Inequality Index. Data.un.org. (2020). Retrieved from <http://data.un.org/DocumentData.aspx?q=Gender+Inequality+Index&id=415>.

[4] Republic of Congo Zero Hunger Strategic Review 2018 | World Food Programme. (2020). Retrieved from <https://www.wfp.org/publications/republic-congo-zero-hunger-strategic-review-2018>

[5] Congolese Republic. Global Hunger Index - peer-reviewed annual publication designed to comprehensively measure and track hunger at the global, regional, and country levels. (2020). Retrieved from <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/congo.html>.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] The choice of CBT modalities was adapted to the situation to ensure that they are the most appropriate for the beneficiaries. Refugee populations received immediate cash through SCOPE cards to be spent at approved warehouses. The people returning from the Pool being part of FFA activities received electronic value vouchers through SCOPE cards. For the Home-Grown School Feeding activity, paper value vouchers were deemed the most appropriate modality; vouchers are provided to the school canteen committees and then spent in the shops selected by WFP.

Notes to Tables:

Activity 01, Output A, A.1 and A.2: More people than planned were reached with food assistance under General Distribution due to the emergency response to the floods in the departments of Likouala, Plateaux and Cuvette in October.

Activity 01, Output A, A.1: More people than planned were reached with cash transfers under FFA as activities were shorter and there were rotations. Meanwhile, there was a pipeline break in CBT for refugees, resulting in a lower number of beneficiaries than planned under General Distribution.

Strategic outcome 02

Notes to Tables:

Activity 02, Output A, A.1: As the security situation improved in the conflict-affected zones in the Pool department, an additional 44 schools in the districts of Kimba, Kindamba and Vindza were targeted to receive school meals. This contributed to reaching more students than initially planned.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] UNdata | table presentation | Gender Inequality Index. (2020). Retrieved from <http://data.un.org/DocumentData.aspx?q=Gender+Inequality+Index&id;=415>

Environment

[1] Rankings // Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative // University of Notre Dame. (2020). Retrieved from <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>

Figures and Indicators



Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	79,373	131,011	165%
	female	81,627	197,752	242%
	total	161,000	328,763	204%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	5,313	4,842	91%
	female	5,313	5,191	98%
	total	10,626	10,033	94%
24-59 months	male	6,440	5,820	90%
	female	6,440	6,545	102%
	total	12,880	12,365	96%
5-11 years	male	34,776	74,142	213%
	female	34,776	72,457	208%
	total	69,552	146,599	211%
12-17 years	male	483	10,049	2081%
	female	483	13,216	2736%
	total	966	23,265	2408%
18-59 years	male	25,921	33,691	130%
	female	27,692	97,879	353%
	total	53,613	131,570	245%
60+ years	male	6,440	2,467	38%
	female	6,923	2,464	36%
	total	13,363	4,931	37%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	80,500	267,529	332%
Refugee	48,300	31,548	65%
Returnee	32,200	29,687	92%
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	2,110	2,264	107%
Corn Soya Blend	113	576	512%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
High Energy Biscuits	0	10	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	72	0	0%
Iodised Salt	26	75	286%
Vegetable Oil	169	427	252%
Beans	4	67	1783%
Split Peas	629	786	125%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	2,093	1,256	60%
Canned Fish	419	124	30%
Iodised Salt	70	45	64%
Vegetable Oil	209	177	85%
Beans	56	30	54%
Split Peas	502	316	63%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Value Voucher	0	2,257,985	-
Cash	6,663,600	705,843	11%
Value Voucher	0	5,282	-
Cash	135,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round	- Crisis Response - Emergency Response - Nutrition Sensitive						
		Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Activity 01	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)							
Output A	Moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women and girls affected by crisis receive specialized nutritious products to treat malnutrition and improve their nutritional status							
Output A	Vulnerable populations affected by crisis receive sufficient cash and/or food-based transfers to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.							
Output A	Vulnerable populations affected by crisis benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of productive assets that support transition towards resilience and self-reliance.							
Output A	Vulnerable households benefit from improved knowledge of nutrition, care practices and healthy diets that enhance their food consumption and nutritional status.							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	6,591 6,309 12,900	41,963 36,971 78,934		

			Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	8,941 8,559 17,500	12,095 2,720 14,815		
		Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	3,994 4,006 8,000	3,885 3,513 7,398		
		Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	5,000 0 5,000	8,802 0 8,802		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	15,381 14,719 30,100	2,830 2,492 5,322		
			Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	3,831 3,669 7,500	58,400 13,131 71,531		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	3,122	4,206		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	6,663,600	2,963,831		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	8	4		
	Number of institutional sites assisted		General Distribution	site	22	16		
			Food assistance for asset	site	106	106		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
CAR refugees; Likouala; Food, Value Voucher								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	91.02 94.62 92.28	>100 >100 >100	>50 >50 >50	84.80 80.77 82.78	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								

	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	85.70 83.95 84.20	>75 >75 >75	>75 >75 >75	92.67 90.30 90.48
MAM Treatment Mortality rate							
	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	2.87 2.98 2.92		<3 <3 <3	0.26 0.17 0.21
CAR Refugees; Likouala; Food, Value Voucher							
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female Male Overall	25.09 30.23 27.52	>80 >80 >80	≥50.18 ≥60.46 ≥55.04	62.70 69.12 65.42
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female Male Overall	25.09 28.68 26.79	≥18 ≥18 ≥18	≥39.85 ≥31.32 ≥35.82	22.70 14.71 19.31
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female Male Overall	49.83 41.09 45.69	≤2 ≤2 ≤2	≤9.97 ≤8.22 ≤9.14	14.59 16.18 15.26
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	11.70 13.54 12.58	≤1.17 ≤1.35 ≤1.25	≤2.34 ≤2.70 ≤2.51	14.02 10.69 12.61
MAM Treatment Non-response rate							
	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	5.22 4.52 4.87	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	0.28 0.32 0.30
MAM Treatment Default rate							

	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	3.30 2.81 3.05	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	0.87 1.02 0.91
Food Expenditure Share							
	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	72.82 72.09 72.48	≤7 ≤7 ≤7	≤14.56 ≤14.41 ≤14.50	59.19 65.79 62.07
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet							
	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	41.82 43.33 42.61	≥85 ≥85 ≥85	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	36.73 42.11 39.08
Dietary Diversity Score							
	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	3.28 3.45 3.36	=6 =6 =6	=6 =6 =6	4.37 4.54 4.44
DRC Asylum seekers; Plateaux; Food, Value Voucher							
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	60.61 77.73 71.14	>83 >83 >83	≥78.50 ≥80.18 ≥79.59	49.62 57 54.73
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	22.73 16.59 18.95	≥15 ≥15 ≥15	≥18.17 ≥18.68 ≥18.43	21.05 23 22.40
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	16.67 5.69 9.91	≤2 ≤2 ≤2	≤3.33 ≤1.14 ≤1.98	29.32 20 22.86
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)							

	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	100 100 100	>100 >100 >100	>50 >50 >50	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate							
	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	76.10 72.80 74.40	>75 >75 >75	>75 >75 >75	
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	17.32 15.82 16.39	≤8.66 ≤7.91 ≤8.20	≤17.32 ≤15.82 ≤16.39	21.23 20.60 20.90
MAM Treatment Mortality rate							
	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0.73 0.54 0.63	<3 <3 <3	<3 <3 <3	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate							
	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0.25 0.22 0.23	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	
MAM Treatment Default rate							
	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	4.90 3.60 4.30	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	
Food Expenditure Share							
	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	55.30 44.55 48.69	≤5 ≤5 ≤5	≤11.06 ≤8.91 ≤9.73	41.52 35.74 36.12
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet							

	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	2.70 20.29 14.15	≥85 ≥85 ≥85	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	13.33 19.59 18.10
Dietary Diversity Score							
	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	3.88 4.13 4.03	=6 =6 =6	=6 =6 =6	4.02 4.28 4.21
Returnees; Pool; Cash, Food, Value Voucher							
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	27.97 34.61 32.84	>85 >85 >85	≥55.94 ≥69.22 ≥65.68	33.33 37.39 35.84
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	30.77 32.06 31.72	≥18 ≥18 ≥18	≥35.81 ≥24.11 ≥27.23	28.77 30.65 29.93
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	41.26 33.33 35.45	<2 <2 <2	<8.25 <6.67 <7.09	37.89 31.96 34.23
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)							
	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	73.22 71.79 72.50	>100 >100 >100	>50 >50 >50	64.09 68.80 66.44
MAM Treatment Recovery rate							
	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	89.90 88.99 89.44	>75 >75 >75	>75 >75 >75	80.60 78.12 79.36
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							

	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	14.51 14.78 14.72	≤7 ≤7 ≤7	≤14.51 ≤14.78 ≤14.72	13.05 12.47 12.70
MAM Treatment Mortality rate							
	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	1.01 3.75 2.38	<3 <3 <3	<3 <3 <3	0.15 0.30 0.22
MAM Treatment Non-response rate							
	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	3.41 4.01 3.71	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	0.86 0.65 0.75
Food Expenditure Share							
	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	81.39 81.96 81.83	≤8 ≤8 ≤8	≤16.27 ≤16.39 ≤16.36	9.48 9.35 9.40
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base							
	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	=100	=100	87.64
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet							
	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	17 22 21	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	35.71 48.89 44.70
Dietary Diversity Score							
	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	3.51 3.93 3.82	≥6 ≥6 ≥6	=6 =6 =6	4.58 4.92 4.79
Returns; Pool; Cash, Food, Value Voucher							
MAM Treatment Default rate							

	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	2.38	<15	<15	0.18
			Male	3.41	<15	<15	0
			Overall	4.01	<15	<15	0.18

Strategic Outcome 02		Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food		- Root Causes				
Activity 02	Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Primary-school children in pilot schools benefit from the availability of diversified locally-purchased foods in school meals							
Output A	Vulnerable children benefit from increased capacity in safe food preparation and storage							
Output A	Primary school-aged children receive a meal every day they attend school to improve their access to food and nutrition and their education							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	38,750 38,750 77,500	68,166 70,513 138,679		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	1,250 1,250 2,500	1,613 1,669 3,282		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	3,348	1,948		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	135,000	5,282		
A.5	Quantity of non-food items distributed							
	Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	6,100	6,100		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools		School feeding (on-site)	stove	50	25		
	Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported		School feeding (on-site)	structure	470	362		
	Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves		School feeding (on-site)	school	50	25		
	Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed		School feeding (on-site)	latrine	18	36		
	Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	16	4		
	Number of schools receiving textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided		School feeding (on-site)	school	123	64		
	Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided		School feeding (on-site)	item	10,000	9,600		

	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	318	362		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Primary school aged child; Congo, Republic of; Food								
Retention rate								
	Act 02: Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	School feeding (on-site)	Female	85.20	<100	=85	97.40	
			Male	87.40	<100	=85	97.20	
			Overall	86.12	<100	=85	97.30	
Enrolment rate								
	Act 02: Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	School feeding (on-site)	Female	3.20	≥10	≥7	5.77	
			Male	11.70	≥10	≥7	5.83	
			Overall	7	≥10	≥7	5.80	
Attendance rate (new)								
	Act 02: Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	School feeding (on-site)	Female	93.27	=100	=100	93.27	
			Male	93.67	=100	=100	93.67	
			Overall	93.48	=100	=100	93.48	
Gender ratio								
	Act 02: Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	0.90	=1	=1	0.90	
Pass rate								
	Act 02: Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	School feeding (on-site)	Female	97.40	≥85	≥85	97.40	
			Male	97.20	≥85	≥85	97.20	
			Overall	97.73	≥85	≥85	97.73	
Drop-out rate								
	Act 02: Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	School feeding (on-site)	Female	14.80	=0.50	=2	2.60	
			Male	12.96	=0.50	=2	2.80	
			Overall	13.88	=0.50	=2	2.27	

Strategic Outcome 03	Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains	- Resilience Building						
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Smallholders farmers; Congo, Republic of; Capacity Strengthening								
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems								

	Act 04: Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	65	≥60	≥60	60.60
			Male	40	≥40	≥40	39.40
			Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100

Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems

Value (USD)	Act 04: Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	92,420.32	=508544	≥87179	178,458.20
Volume (MT)	Act 04: Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	78.70	=350	≥60	200

Strategic Outcome 04	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	- Crisis Response						
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Humanitarian partners; Congo, Republic of; Capacity Strengthening								
User satisfaction rate								
	Act 05: Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners	Service Delivery General	Overall		=100	=100	87.50	

World Food Programme

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A female smallholder farmer in Bouenza department receives WFP support.

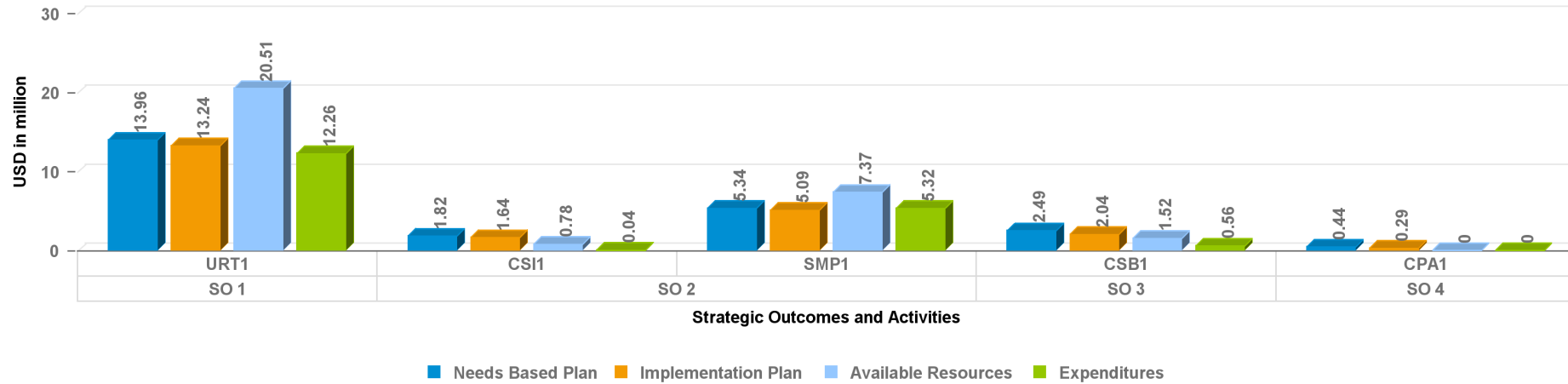
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/congo>

Annual Country Report

Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round
SO 2	Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food
SO 3	Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains
SO 4	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners
CSB1	Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods
CSI1	Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions.
SMP1	Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.
URT1	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)

Annual Country Report

Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	13,959,215	13,240,075	20,507,487	12,261,919
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	141,154	0
	Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food	Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions.	1,818,743	1,636,868	780,753	39,081
		Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	5,335,312	5,085,378	7,367,394	5,320,799
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			21,113,270	19,962,321	28,796,787	17,621,800
3	Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains	Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods	2,487,342	2,039,620	1,524,889	557,317
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			2,487,342	2,039,620	1,524,889	557,317

Annual Country Report

Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners	439,200	285,480	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			439,200	285,480	0	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	81,005	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	81,005	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			24,039,812	22,287,422	30,402,681	18,179,117
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,711,477	1,600,000	1,775,276	1,314,088
Total Direct Costs			25,751,288	23,887,422	32,177,957	19,493,205
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,673,834	1,552,682	1,296,168	1,296,168
Grand Total			27,425,122	25,440,104	33,474,125	20,789,373



Brian Ah Poe
Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

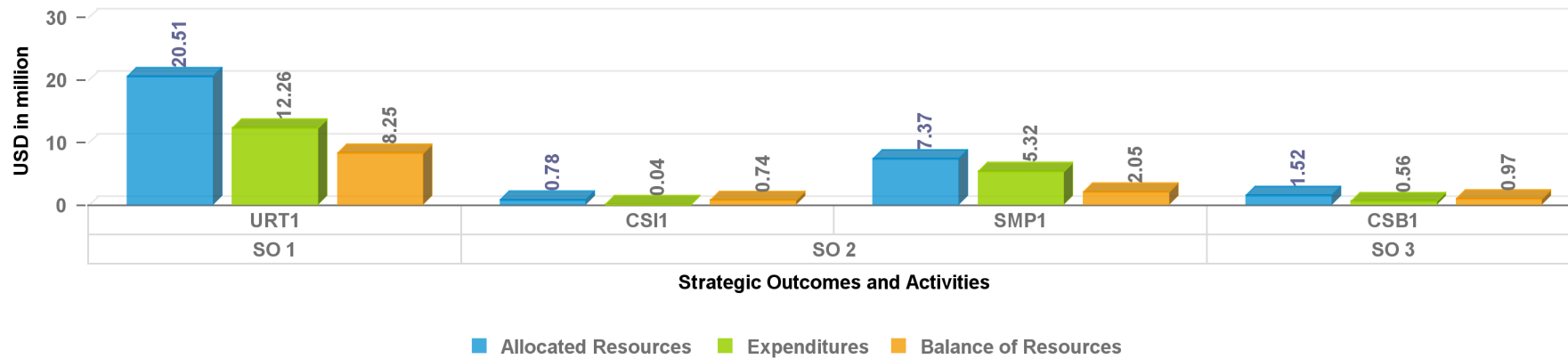
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round
SO 2	Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food
SO 3	Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSB1	Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods
CSI1	Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions.
SMP1	Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.
URT1	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)

Annual Country Report

Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	13,959,215	19,631,952	875,535	20,507,487	12,261,919	8,245,567
		Non Activity Specific	0	141,154	0	141,154	0	141,154
	Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food	Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions.	1,818,743	780,753	0	780,753	39,081	741,672
		Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	5,335,312	7,367,394	0	7,367,394	5,320,799	2,046,595
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			21,113,270	27,921,252	875,535	28,796,787	17,621,800

Annual Country Report

Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains	Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods	2,487,342	1,524,889	0	1,524,889	557,317	967,572
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			2,487,342	1,524,889	0	1,524,889	557,317	967,572
5	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners	439,200	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			439,200	0	0	0	0	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	81,005	0	81,005	0	81,005
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	81,005	0	81,005	0	81,005
Total Direct Operational Cost			24,039,812	29,527,146	875,535	30,402,681	18,179,117	12,223,564
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,711,477	1,759,537	18,840	1,778,377	1,317,189	461,188
Total Direct Costs			25,751,288	31,286,683	894,375	32,181,058	19,496,306	12,684,752
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,673,834	1,551,375		1,551,375	1,551,375	0
Grand Total			27,425,122	32,838,058	894,375	33,732,433	21,047,681	12,684,752

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures