

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Democratic Republic of the Congo Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2020



World Food
Programme

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Summary

Successive waves of violence, mass displacements and poor harvests have resulted in a protracted humanitarian crisis within the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). With 15.6 million people experiencing acute food insecurity in 109 territories, WFP and its partners significantly expanded operations in 2019, reaching a record 6.9 million people in 2019. WFP's Level 3 emergency operation, covering the most populous and food insecure provinces, was expanded geographically due to heightened food insecurity in Kasai Orientale province. WFP scaled-up interventions in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu provinces, after major armed conflict led to mass displacements and loss of livelihoods. The forced return since late 2018 of up to 450,000 Congolese migrants from Angola [1] also exacerbated an already precarious food security and nutrition situation in Greater Kasai and Kwango provinces.

Some 4.9 million people across DRC were assisted with emergency in-kind food. This included over one million children and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/Gs) who received specialized nutritious foods for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and the prevention of acute and chronic malnutrition. An additional 2 million people received cash-based transfers, worth USD 55 million.

While deteriorating food security required WFP to focus on the provision of emergency relief assistance, it linked immediate crisis response to early recovery and resilience building interventions. Working in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WFP scaled-up resilience building activities in North and South Kivu, Tanganyika and North and South Ubangi provinces, with smallholder farmers and local communities receiving food and cash transfers, while supporting the creation and rehabilitation of social and productive assets. Activities in North Kivu were implemented as part of a Rome Based Agency (RBA) initiative with FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Since the declaration of DRC's tenth Ebola outbreak in August 2018, the epidemic has infected more than 3,400 people and claimed over 2,200 lives. In 2019 the outbreak was declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern by the World Health Organisation (WHO), which urged greater efforts to combat the disease. WFP food and nutrition assistance for Ebola sufferers, discharged patients, their families and people who came into direct contact with victims, helped limit risky population movements and was fundamental to the Ebola response. Through its role as UN humanitarian logistics lead, WFP provided logistics services and operational support to medical response teams, enabling swift assistance in affected remote areas. Flights conducted by the WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) provided vital air services, enabling critical humanitarian access and rapid response capacity in Ebola-affected areas.

WFP continued to provide home-grown school feeding in North Kivu and expanded the programme to Tanganyika and Kasai Central provinces, reaching 121,400 school children in 2019. Through linking smallholder farmers to schools in North Kivu, WFP promoted the development of local supply chains, while ensuring the supply of nutritious foods to children.

WFP operations contributed to achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Target 2.1 concerning access to food. Although there is no national data illustrating general progress made within DRC, WFP directly contributed towards this target through direct food and cash-based assistance, reaching 6.9 million people in areas affected by crisis, conflict and insecurity. In partnership with government, WFP conducted six Emergency Food Security Assessments and provided technical support and training to improve accessibility of data on food availability. WFP supported studies including the Zero Hunger Strategic Review, the Cost of Hunger, Cost of Diet and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) that provided evidence of the gaps to be filled to achieve zero hunger by 2030.

WFP also contributed to SDG Target 2.2 regarding malnutrition, providing specialized nutritious foods to over one million children and PLW/Gs in 2019. WFP supported the government through providing technical assistance on Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies (IYCF-E) and support for the implementation of the National Multisectoral Nutrition Plan (2016-2020). WFP was instrumental in the establishment of the Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network, a platform for a broad spectrum of nutrition stakeholders including the private sector. This network promotes simplified management of MAM at community level, food fortification and the local production of specialized nutritious foods.

6,896,977

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 15,255 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (7,475 Female, 7,780 Male)

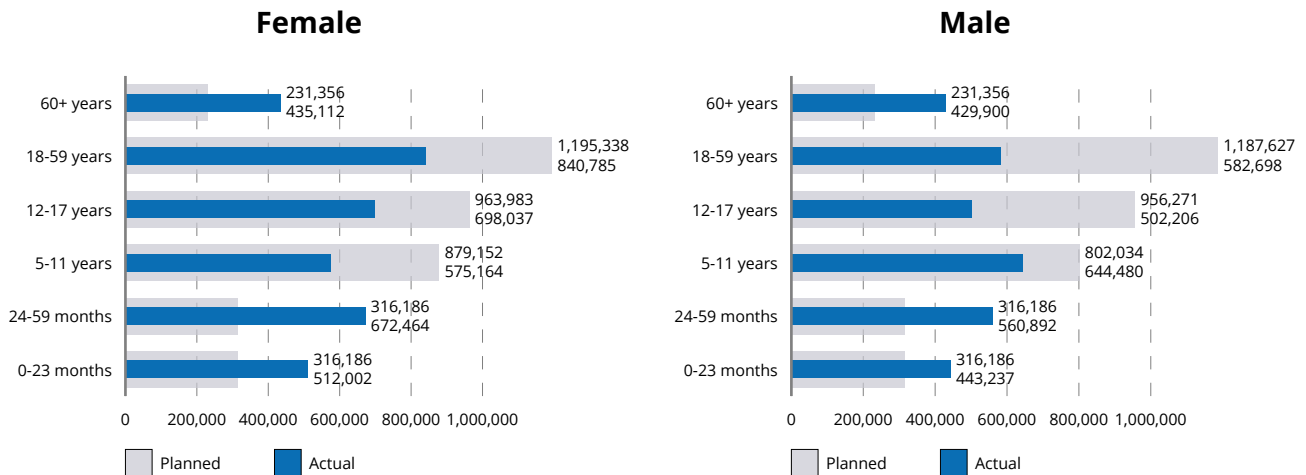


54% female

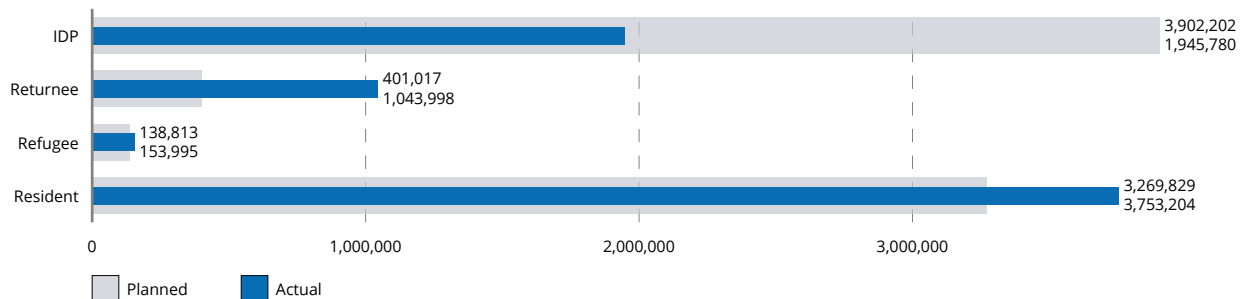


46% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



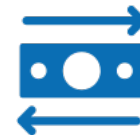
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Total Food and CBT

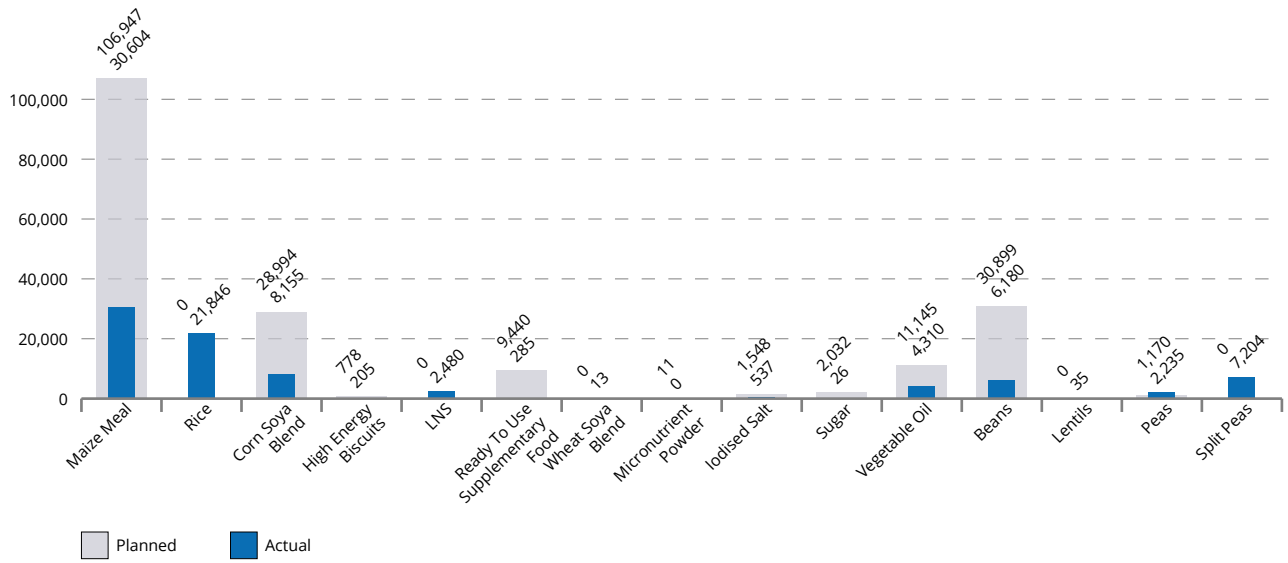


84,116 mt
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 192,963 mt total planned

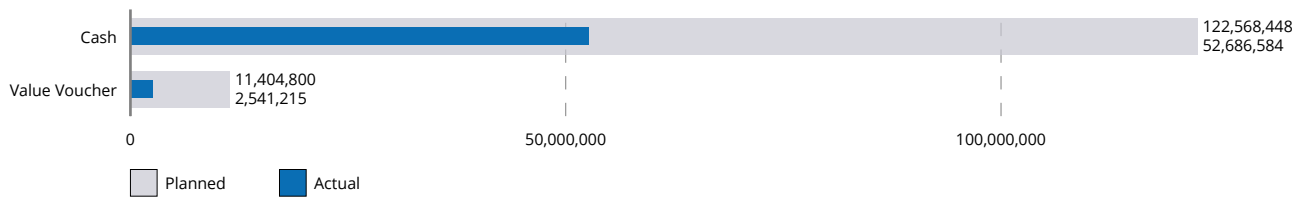


US\$ 55,227,799
total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 133,973,248 total planned

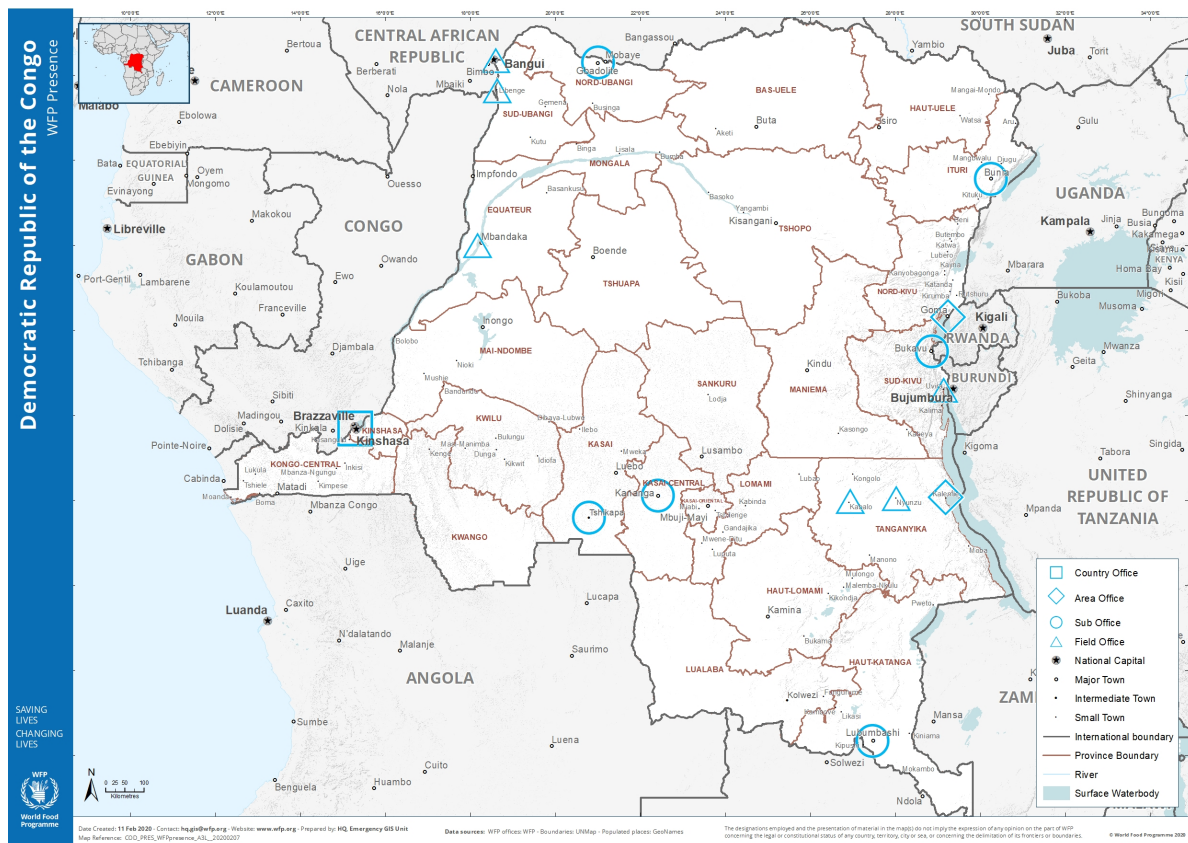
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



The ongoing multi-dimensional emergency in DRC is characterized by recurrent armed conflicts, severe food insecurity, nutrition crises, increased climate change variability and disease outbreaks, resulting in a state of protracted humanitarian crisis.

Conflict-induced displacement remains the primary trigger of food insecurity in DRC. With five million people displaced to date, DRC is the African country most affected by internal displacement [1]. While over 800,000 Congolese have fled to neighbouring countries, DRC is also home to 538,000 refugees, with WFP providing food assistance to over 140,000 from South Sudan, Central African Republic and Burundi in 2019.

Food insecurity levels remained extremely high in 2019. According to the August 2019 IPC, 15.6 million people, representing 26 percent of the rural population analysed, faced crisis (IPC phase 3) and emergency (IPC phase 4) acute food insecurity. Over 60 percent of people in phases 3 and 4 resided in the seven provinces where WFP provided emergency assistance. This analysis covered only 109 out of DRC's 145 territories, with food insecurity levels also assumed to be high in the others. The WFP Level 3 emergency declared for Kasai and Kasai Central provinces in October 2017 was extended in May 2018 to include Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika. In 2019, it was further expanded to include Kasai Oriental province, following a significant spike in food insecurity there.

Malnutrition remained challenging, with almost 800,000 PLW/G and 5 million children across the country estimated to be acutely malnourished. This figure included 3.5 million children suffering from MAM, and 1.5 million children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) [2]. DRC has consistently had high global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates, with estimated under five mortality rates reaching the emergency threshold in some areas of Greater Kasai and eastern DRC. In South Kivu, Greater Kasai, and Tanganyika, chronic malnutrition (stunting) prevalence is high, at more than 40 percent [3]. Micronutrient deficiency is elevated, with 60 percent of young children aged 6 to 59 months and 38 percent of women of child-bearing age suffering from anaemia [4]. Frequent epidemics also affect the lives of millions of Congolese, with 6,000 people dying of measles in 2019, the worst outbreak in ten years, and more than 250,000 cases reported nationally [5].

The current and tenth Ebola outbreak in DRC is the worst in the country's history, and the second largest and deadliest outbreak globally. The epidemic has infected over 3,400 people and claimed over 2,200 lives. Although the number of new Ebola cases has shown consistent decline since the last quarter of 2019, reporting is intermittent because of access and security issues in some areas. Natural disasters further compound this complex humanitarian context, with severe flooding in October 2019 alone affecting nearly 600,000 people across 16 of the country's 26 provinces.

Within this context, WFP, the DRC Government and other humanitarian stakeholders work to respond to immediate humanitarian needs, while seeking to ensure longer term coordinated strategic approaches. WFP's activities in 2019 were guided by its Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP 2018-2020). In alignment with humanitarian priorities in the country, WFP's activities fall under the focus areas of crisis response (Strategic Outcomes 1, 2 and 5) and resilience



building (Strategic Outcomes 3 and 4), contributing to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17.

WFP's assistance in 2019 was directed mostly towards Strategic Outcome 1 and involved the provision of unconditional resource transfers and school feeding for populations affected by conflict and other shocks, including Ebola and flooding in North and South Ubangi provinces. Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP and partners targeted malnourished children aged between 6 and 59 months and PLW/Gs with an integrated package of nutrition interventions for the treatment of MAM, the prevention of acute malnutrition and the prevention of chronic malnutrition.

WFP and partners continued resilience-building activities under Strategic Outcome 3, linking immediate crisis response to early recovery interventions with targeted vulnerable women, men and youths, promoting long-term development. In 2019, WFP expanded activities to North and South Ubangi to include off-camp refugee women and men targeted to promote self-reliance. Working within the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus (triple nexus), resilience-building interventions combine economic and financial interventions to revitalize local economies and livelihoods and promote peacebuilding with communities for social cohesion.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP and partners worked to strengthen the capacity of national institutions for food and nutrition security and response to shocks, focusing on social protection, nutrition, food security, and emergency preparedness. Evidence-based analysis was provided to inform national decision-making. Strategic Outcome 5 focused on shared services for the humanitarian community for coordinated and effective delivery of assistance, through UNHAS, the Logistics Cluster and the delivery of key supply chain services. Despite the deactivation of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) in 2018, some project closure activities were also conducted in 2019.

CSP financial overview

An estimated 84 percent of resources were available to meet WFP's needs-based plan for 2019. WFP revised its needs-based plan upwards for 2019 and 2020, following a deterioration in food security and a concerning food security forecast for early 2020, portended by the findings of the August 2019 IPC. A budget revision was undertaken, increasing 2019 needs by 19 percent and more than doubling needs for 2020.

Of the 84 percent of resources available for 2019, 32 percent were carried over from 2018. Most of the funds mobilized in 2019 were earmarked, with resourcing levels varying across Strategic Outcomes. The deterioration of the humanitarian situation increased the need for relief assistance. Of resources available, 83 percent went towards crisis response activities in Strategic Outcomes 1, 2 and 5, providing emergency food and nutrition support to crisis-affected populations and shared services to the humanitarian community. Resilience building activities aimed at capacity strengthening and the provision of productive assets to smallholder farmers in Strategic Outcomes 3 and 4, received 10 percent of available resources. Most resources received were from directed contributions, with multilateral funding used to cover urgent needs and repay outstanding advances from the Immediate Response Account.

The deteriorated food security situation and rapid spread of Ebola in eastern DRC meant that donors focused resources on crisis response activities under Strategic Outcome 1. In order to effectively respond to scaled-up food assistance needs, an estimated 58 percent of all funding received for the year was made available for activities 1 and 2. Funding for unconditional resource transfers for vulnerable non-conflict affected populations focused primarily on the Ebola response. Funding increased significantly in 2019, following a spike in Ebola cases reported mid-year. While activities 1 and 2 were both relatively well funded, WFP utilized 59 percent of resources available for this outcome as 56 percent of all new contributions in 2019 were only confirmed between July and December, too late for effective programming and implementation. Additionally, operational challenges, including insecurity and poor road infrastructure, also affected programme delivery. Most food commodities which arrived in the last quarter of 2019 were carried over into 2020.

Thanks to its strategic internal financing mechanisms, WFP succeeded in meeting critical food needs in a timely manner. Funding, mainly from Internal Project Lending (IPL), enabled WFP to meet emerging needs arising from the Ebola outbreak, flooding in North and South Ubangi, and mass displacements in the eastern provinces of Ituri and North and South Kivu and in the Kasais. A total of 18,400 metric tons (mt) of food commodities were procured from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), ensuring that lead-time was reduced and food was positioned in a timely fashion where it was needed the most.

The United States Agency for International Development Office of Food for Peace (USAID – FFP) remained WFP's largest donor to operations in DRC, followed by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), Germany, Sweden and the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO). Together, they provided 84 percent of resources. UNHAS operations for the Ebola response received significant contributions from the World Bank, through the Government of DRC. Moreover, Germany provided robust multi-year funding for 2020-2024 towards WFP's resilience programmes, jointly implemented with FAO and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), laying the groundwork for future joint programmes in DRC, through a EUR 50 million donation for WFP, FAO and UNICEF. Since 2016, Canada and Sweden have also provided multi-year funding for resilience programmes, totalling USD 29.5 million. School feeding activities have been supported by Canada through a multi-year contribution of USD 1.6 million.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

Targeted food insecure populations affected by shocks in DRC are able to meet their basic food requirements in times of crisis

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$341,461,845	\$172,005,960	\$282,307,279	\$167,757,349

Strategic Outcome 1 targets people affected by shocks, ensuring those vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition can meet their basic food requirements in times of crisis. Assistance targets conflict-affected populations (Activity 1) and communities affected by non-conflict shocks (Activity 2), through the provision of food, cash and voucher distributions, and school meals.

While 83 percent of the funds needed for Strategic Outcome 1 activities were available by end-December, WFP spent 59 percent as many contributions were received late in the year. This limited the availability of commodities, due to lengthy lead times required to procure food. Consequently, the amount of cash and food distributed constituted 42 and 51 percent of the respective need-based plans, with WFP providing reduced rations for most of the year [1].

Through both activities, WFP and partners reached 5.8 million people. Some 72,000 mt of food was distributed to 3.9 million people – a 5 percent increase in people assisted compared to 2018. WFP conducted a major scale-up of cash assistance with USD 52 million disbursed to 1.9 million people, more than double the number of people reached in 2018. While 67 percent of recipients received direct food assistance, 33 percent received cash-based transfers, including multi-purpose cash in Ituri, Tanganyika, Kasai and Kasai Central. Nutrition-sensitive and specific activities were integrated into the Ebola response and cash distributions in Tanganyika, Ituri and Kasai Central provinces. This included the early detection of malnutrition during SCOPE registration and referral for treatment and sharing key messages on infant feeding practices in an emergency (IYCF-E).

While maintaining its response to ongoing Level 3 emergency operations, WFP was able to rapidly respond to sudden on-set emergencies. Inter-ethnic conflict in Yumbi, Mai-Ndombe province in December 2018 led to the death of over 500 people and mass displacements. Despite significant logistical challenges due to poor road infrastructure, WFP provided emergency in-kind food assistance to 69,000 people.

WFP's post distribution monitoring (PDM) data yielded mixed results in different provinces. In Ituri province, some 360,000 people were displaced from late May following inter-ethnic clashes, with WFP responding with scaled-up cash and in-kind food assistance. Among IDPs and refugees receiving in-kind food assistance, the proportion of households with poor food consumption scores declined from 68 percent to 42 percent, a significant improvement. Most of these households moved into the borderline food consumption category, indicating a continued restricted diet. A similar improvement was noted with IDPs receiving multi-purpose cash assistance: a reduction from 56 percent to 48 percent. Although the use of negative coping strategies among IDPs decreased, it still remained at a relatively high level. These results are likely due to: continuous population movement; disrupted livelihoods; and ongoing conflict leading to frequent interruptions of WFP distributions.

In North Kivu province, WFP provided in-kind food and cash assistance following mass displacements caused by conflict. Food security outcomes deteriorated slightly within households that received in-kind food assistance. While 56 percent of households had poor food consumption at baseline, this increased to 76 percent during follow-up, suggesting a drop in the quantity and quality of food consumed. Only 3 percent of households had an acceptable level of food consumption at follow-up (only 1 percent for households headed by women). Similarly, among those given cash, the use of consumption-based coping strategies, including fewer meals and limited portion sizes, increased from 16 to 20 percent. These results are largely due to the volatile security context in North Kivu, where populations are displaced by armed conflict, and only return once the situation is stable. This frequent displacement means that households are heavily dependent on external assistance and have difficulty developing stable livelihoods. Exacerbating this insecurity is the Ebola virus, which prevented households in affected areas from continuing normal agricultural activities.

In Kasai and Kasai Central provinces, the forced expulsion of Congolese nationals from Angola since 2018 negatively impacted an already precarious food and nutrition security situation. WFP provided returnees with in-kind food and multi-purpose cash assistance aimed at promoting improved access to food, education and healthcare. An improvement in food security was noted within households in Kasai Central, where the proportion with poor food consumption scores dropped from 76 percent to 41 percent. However, the situation remains challenging, with only 11 percent of households having acceptable food consumption scores. Multi-purpose cash assistance resulted in only a two percent increase in healthcare expenditure, as most households prioritized food-related outlays following a rise in food prices. Efforts will be redoubled in 2020, as Kasai Central remains a priority intervention area for WFP. Furthermore, WFP and UNICEF will expand their existing triple nexus programme in Kasai Central to include other key

stakeholders, increasing assistance to targeted communities.

In Ndjokopunda, Kasai province, the proportion of household budgets dedicated to food rose from an average of 57 percent to 69 percent for those receiving multi-purpose cash assistance, indicating an increase in economic vulnerability. The figure was 73 percent among households headed by women. Households' capacity to meet essential needs declined from 38 to 29 percent. This was due to the lean season, characterized by low agricultural production and higher food prices. To achieve greater impact, in 2020 WFP will move from the current three-month distribution cycles to a more seasonal approach for stable populations in areas such as the Kasai region, with a view to ensuring that assistance aligns with lean seasons and is for an appropriate duration of time.

In July, 37,000 Burundian refugees in South Kivu province transitioned shifted from value vouchers to unrestricted cash. The switch followed a market assessment and consultations with refugees. It enabled them to choose the foods they preferred [2]. Preparations are underway to shift from status-based to vulnerability-based targeting for all refugees. This will be complemented by early recovery and resilience-building interventions to promote refugee self-reliance.

In 2019, WFP provided meals to 121,400 children in 227 schools in North Kivu, Kasai Central and Tanganyika provinces through its home-grown school feeding programme. Operations in the first half of the year were concentrated in North Kivu, and expanded to Tanganyika and Kasai Central in September, targeting 58,300 children. WFP and FAO implemented complementary interventions, including school gardens to improve meal menus and nutrition. Home-grown school feeding helped promote the development of inclusive supply chains, with local smallholder farmers in North Kivu supplying over 1,152 mt of maize meal and beans worth USD 1.8 million to schools during the 2018-2019 school year.

WFP introduced school feeding activities targeting over 25,400 children in Ebola-affected areas of Beni and Oicha to help bring children back to schools, build trust and encourage positive community engagement.

Through Activity 2, WFP assisted communities affected by non-conflict related shocks, including Ebola. Torrential rains in late October led to serious flooding, affecting some 600,000 people and destroying 35,000 homes. WFP provided emergency lifesaving cash assistance in North and South Ubangi provinces, reaching 38,000 people by the end of 2019 [3]. It continued to support government in fighting the Ebola epidemic, providing food and nutrition assistance to help contain the spread of the virus. Since the beginning of the response in August 2018, WFP has provided food and nutrition assistance to over 930,200 people and distributed 11,200 mt of food [4]. An estimated 82 percent of the recipients were contacts of Ebola cases, with the rest being survivors and patients discharged after testing negative for the virus.

With Gender and Age Marker (GaM M) [5] scores of 3 and 4 for Activities 1 and 2, respectively, gender was well integrated through the provision of food assistance to victims of gender-based violence in North and South Kivu. Households headed by women were also a priority in vulnerability-based targeting.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide food assistance to conflict-affected populations experiencing acute food insecurity.	3
Provide food assistance to populations affected by non-conflict-related shocks experiencing acute food insecurity.	2

Strategic outcome 02

Food-insecure and vulnerable populations in conflict and shock-affected areas have improved nutritional status in line with national protocols by 2021.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$108,141,170	\$83,115,771	\$59,372,361	\$29,134,699

Strategic Outcome 2 of WFP's ICSP aims to improve the nutritional status of food insecure and vulnerable populations in conflict-affected areas. In line with national protocols and the Government's Strategy for Nutrition (PRONANUT), WFP provided an integrated package of nutrition interventions to save lives and contribute to enhancing the nutritional security of at-risk populations. This package included the treatment of MAM among children aged 6-59 months, PLW/Gs, People Living with HIV (PLHIV) on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and TB patients (Activity 3); the prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 6-23 months and PLW/Gs (Activity 4); and the prevention of chronic

malnutrition in children aged 6-23 months and PLW/Gs (Activity 5).

Malnutrition levels in DRC remain alarming. In 2019, the Nutrition Cluster classified 76 out of 519 health zones as high priority [1], and in 2020, the number is set to increase to 144 health zones. Prioritisation was based on factors including food insecurity, GAM prevalence and areas with measles outbreaks. In response, in 2019 WFP scaled up nutrition interventions, reaching just over one million people in 1,344 health centres in 63 health zones in 13 provinces. This was a 68 percent increase in the number of people reached over 2018. About 85 percent of the health zones were also covered by UNICEF or non-governmental organizations through their SAM programmes, to ensure a continuum of care. In collaboration with UNICEF, WFP also supported the promotion of best practices in IYCF-E, contributing to the prevention of malnutrition.

With a GaM M score of 1 for Activity 3, and a score of 4 for Activities 4 and 5, gender was partially integrated through the disaggregation and analysis of data by gender and age. By disseminating key messages on nutrition education, WFP promoted gender equality within targeted communities, focusing on nutrition roles and responsibilities [2]. Efforts to strengthen integration will be reinforced in 2020 through enhanced post-distribution monitoring, to determine the impact of WFP's interventions on children and PLW/Gs.

WFP's MAM treatment programme (Activity 3) was the only one supporting PLW/Gs in DRC in 2019. WFP and partners reached 750,700 people, including 529,800 children [3] aged 6 to 59 months, 218,900 PLW/Gs and 1,997 caregivers (mostly women) for children with SAM in stabilization centres, representing 92 percent of the yearly plan. Following the government's decision to stop the use of ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) for acute malnutrition prevention interventions, WFP transferred these resources to Activity 3. Increased resources enabled WFP to exceed its yearly plan for MAM treatment of children. Overall, WFP successfully increased programme coverage from 57 percent in 2018 to 76 percent in 2019. Performance indicators met SPHERE and national standard targets, with a recovery rate exceeding 75 percent, a default rate of less than 15 percent and a mortality rate of less than 3 percent in all targeted areas. Due to insufficient funding for this specific intervention, WFP was unable to provide specialized nutritious foods to PLHIV and TB patients. Activities therefore focused on providing technical support to government partners. This included a partnership with the National Multisectoral Programme for the Fight Against AIDS (PNMLS) and other government entities, through which WFP developed key messages on nutrition and HIV and met with religious and community leaders to advocate for increased support for PLHIV and TB patients. Local authorities were encouraged to promote adherence to anti-retroviral treatment programmes and to combat all forms of discrimination against PLHIV and TB patients in local communities.

Through Activity 4, WFP provided specialized nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition. In 2019, WFP reached just over 216,100 PLW/Gs and 16,200 children aged 6 to 23 months, an increase of 21 percent over 2018. Almost half of the resources required for 2019 were available for Activity 4, but only 66 percent of them were used, largely owing to the confirmation of funding late in the year. Moreover, distributions to children aged 6-23 months were very limited because the government decreed a halt to the use of RUSF to prevent acute malnutrition. In mitigation, WFP scaled up its MAM treatment intervention by increasing targeted areas and resumed the use of Medium Quantity Lipid-based Nutrient Supplement, a specialised nutritious food approved by the government for the prevention of malnutrition in children. However, due to the long lead time, stocks only arrived in time for distribution in October. WFP expanded its fleet of trucks to ensure delivery to remote locations and used all-terrain vehicles (SHERPS) to access hard to reach areas in the Kasai province. Thanks to this adaptability, WFP's assistance contributed to improved dietary diversity among women – from 26 percent at baseline to 30 percent at follow-up – reaching the yearly target in Tanganyika. WFP assistance also improved the early detection of acute malnutrition. As WFP supported beneficiaries at high risk of being malnourished, it helped prevent a deterioration in the nutritional status of almost 232,350 children and PLW/Gs.

Chronic malnutrition (stunting) is a silent emergency in DRC, afflicting almost half of children aged 6 to 59 months. Through Activity 5, WFP, in collaboration with UNICEF, FAO and government entities, supported a multi-year programme to prevent stunting in South Kivu [4]. WFP provided specialized nutritious foods and, where appropriate, unrestricted cash transfers, to 22,400 PLW/Gs and children aged 6 to 23 months, representing 32 percent of the people targeted for 2019. Implementation was limited to Minova and Bunyakiri health zones as only 9 percent of the resources required were available, precluding implementation in other targeted areas. WFP provided cash assistance in Minova for the first time to almost 5,200 PLW/Gs and children and their households. WFP enrolled those beneficiaries into a health insurance system, cutting their healthcare costs by 80 percent. Beneficiaries also received targeted messages to promote optimal IYCF-E and nutrition practices. Following joint multisector assistance in Bunyakiri, outcome results were positive, with the food consumption scores of targeted households increasing by 20 percent. Based on a mid-term survey conducted in November, the Minimum Acceptable Diet of children supported by WFP increased from 6 percent to 10 percent between February and November 2019. In addition, the nutritional status of PLW/Gs and children improved significantly as mid-upper arm circumference measurements increased [5]. IYCF-E practices were increasingly adopted, with the proportion of women exclusively breastfeeding for the first six months rising from 27 percent to 43 percent.

Two Cost of Diet studies were conducted, in Tanganyika and Kasai Central provinces, to better understand the availability of nutritious foods and the drivers of inaccessibility to them. Key findings indicated that an estimated 39 percent of the households in Tanganyika could not afford to meet their caloric needs, while 94 percent of households could not afford a nutritious diet. Similar results were found in Kasai Central, where diets were low in nutrient-dense and animal foods, especially in rural areas. WFP used these results to help inform the programming of general food distributions and adapted its nutrition and IYCF optimal practices. Similarly, it undertook a scoping mission to inform a proposed Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) study, aimed at enabling the government and partners to better understand the availability, cost and affordability of a nutritious diet. The study was rolled out in early 2020 and contribute to a new national nutrition strategy for 2021-2025.

Throughout 2019, WFP introduced key innovations to optimise monitoring and follow-up of interventions. It piloted the use of a biometric beneficiary management platform, SCOPE CODA (Conditional on Demand Assistance) in Kasai province to improve beneficiary tracking, performance and quality case management through continuum-of-care monitoring. WFP also digitized its process monitoring, enabling real-time data collection and analysis using Open Data Kits software. This optimized follow-up of nutrition interventions and facilitated rapid decision-making.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Prevent acute malnutrition among vulnerable groups, including children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	4
Prevent chronic malnutrition among vulnerable groups, including children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.	4
Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable groups, including children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls and ART/TB-DOTS clients.	1

Strategic outcome 03

Smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in targeted and crisis-prone areas, especially in Eastern DRC, enhance their productive livelihoods and improve their food security and resilience by 2021

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$27,241,145	\$14,135,588	\$40,712,680	\$10,322,466

Strategic Outcome 3 focused on enhancing the livelihoods, resilience and food security of smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities, in crisis-prone areas. Activities include strengthening the capacities of smallholder farmers (Activity 6), and the generation by them and other food insecure communities of productive assets (Activity 7). Through these activities, targeted smallholders benefitted from improved knowledge and skills in agricultural production and from rehabilitated and newly constructed social and productive assets, all contributing to increased productivity. WFP, in partnership with FAO, also provided conditional food or cash transfers to the same beneficiaries to meet basic food needs, particularly during the lean season [1].

Strategic outcome 3 was well-funded. The impact of adequate funding is well reflected in WFP's outputs, with it distributing food and cash for the first time through food assistance for assets (FFA) interventions in 2019. Implementation increased significantly in 2019, to the value of over USD 10 million, almost three times more than in 2018. Resources are multi-year and implementation was to be scaled up further in 2020. In 2019, WFP devoted resources to multi-sectoral surveys and assessments, including a baseline survey and Three-pronged Approach (3PA) analysis. This included Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) at provincial level, Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) at territory level and Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP) at community level. Resources were largely earmarked by donors for specific geographic locations. This had a significant impact on Activity 7, where implementation was limited to unrestricted cash transfers in North Kivu.

Capacity strengthening (Activity 6), helped stimulate economic recovery, through improved agriculture, enhanced literacy and livelihood diversification to strengthen food security and nutrition. WFP and FAO supported 60,300 households (55 percent of them headed by women), 82 percent of the smallholder families earmarked for capacity strengthening. WFP expressly targeted rural women, who constitute 75 percent DRC farm workers. Working with more than 800 farmer organizations, WFP and FAO conducted over 750 training sessions on topics that included sustainable and nutrition-sensitive food production, post-harvest loss management and environmental protection. Key outcomes included increased agricultural production and better access to markets. Feedback was gathered by WFP and FAO

to assess the usefulness of the training sessions. Through “Farmer Field Schools”, WFP and FAO promoted the adoption of sustainable, nutrition-sensitive agricultural practices, including the use of bio-fertilizers and improved seed varieties. In North Kivu, this was conducted as part of the RBA initiative. During the year, WFP and FAO distributed some 30 mt of vegetable seeds, 53.8 mt of crop seeds and 790 cassava cuttings to targeted farmers. To better link local smallholder production to social safety nets, WFP purchased more than 1,200 mt of food directly from farmer organizations for its home-grown school feeding programme.

WFP contributed to triple nexus objectives in targeted areas by improving agricultural techniques and promoting sustainable environmental practices. Greater crop production led to increased food basket diversity and higher incomes for smallholder farmers. Higher incomes in turn fostered social development through more access to education, shelter and healthcare for targeted households and communities. Social cohesion and conflict prevention were promoted by encouraging targeted communities to work together.

Nutrition sensitive activities targeting men and women were implemented for the first time in 2019. They combined the promotion of nutrition-rich foods and education and awareness-raising campaigns to improve nutrition practices, dietary diversity, hygiene and child-care. Female heads of household were given cooking lessons, with a focus on nutritious meals. Savings and loan initiatives were also promoted, with 575 village savings and credit associations created in North and South Kivu. That encouraged greater financial freedom and access to credit facilities.

WFP and FAO supported smallholder farmers and food insecure communities to build and rehabilitate infrastructure through the provision of food and cash assistance through the FFA programme that strengthened livelihood development, while covering immediate food and nutrition needs. In 2019, asset creation included the construction of 227 kilometres of road drainage and the rehabilitation of 301 kilometres of feeder roads. Some 11 bridges, five markets and ten community trading complexes (including warehouses and drying areas) were also constructed. PDM data indicates that following construction, over 80 percent of targeted communities in Haut Katanga reported that they benefitted from the assets created. Throughout the course of 2019 almost 38,000 people benefitted from cash transfers, to the value of USD 2.8 million. WFP also reached 6,250 people with a total of 218 mt of food, representing 93 percent of people targeted [2].

WFP’s PDM monitoring, focusing on outcomes at the household level, yielded mixed results. In Haut Katanga, where returnees received cash assistance, the minimum dietary diversity for women increased from 45 percent to 48 percent, meeting yearly targets. The proportion of households with an acceptable food consumption score increased from 12 percent to 33 percent between September and December, exceeding the yearly target. This indicated an increase in dietary diversity and access to food. Similarly, 97 percent of households consumed vitamin A rich food daily (100 percent for households headed by women), exceeding the yearly target of 63.5 percent. However, household economic capacity to meet essential needs decreased, as both food prices and spending on food increased.

Contributing to triple nexus goals, WFP and FAO involved 226 Twa and 1,250 Luba households in the creation and rehabilitation of assets in Tanganyika province. This collaborative project brought together traditionally warring communities to promote dialogue, social and economic integration and cohesion. Targeted smallholder farmer households in Tanganyika received in-kind food assistance from WFP. Although 97 percent of the households targeted said they benefitted from the assets created, food security outcomes remained worrying. The proportion of households that never consumed Vitamin A, protein or iron-rich food in the seven days prior to the follow-up survey increased considerably. This was coupled with a significant drop in minimum dietary diversity among women. These results were largely due to low incomes, preventing beneficiaries from accessing adequate quantities of food. Recipients had low capacity to meet their essential needs, with only 6 percent of households having expenditure greater than the minimum envisaged. To maximise nutritional intake, WFP and FAO will scale up support for the production of diverse, nutrition-rich crops. Small livestock, including rabbits and guinea fowls, will also be distributed by FAO to promote access to protein.

WFP and FAO expanded their resilience programmes by adding UNICEF to the partnership in North and South Kivu. The main objective of the WFP-FAO-UNICEF collaboration is to strengthen the socio-economic resilience of smallholder farmers and vulnerable populations in the areas of food security, livelihoods and access to basic services such as nutrition and water and sanitation. Together, the three agencies jointly target 30,000 smallholder farmer households in North and South Kivu. Activities in 2019 focused on project planning, with project implementation set to begin in 2020.

WFP worked with NGOs, including Search for Common Ground, which supported WFP’s social cohesion and peacebuilding activities. Local NGO 8eme CEPAC was key in implementing nutrition-sensitive activities, including culinary demonstrations.

With a GaM M score of 3, gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities. An estimated 8,380 women received functional literacy classes to strengthen their entrepreneurial capacity and economic independence. More than 5,000 women were educated on nutrition, income diversification and business management. Income generating activities, such as baking and sewing, were promoted to support women’s livelihood development, with more than 600 women’s groups supported in Tanganyika province. WFP also continued to raise awareness of gender equality, with



campaigns designed to reach both men and women.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	1
Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers.	3

Strategic outcome 04

National institutions in the DRC have strengthened capacity to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition and respond to shocks by 2021

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,901,384	\$1,969,075	\$6,431,783	\$744,018

WFP's Strategic Outcome 4 aims to ensure national institutions in DRC have strengthened capacity to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition sustainably, and to respond to shocks. WFP works to strengthen government capacities in social protection, nutrition, food security and emergency preparedness (Activity 8) and to provide evidence-based analysis to national institutions (Activity 9).

Strategic Outcome 4 was well-funded in 2019, with most funds directed towards Activity 8, for supporting government's Ebola preparedness measures. About 82 percent of the resources available for Activity 8 were only confirmed in December and these funds were carried over into 2020. Activity 9 was fully funded, with most funds intended for assessments and data collection. Expenditure for this activity was low as funds were received in mid-2019, after most food security assessments had already been conducted. The remaining funds were to be used to conduct Emergency Food Security Assessments in early 2020.

With a GaM M score of 1, gender analysis was partially integrated into Strategic Outcome 4 through Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSAs) which disaggregated data by gender and age for certain food security indicators. Most training workshops for government stakeholders in 2019 were attended by male participants. Therefore, in 2020, WFP will work to ensure greater participation of women in training sessions, where possible, further strengthening the integration of gender into WFP interventions.

WFP provided training and technical assistance to 555 government stakeholders on food security and emergency preparedness (Activity 8). This included training in preparation for the 2019 IPC survey. Workshops were conducted in five provinces, providing training on food security indicators and analysis to staff members primarily from the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Institute of Statistics (INS) and NGO partners. Analyses generated during the workshops were used to determine the level of food insecurity in DRC's 109 territories.

WFP and FAO trained 40 enumerators on the use of the mobile application Open Data Kits and data collection forms and techniques, helping to improve the Ministry of Agriculture's ability to produce an annual food balance sheet and crop monitoring report. The enumerators thereafter provided training to 315 enumerators at provincial and local level across the country. The food balance sheet and crop monitoring report provided reliable evidence on crop production and food deficits and its results were used to support decision-making by authorities in the agriculture sector. In collaboration with FAO, WFP also provided technical support to a network of government staff to monitor the prevalence of the Fall Armyworm, a major agricultural pest affecting crops across DRC, further contributing to the availability of reliable agricultural data.

WFP's support for capacity strengthening included a focus on nutrition, social protection, emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction through technical support to government bodies. WFP provided technical assistance on IYCF-E through the development of the IYCF-E country guidance manual and trained 46 health workers in Tanganyika and Kasai Central provinces on IYCF-E best practices. A WFP staff member was designated to serve as a consultant to the PNMLS to provide nutrition-focused technical assistance in the development of the new HIV national strategic plan (2020 – 2023). Technical support was also provided for the integration of nutrition assistance into the Ebola response.

In partnership with the Ministry of Health, WFP supported the establishment of the SUN Business Network in DRC. This provides a platform for government stakeholders, the private sector and humanitarian partners to help reduce malnutrition. Its work includes supporting the private sector to engage responsibly in sustainable operations to improve nutrition. WFP convened and hosted a workshop attended by representatives of government (including

PRONANUT), academia, leading national and international research institutes and United Nations agencies, to discuss options for the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition. Key outcomes included a road map to promote simplified management of MAM at community level, food fortification and the local production of specialized nutritious food.

In partnership with the Ministry of Interior, WFP strengthened the Government’s capacity for emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction (DRR). WFP provided technical and financial support to the ministry to conduct a flood simulation exercise in Masisi, North Kivu province, to assess preparedness levels and ensure the involvement of local communities in the emergency management process.

To improve DRR, a joint contingency plan was established between the DRC and Rwanda governments in preparation for possible future volcanic eruptions. It was developed in collaboration with local communities and DRC’s technical support and included the elaboration of a population evacuation map. With technical and advisory support from WFP, the protocol of collaboration between DRC and Rwanda for population evacuation in the event of a volcanic eruption was updated, with plans for the protocol to be signed in the first quarter of 2020. WFP provided training in Ituri to strengthen the provincial government’s technical and operational capacity in emergency preparedness and response, increasing its capacity to organize community risk management activities and coordinate with humanitarian partners.

Preparations are also underway to develop a community-based early warning system in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior. This will strengthen the preparedness capacity of remote communities, allowing them to alert authorities on potential disasters and ensuring greater protection for communities in at-risk territories.

To strengthen government social protection capacity, WFP assessed national capacities for the implementation of a homegrown school feeding programme using the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) [1] exercise, in coordination with the Social Protection Counsel. An action plan for 2019 was developed by both parties, which included the drafting of a national school feeding policy and strategy, the establishment of a national multisectoral implementing unit and the diversification of the school meal menu using local products. WFP further supported the government in developing a national social protection policy. However, implementation of the action plan and validation of the national policy were halted by the political transition in DRC. A high-level advocacy event was organised by the government, with technical and financial support from WFP, to celebrate the Africa Day of School Feeding and garner support for the national home-grown school feeding programme. Advocacy efforts contributed to the explicit inclusion in the national budget of USD 10 million for school-feeding, for the very first time. In response to a request from the Ministry of Health, WFP also strengthened the capacity of 21 staff members on school meal safety.

For Activity 9, WFP conducted six EFSAs in partnership with INS and the Ministry of Agriculture. The EFSAs provided a reliable food security evidence base for national institutions’ strategic planning, and the involvement of government staff throughout the process also served to build national capacity on food security data collection and analysis. The EFSAs results were also a critical component of the annual IPC survey. IPC results were used by government and humanitarian partners in planning humanitarian operations and were key in the preparation of the Food Security Cluster’s Humanitarian Needs Overview and Response Plan for 2020. Area coverage increased from 101 to 109 territories in 2019 (out of a total 145 territories). This increased coverage was largely due to the availability of additional data, provided by the national Cell for Analysis of Development Indicators (CAID), following capacity building initiatives undertaken by the Food Security Cluster.

WFP has an ongoing partnership with CAID, which is tasked with the collection of multi-sectorial data on agriculture, infrastructure, health, education and water, at territory level. WFP supports the remote collection of market price data across the country, for the production of a monthly price monitoring bulletin, mKengela, compiled by CAID experts with guidance from WFP. Twelve bulletins were produced in 2019 and were disseminated to relevant authorities to provide data and analysis to increase awareness. This facilitated evidence-based analysis and helped inform decision making by both humanitarian and government stakeholders.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Strengthen the Government’s capacity in respect of social protection, nutrition, food security, emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction.	1
Provide evidence-based analysis to national institutions and the humanitarian community.	1

Strategic outcome 05

The humanitarian community in the DRC have the capacity to effectively respond to shocks through strategic partnership by 2021



Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$44,741,768	\$27,731,985	\$61,281,452	\$38,463,686

Strategic Outcome 5 focuses on the provision of shared services to the humanitarian community. It aims to fill critical gaps to ensure the coherent and effective delivery of assistance. Activities are designed to enable partners, including government, to deliver services to vulnerable populations affected by crisis so that they receive critical, effective and efficient responses to their needs. Activities implemented include the provision of humanitarian platforms (10, 12 and 13) and of humanitarian air services (11). As WFP had no direct beneficiaries for activities 10 to 13, gender and age integration in 2019 was not possible.

As lead agency of the Logistics Cluster (Activity 10), WFP continued to support humanitarian organisations operating in the extremely challenging environment of DRC. The Cluster received all its funding from the United Nations Central Emergency Relief Fund, mostly for the repair of roads in eastern DRC, enabling better humanitarian access to vulnerable communities. Projects are ongoing, so although expenditure was relatively low in 2019, most resources were carried over into 2020 when implementation was increase. The Cluster facilitated infrastructure rehabilitation and provided key coordination and information management services to 203 organisations during the year. In a vast country with access constraints, up to date information remains critical for humanitarian operations. The Cluster held 55 coordination meetings in seven locations across DRC to provide a forum for humanitarian organisations to gather and exchange information on logistics issues and challenges.

The Logistics Cluster worked to support the humanitarian community with timely and accurate information to support operational decision-making. A total of 237 information management products were published, including 97 maps detailing accessibility and other general logistics information. Throughout the year, the Logistics Cluster continued to advocate on behalf of the humanitarian community for the rehabilitation of roads and bridges to improve humanitarian access to isolated communities. In total, some 1,200 kilometres of road and 40 road ‘hotspots’ and two bridges in Tanganyika and Nord Kivu provinces were rehabilitated, contributing to increased humanitarian access to vulnerable populations. Other key projects included the extensive repair of the Tshikapa airport runway and the deployment of mobile rapid response teams to North Kivu, Tanganyika, South Kivu, Maniema and Kasai provinces, to strengthen emergency response capacity in restoring infrastructure. Some USD 2.7 million was allocated by the Pooled Humanitarian Fund for the rehabilitation of strategic roads in Kalemie and Nyunzu, enabling IDP access in Tanganyika province. Roads in Kamako and Kamonia were also repaired, improving access to Kasai province for returnees from Angola. The Cluster set up a co-facilitation mechanism in Kinshasa, including a training component for Logistics Cluster partners, to reinforce coordination and collaboration efforts and strengthen partners’ operational responses.

UNHAS provided safe, reliable and predictable air services for the humanitarian community. UNHAS was more than 100 percent funded in 2019 (based on donor contributions and income from cost recovery). Thanks to this favourable funding, UNHAS was able to implement and meet all the targeted outputs for this activity. It provided services to 160 humanitarian organizations with scheduled flights to 45 regular and 52 ad hoc destinations, carrying 67,400 passengers and 977 mt of light cargo. Passengers and light cargo transported exceeded 2019 targets by 87 percent and 36 percent, respectively. Overall, UNHAS served 92 percent of bookings made in 2019. It also provided 100 percent of medical and security evacuations requested, with a total of 78 medical evacuations, 14 body evacuations and 569 security relocations being conducted throughout the year.

Operating a fleet of 11 aircraft, including eight fix-wing and three Mi-8 helicopters, UNHAS improved humanitarian access to remote areas, including Mikenge and Minembwe in the South Kivu highlands, where access was extremely challenging due to poor road conditions. Due to increased demand, driven especially in Ebola response areas, UNHAS added two helicopters to its fleet dedicated to covering the Ebola operation. The frequency of flights also increased, establishing a weekly flight schedule with greater flexibility to adjust to requests for special flights. Surveys conducted by UNHAS in 2019 revealed a 90 percent user satisfaction rate.

Throughout 2019 UNHAS continued to provide vital air services to Ebola-affected areas. This enabled regular access to and rapid response capacity in executing medical evacuations and transporting medical responders, clinical supplies, surveillance and investigation teams to Ebola affected areas. This was made possible through the use of three dedicated aircraft and one support aircraft based in Goma and Beni, enabling the establishment of an air bridge at the epicentre of the crisis. Since the beginning of the outbreak in August 2018, UNHAS has transported more than 37,000 passengers and 476 mt of light cargo to and from Ebola-affected zones.

Through Activity 12, WFP responded to requests for supply chain services to facilitate the quick and effective response of the humanitarian community in crisis and non-crisis situations. In 2019, WFP supported 21 humanitarian partners with requested transport, storage, handling and other services. More than 9,400 square metres of storage space was provided to United Nations agencies and non-governmental organisations, including 16 warehouses and 70 mobile storage units. In particular, WFP provided storage services to the United Nations Office for Project Services on behalf of the Ministry of Health, facilitating the storage of 34 speed boats to support the distribution of medical items in

hard-to-reach health areas in Equateur and Mai-Ndombe provinces. As for transport services, overall in 2019, WFP transported over 6,400 cubic metres of goods, including food and non-food items.

WFP also supported the humanitarian community's response to the Ebola epidemic by providing logistics support to WHO, the Ministry of Health, and other partners. Since the beginning of the Ebola response operation in August 2018, WFP has assisted WHO in sending almost 3,300 cubic metres of personal protective equipment, including masks, gloves and medical kits to Beni and Butembo. Handling, assembly and packaging services were also provided, in addition to the management of storage facilities and camps for Ebola response teams. WFP also delivered and distributed nearly 440 cubic metres of personal protective equipment for the Office of U.S Foreign Disaster Assistance, and 246 cubic metres of non-food items for UNICEF.

As lead agency of the ETC, WFP expanded the existing security telecommunications network and provided radio communication services in Kasai, Tanganyika and South Kivu, enabling efficient and safe implementation of humanitarian activities. Most operations were completed by end-October 2018, so activities in 2019 focused on project closure. Since its activation in November 2017, the ETC established vital security telecommunications in eight areas in the Kasai, South Kivu and Tanganyika regions. ETC services included the upgrade and expansion of radio communications networks, programming of humanitarian's handheld radios and training for radio operators from the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) and the wider humanitarian community.

To build local capacity and ensure continuity of services, WFP provided training for UNDSS radio operators in Kananga, Tshikapa and Uvira, covering topics such as Digital Mobile Radio equipment installation and maintenance. The ETC project closed in May 2019. Deployed ETC equipment was handed over to and managed by UNDSS, while equipment remaining in stock was handed over to WFP, in its capacity as custodian for the inter-agency Information and Communications Technology community.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide Humanitarian platforms (Emergency Telecommunications	0
Humanitarian platforms (Supply Chain services) to the humanitarian community in DRC	0
Provide humanitarian air services to the humanitarian community in DRC.	0
Provide humanitarian platforms to the humanitarian community in DRC.	0

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

The 2018 Gender Inequality Index ranks DRC 152nd out of 160 countries for gender equality [1]. Decades of armed conflict have led to the deaths of over two million civilians and national figures show that up to 52 percent of women in DRC are survivors of domestic violence [2]. Although gender equality is constitutionally enshrined, women currently occupy only 7.2 percent of positions at the highest level of decision making in parliament and government [3].

Gender equality is fundamental to achieving zero hunger. Consequently, all WFP distribution data was disaggregated by gender and age to determine the accessibility of WFP programmes to women and girls. WFP recognised the importance of integrating feedback from men, boys, women and girls into programme design, so females were often separated from males during focus group discussions, creating an environment conducive to open dialogue for both sexes. Key messages on nutrition education and the promotion of nutritious diets were also shared with men and women equally. Food security assessments incorporated the minimum dietary diversity of women, providing the individual dietary intake and nutrient adequacy for women of reproductive age. Support to victims of gender-based violence was provided in the form of food assistance, with WFP providing food to almost 3,000 people in South Kivu. Furthermore, women were represented in beneficiary committees and held leadership positions to varying degrees across the provinces. However, in Ituri, only 27 percent of distribution committee members for unrestricted cash transfers were women. This figure was higher in North Kivu, with women accounting for 50 percent of members. Lack of representation was largely due to cultural norms, highlighting the need for greater participation of women in decision-making. To help achieve this, WFP plans to encourage greater participation through increased awareness-raising initiatives in 2020. PDM data from Kasai province indicated that decisions on the use of unrestricted cash transfers were made jointly by men and women in only 16 percent of households, with 50 percent of the decisions made by men only. This was also largely due to cultural norms, with WFP sensitizing men and women during distributions on the importance of involving women in household decision-making.

WFP specifically targeted rural women through its FFA interventions. In North and South Kivu specifically, 65 percent of smallholder farmer households are headed by women. WFP supported women's livelihood development by assisting small businesses, and women participated in literacy and numeracy trainings. Day-care facilities on asset rehabilitation sites enabled women with young children to participate fully in asset creation while their children were taken care of. Women and girls have unequal access to credit facilities for agriculture, compounding their poverty and food insecurity. WFP promoted women's access to financial services through savings and loan schemes and technical support to accumulate assets and diversify income sources and livelihoods. In partnership with FAO, social behaviour change is promoted through FAO's Dimitra Listeners Clubs, which tackle issues regarding diversity, gender equality and human rights.

Protection

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

According to the DRC Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020, some 5.4 million civilians in DRC experience fundamental human rights violations and protection risks, particularly in the context of armed conflict. Risks include insecurity, gender-based and sexual violence and violations of civil and children's rights. Those most affected include unaccompanied minors and children associated with armed forces.

Prior to programme implementation, WFP conducted multi-sectoral assessments to identify possible protection concerns and mitigatory measures. This included working with local officials, community leaders and beneficiary committees to identify safe distribution sites, and increasing the number of distribution sites in 2019 to maximise accessibility. During implementation, WFP staff and partners closely monitored activities to identify and respond to protection concerns raised by local communities. Concerns about the loss and theft of ration cards were quickly resolved on site through the presentation of supporting documentation and verification by local authorities. During distributions, WFP prioritized assistance to the most vulnerable, including disabled persons, the elderly, and PLW/Gs. WFP's home-grown school feeding programme promoted school enrolment which contributed to limiting children's vulnerability to recruitment by armed groups. Staff and cooperating partners also received training on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.

Conflict-induced insecurity remains one of the highest protection risks. Local authorities and escorts from the United Nations peacekeeping mission, MONUSCO [1], were therefore used to secure distribution sites and monitor interventions in insecure areas. To promote uninterrupted access to food and nutrition assistance, WFP worked to promote peacebuilding and social cohesion in areas of relative stability. In Tanganyika province, WFP in collaboration with UNFPA, FAO, UNESCO and MONUSCO established the Tusikilizane project aimed at strengthening the peaceful cohabitation of the Twa and Bantu ethnic groups.

With the significant increase in cash-based transfers in 2019, WFP successfully reinforced measures to mitigate the ongoing risk of fraud in its operations. The WFP hotline enabled beneficiaries to report any misconduct and cooperating partner responsibilities were divided so that partners registering beneficiaries were not the same as those managing distribution sites. In 2019, WFP scaled up the registration of beneficiaries using its beneficiary and transfer management platform, SCOPE, capturing all refugees and 90 percent of beneficiaries that received cash transfers. This reduced the risk of registering non-existent and non-entitled beneficiaries. This, coupled with WFP's complaint and feedback mechanisms, proved to be effective in detecting and correcting irregularities quickly. Some technical challenges were experienced in implementation, including the duplication of households in beneficiary lists. WFP tackled this through an extensive beneficiary de-duplication process, with training of staff and cooperating partners to help optimise the process.

PDM data shows positive results for all protection-related indicators. Overall, over 94 percent of targeted people accessed assistance without protection challenges in various sites throughout the country. In Haut Katanga, Tanganyika and Haut Uele in particular, 100 percent of targeted IDPs, returnees and refugees accessed cash assistance without protection challenges. Similarly, over 93 percent of people targeted in Ituri, Tanganyika, Haut Katanga and Haut Uele reported that WFP programmes were dignifying.

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

In 2019, accountability to affected populations was ensured through consultation with and the provision of information to beneficiaries, and the reinforcement of complaint and feedback mechanisms (CFMs).

WFP provided information to beneficiaries regarding their entitlements, primarily through radio, focus group discussions and messages broadcast during distributions. Sensitization sessions also covered information on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. Programme design was informed by multi-sectoral needs assessments which helped determine the most appropriate modality through focus groups and consultation with local communities. Implementation was regularly adapted, based on feedback received through post-distribution monitoring, and regular meetings with local leaders and beneficiary committees guaranteed dialogue with WFP. In Haut Katanga and Tanganyika provinces, the proportion of returnees informed about WFP programmes and entitlements reached yearly targets. Although targets were not met in South Kivu, the number of people increased considerably during the year. Results, however, were significantly lower for smallholder farmers in Tanganyika, largely due to the poor dissemination of accurate and timely information regarding distributions by cooperating partners. WFP is providing training to strengthen cooperating partner capacity and will enhance monitoring efforts in 2020.

WFP's CFMs include suggestion boxes, complaints and feedback committees and a hotline. The hotline ensures two-way communication with local populations, providing information on WFP assistance. All complaints and inquiries received were systematically recorded in the hotline database managed by the Congo Call Centre (CCC) and forwarded to the relevant WFP offices. In 2019, new measures were introduced to maximise efficiency by minimising the duration of calls not relevant to WFP's programmes. This led to a 23 percent increase in the number of calls answered in September compared to July. CCC capacity was strengthened, with ten additional staff recruited in 2019, more than tripling the call response rate. Call operator work shifts were also adjusted to have more staff available during peak hours.

Beneficiaries receive feedback through the hotline and complaints committees. A complaints committee has been established in each WFP office to ensure that relevant beneficiary feedback and complaints are addressed and integrated into programme design where appropriate. PDM data indicated that beneficiary feedback was documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements for activities in Haut Katanga. In late 2019, following complaints regarding the quality of food in Tanganyika and North Kivu, WFP intensified fumigation efforts and reinforced the monitoring of storage standards in warehouses. Furthermore, WFP adapted its food assistance to Ebola affected people by switching from maize meal to rice, based on beneficiary preference. This resulted in a much higher proportion of beneficiaries coming to distributions, allowing for better tracking of those exposed to the Ebola virus. Any sensitive complaints around fraud or protection-related matters were quickly escalated within relevant WFP units for action.

To ensure that beneficiary feedback and complaints mechanisms are fully utilized to inform programme design, WFP is establishing an online tracking system to process data gathered through the CFMs. Plans are underway to make the hotline a multi-agency CFM and standard operating procedures were developed between WFP, UNHCR and UNFPA.

Environment

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

Decades of instability have put unsustainable pressure on DRC's forests and water resources. Deforestation is one of the most significant environmental challenges in DRC, with forests constantly being cleared for agricultural land use



and fuel. Moreover, torrential rains, landslides and a surge in plant diseases and crop pests all negatively impact household food security in DRC. Specifically, crop pests, such as the Fall Armyworm, impact 50 to 75 percent of agricultural production in Ituri, Tanganyika and North Kivu provinces.

WFP works with partners to integrate environmental considerations into its programmes to ensure that its operations do not contribute to the further degradation of the environment. In keeping with the guiding principles of WFP's 2017 Environmental Policy, these considerations have been integrated into WFP and FAO's joint resilience programming. This included capacity strengthening for smallholder farmers in agricultural techniques aimed at protecting soil and forests. Through community based participatory planning exercises, WFP and partners engaged with local communities to identify the key environmental challenges impacting their livelihoods. Key issues identified included flooding, land degradation and soil erosion. As a result, reforestation, environmental best practices and other sustainable agricultural production activities were scaled-up. Land rotation was adopted to ensure soil preservation and natural fertilizers were systematically used on agricultural land to improve soil structure and water and nutrient retention. As a result, farmer organizations supported through the programme no longer use pesticides. Contour farming was encouraged to conserve rainwater, to increase water infiltration and reduce soil losses from surface erosion. Due to a recent surge in crop diseases and pests, WFP and FAO also provided government with capacity strengthening support for the early detection of crop diseases.

Resilience-building activities promoted environmental protection and the sustainable use of natural resources, such as the establishment of tree nurseries and the promotion of tree planting for soil preservation. Households headed by women in North and South Ubangi were provided with energy-efficient stoves to minimise deforestation and reduce smoke and harmful emissions in homes. Targeted communities were also given increased access to small livestock including rabbits and guinea fowl, reducing the need for hunting and thus helping to preserve biodiversity and protect forest ecosystems. In accordance with WFP's Green House Gas Emission Reduction Strategy, WFP also replaced the generators in some warehouses with solar panels to reduce fossil fuel emissions and promote energy efficiency.

In 2020, WFP plans to expand its ongoing resilience building activities into new territories in North and South Kivu provinces. Preparations are underway for environmental screening to be conducted in these newly targeted areas using WFP's interim environmental and social risk screening and categorization tool. The tool ensures that environmental and social concerns are identified and mitigated against at the design phase. This screening will be undertaken in consultation with key stakeholders and will address the impact of all activities on ecosystems, biodiversity and nature.

WFP's fight against Ebola

After more than one year of battling the virus, more than 3,400 Ebola cases have been reported and more than 2,200 people have died since August 2018. While cases were initially reported in North Kivu province alone, the virus subsequently spread to Ituri and South Kivu provinces. The epidemic is evolving in an extremely complex environment, marked by poor health infrastructure, political instability, community resistance and ongoing conflict involving scores of armed groups. Such conflict disrupts response efforts, including WFP food distributions, limiting contact tracing, surveillance and vaccination efforts, and often resulting in increased transmission rates.

WFP food assistance to Ebola affected people

WFP plays a key role in the Ebola response by providing food and nutrition assistance to help break the Ebola transmission chain and contain the spread of the virus. Since the start of the Ebola outbreak, WFP has provided food and nutrition assistance to more than 930,200 people.

WFP provides weekly food parcels to people who have been in contact with those infected by the virus. This food assistance helps break the transmission chain by limiting the movement of people who could spread the disease and provides key support to the vital vaccination drive. Food distributions also serve as a platform for contacts to come forward for medical follow up, illustrating how food assistance supports contact tracing, surveillance and medical response. Patients in transit centres and Ebola treatment centres receive hot meals and nutrition-dense specialized foods to sustain their nutritional status and promote their recovery throughout their stay in health centres. Survivors receive monthly food parcels for one year, facilitating their reintegration into communities while mitigating the possible impact of lost income. Those discharged from treatment centres having tested negative for the virus also receive a one-time monthly family ration upon leaving the health centre to counter the effects of potential stigmatization and delays in the resumption of economic activities.

Saliboko Kambale, who ekes out a living as a subsistence farmer in Bingo in North Kivu told Radio France International (RFI) that the food assistance provided by WFP had enabled him and his family to stay at home for the 21-day quarantine period.

"Mama prepares the food, and it helps us, so we don't leave our house. I haven't gone to my field since I started receiving this food," he recounted as he collected his fourth and final food ration consisting of rice, beans, oil and salt at a distribution site close to the local primary school.

Normally, Kambale told RFI, he provides for his family of five by cultivating cassava, maize and sometimes beans. "But then my neighbour fell ill and tested positive and one of his sons died," and he had been counted among the neighbour's close contacts, thereby becoming eligible for food assistance.

To help counter fierce community resistance and encourage school enrolment following the outbreak, WFP also provided nutritious school meals in 50 schools in the Ebola hot spots of Beni and Oicha in North Kivu province, reaching 25,350 school children.

WFP operational support to the Ebola response

In addition to food and nutrition assistance, WFP provides critical logistical services and operational support to the medical response teams, enabling a swift response in affected remote areas. WFP enables access to Ebola-affected areas for the entire response community through UNHAS. Four aircraft are dedicated to the Ebola response, enabling rapid response facilitating the safe movement of health personnel and biological samples. Since the beginning of the response, UNHAS has transported over 37,000 people and 476 mt of light cargo, including medical equipment and vaccines.

Summary

[1] According to the DRC Humanitarian Needs Overview of 2019, between 350,000 and 450,000 Congolese migrants who worked mainly in the mines in Angola were expelled by the Government of Angola between October 2018 and March 2019.

- For WFP contribution to SDGs, national results are only available for SDG Target 2.2.

- The analysis has shown that a significant portion of the difference in WINGS and COMET, almost USD 4 million, comes from COMET entries of specific SOs in the first quarter of 2019 (mainly Kananga and Tshikapa). This indicates that the most likely source of the discrepancy is due to human error in terms of data entry and timing. Currently the CO Monitoring Officer is working closely with the respective Sub Offices to identify the exact entries causing the discrepancy, and correct them, ensuring that the COMET data is fully in line with the CBT reconciliation reports signed between the FSP, Cooperating Partners and WFP staff responsible of managing distributions. As a preventive measure the CO Program Team has introduced a monthly CBT reconciliation mechanism which incorporates COMET reporting and CBT distribution reconciliation at the SO level to ensure alignment of the two systems. Additionally, the CO Program Team, in coordination with the CO CWG, is working on establishing a CBT Reconciliation Working Group at the CO level focusing on monthly analysis of CBT performance through triangulation of data between COMET, WINGS and SCOPE, WFP's three corporate systems, to avoid similar discrepancies in reporting

Context and operations

[1] DRC Humanitarian Needs Overview, 2020.

[2] Humanitarian Response Plan 2019.

[3] DRC Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018.

[4] DRC Demographic Health Survey 2014.

[5] Other key nutrition statistics: prevalence of breastfed children 6–23 months receiving minimum acceptable diet was estimated to be 9%. HIV prevalence 1.2% (male 0.6%, female 1.6%). DRC Tuberculosis incidence is from 325 to 260/100000.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Reduced rations also impacted food security outcomes, particularly the food consumption score for returnees that received food rations in Pweto.

[2] The change from value voucher to direct cash assistance resulted in positive feedback from the refugees, as cash assistance gave them greater freedom to use WFP assistance for their prioritised needs. Post distribution monitoring was conducted over a month after the end of cash distributions, negatively impacting food security outcomes during the endline survey.

[3] WFP had access to USD1,000,000 from the Immediate Response Account, through the IR-Response mechanism, to expedite emergency food response to support of 50,000 floods-affected people in Zongo and Libenge.

[4] Patients in transit and Ebola treatment centres receive hot meals and nutrition-dense specialized foods to sustain their nutritional status and support the therapeutic protocols throughout their stay in the health centres. Additionally, cured patients receive nutritional products for the first three months of their recovery, followed by nine months of general food assistance.

[5] The WFP Gender and Age Marker (GaM) is a corporate tool that codes – on a 0 to 4 scale – the extent to which gender and age are integrated into the design and monitoring of a WFP Country Strategic Plan.

Notes to Tables:

- Inconsistent labelling of beneficiary groups was used in recording the number of beneficiaries planned for food transfers for Activity 2. All data recorded as “inpatients” should be included under “All” beneficiaries.

- Follow-up data for 2018 is not available for some outcome indicators as assistance was provided to different beneficiary groups in some areas.

- Baseline data for the food expenditure share outcome indicator is not available for food and cash assistance in Kasai Central as a baseline assessment was not undertaken.

- 2018 follow-up values for school feeding activities in Kasai Central are not available as implementation started in 2019. Follow-up values for 2019 are currently not available in Kasai Central and North Kivu as data collection is ongoing.

- Data regarding Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) is unavailable as this was not implemented in 2019.

- WFP distributed the following food commodities and specialized nutritious food to beneficiaries through Activities 1 and 2: iodised salt; Super Cereal (CSB+) with sugar; vegetable oil; Ready to use Supplementary Food; Lipid Nutrient Supplement paste- Medium Quantity (LNS MQ); cereals; pulses and high energy biscuits.

- Post-distribution monitoring results for nutrition-sensitive outcome indicators for Tanganyika province showed little improvement. This was largely because households had low capacity for food diversification due to the low resumption of agricultural activities by the returnees. Most households harvested only cassava, maize and ground nuts and this was supplemented by WFP food assistance. Household financial constraints also limited capacity to purchase foods,

including milk and animal protein.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] DRC Humanitarian Response Plan. The prioritization considered health zones with SAM prevalence $\geq 2\%$, GAM prevalence $\geq 15\%$, high prevalence of acute malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women, recent movement of population, measles/Ebola outbreak, IPC 3 and 4 acute food insecurity.

[2] In June 2019, WFP began formative research for its social behaviour change communication (SBCC). The strategy and accompanying tools are being developed and SBCC will be rolled out in targeted communities in 2020.

[3] This includes boys and girls.

[4] Through this WFP-FAO-UNICEF partnership, UNICEF provided water, sanitation and hygiene services in addition to specialized nutritious food for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition. FAO provided seeds and agricultural tools to promote agricultural production, and supported school gardens. Beneficiaries also benefited from training on healthy eating and good nutritional practices.

[5] WFP's mid-term study analysis shows that PLW/Gs' and children's nutritional status improved significantly: 7.5 percent of PLW/Gs had a MUAC < 230 mm compared to 53 percent during the baseline; 23 percent of children had a MUAC 125 mm compared to 6.4 percent during the baseline.

Notes to Tables:

- For ART clients, PMTCT clients and TB treatment clients in terms of Activity 3, a value of zero has been inserted to indicate that the activity was not undertaken in 2019.

- Inconsistent labelling of beneficiary groups was used in recording the number of beneficiaries planned for cash-based transfers for Activity 5. All data recorded as "Pregnant and lactating women" should be included under "All" beneficiaries.

- 2018 follow-up values are only available in locations where assistance was provided to the same beneficiary group as in 2019.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Through this partnership, FAO disseminated improved seeds to promote agricultural production and promoted the diversification of crop production and integration of small-scale livestock breeding at household level.

Notes to Tables:

[2] Data was entered incorrectly in the needs-based plan. The correct number of people planned for food transfers in terms of Activity 6 is 6,726, resulting in an achievement of 93 percent of the people targeted for FFA in 2019.

- Food rations were provided for Activity 6. Although food transfers were originally planned in terms of Activity 7, recommendations given in multi - sectoral assessments conducted in early 2019 recommended that WFP provide cash assistance instead.

- Follow up values for 2018 are not available in all provinces as implementation started in 2019.

- 2019 target values and all follow-up values are not available for smallholder farmers in Gemena, Mobay Mbongo and Libenge as implementation will only begin in 2020.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] WFP and the World Bank are working with the government in developing a framework for systematic planning of the transition to national ownership.

Notes to Tables:

- All outcome indicators for Strategic Outcome 4 were new in 2019, therefore follow-up values for 2018 are not available.

Strategic outcome 05

Notes to Tables

- User surveys were not conducted for Activities 10 and 12 in 2019.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Report, 2018

[2] UN Women, DRC,

<https://africa.unwomen.org/en/where-we-are/west-and-central-africa/democratic-republic-of-congo>

[3] Gender Inequality Index, 2019 <https://www.genderindex.org/wp-content/uploads/files/datasheets/2019/CD.pdf>

Notes to Tables:



- Follow-up values are not available for the proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges in Kasai Central.
- There is no 2019 follow-up data available for smallholder farmers in Tanganyika. Only one survey was conducted in December and this was for the baseline.
- 2018 follow-up values are only available in areas where the same beneficiary group was surveyed.

Protection

[1] Mission de l'Organisation des Nation Unies en Republique Democratique du Congo.

Notes to Tables:

- There is no 2019 follow-up value for IDPs/returnees in Kasai Central that received cash and in-kind assistance as the baseline was only conducted towards the end of 2019.
- 2019 follow-up values are not available for smallholder farmers in Tanganyika as only a baseline survey was conducted in 2019. The follow-up will be undertaken in 2020.
- There are no 2019 follow-up values for IDPs that received cash assistance in Tanganyika, as only a baseline assessment was conducted in 2019.
- 2018 follow-up values are not available in some locations as food assistance was provided to a different group of beneficiaries in 2018.


Accountability to affected populations


Notes to Tables

- Follow-up data for 2018 has only been included where surveys were conducted in respect of the same beneficiary group as in 2019.
- There is no 2019 follow-up data available smallholder farmers in Tanganyika. Only one survey was conducted in December and this was for the baseline.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
		Female	Male	Overall				Female	Male	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	2,996,132	2,895,243	5,891,375	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	7.2	5.8	6.5	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	719,970	263,072	983,042	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	45.5	38.2	41.8	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	17,465	4,894	22,359	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development										
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
				Overall					Overall	
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals				Number	Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number			21	
Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%				Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$			544,495	

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	3,809,660	3,163,413	83%
	female	3,902,201	3,733,564	96%
	total	7,711,861	6,896,977	89%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	316,186	443,237	140%
	female	316,186	512,002	162%
	total	632,372	955,239	151%
24-59 months	male	316,186	560,892	177%
	female	316,186	672,464	213%
	total	632,372	1,233,356	195%
5-11 years	male	802,034	644,480	80%
	female	879,152	575,164	65%
	total	1,681,186	1,219,644	73%
12-17 years	male	956,271	502,206	53%
	female	963,983	698,037	72%
	total	1,920,254	1,200,243	63%
18-59 years	male	1,187,627	582,698	49%
	female	1,195,338	840,785	70%
	total	2,382,965	1,423,483	60%
60+ years	male	231,356	429,900	186%
	female	231,356	435,112	188%
	total	462,712	865,012	187%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	3,269,829	3,753,204	115%
Refugee	138,813	153,995	111%
Returnee	401,017	1,043,998	260%
IDP	3,902,202	1,945,780	50%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize Meal	98,943	30,429	31%
Rice	0	21,843	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Corn Soya Blend	291	19	7%
High Energy Biscuits	778	205	26%
LNS	0	11	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	18	1	4%
Wheat Soya Blend	0	1	-
Micronutrient Powder	11	0	0%
Iodised Salt	1,448	536	37%
Vegetable Oil	7,674	3,403	44%
Beans	29,667	6,130	21%
Lentils	0	35	-
Peas	1	2,230	374107%
Split Peas	0	7,202	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize Meal	209	16	8%
Rice	0	3	-
Corn Soya Blend	28,703	8,136	28%
LNS	0	2,469	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	9,422	285	3%
Wheat Soya Blend	0	12	-
Iodised Salt	3	0	10%
Sugar	2,032	26	1%
Vegetable Oil	2,886	899	31%
Beans	63	0	0%
Peas	0	5	-
Split Peas	0	2	-
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Maize Meal	7,795	159	2%
Iodised Salt	97	1	1%
Vegetable Oil	585	8	1%
Beans	1,169	50	4%
Peas	1,169	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Value Voucher	11,404,800	2,541,215	22%



Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Cash	115,757,760	49,721,409	43%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	4,104,688	222,974	5%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Cash	2,706,000	2,742,201	101%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	Targeted food insecure populations affected by shocks in DRC are able to meet their basic food requirements in times of crisis	- Crisis Response - Emergency Response - Nutrition Sensitive							
		Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual			
Activity 01	Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity								
Output A	Conflict affected acutely food insecure populations targeted by WFP receive sufficient cash- or food to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrient requirements								
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	105,825	54,638			
Male				129,341	66,779				
Total				235,166	121,417				
		Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	3,761	2,480			
	Male			3,762	4,047				
	Total			7,523	6,527				
		All	General Distribution	Female	1,141,862	1,625,300			
	Male			1,141,862	1,561,564				
	Total			2,283,724	3,186,864				
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	1,348,064	950,589			
				Male	1,348,064	913,309			
				Total	2,696,128	1,863,898			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	128,041	61,113			
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	125,662,560	51,710,874			
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers								
		Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		General Distribution	Number	66	298		
		Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance		General Distribution	individual	10,000	23,000		
A.6		Number of institutional sites assisted							
		Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	301	227		
		Number of refugee/IDP sites assisted		General Distribution	site	884	844		
A.8		Number of rations provided							
		Number of rations provided		School feeding (on-site)	ration	37,639,032	12,606,204		
			General Distribution	ration	192,255,346	142,025,723			
Activity 02	Provide food assistance to populations affected by non-conflict shocks who experience acute food insecurity	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual			

Output A								
Acutely food-insecure populations affected by natural disasters and economic shocks receive sufficient cash or food to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrient requirements								
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	291,557 303,459 595,016	314,137 301,817 615,954		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	24,500 25,500 50,000	25,956 26,799 52,755		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	10,791	10,932		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,500,000	551,750		
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		General Distribution	Number	33	25		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of institutional sites assisted		General Distribution	site	37	23		
A.8	Number of rations provided							
	Number of rations provided		General Distribution	ration	57,369,862	19,254,645		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
CAR refugees; Bosobolo / Bili; Cash								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	25 45 37	≥100 ≥86 ≥87.90	≥40 ≥50 ≥50	32 52 46	25 45 37
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	27 31 25	≤0 ≤9.30 ≤8.10	≤22 ≤25 ≤20	16 26 23	27 31 25
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	48 31 37	≤0 ≤4.70 ≤4	≤38 ≤25 ≤30	53 21 31	48 31 37
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								

	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 1.40 0.90	≤0 ≤1.40 ≤0.90	≤0 ≤1.40 ≤0.90	8.90 13.21 10.25	0 1.40 0.90
Dietary Diversity Score								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	4 5 5	>5.71 >5.65 >5.66	>4 >5 >5	4 4 4	4 5 5
CAR refugees; Libenge / Boyabu; Cash								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	94 90.30 92.60	≥94 ≥90.30 ≥92.60	≥94 ≥90.30 ≥92.60	70 80 76	94 90.30 92.60
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	4.70 7.80 5.90	≤4.70 ≤7.80 ≤5.90	≤4.70 ≤7.80 ≤5.90	22 14 18	4.70 7.80 5.90
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	1.30 1.90 1.60	=1.30 =1.90 =1.60	=1.30 =1.90 =1.60	7 6 7	1.30 1.90 1.60
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	1.30 7.80 4	≤1.30 ≤7.80 ≤4	≤1.30 ≤7.80 ≤4	10.33 8.88 9.54	1.30 7.80 4
Dietary Diversity Score								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	6 6 6	>6 >6 >6	>6 >6 >6	5 5 5	6 6 6
CAR refugees; Zongo / Mole; Cash								
Dietary Diversity Score								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	5.26 5.42 5.32	>5.78 >5.71 >5.75	>5.78 >5.71 >5.75	5 5 5	5.26 5.42 5.32
CASH; Tanganyika; Cash								

Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	34.80	≥35	≥35	38.60	34.80
			Male	44.20	≥45	≥45	25	44.20
			Overall	38.40	≥39	≥39	31.20	38.50
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	58	≤58	≤58	26.30	58
			Male	48.50	≤48	≤48	44.10	48.50
			Overall	54.30	≤54	≤54	36	54.20
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	7.20	≤7	≤7	35.10	7.20
			Male	7.30	≤7	≤7	30.90	7.30
			Overall	7.30	≤7	≤7	32.80	7.30
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	20.19	≤20.19	≤20.19	23.68	20.20
			Male	17.81	≤17.81	≤17.81	24.09	17.80
			Overall	19.25	≤19.25	≤19.25	23.90	19.30
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Overall	29.80	≥29.80	≥29.80	19.80	29.80
Food Expenditure Share								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	32.50	≤32.50	≤32.50	36.80	32.50
			Male	34.10	≤34.10	≤34.10	42.60	34.10
			Overall	33.10	≤33.10	≤33.10	40	33.10
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition								
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	7.50	≥7.50	≥7.50	7	7.50
			Male	13.80	≥13.80	≥13.80	1.50	13.90
			Overall	10	≥10	≥10	4	10
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	20.50	≥20.50	≥20.50	19.30	20.50
			Male	27.80	≥27.80	≥27.80	16.20	27.80
			Overall	23.40	≥23.40	≥23.40	17.60	23.40

Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	54.30 54.10 54.10	≥54.30 ≥54.10 ≥54.10	≥54.30 ≥54.10 ≥54.10	47.40 51.50 49.60	54.30 54.10 54.10
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	26.40 21 24.30	≤26.40 ≤21 ≤24.30	≤26.40 ≤21 ≤24.30	42.10 35.30 38.40	26.40 21 24.30
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	15.20 12.10 14	≤15.20 ≤12.10 ≤14	≤15.20 ≤12.10 ≤14	17.50 23.50 20.80	15.20 12.10 14
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	3.90 4.50 4.20	≤3.90 ≤4.50 ≤4.20	≤3.90 ≤4.50 ≤4.20	3.50 7.40 5.60	3.90 4.50 4.20
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	66.10 65.20 65.70	≥66.10 ≥65.20 ≥65.70	≥66.10 ≥65.20 ≥65.70	50.90 63.20 57.60	66.10 65.10 65.70
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	64.30 60.10 62.60	≥64.30 ≥60.10 ≥62.60	≥64.30 ≥60.10 ≥62.60	63.20 60.30 61.60	64.30 60.10 62.60
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	41.80 41.40 41.70	≥41.80 ≥41.40 ≥41.70	≥41.80 ≥41.40 ≥41.70	49.10 41.20 44.80	41.80 41.40 41.70
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)								

	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	36.10 39.90 37.60	≥36.10 ≥39.90 ≥37.60	≥36.10 ≥39.90 ≥37.60	38.60 20.60 28.80	
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	7.30 7.30 7.30	≥7.30 ≥7.30 ≥7.30	>7.30 >7.30 >7.30	0 0 0	7.30 7.30 7.30
Dietary Diversity Score								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	4.70 4.70 4.70	≥4.70 ≥4.70 ≥4.70	≥4.70 ≥4.70 ≥4.70	4.40 4.25 4.32	4.68 4.69 4.68
FOOD; Tanganyika; Food								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	15.60 25.30 21	≥30 ≥30 ≥30	≥30 ≥30 ≥30	45.60 29.60 35.60	15.60 25.20 21
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	59.40 56.90 58	≤50 ≤55 ≤52.50	≤50 ≤55 ≤52.50	33.90 39.70 37.50	59.40 57 58
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	25 17.80 21	≤20 ≤15 ≤17.50	≤20 ≤15 ≤17.50	20.50 30.70 26.90	25 17.80 21
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	14.50 15.30 15	≤14.50 ≤15.30 ≤15	≤14.50 ≤15.30 ≤15	12.63 12.35 12.46	14.50 15.30 15
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Overall	49.30	≥49.30	≥49.30	47.10	49.30
Food Expenditure Share								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	51.90 49.50 50.60	≤51.90 ≤49.50 ≤50.60	≤51.90 ≤49.50 ≤50.60	58.90 57.70 58.10	51.90 49.50 50.60

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition								
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0.60 3 2	≥0.60 ≥3 ≥2	≥0.60 ≥3 ≥2	4.50 3.20 3.70	0.60 3 2
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	11.30 18.80 15.50	≥11.30 ≥18.80 ≥15.50	≥11.30 ≥18.80 ≥15.50	25 20.10 21.90	11.30 18.80 15.50
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	48.10 65.30 57.70	≥48.10 ≥65.30 ≥57.70	≥48.10 ≥65.30 ≥57.70	69.60 64.60 66.40	48.10 65.30 57.70
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	54.40 45.50 49.50	≤54.40 ≤45.50 ≤49.40	≤54.40 ≤45.50 ≤49.40	29.50 49.20 41.90	54.40 45.50 49.40
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	17.50 18.30 18	≤17.50 ≤18.30 ≤18	≤17.50 ≤18.30 ≤18	14.30 18 16.60	17.50 18.30 18
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	8.10 2.50 5	≤8.10 ≤2.50 ≤5	≤8.10 ≤2.50 ≤5	0.90 2.60 2	8.10 2.50 5
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	45 51.50 48.60	≥45 ≥51.50 ≥48.60	≥45 ≥51.50 ≥48.60	66.10 47.60 54.50	45 51.50 48.60

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	71.20 62.90 66.50	≥71.20 ≥62.90 ≥66.50	≥71.20 ≥62.90 ≥66.50	60.70 61.90 61.50	71.20 62.90 66.50
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	43.80 32.20 37.30	≥43.80 ≥32.20 ≥37.30	≥43.80 ≥32.20 ≥37.30	29.50 32.80 31.60	43.80 32.20 37.30
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	22.30 22.30 22.30	≥22.30 ≥22.30 ≥22.30	>22.30 >22.30 >22.30	12.50 12.50 12.50	22.30 22.30 22.30
Dietary Diversity Score								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	4.30 4.50 4.40	≥4.30 ≥4.50 ≥4.40	≥4.30 ≥4.50 ≥4.40	5.12 4.60 4.79	4.31 4.52 4.43
GD-CBT; Haut Uélé; Cash								
Food Expenditure Share								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	85.20 81.50 83.20	<70.80 <61.30 <62.90	<85.20 <81.50 <83.20	72.47 72.14 72.31	
Haut Katanga / IDPs/Returnees / URT1 / URT_GD Food and Cash; Haut Katanga; Food								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition								
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	47.90 62.90 57.30	≥47.90 ≥62.90 ≥57.30	≥47.90 ≥62.90 ≥57.30	31.60 47.70 41.70	
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	79.20 83 81.60	≥79.20 ≥83 ≥81.60	≥79.20 ≥83 ≥81.60	76.30 85.90 82.40	

Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	89.60 97.50 94.50	≥89.60 ≥97.50 ≥94.50	≥89.60 ≥97.50 ≥94.50	100 98.40 99
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	52.10 37.10 42.70	≤52.10 ≤37.10 ≤42.70	≤52.10 ≤37.10 ≤42.70	68.40 52.30 58.30
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	20.80 17 18.40	≤20.80 ≤17 ≤18.40	≤20.80 ≤17 ≤18.40	23.70 14.10 17.60
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	10.40 2.50 5.50	≤10.40 ≤2.50 ≤5.50	≤10.40 ≤2.50 ≤5.50	0 1.60 1
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	47.90 61 56.10	≥47.90 ≥61 ≥58.10	≥47.90 ≥61 ≥56.10	31.60 47.70 41.70
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	77.10 78 77.60	≥77.10 ≥78 ≥77.60	≥77.10 ≥78 ≥77.60	65.80 76.60 72.50
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	30.20 43.40 38.40	≥30.20 ≥43.40 ≥38.40	≥30.20 ≥43.40 ≥38.40	52.60 28.90 37.70

Haut - UELE / CAR refugees / URT1 / URT_GD-CASH; Haut Uélé; Cash

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition

Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≥ 0 ≥ 0 ≥ 0	≥ 0 ≥ 0 ≥ 0	3 4 4
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≥ 0 ≥ 0 ≥ 0	≥ 0 ≥ 0 ≥ 0	14 15 14
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	20.65 20.72 20.69	≥ 20.65 ≥ 20.72 ≥ 20.69	≥ 20.65 ≥ 20.72 ≥ 20.69	26 26 27
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	76.63 79.73 78.33	≥ 76.63 ≥ 79.73 ≥ 78.33	≤ 76.63 ≤ 79.73 ≤ 78.33	76 74 75
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	27.72 31.98 30.05	≥ 27.72 ≥ 31.98 ≥ 30.05	≤ 27.72 ≤ 31.98 ≤ 30.05	7 4 6
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0.54 0.90 0.74	≥ 0.54 ≥ 0.90 ≥ 0.74	≤ 0.54 ≤ 0.90 ≤ 0.74	3 5 4
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	23.37 20.27 21.67	≥ 23.37 ≥ 20.27 ≥ 21.67	> 23.37 > 20.27 > 21.67	21 22 21

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	72.28	≥72.28	≥72.28	79
			Male	68.02	≥68.02	≥68.02	81
			Overall	69.95	≥69.95	≥69.95	80
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	78.80	≥78.80	≥78.80	68
			Male	78.38	≥78.38	≥78.38	70
			Overall	78.57	≥78.57	≥78.57	69

IDPs and Refugees - CBT; Ituri; Cash

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	4.30	≥81.04	≥9.40	2.70
			Male	4.40	≥81.69	≥8.40	2.50
			Overall	4.10	≥81.44	≥8.80	1.90
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	45.90	≤8.33	≤53.10	49.10
			Male	36.60	≤7.01	≤42.80	51.30
			Overall	39.90	≤7.52	≤46.60	50
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	49.70	≤10.63	≤37.50	49.60
			Male	59.30	≤11.30	≤48.80	46
			Overall	55.90	≤11.04	≤44.70	48.10

IDPs and Refugees; Ituri; Cash

Food Expenditure Share

	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	70.01	≤43.70	≤43.70	70.43
			Male	66.06	≤41.70	≤41.70	69.49
			Overall	67.45	≤43	≤43	70.40

IDPs and Regugies Food; Ituri; Food

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	3.86	≥23.67	≥23.67	2.10
			Male	3.83	≥23.40	≥23.40	0.50
			Overall	3.85	≥23.53	≥23.53	0.60

Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	31.88 25.11 28.28	≤25.12 ≤20 ≤22.40	≤25.12 ≤20 ≤22.40	56.80 59.10 57.90
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	64.35 71.06 67.87	≤51.21 ≤46.60 ≤54.07	≤51.21 ≤46.60 ≤54.07	42.10 40.70 41.60

IDPs Bunia Ville et peripherie; Irumu; Food

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 1.60 0.60	>20 >21.36 >20.28	>20 >21.36 >20.28	0.60 3.80 2.30
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	46 31.10 33.70	<36.80 <24.88 <30.84	<36.80 <24.88 <30.84	37.50 36.90 36.60
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	54 67.20 65.60	<43.20 <53.76 <48.48	<43.20 <53.76 <48.48	61.90 59.40 61.10

IDPs Bunia Ville et peripherie; Irumu; Food

Dietary Diversity Score

	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	2.73 2.83 2.78	>3.28 >3.39 >3.33	>3.28 >3.39 >3.33	3.64 3.71 3.68
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Idps; Fizi / Mboko / Mboko; Food

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	5 9 7	>5 >9 >7	≥5 ≥9 ≥7	8.50 13.20 11.30
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Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	12 26 18	≤12 ≤26 ≤18	≤12 ≤26 ≤18	24.30 31.80 28.80
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	84 65 75	≤84 ≤65 ≤75	≤84 ≤65 ≤75	67.20 55 59.90
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	24 23 23.69	<24 <23 <23.69	<24 <23 <23.69	18 20 19.15
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women							
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Overall	6	≥6	≥6	0.10
Food Expenditure Share							
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	70 60.70 67	≤70 ≤60.70 ≤67	≤70 ≤60.70 ≤67	67.80 70.70 69.50
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	2 1 1	≥2 ≥1 ≥1	≥2 ≥1 ≥1	0 0 0
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	5 3 5	≥5 ≥3 ≥5	≥5 ≥3 ≥5	10.80 17.70 14.70
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	51 60 55	≥51 ≥60 ≥55	≥51 ≥60 ≥55	58.10 62.50 60.60

Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	51 40 47	≤51 ≤40 ≤47	≤51 ≤40 ≤47	61.80 54 57.40
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	42 26 34	≤42 ≤26 ≤34	≤42 ≤26 ≤34	31.20 27.40 29
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	12 3 8	≤12 ≤3 ≤8	≤12 ≤3 ≤8	10.80 5.20 7.60
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	47 59 52	≤47 ≤59 ≤52	≤47 ≤59 ≤52	38.20 46 42.60
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	53 71 61	≤53 ≤71 ≤61	≤53 ≤71 ≤61	58.10 54.80 56.20
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	37 37 37	≤37 ≤37 ≤37	≤37 ≤37 ≤37	31.20 32.30 31.80
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet							
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 0 2	≥0 ≥0 ≥2	≥0 ≥0 ≥2	0 0 1.10
Dietary Diversity Score							

	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	2.80 3.50 3.20	≥2.80 ≥3.50 ≥3.20	≥2.80 ≥3.50 ≥3.20	3.90 4.20 4.10
IDPs/INKIND/CBT; Kasai; Cash							
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	8.90 16.20 14.10	=81.20 =85.62 =84.84	=81.20 =86.62 =84.84	10.60 18 16.80
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	35.60 32.40 33.30	=3.14 =3.92 =3.78	=3.14 =3.92 =3.78	56.10 55.70 55.80
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	55.60 51.40 52.60	=15.66 =10.46 =11.38	=15.66 =10.46 =11.38	33.30 26.30 27.50
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women							
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Overall	5	≥4.50	≥5	2.65
Dietary Diversity Score							
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	4.30 3.80 3.90	≥4.50 ≥4.50 ≥4.50	≥4.50 ≥4.50 ≥4.50	3.70 3.90 3.90
IDPs/INKIND/CBT; Kasai; Cash							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	12 8.20 9.10	≤6 ≤5 ≤5	≤6 ≤5 ≤5	6.20 6.60 6.60
Food Expenditure Share							
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	71.50 64.90 66.40	<50 <50 <50	<50 <50 <50	67 69.40 68.90
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							

Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	4.60 1 1.80	≥20 ≥20 ≥20	≥20 ≥20 ≥20	3 3.60 3.50
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	15.40 12 12.80	≥30 ≥30 ≥30	≥30 ≥30 ≥30	3 5.10 4.80
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	66.20 70.30 69.30	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	74.20 73.70 73.80
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	53.80 59.30 58	≤25 ≤25 ≤25	≤25 ≤25 ≤25	68.20 63.20 64
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	41.50 47.80 46.40	≤10 ≤10 ≤10	≤10 ≤10 ≤10	66.70 55.10 57
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	1.50 5.70 4.70	≤1 ≤2 ≤2	≤1 ≤2 ≤2	3 1.50 1.80
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	41.50 39.70 40.10	≥50 ≥50 ≥50	≥50 ≥50 ≥50	28.80 33.20 32.50

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	43.10	≥50	≥50	30.30
			Male	40.20	≥50	≥50	39.80
			Overall	40.90	≥50	≥50	38.30
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	32.30	≥35	≥35	22.70
			Male	23.90	≥35	≥35	24.90
			Overall	25.90	≥35	≥35	24.50

Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)

	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	32	≥20	≥15	15
			Male	16	≥20	≥20	8
			Overall	20	≥20	≥18	10

Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	22.20	≥25	≥25	0
			Male	14.30	≥30	≥30	1.90
			Overall	15.40	≥25	≥25	1.70

IDPs/INKIND/CBT /; Kasai Central; Cash, Food

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	2.80	=80.56	=80.56	10	29.54
			Male	8	=81.60	=81.60	12.20	41.19
			Overall	7.20	=81.44	=81.44	11.30	40
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	14.20	=2.84	=2.84	47	36.21
			Male	17.20	=3.44	=3.40	47.80	25.23
			Overall	16.80	=3.36	=3.36	47.50	27
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	83	=16.60	=16.60	43	34.25
			Male	78.80	=14.96	=14.86	39.90	33.56
			Overall	76	=15.20	=15.20	41.30	35

IDPS/RETOURNEES; Ndjokopunda; Cash

Food Expenditure Share

	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	58.96 56.93 57.33	≤50 ≤50 ≤50	≤50 ≤50 ≤50	72.91 68.64 69.29
IDPS/RETOURNES; Kasai Central; Cash							
Food Expenditure Share							
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall		<50 <50 <50	<50 <50 <50	66.94 70.40 69.01
IDPS/RETOURNES; Kasai Central; Food							
Food Expenditure Share							
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall		<50 <50 <50	<50 <50 <50	76.26 71.60 73.67
IDPS/RETOURNES; Ndjokopunda; Cash							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	12 11.50 11.63	≤6 ≤5 ≤5	≤6 ≤5 ≤5	11.47 10.85 10.94
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women							
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Overall	5.03	≥6	≥6	3.98
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	14 1.70 4.10	≥20 ≥20 ≥20	≥20 ≥20 ≥20	0 2.80 2.40
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	32.60 19.30 21.90	≥30 ≥30 ≥30	≥30 ≥30 ≥30	13.80 15.60 15.30
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	76.70 54 58.40	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	82.80 91.90 90.50

Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	30.20 56.30 51.10	≤25 ≤25 ≤25	≤25 ≤25 ≤25	34.50 24.90 26.40
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	9.30 30.70 26.50	≤10 ≤10 ≤10	≤10 ≤10 ≤10	22.40 15.60 16.60
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 14.20 11.40	≤1 ≤2 ≤2	≤1 ≤2 ≤2	1.70 0 0.30
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	55.80 42 44.70	≥50 ≥50 ≥50	≥50 ≥50 ≥50	65.50 72.30 71.20
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	58.10 50 51.60	≥50 ≥50 ≥50	≥50 ≥50 ≥50	63.80 68.80 68.10
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	23.30 31.80 30.10	≥35 ≥35 ≥35	≥35 ≥35 ≥35	15.50 8.10 9.20
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet							
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	22.20 14.30 15.40	≥20 ≥20 ≥20	≥20 ≥20 ≥20	0 10.20 9.70
Dietary Diversity Score							

	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	5.37 4.48 4.66	≥5 ≥5 ≥5	≥4.50 ≥4.50 ≥4.50	4.34 4.58 4.54	
IDPs/Returnees; Haut Katanga / Pweto; Food								
Food Expenditure Share								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	55.30 47.80 50.60	=27.65 =23.90 =25.30	=27.65 =23.90 =25.30	61.80 45.30 51.50	
IDPs/Returnees; Haut Katanga; Cash								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	88.40 15.10 12.30	≥86.30 ≥86.70 ≥86.60	≥42.82 ≥49.06 ≥47.38	1.60 11.80 8.50	88.40 15.10 12.30
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	56.60 57.90 57.50	≤9.30 ≤10.30 ≤10	≤33.96 ≤34.74 ≤34.50	30.10 31.60 31.20	56.60 57.90 57.50
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	38.70 27 30.20	≤4.40 ≤3 ≤3.40	≤23.22 ≤16.20 ≤18.12	68.30 56.60 60.30	38.70 27 30.20
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Overall	27.30	=80	=80	45.10	
Food Expenditure Share								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	54.20 49.10 51.40	=27.10 =24.55 =25.70	=27.10 =24.55 =25.70	2.40 3.80 3.10	54.20 49.10 51.40
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	30 32 31	≥30 ≥32 ≥31	≥30 ≥32 ≥31	40 45 48	
IDPs/Returnees; Haut Katanga; Food								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								

	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	11.20 13.60 13	<11.20 <13.60 <13	<11.20 <13.60 <13	14.53 11.57 12.67	11.20 13.60 13
Dietary Diversity Score								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	4.31 4.54 4.48	>4.31 >4.54 >4.48	>4.31 >4.54 >4.48	4.53 4.89 4.76	4.31 4.54 4.47
IDPs/Returnees; Haut Katanga / Pweto; Cash								
Dietary Diversity Score								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	4.14 4.39 4.32	>4.14 >4.39 >4.32	>4.14 >4.39 >4.32	4.53 4.89 4.76	4.14 4.39 4.32
IDPs/Returnees; Haut Katanga / Pweto; Food								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Overall	31.20	=80	=80	43.30	
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 3.60 1.90	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	3.20 0 1.60	
IDPs/Returnees; Haut Katanga / Pweto / Kansabala; Cash								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	15.06 16.87 16.59	<15.08 <16.87 <16.59	<15.08 <16.87 <16.59	14.46 14.91 14.77	15.08 16.87 16.59
IDPS/RETURNS; Ndjokopunda; Cash								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	39.50 18.90 22.80	≥81.62 ≥85.62 ≥84.84	>81.20 >85.62 >84.84	12.10 18.10 17.20	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	34.90 40.30 39.30	<15.66 <10.46 <11.38	<3.14 <3.92 <3.78	53.40 59.50 58.60	

Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	25.60 40.90 37.90	<3.14 <3.92 <3.78	<15.66 <10.46 <11.38	34.50 22.40 24.30	
Refugees-CAR_C&V; Gbadolite / Inke; Cash								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	42.30 53.70 50.70	=99.54 =97.26 =97.78	=54 =63 =61	36.26 42.39 41.23	42.30 53.70 50.70
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	32.70 28.90 29.90	=0.46 =2.20 =1.80	=26 =23 =24	27.27 35.87 34.21	32.70 28.90 29.90
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	25 17.40 19.40	=0 =0.54 =0.42	=20 =14 =16	36.36 21.74 24.56	25 17.40 19.40
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	7.70 6.70 7	<7.70 <6.70 <7	<7.70 <6.70 <7	10.91 10.91 10.91	7.70 6.70 7
Dietary Diversity Score								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	5 5 5	>5 >5 >5	>5 >5 >5	5 5 5	5 5 5
Retournées_Residents; Haut Katanga / Pweto; Food								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	46.80 43.90 27.50	≥68.08 ≥66.40 ≥56.56	≥68.08 ≥66.40 ≥56.56	1.30 8.60 5.90	46.80 43.90 27.50

Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	49.20	≤29.52	≤29.52	57.90	49.20
			Male	49.70	≤29.82	≤29.82	44.50	49.70
			Overall	34.90	≤20.94	≤20.94	49.50	34.90
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	4	≤2.40	≤2.40	40.80	4
			Male	6.30	≤3.78	≤3.78	46.90	6.30
			Overall	37.50	≤22.50	≤22.50	44.60	37.50

SFP - Student; Kasai Central

Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)

Drop-out rate	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	School feeding (on-site)	Female	9	=2	=5		
			Male	12	=2	=5		
			Overall	10	=2	=5		
Retention rate	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	School feeding (on-site)	Female	91	=98	=95		
			Male	88	=98	=95		
			Overall	90	=98	=95		

SFP - student; Kasai Central; Food

Enrolment rate

	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	School feeding (on-site)	Female	-7	≥-7	≥7		
			Male	18	≥18	≥18		
			Overall	5	≥5	≥5		

Student in school meal programme; Nord Kivu

Retention rate

	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	School Feeding (on-site)	Female	85.36	>80	>80	90
			Male	87.30	>80	>80	95
			Overall	86.32	>80	>80	92.60

URT1-GD/CASH et FOOD; Sud Kivu; Cash, Value Voucher

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	20.26	≥20.26	≥20.26	19.19
			Male	20.07	≥20.07	≥20.07	20.69
			Overall	20.20	≥20.20	≥20.20	20.08

URT1-GD-IDPs/Refugees/Rapatiation; Sud Kivu; Cash, Value Voucher

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	38.10	=81.30	=38.10	8.50
			Male	42.10	=82.20	=42.10	13.20
			Overall	39.30	=81.90	=39.30	11.30

Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	42.20	=4.20	≤42.20	24.30
			Male	42.80	=4.40	≤42.80	31.80
			Overall	42.40	=4.30	≤42.40	28.80
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	19.70	=14.50	>19.70	67.20
			Male	15.20	=13.40	>15.20	55
			Overall	18.30	=13.80	>18.30	59.90
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	20.07	<20.07	<20.07	19.19
			Male	17.08	<17.08	<17.08	20.69
			Overall	18.17	<18.17	<18.17	20.08
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women							
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Overall	14.80	≥14.80	≥14.80	0.90
Food Expenditure Share							
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	70	≤70	≤70	78.90
			Male	60.70	≤60.70	≤60.70	77.80
			Overall	67	≤67	≤67	78.20
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	1.60	≥1.60	≥1.60	0.90
			Male	4.10	≥4.10	≥4.10	3.20
			Overall	2.40	≥2.40	≥2.40	2.20
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	61.60	≥61.60	≥61.60	8.10
			Male	69.70	≥69.70	≥69.70	14.60
			Overall	64.10	≥64.10	≥64.10	12
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	17.10	≥17.10	≥17.10	33.60
			Male	15.90	≥15.90	≥15.90	40.10
			Overall	16.70	≥16.70	≥16.70	37.50

Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	49.50 52.40 50.40	≤49.90 ≤52.40 ≤50.40	≤49.50 ≤52.40 ≤50.40	66.40 55.20 59.70
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	7.30 6.20 7	≤7.30 ≤6.20 ≤7	≤7.30 ≤6.20 ≤7	38.70 22.30 28.90
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	16.20 14.50 15.70	≤16.20 ≤14.50 ≤15.70	≤16.20 ≤14.50 ≤15.70	10.20 4.90 7
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	48.90 43.40 47.20	≤48.90 ≤43.40 ≤47.20	≤48.90 ≤43.40 ≤47.20	32.80 41.70 38.10
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	31.10 24.10 28.90	≤31.10 ≤24.10 ≤28.90	≤31.10 ≤24.10 ≤28.90	53 63 59.10
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	66.70 69.70 67.60	≤66.70 ≤69.70 ≤67.70	≤66.70 ≤69.70 ≤67.60	56.20 55 55.50
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet							
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 0 5.40	≥0 ≥0 ≥5.40	≥0 ≥0 ≥5.40	0 0 3.40
Dietary Diversity Score							

	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	4.29 4.29 4.29	≥4.29 ≥4.29 ≥4.29	≥4.29 ≥4.29 ≥4.29	1.62 1.80 1.73
URT1-GD-IDPs/Refugees/Rapatiation; Sud Kivu; Sud Kivu; Cash, Value Voucher							
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	1.60 4.10 2.40	≥1.60 ≥4.10 ≥2.40	≥1.60 ≥4.10 ≥2.40	0.90 3.20 2.20
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	61.60 69.70 64.10	≥61.60 ≥69.70 ≥64.10	≥61.60 ≥69.70 ≥64.10	8.10 14.60 12
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	17.10 15.90 16.70	≥17.10 ≥15.90 ≥16.70	≥17.10 ≥15.90 ≥16.70	33.60 40.10 37.50
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	49.50 52.40 50.40	≤49.50 ≤52.40 ≤50.40	≤49.50 ≤52.40 ≤50.40	66.40 55.20 59.70
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	7.30 6.20 7	≤7.30 ≤6.20 ≤7	≤7.30 ≤6.20 ≤7	38.70 22.30 28.90
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	16.20 14.50 15.70	≤16.20 ≤14.50 ≤15.70	≤16.20 ≤14.50 ≤15.70	10.20 4.90 7

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	48.90 43.40 47.20	≤48.90 ≤43.40 ≤47.20	≤48.90 ≤43.40 ≤47.20	32.80 41.70 38.10
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	31.10 24.10 28.90	≤31.10 ≤24.10 ≤28.90	≤31.10 ≤24.10 ≤28.90	53.20 63 59.10
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	66.70 69.70 67.60	≤66.70 ≤69.70 ≤67.60	≤66.70 ≤69.70 ≤67.60	56.20 55 55.50
URT1-New IDPs-Food; Nord Kivu; Food							
Dietary Diversity Score							
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	3.61 3.78 3.73	>3.61 >3.78 >3.73	>3.61 >3.78 >3.73	3.42 3.67 3.58
URT-CBT; Haut Uélé; Cash							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	8.41 9.30 9.02	<8.41 <9.35 <9.02	<8.41 <9.35 <9.02	12.72 12.67 12.70
URT_GD/CBT; Haut Uélé; Cash							
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	8.40 9.40 8.80	≥45.64 ≥45.04 ≥45.34	≥45.64 ≥45.04 ≥45.34	15 14 14
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	53.10 42.80 46.60	≤31.86 ≤25.68 ≤28.77	≤31.86 ≤25.68 ≤28.77	58 60 59

Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	37.50	≤22.50	≤22.50	28
			Male	48.80	≤29.28	≤29.28	26
			Overall	44.70	≤25.89	≤25.89	27
Food Expenditure Share							
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	85.20		≤51.12	72
			Male	81.50		≤48.90	72
			Overall	83.20		≤50.01	72
URT_GD/CBT; Nord Kivu; Cash							
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	11.60	=82.30	=82.30	0
			Male	16.30	=83.10	=83.10	2
			Overall	14.70	=82.90	=82.90	1
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	26	=5.20	=5.20	5
			Male	30.50	=6.10	=6.10	11
			Overall	29	=5.80	=5.80	10
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	62.40	=12.50	=12.50	95
			Male	53.20	=10.60	=10.60	87
			Overall	56.30	=11.30	=11.30	89
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	16.67	<16.67	<16.67	18
			Male	15.88	<15.88	<15.88	21
			Overall	16.15	<16.15	<16.15	20
Dietary Diversity Score							
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	3.61	>3.61	>3.61	2.85
			Male	3.78	>3.78	>3.78	3.24
			Overall	3.73	>3.73	>3.73	3.14
URT-GD; Haut Uélé; Cash							
Dietary Diversity Score							
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	4.14	>4.47	>4.47	4.21
			Male	3.98	>4.74	>4.74	4.34
			Overall	4.05	>4.65	>4.65	3.96
URT-GD/IDPs and Refugees-CBT; Ituri; Cash							

Dietary Diversity Score								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	4.01	>4.58	>4.45	4.16	
			Male	3.96	>4.82	>4.82	4.21	
			Overall	3.98	>4.76	>4.76	4.13	
URT-GD/IDPs and Refugees-Food; Ituri; Food								
Dietary Diversity Score								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	3.57	≥4.58	≥4.20	3.90	
			Male	3.75	≥4.82	≥4.41	3.91	
			Overall	3.67	≥4.76	≥4.31	3.90	
URT-GD/IDPs and Refugees; Ituri; Cash								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	15.45	≤15.45	≤15.45	12.90	
			Male	15.84	≤15.84	≤15.84	13.16	
			Overall	15.71	≤15.71	≤15.71	12.94	
URT-GD/IDPs; Kasai Central; Cash, Food								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	15.19	<15.19	<15.19	8.05	
			Male	13.35	<13.35	<13.35	6.41	
			Overall	13.67	<13.67	<13.67	7.12	
Dietary Diversity Score								
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	3.48	>3.48	>4.20	4.08	3.88
			Male	3.63	>3.63	>4.10	4.10	4.10
			Overall	3.60	>3.60	>4	4.09	4.05
URT-GD-IPDs; Nord Kivu; Food								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	11.60	=82.30	=82.30	1	
			Male	16.30	=83.30	=83.10	3	
			Overall	14.70	=82.90	=82.90	3	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	26	=5.20	=5.20	16	
			Male	30.50	=6.10	=6.10	24	
			Overall	29	=5.80	=5.80	21	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	62.40	=12.50	=12.50	82	
			Male	53.20	=10.60	=10.60	73	
			Overall	56.30	=11.30	=11.30	76	

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	16.67	<16.67	<16.67	13.18
			Male	15.88	<15.88	<15.88	11.78
			Overall	16.15	<16.15	<16.15	12.30
URT-GD/; Ituri; Cash							
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	0	≥0	≥0	0
			Male	0.29	≥0.29	≥0.29	0
			Overall	0.19	≥0.19	≥0.19	0
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	5.95	≥5.95	≥5.95	1
			Male	5.90	≥5.90	≥5.90	8
			Overall	5.92	≥5.92	≥5.92	1.50
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	27.57	≥27.57	≥27.57	8
			Male	27.14	≥27.14	≥27.14	8
			Overall	27.29	≥27.29	≥27.29	8
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	63.24	≤63.24	≤63.24	4
			Male	63.13	≤63.13	≤63.13	72
			Overall	63.17	≤63.17	≤63.17	73
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	22.70	≤22.70	≤22.70	10
			Male	22.12	≤22.12	≤22.12	14
			Overall	22.33	≤22.33	≤22.33	11
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	8.65	≤8.65	≤8.65	8
			Male	3.83	≤3.83	≤3.83	4
			Overall	5.53	≤5.53	≤5.53	6

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	36.76 36.58 36.64	≥36.76 ≥36.58 ≥36.64	≥36.76 ≥36.58 ≥36.64	26 28 27	
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	71.35 71.98 71.76	≥71.35 ≥71.98 ≥71.76	≥71.35 ≥71.98 ≥71.76	90 84 87	
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	63.78 69.03 67.18	≥63.78 ≥69.03 ≥67.17	≥63.78 ≥69.03 ≥67.18	84 88 85	

URT-Refugees-CAR; Zongo / Mole; Cash

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	36.50 50.60 52.10	=96.16 =96 =96.10	=96.16 =96 =96.10	43.86 48 45.79	35.50 50.60 52.10
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	39.50 34.50 37.50	=2.46 =2.80 =2.60	=2.46 =2.80 =2.60	29.82 40 34.58	39.50 35.50 37.50
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	24 14.90 10.40	=1.38 =1.20 =1.30	=1.38 =1.20 =1.30	26.82 12 19.62	24 14.90 10.40

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Overall	16.30 27.60 20.80	<10.21 <8.92 <9.65	<10.91 <8.92 <9.65	8.11 5.78 7.02	16.30 27.60 20.80
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Strategic Outcome 02	Food-insecure and vulnerable populations in conflict and shock-affected areas have improved nutritional status in line with national protocols by 2021.	- Crisis Response - Emergency Response							
		Activity 03	Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual	
Output A, B	Vulnerable people, including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB-DOTS clients, receive specialized nutritious foods (category B) to treat moderate acute malnutrition								
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	255,464 255,465 510,929	275,497 254,305 529,802			
		Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	39,186 0 39,186	1,017 980 1,997			
		Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	162,395 0 162,395	218,895 0 218,895			
		ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	25,194 24,206 49,400				
		PMTCT clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	23,374 0 23,374				
		TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	13,047 12,537 25,584				
A.2	Food transfers			MT	12,000	5,952			
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted								
	Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	811	960			
A.8	Number of rations provided								
	Number of rations provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	ration	109,682,299	41,427,819			
B.1	Quantity of fortified food provided								

	Quantity of fortified food provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	677	324		
B.2	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided							
	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	10,664	5,577		
Activity 04	Prevent acute malnutrition among vulnerable groups including children 6–23 months and PLW/G	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Vulnerable people, including children 6–23 months and PLW/G, receive appropriate specialized nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition							
Output B	Vulnerable people, including children 6–23 months and PLW/G, receive appropriate specialized nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	201,370 193,474 394,844	8,435 7,787 16,222		
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	345,199 0 345,199	216,122 0 216,122		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	28,993	5,702		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of health centres/sites assisted		Prevention of acute malnutrition	health center	234	408		
A.8	Number of rations provided							
	Number of rations provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	ration	46,403,196	23,755,368		
B.1	Quantity of fortified food provided							
	Quantity of fortified food provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	2,058	559		
B.2	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided							
	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	25,290	5,137		
Activity 05	Prevent chronic malnutrition among vulnerable groups, including children 6–23 months and PLW/Gs.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, B	Vulnerable people, including children 6–23 months and PLW/G receive appropriate specialized nutritious foods to prevent chronic malnutrition.							

A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	21,245 0 21,245	12,265 0 12,265		
		Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	17,930 17,226 35,156	2,515 2,416 4,931		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total		2,685 2,478 5,163		
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	12,828 0 12,828			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	2,324	201		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,104,688	222,974		
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of people reached through the special operation (male)		Prevention of stunting	individual	4,770	1,754		
	Number of people reached through the special operation (female)		Prevention of stunting	individual	4,770	3,406		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of health centres/sites assisted		Prevention of stunting	health center	6	6		
A.8	Number of rations provided							
	Number of rations provided		Prevention of stunting	ration	1,949,200	992,917		
B.1	Quantity of fortified food provided							
	Quantity of fortified food provided		Prevention of stunting	Mt	154	16		
B.2	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided							
	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of stunting	Mt	2,170	185		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Children 6-23 months; Kalehe / ZS Minova; Food								
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
	Act 05: Prevent chronic malnutrition among vulnerable groups, including children 6-23 months and PLW/Gs.	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	0 0 6.30		≥0 ≥0 ≥6.30	0 0 10.40	

children; Haut Katanga; Food								
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	96.85	≥96.85	≥96.85	99.33	96.85
			Male	96.45	≥96.45	≥96.45	98.88	96.45
			Overall	96.67	≥96.67	≥96.67	99.11	96.67
Children; Haut Katanga; Food								
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	0
			Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	0
			Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	0
MAM Treatment Default rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0.36	0
			Male	0.05	≤0.05	≤0.05	0.56	0.05
			Overall	0.02	≤0.02	≤0.02	0.46	0.02
Children; Haut Uélé; Food								
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	98.11	>75	>75	100	
			Male	98.99	>75	>75	100	
			Overall	98.50	>75	>75	100	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<0	<0	0	
			Male	0	<0	<0	0	
			Overall	0	<0	<0	0	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<15	<15	0	
			Male	0	<15	<15	0	
			Overall	0	<15	<15	0	
MAM Treatment Default rate								

	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<15	<15	0	0
			Male	0	<15	<15	0	0
			Overall	0	<15	<15	0	0
Children; Ituri; Food								
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	98.11	>75	>75	98.76	
			Male	98.99	>75	>75	98.43	
			Overall	98.50	>75	>75	98.62	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	
			Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	
			Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.17	<15	<15	0.03	
			Male	0.20	<15	<15	0	
			Overall	0.18	<15	<15	0.02	
MAM Treatment Default rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1.64	<15	<15	1.21	
			Male	1.47	<15	<15	1.57	
			Overall	1.56	<15	<15	1.36	
children; Kasai Central; Food								
MAM Treatment Default rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	4.30	<15	<15	1.69	1.84
			Male	4.48	<15	<15	1.99	1.85
			Overall	4.38	<15	<15	1.84	1.84
Children; Kasai Central; Food								
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								

	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	97.89	>75	>75	97.51	97.89
			Male	97.92	>75	>75	97.79	97.92
			Overall	97.90	>75	>75	97.66	97.90
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	0.01
			Male	0	≤0	≤0	0.01	0
			Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0.01	0
MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1.68	<15	<15	0.51	0.30
			Male	3.60	<15	<15	0.50	0.20
			Overall	2.55	<15	<15	0.50	0.20
children; Kasai; Food								
MAM Treatment Default rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<15	<15	0.70	0.01
			Male	0	<15	<15	0.90	0.04
			Overall	0	<15	<15	0.79	0.02
Children; Kasai; Food								
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	99.99	>75	>75	99.14	99.99
			Male	99.95	>75	>75	99.23	99.95
			Overall	99.97	>75	>75	99.19	99.97
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	0
			Male	0	≤0	≤0	0.01	0.01
			Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0.01	0
MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<15	<15	0.01	0
			Male	0	<15	<15	0.01	0
			Overall	0	<15	<15	0.01	0

Children; Kasai Oriental; Food								
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	99.10	>75	>75	98.49	99.10
			Male	99.12	>75	>75	98.56	99.10
			Overall	99.11	>75	>75	98.53	99.10
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	0
			Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	0
			Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	0
MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<15	<15	1.10	0.71
			Male	0	<15	<15	0.91	0.71
			Overall	0	<15	<15	1	0.71
MAM Treatment Default rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<15	<15	0.53	0.24
			Male	0	<15	<15	0.46	0.17
			Overall	0	<15	<15	0.46	0.21
children; Nord Kivu; Food								
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0
			Male	0	<3	<3	0	0
			Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0
Children; Nord Kivu; Food								
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	100	>75	>75	99.89	100
			Male	100	>75	>75	99.84	100
			Overall	100	>75	>75	99.87	100
MAM Treatment Non-response rate								

	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<15	<15	0	0
			Male	0	<15	<15	0	0
			Overall	0	<15	<15	0	0
MAM Treatment Default rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<15	<15	0.12	0
			Male	0	<15	<15	0.15	0
			Overall	0	<15	<15	0.13	0
Children; Sud Kivu; Food								
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	98.72	>75	>75	99.50	
			Male	99.29	>75	>75	99.16	
			Overall	98.98	>75	>75	99.34	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	<3	0	
			Male	0	<3	<3	0	
			Overall	0	<3	<3	0	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.40	<15	<15	0.23	
			Male	0.20	<15	<15	0.42	
			Overall	0.30	<15	<15	0.32	
MAM Treatment Default rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.91	<15	<15	0.27	
			Male	0.54	<15	<15	0.42	
			Overall	0.74	<15	<15	0.34	
Children; Tanganyika; Food								
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	100	≥100	≥100	99.73	100
			Male	100	≥100	≥100	99.75	100
			Overall	100	≥100	≥100	99.74	100

MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	0
			Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	0
			Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	0
MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	0
			Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	0
			Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	0
MAM Treatment Default rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0.25	0
			Male	0	≤0	≤0	0.27	0
			Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0.26	0
Children under 5; Haut Katanga; Food								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	55.10	≥50	≥50	43.50	55.10
			Male	55.10	≥50	≥50	43.50	55.10
			Overall	55.10	≥50	≥50	43.50	55.10
Children under 5; Tanganyika; Food								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	67	≥50	≥50	66	67
			Male	67	≥50	≥50	66	67
			Overall	67	≥50	≥50	66	67
Children; Haut Katanga; Food								
MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	3.15	≤3.15	≤3.15	0.31	3.15
			Male	3.50	≤3.50	≤3.50	0.56	3.50
			Overall	3.31	≤3.31	≤3.31	0.43	3.31
PLW/G; Haut Katanga; Food								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								

	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	55.10 0 55.10	≥55.10 ≥0 ≥55.10	≥50 ≥0 ≥50	20.80 0 20.80	55.10 0 55.10
	Act 04: Prevent acute malnutrition among vulnerable groups including children 6–23 months and PLW/G	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	63.50 0 63.50	≥70 ≥0 ≥70	≥70 ≥0 ≥70	20.80 0 20.80	63.50 0 63.50
PLW/G; Tanganyika; Food								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 04: Prevent acute malnutrition among vulnerable groups including children 6–23 months and PLW/G	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	59 0 59	≥70 ≥0 ≥70	≥70 ≥0 ≥70	59 0 59	59 0 59
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								
	Act 04: Prevent acute malnutrition among vulnerable groups including children 6–23 months and PLW/G	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≥66 ≥0 ≥66	≥50 ≥0 ≥50	66.70 0 66.70	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
	Act 04: Prevent acute malnutrition among vulnerable groups including children 6–23 months and PLW/G	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	26.20	≥26.20	≥26.20	30	29.80
PLW; Tanganyika; Food								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	67 0 67	≥50 ≥0 ≥50	≥50 ≥0 ≥50	50.10 0 50.10	67 0 67
women; Haut Katanga; Food								
MAM Treatment Default rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	13 0 13	≤13 ≤0 ≤13	≤13 ≤0 ≤13	0.39 0 0.39	13 0 13
Women; Haut Katanga; Food								
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								

	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	87 0 87	≥75 ≥0 ≥75	≥75 ≥0 ≥75	98.98 0 98.98	87 0 87
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	0.29 0 0.29	0 0 0
MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	0.34 0 0.34	0 0 0
women; Ituri; Food								
MAM Treatment Default rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	2.20 0 2.20	<15 <0 <15	<15 <0 <15	0.82 0 0.82	
Women; Ituri; Food								
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	97.72 0 97.72	>75 >0 >75	>75 >0 >75	99 0 99	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	0 0 0	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0.13 0 0.13	<15 <0 <15	<15 <0 <15	0 0 0	

Women; Kasai Central; Food									
MAM Treatment Recovery rate									
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	98	>75	>75	97		
			Male						
			Overall	98	>75	>75	97		
MAM Treatment Mortality rate									
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	0	
			Male						
			Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	0	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate									
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	2.54	<15	<15	0.30		
			Male						
			Overall	2.54	<15	<15	0.30		
Women; Kasai; Food									
MAM Treatment Recovery rate									
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	100	>75	>75	100	100	
			Male						
			Overall	100	>75	>75	100	100	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate									
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0.01	0	
			Male						
			Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0.01	0	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate									
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<15	<15	0.01	0	
			Male						
			Overall	0	<15	<15	0.01	0	
MAM Treatment Default rate									

	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<15	<15	0	
			Male					
			Overall	0	<15	<15	0	
Women; Kasai Oriental; Food								
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	98	>75	>75	98	
			Male					
			Overall	98	>75	>75	98	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	0
			Male	0	≤0	≤0	0.01	0
			Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	0
MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<15	<15	0.91	0
			Male					
			Overall	0	<15	<15	0.91	0
MAM Treatment Default rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<15	<15	0.53	0
			Male	0	<0		0.46	0
			Overall	0	<15	<15	0.46	0
Women; Nord Kivu; Food								
MAM Treatment Recovery rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	100	>75	>75	100	100
			Male					
			Overall	100	>75	>75	100	100
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0
			Male					
			Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0

MAM Treatment Non-response rate							
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<15	<15	0 0
			Male				
			Overall	0	<15	<15	0 0
MAM Treatment Default rate							
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<15	<15	0 0
			Male				
			Overall	0	<15	<15	0 0
Women; Sud Kivu; Food							
MAM Treatment Recovery rate							
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	98.93	>75	>75	99
			Male	0	>0	>0	0
			Overall	98.93	>75	>75	99
MAM Treatment Mortality rate							
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<0	≤0	0
			Male	0	<0	≤0	0
			Overall	0	<0	≤0	0
MAM Treatment Non-response rate							
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.47	<15	<15	0.27
			Male	0	<0	<0	0
			Overall	0.47	<15	<15	0.27
MAM Treatment Default rate							
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.59	<15	<15	0.57
			Male	0	<0	<0	0
			Overall	0.59	<15	<15	0.57
Women; Tanganyika; Food							
MAM Treatment Recovery rate							

	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	100 0 100	≥75 ≥0 ≥75	≥75 ≥0 ≥75	100 0 100	100 0 100
MAM Treatment Mortality rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	0 0 0	0 0 0
MAM Treatment Non-response rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	0 0 0	0 0 0
MAM Treatment Default rate								
	Act 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	0 0 0	0 0 0

Strategic Outcome 03	Smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in targeted and crisis-prone areas, especially in Eastern DRC, enhance their productive livelihoods and improve their food security and resilience by 2021	- Emergency Response - Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building						
Activity 06	Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Participating households benefit from conditional transfers (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food needs							
Output F	Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from improved knowledge and skills in agricultural production and marketing in order to improve their sales and incomes							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	1,978 2,058 4,036	3,126 3,124 6,250		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	247	218		
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							

	Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		General Distribution	training session	756	756		
F.1	Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained							
	Number of Farmer Organizations/Farmer Group leaders trained on group dynamics		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	1,576	1,550		
	Number of individuals trained in business skills		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	2,400	1,700		
	Number of modules/guidelines produced		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Module	24	30		
	Number of smallholder farmers mobilized, identified and profiled		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	3,140	1,906		
Activity 07	Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output D	Smallholder farmers benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed social and productive assets and access to post-harvest management tools in order to increase their incomes and productivity							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	83,048 86,440 169,488			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	24,814 25,826 50,640	18,958 18,957 37,915		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	10,569	0		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,706,000	2,742,201		
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure							
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	153	301		
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built		Food assistance for asset	Km	94	227		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
IDPs/Returnees/Residents; Tanganyika; Food								
Food expenditure share								

	Act 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	70.80 61.30 62.90	≤70.80 ≤61.30 ≤62.90	≤70.80 ≤61.30 ≤62.90	65.50 66.70 66.10
IDPs/Returnees; Tanganyika; Food							
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	7.10 31.90 27.80	≥30 ≥50 ≥40	≥30 ≥50 ≥40	12.10 6.70 9.30
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	23.90 35.10 32.20	≤15 ≤25 ≤20	≤15 ≤25 ≤20	34.50 36.70 35.60
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	69 33 40	≤55 ≤25 ≤40	≤55 ≤25 ≤40	53.40 56.60 55.10
Residents; Sud Kivu; Cash, Food							
Food expenditure share							
	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	73.43 60.27 64.93	<49.54 <43.32 <43.41	<49.54 <43.32 <46.41	70.90 53.90 59.70
Resident; Sud Kivu; Cash, Food							
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	6.40 10.90 9.30	≥6.40 ≥10.90 ≥9.30	≥6.40 ≥10.90 ≥9.30	13.80 25.50 20.90
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	21 22.10 21.70	≤21 ≤22.10 ≤21.70	≤21 ≤22.10 ≤21.70	30 28.90 29.30

Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	72.60 67 69	≤72.60 ≤67 ≤69	≤72.60 ≤67 ≤69	56.30 45.60 49.30
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	11.87 9.91 10.34	≥11.87 ≥9.91 ≥10.34	≥11.87 ≥9.91 ≥10.34	13.46 16.87 15.54
Returnees; Haut Katanga; Cash							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women							
	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Overall	45.10	≥45.10	≥45.10	48.50
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet							
	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	12.50 5.60 8.80	≥12.50 ≥5.60 ≥8.80	≥12.50 ≥5.60 ≥8.80	0 8.30 5
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≥0 ≥0 ≥0	≥0 ≥0 ≥0	0 4.70 4
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	7.40 10.60 9.50	≥7.40 ≥10.60 ≥9.50	≥7.40 ≥10.60 ≥9.50	0 15.30 13
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	59.30 66 63.50	≥59.30 ≥66 ≥63.50	≥59.30 ≥66 ≥63.50	100 96.50 97
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	59.30 36.20 44.60	≤59.30 ≤36.20 ≤44.60	≤59.30 ≤36.20 ≤44.60	40 24.70 27

Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	29.60 21.30 24.30	≤29.60 ≤21.30 ≤24.30	≤29.60 ≤21.30 ≤24.30	13.30 10.60 11
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	7.40 0 2.70	≤7.40 ≤0 ≤2.70	≤7.40 ≤0 ≤2.70	0 0 0
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	40.70 63.80 55.40	≥40.70 ≥63.80 ≥55.40	≥40.70 ≥63.80 ≥55.40	60 70.60 69
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	63 68.10 66.20	≥63 ≥68.10 ≥66.20	≥63 ≥68.10 ≥66.20	86.70 74.10 76
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	33.30 34 33.80	≥33.30 ≥34 ≥33.80	≥33.30 ≥34 ≥33.80	0 3.50 3
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)							
	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	51.90 59.60 56.80	≥51.90 ≥59.60 ≥56.80	≥51.90 ≥59.60 ≥56.80	33.30 16.50 19
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	7.40 14.90 12.20	≥7.40 ≥14.90 ≥12.20	≥7.40 ≥14.90 ≥12.20	13.30 36.50 33

Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female	40.70	≤40.70	≤40.70	80
			Male	46.80	≤46.80	≤46.80	50.60
			Overall	44.60	≤44.60	≤44.60	55
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female	51.90	≤51.90	≤51.90	6.70
			Male	38.30	≤38.30	≤38.30	12.90
			Overall	43.20	≤43.20	≤43.20	12
Food expenditure share							
	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female	18.50	≤18.50	≤18.50	73.30
			Male	21.30	≤21.30	≤21.30	62.40
			Overall	20.30	≤20.30	≤20.30	64
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base							
	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	88.40
SmallHolder Farmer; Kabalo							
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems							
	Act 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	0	≥40	≥25	28.31
			Male	0	≥35	≥25	25.11
			Overall	0	≥75	≥50	53.42
SmallHolder Farmer; Nyunzu							
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems							
	Act 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	0	≥40	≥25	26.50
			Male	0	≥35	≥25	23.50
			Overall	0	≥75	≥50	50
smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities; Sud Kivu; Cash, Food							
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female	24.30	≤24.30	≥24.30	3.60
			Male	28.90	≤28.90	≥28.90	8.20
			Overall	27.20	≤27.20	≥27.20	6.50

Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female	33.30	≥33.30	≥33.30	52.60
			Male	27.30	≥27.30	≥27.30	62.40
			Overall	29.50	≥29.50	≥29.50	58.60
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female	10.40	≥10.40	≥10.40	33.20
			Male	11.10	≥11.10	≥11.10	46.90
			Overall	10.80	≥10.80	≥10.80	41.60
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female	11.70	≥11.70	≤11.70	42.50
			Male	11.30	≥11.30	≤11.30	33
			Overall	11.50	≥11.50	≤11.50	36.70
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female	74.30	≤74.30	≤74.30	11.70
			Male	69.60	≤36.60	≤69.60	9.30
			Overall	71.30	≤71.30	≤71.30	10.20
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female	14.90	≤14.90	≤14.90	11.30
			Male	22.90	≤28.90	≤22.90	9
			Overall	20	≤20	≤20	9.90
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female	51.80	≤51.80	≤51.80	53.80
			Male	49.70	≤49.70	≤49.70	58.80
			Overall	50.50	≤50.50	≤50.50	56.90
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female	77.90	≤77.90	≤77.90	35.60
			Male	77.60	≤77.60	≤77.60	28.40
			Overall	77.70	≤77.70	≤77.70	31.20

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female	1.40	≤1.40	≤1.40	55.50
			Male	1.50	≤1.50	≤1.50	44.10
			Overall	1.50	≤1.50	≤1.50	48.50

Small holder farmers; Gemena

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female	24.29	≥64.11		
			Male	44.79	≥68		
			Overall	10.37	≥67.08		

Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female	62.86	≤24.36		
			Male	45.12	≤19.60		
			Overall	46.96	≤20.73		

Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female	12.86	≤11.54		
			Male	10.08	≤12.40		
			Overall	42.67	≤12.20		

Small holder farmers; Mobay Mbongo

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female	24.29	≥62.14		
			Male	44.79	≥72.40		
			Overall	10.39	≥55.19		

Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female	62.86	≤31.43		
			Male	45.12	≤22.56		
			Overall	46.96	≤23.48		

Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female	12.86	≤6.43		
			Male	10.08	≤5.04		
			Overall	42.67	≤21.37		

Small holder farmers; Sud Ubangi / Libenge

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	20.75 32.28 29.38	≥60.38 ≥66.14 ≥64.69			
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	39.63 43.04 42.18	≤19.82 ≤21.52 ≤21.09			
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	39.62 24.68 28.44	≤19.81 ≤12.34 ≤14.20			
SmallHolder Farmers; Tanganyika; Food								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
	Act 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	38.60	≥38.60	≥38.60	2.40	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base								
	Act 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	97.39	
SmallHolder Farmer; Tanganyika; Food								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
	Act 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	2.70 2.70 2.70	≥2.70 ≥2.70 ≥2.70	≥2.70 ≥2.70 ≥2.70	0 0 0	
Smallholders Farmers; Tanganyika; Food								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition								
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	9.70 19.60 18.90	≥9.70 ≥19.60 ≥18.90	≥9.70 ≥19.60 ≥18.90	1.70 5 3.40	
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	96.80 96.90 96.90	≥96.80 ≥96.90 ≥96.90	≥98.80 ≥96.90 ≥96.90	8.60 6.70 7.60	

Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	90.30 89.20 89.30	≥90.30 ≥89.20 ≥89.30	≥90.30 ≥89.20 ≥89.30	94.90 88.30 91.50
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	45.20 22.20 23.90	≤45.20 ≤22.20 ≤23.90	≤45.20 ≤22.20 ≤23.90	44.80 45 44.90
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	0 0.30 0.20	≤0 ≤0.30 ≤0.20	≤0 ≤0.30 ≤0.20	43.10 40 41.50
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	3.20 2.30 2.40	≤3.20 ≤2.30 ≤2.40	≤3.20 ≤2.30 ≤2.40	1.70 6.70 4.20
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	45.20 58.20 57.30	≥45.20 ≥58.20 ≥57.30	≥45.20 ≥58.20 ≥57.30	53.40 50 51.70
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	3.20 2.80 2.90	≥3.20 ≥2.80 ≥2.90	≥3.20 ≥2.80 ≥2.90	48.30 53.30 50.80
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	6.50 8.50 8.40	≥6.50 ≥8.50 ≥8.40	≥6.50 ≥8.50 ≥8.40	3.40 5 4.20

Strategic Outcome 04	National institutions in the DRC have strengthened capacity to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition and respond to shocks by 2021	- Emergency Response - Resilience Building						
Activity 08	Strengthen the Government's capacity in respect of social protection, nutrition, food security, emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction and supply chain management	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Populations affected by crisis benefit from enhanced government capacity to scale up services in times of crisis in order to reach those in need.							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	300	265		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	25	25		
Activity 09	Provide evidence-based analysis to national institutions and the humanitarian community	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Food-insecure populations benefit from national institutions' access to rigorous evidence in order to improve implementation of the Government's hunger-reduction programme							
Output C	Food-insecure populations benefit from an improved social protection system and stronger food security and nutrition policies.							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	individual	455	555		
			Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	individual	455	555		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							

	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	unit	2	2		
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	training session	3	3		
C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of tools or products developed		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	unit	20	20		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
National Institutions; Congo, Democratic Republic of; Capacity Strengthening								
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 08: Strengthen the Government's capacity in respect of social protection, nutrition, food security, emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction and supply chain management	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	0	=228990	=114495	114495	
National Institutions in DRC; Congo, Democratic Republic of; Capacity Strengthening								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 08: Strengthen the Government's capacity in respect of social protection, nutrition, food security, emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction and supply chain management	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	3	=6	=3	3	
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 08: Strengthen the Government's capacity in respect of social protection, nutrition, food security, emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction and supply chain management	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=360000	=180000	180000	
	Act 09: Provide evidence-based analysis to national institutions and the humanitarian community	Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	Overall	0	=400000	=250000	250000	
National institutions in the DRC; Congo, Democratic Republic of; Capacity Strengthening								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								

	Act 08: Strengthen the Government's capacity in respect of social protection, nutrition, food security, emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction and supply chain management	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	3	=4	=3	3
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Strategic Outcome 05	The humanitarian community in the DRC have the capacity to effectively respond to shocks through strategic partnership by 2021	- Crisis Response - Emergency Response						
Activity 10	Provide Humanitarian platforms (Logistics Cluster Coordination services) to the humanitarian community in DRC	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Populations affected by crisis benefit from supply-chain and other services offered by WFP to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief							
H.9	Number of camps and sites installed/maintained							
	Number of camps and sites installed/maintained		Logistics Cluster	site	8	7		
Activity 11	Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to the humanitarian community in DRC	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Populations affected by crisis benefit from reliable, client-oriented air services offered by WFP to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief							
H.4	Total volume of cargo transported							
	Cubic meters of cargo transported		Humanitarian Air Service	m3	299	349		
	Metric tons of cargo transported		Humanitarian Air Service	metric ton	720	977		
H.7	Total number of passengers transported							
	Percentage of passenger bookings served		Humanitarian Air Service	%	95	92		
	Number of medical evacuations		Humanitarian Air Service	unit	78	78		
	Number of passengers transported		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	36,000	67,400		
	Number of destinations served		Humanitarian Air Service	unit	50	97		
Activity 12	Provide Humanitarian platforms (Supply Chain services) to the humanitarian community in DRC	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Populations affected by crises benefit from supply chain and others services offered by WFP to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief.							
Output K	Population affected by crises benefit from supply chain and others services offered by WFP to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief.							
H.14	Number of transport and storage services provided to partners, by type							
	Number of fixed storage services provided		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	Number	10	16		

	Number of road transport services provided		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	Number	205	242		
	Number of mobile storage services provided		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	Number	60	70		
	Number of air transport services provided		Humanitarian Air Service	Number	25	0		
K.1	Number of partners supported							
	Number of partners supported		Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	partner	30	21		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Humanitarian Community; Congo, Democratic Republic of; Capacity Strengthening								
User satisfaction rate								
	Act 10: Provide Humanitarian platforms (Logistics Cluster Coordination services) to the humanitarian community in DRC	Logistics Cluster	Overall	80	=100		0	94
	Act 11: Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to the humanitarian community in DRC	Humanitarian Air Service	Overall	93	=100	=100	94	93
	Act 12: Provide Humanitarian platforms (Supply Chain services) to the humanitarian community in DRC	Supply Chain Service Provision for Third Parties	Overall	70	=100	=100	0	0

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity.								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
CASH/IDP/RETURNEES; Tanganyika; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	97.50	≥90	≥90	100	97.50
			Male	99	≥90	≥90	100	99
			Overall	98.30	≥90	≥90	100	98.30
FOOD/IDPs/Returnees; Tanganyika; Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	97.50	≥90	≥90	93.80	
			Male	99	≥90	≥90	99.50	
			Overall	98.30	≥90	≥90	97.30	
IDPs; Ituri; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	99.80	>90	>90	100	
			Male	99.40	>90	>90	100	
			Overall	99.50	>90	>90	100	
IDPs/Returnees; Haut Katanga; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	100	≥100	≥100	100	100
			Male	99.60	≥99.60	≥99.60	100	99.60
			Overall	99.70	≥99.70	≥99.70	100	99.70
IDPs/Returnees; Haut Katanga / Pweto; Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	98.90	≥98.90	≥98.90	100	98.90
			Male	98.90	≥98.90	≥98.90	100	98.90
			Overall	98.90	≥98.90	≥98.90	100	98.90
IDPs/Returnees; Kasai; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	91.10	>90	>90	98.50	
			Male	96.40	>90	>90	94.30	
			Overall	94.90	>90	>90	95	
IDPs/Returnees; Kasai Central; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	97.90	>90	>90		
			Male	96.90	>90	>90		
			Overall	97.30	>90	>90		
IDPs/Returnees; Nord Kivu; Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	98.70	>90	>90	100	
			Male	98.90	>90	>90	100	
			Overall	98.80	>90	>90	100	
Refugees; Bosobolo / Bili; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	98.10
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	99.50

Refugees; Gbadolite / Inke; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	100 98.10 99.50	>90 >90 >90	>90 >90 >90	100 100 100	100 98.10 99.50
Refugees; Libenge / Boyabu; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	100 100 100	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 98.10 99.20	100 100 100
Refugees; Libenge / Mole; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	89.10 88.50 88.90	>90 >90 >90	>90 >90 >90	100 98 99.10	89.10 88.50 88.90
Returnees; Haut Katanga; Cash	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	100 100 100	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	
Smallholder Farmers; Tanganyika; Food	Act 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	96.60 96.70 96.60	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90		
URT_Refugies/CBT; Haut Uélé; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	90 90 90	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
IDPs and Refugees; Ituri; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	90 90 90	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	
IDPS / CBT; Tanganyika; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	95 93.40 94.10	≥95 ≥93.40 ≥94.10	≥95 ≥93.40 ≥94.10	91.20 97.10 94.40	
Returnees; Haut Katanga; Cash	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	100 97.90 98.60	≥100 ≥97.90 ≥98.60	≥100 ≥97.90 ≥98.60	100 100 100	
SmallHolder Farmers; Tanganyika	Act 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	87.90 85 86.40	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90		

URT_Refugies/CBT; Haut Uélé; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	90 90 90	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
IDPs and Refugees; Ituri; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	90 90 90	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	
IDPs / Cash; Tanganyika; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	100 100 100	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100		
IDPs/Returnees/Residents; Haut Katanga; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	100 100 100	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	
Returnees; Haut Katanga; Cash	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	100 100 100	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	
SmallHolder Farmers; Tanganyika; Food	Act 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	81.90 81.71 84.70	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90		
URT_Refugies/CBT; Haut Uélé; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	90 90 90	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
IDPs and Refugees; Ituri; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	100 100 100	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	
IDPs / CBT; Tanganyika; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	96.50 92.60 94.40	=100 =100 =100	>96.50 >92.60 >94.40		

IDPs/Returnees/residents; Haut Katanga; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	100 100 100	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 99.30 99.50
Returnees; Haut Katanga; Cash	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	100 100 100	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100
SmallHolder Farmers; Tanganyika; Food	Act 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	75.90 70 72.90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	
URT_Refugies/CBT; Haut Uélé; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	100 100 100	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100

Improved gender equality and women empowerment among assisted populations									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
IDPs and Refugees; Ituri; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution		Overall	2	>60	>60	27	
URT_GD/FOOD; Nord Kivu; Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution		Overall	0	>60	>60	50	
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
IDPS and Refugees; Ituri; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	11.21	=50	=50	17.70	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	50.80	=50	=50	14.60	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	37.99	>70	>70	67.70	
Idps; Fizi / Mboko / Mboko; Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	0	=25	≤50	36.40	

			Decisions made by men	Overall	0	=25	≤50	13.60	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0	=50	=50	50	
IDPS/INKIND; Kasai; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	45.50	≤20	>20	34.50	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	45.50	≤20	<20	49.50	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	9	≥60	≥60	16	
IDPs/Returnees; Haut Katanga; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	18.20	>18.20	>18.20	20.10	18.20
			Decisions made by men	Overall	16.60	>16.60	>16.60	10.60	16.60
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	65.20	>65.20	>65.20	69.30	65.20
IDPs/Returnees; Haut Katanga / Pweto; Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	63.80	=63.80	=63.80	14.70	63.80
			Decisions made by men	Overall	8.30	=8.30	=8.30	19.10	8.30
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	27.90	≥27.90	≥27.90	66.20	27.90
IDPs/Returnees; Kasai Central; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	15.60	=20	>20		
			Decisions made by men	Overall	29.10	=20	>20		
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	55.40	=60	>60		

IDPs/Returnees; Tanganyika; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	20.70	≥20	≥20	42.40	20.70
			Decisions made by men	Overall	13.60	≤13.60	≤13.60	20	13.60
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	65.70	≥66.40	≥66.40	37.60	65.70
Refugees; Gbadolite / Inke; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	31.84	=25	=25	59.60	31.84
			Decisions made by men	Overall	29.85	=25	=25	21.10	29.85
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	38.31	=50	=50	19.30	38.31
Refugees; Libenge / Boyabu; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	48.52	=25	=25	28.60	48.52
			Decisions made by men	Overall	38.46	=25	=25	52.10	38.46
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	13.02	=50	=50	19.30	13
Refugees; Nzulu / Mole; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	61.73	=25	=25	47.70	61.73
			Decisions made by men	Overall	26.53	=25	=25	31.80	26.53
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	11.73	=50	=50	20.60	11.73
Returnees; Haut Katanga; Cash	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	20.30	≥20.30	≥20.30	12	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	13.50	≤13.50	≤13.50	20	

			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	66.20	≥66.20	≥66.20	68
Returnees; Nord Kivu; Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	33.67	=33.67	=33.67	25
			Decisions made by men	Overall	13.86	=13.86	=13.86	9
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	52.47	=52.47	=52.47	66
SmallHolder Farmers; Tanganyika; Food	Act 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	16.10	≥20	≥20	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	28	≤20	≤20	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	55.90	≥60	≥60	

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

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
IDPs/CBT; Tanganyika; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	16.70 13.30 15.40	≥16.70 ≥13.30 ≥15.40	≥16.70 ≥13.30 ≥15.40	12.30 7.40 9.60	18.80 14.90 16.60
IDPs/Refugees/Returnees; Haut Uélé; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	10.10 10.10 10.10	=80 =80 =80	=80 =80 =80	70 69 69.50	
IDPs/Returnee/Refugee; Sud Kivu; Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0.50 2.10 1.50	=80 =80 =80	=80 =80 =80	1.10 0.80 0.90	
IDPs/Returnees; Haut Katanga; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	91.50 92.60 92.30	≥91.50 ≥92.60 ≥92.30	≥91.50 ≥92.60 ≥92.30	33.30 35.30 34.70	91.50 92.60 92.30

IDPs/Returnees; Haut Katanga / Pweto / Kakonona; Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	65.30	≥65.30	≥65.30	3	65.30
			Male	67.20	≥67.20	≥67.20	40.50	67.20
			Overall	66.20	≥66.20	≥66.20	29.50	66.20
IDPs/Returnees; Kasai; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	20.50	=80	=80	27.60	59
			Male	14	=80	=80	39.20	66
			Overall	16.30	=80	=80	37.40	64
IDPs/Returnees; Kasai Central; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	0	=90	=80	26.90	
			Male	1.90	=90	=80	26.40	
			Overall	1.50	=90	=80	26.60	
IDPs/Returnees/Refugees; Ituri; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	1.90	=80	=80	22	
			Male	0.80	=80	=80	50	
			Overall	1.10	=80	=80	36	
Refugees; Bosobolo / Bili; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	2.30	>80	>80	0	2.30
			Male	1.40	>80	>80	2.40	1.40
			Overall	1.70	>80	>80	1.60	1.70
Refugees; Gbadolite / Inke; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	15.40	>80	>80	0	15.40
			Male	50.30	>80	>80	4.50	50.30
			Overall	41.30	>80	>80	4.90	41.30
Refugees; Libenge / Boyabu; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	28	>80	>80	10.80	28
			Male	31.10	>80	>80	11.10	31.10
			Overall	29.10	>80	>80	10.90	29.20
Refugees; Nzulu / Mole; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	14	>80	>80	0	14
			Male	16.10	>80	>80	0	16.10
			Overall	14.80	>80	>80	0	14.80
Returnees / Food; Tanganyika; Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	1.50	≥1.50	≥1.50	2	18.80
			Male	2.90	≥2.90	≥2.90	6.60	14.90
			Overall	2.40	≥2.40	≥2.40	5.20	16.60
Returnees; Haut Katanga; Cash	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female	40.70	≥40.70	≥40.70	40	
			Male	27.70	≥27.70	≥27.70	31.80	
			Overall	32.40	≥32.40	≥32.40	33	
Returnees/IDPs; Nord Kivu; Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	2.40	=80	=80	67	
			Male	1.80	=80	=80	33	
			Overall	2	=80	=80	100	

SmallHolder Farmers; Tanganyika; Food	Act 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	16.10 12.50 14.50	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	≥80 ≥80 ≥80		
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Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
IDPs/returnees; Kasai; Cash, Food			Overall	33.33	=100	=100		33.30
IDPs/Refugees/Residents; Sud Kivu; Cash, Value Voucher			Overall	0	=100	=100	0	0
IDPs/Returnees; Kasai Central; Cash, Food			Overall	33.33	=100	=100	12	
IDPs/Returnees/Refugees; Ituri; Cash, Food			Overall	0	=100	=100	1	
IDPs/Returnees/Residents; Tanganyika; Cash			Overall	0	=100	=100	100	0
IDPs/Returnees/Residents; Tanganyika; Food			Overall	0	=100	=100	100	0
Refugees; Gbadolite / Inke; Cash			Overall	0	=100	=100	0	0
Refugees; Gbadolite / Inke; Food			Overall	0		=100	0	0
Refugees; Libenge / Mole; Cash			Overall	0	=100	=100	0	0
Refugees/Residents; Libenge / Boyabu; Cash			Overall	0	=100	=100	0	0
Returnees; Haut Katanga / Pweto / Kapampa; Cash			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100
Returnees/IDPs; Haut Katanga; Food			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100
Returnees/Refugees/IDPs; Haut Uélé; Cash, Food			Overall	0	=100	=100	2	0

World Food Programme

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Children at a WFP food distribution in DRC.

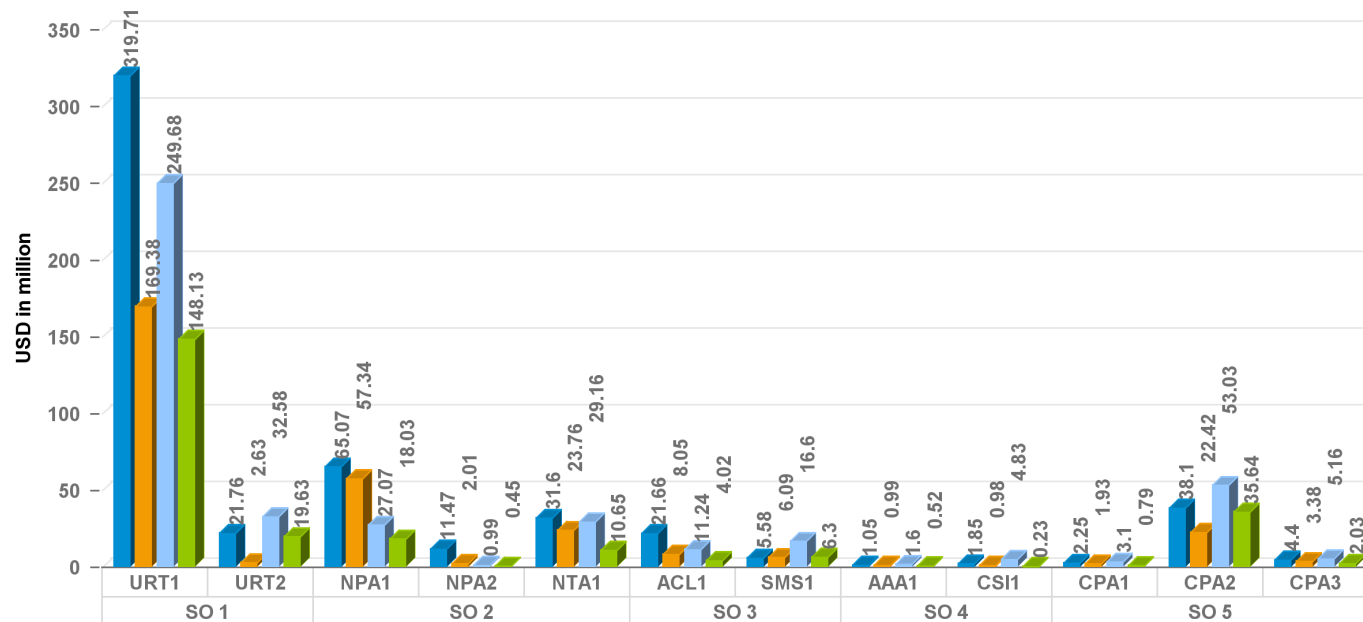
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/democratic-republic-congo>

Annual Country Report

Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2020)

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

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan
 ■ Implementation Plan
 ■ Available Resources
 ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Targeted food insecure populations affected by shocks in DRC are able to meet their basic food requirements in times of crisis
SO 2	Food-insecure and vulnerable populations in conflict and shock-affected areas have improved nutritional status in line with national protocols by 2021.
SO 3	Smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in targeted and crisis-prone areas, especially in Eastern DRC, enhance their productive livelihoods and improve their food security and resilience by 2021
SO 4	National institutions in the DRC have strengthened capacity to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition and respond to shocks by 2021
SO 5	The humanitarian community in the DRC have the capacity to effectively respond to shocks through strategic partnership by 2021
Code	Country Activity Long Description
AAA1	Provide evidence-based analysis to national institutions and the humanitarian community
ACL1	Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities
CPA1	Provide Humanitarian platforms (Logistics Cluster Coordination services) to the humanitarian community in DRC

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CPA2	Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to the humanitarian community in DRC
CPA3	Provide Humanitarian platforms (Supply Chain services) to the humanitarian community in DRC
CSI1	Strengthen the Government's capacity in respect of social protection, nutrition, food security, emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction and supply chain management
NPA1	Prevent acute malnutrition among vulnerable groups including children 6–23 months and PLW/G
NPA2	Prevent chronic malnutrition among vulnerable groups, including children 6–23 months and PLW/Gs.
NTA1	Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients
SMS1	Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)
URT1	Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity
URT2	Provide food assistance to populations affected by non-conflict shocks who experience acute food insecurity

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Targeted food insecure populations affected by shocks in DRC are able to meet their basic food requirements in times of crisis	Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	319,706,593	169,380,655	249,678,782	148,130,155
		Provide food assistance to populations affected by non-conflict shocks who experience acute food insecurity	21,755,252	2,625,305	32,577,795	19,627,194
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	50,702	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			341,461,845	172,005,959	282,307,278	167,757,350

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Food-insecure and vulnerable populations in conflict and shock-affected areas have improved nutritional status in line with national protocols by 2021.	Prevent acute malnutrition among vulnerable groups including children 6–23 months and PLW/G	65,067,645	57,341,475	27,066,261	18,029,113
		Prevent chronic malnutrition among vulnerable groups, including children 6–23 months and PLW/Gs.	11,474,096	2,010,789	993,093	452,079
		Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB-DOTS clients	31,599,429	23,763,507	29,160,146	10,653,507
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,152,861	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			108,141,170	83,115,771	59,372,360	29,134,698

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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
3	Smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in targeted and crisis-prone areas, especially in Eastern DRC, enhance their productive livelihoods and improve their food security and resilience by 2021	Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	21,661,461	8,046,535	11,236,882	4,024,892
		Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	5,579,684	6,089,053	16,602,128	6,297,574
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	12,873,670	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			27,241,145	14,135,588	40,712,681	10,322,466

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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	National institutions in the DRC have strengthened capacity to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition and respond to shocks by 2021	Provide evidence-based analysis to national institutions and the humanitarian community	1,052,054	988,930	1,604,577	515,875
		Strengthen the Government's capacity in respect of social protection, nutrition, food security, emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction and supply chain management	1,849,330	980,145	4,827,206	228,143
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,901,384	1,969,075	6,431,783	744,018

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	The humanitarian community in the DRC have the capacity to effectively respond to shocks through strategic partnership by 2021	Provide Humanitarian platforms (Logistics Cluster Coordination services) to the humanitarian community in DRC	2,245,874	1,931,452	3,097,188	787,880
		Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to the humanitarian community in DRC	38,099,990	22,424,828	53,026,060	35,643,295
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		Provide Humanitarian platforms (Supply Chain services) to the humanitarian community in DRC	4,395,904	3,375,705	5,158,204	2,032,511
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			44,741,768	27,731,985	61,281,453	38,463,685
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,737,801	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,737,801	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			524,487,312	298,958,378	451,843,356	246,422,216
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			15,633,216	8,479,726	14,890,040	12,395,671
Total Direct Costs			540,120,528	307,438,104	466,733,396	258,817,887
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			35,107,834	19,983,477	16,227,779	16,227,779
Grand Total			575,228,362	327,421,581	482,961,175	275,045,666



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

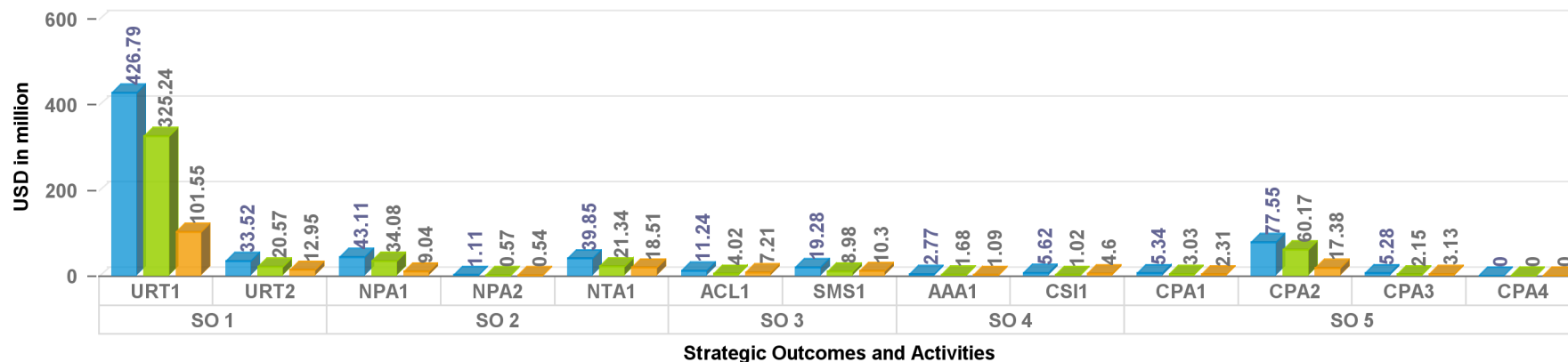
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2020)

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

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Targeted food insecure populations affected by shocks in DRC are able to meet their basic food requirements in times of crisis
SO 2	Food-insecure and vulnerable populations in conflict and shock-affected areas have improved nutritional status in line with national protocols by 2021.
SO 3	Smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in targeted and crisis-prone areas, especially in Eastern DRC, enhance their productive livelihoods and improve their food security and resilience by 2021
SO 4	National institutions in the DRC have strengthened capacity to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition and respond to shocks by 2021
SO 5	The humanitarian community in the DRC have the capacity to effectively respond to shocks through strategic partnership by 2021
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
AAA1	Provide evidence-based analysis to national institutions and the humanitarian community
ACL1	Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities
CPA1	Provide Humanitarian platforms (Logistics Cluster Coordination services) to the humanitarian community in DRC
CPA2	Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to the humanitarian community in DRC
CPA3	Provide Humanitarian platforms (Supply Chain services) to the humanitarian community in DRC
CPA4	Provide Humanitarian platforms (Emergency Telecommunications Cluster Services) to the humanitarian community in DRC
CSI1	Strengthen the Government's capacity in respect of social protection, nutrition, food security, emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction and supply chain management

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

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
NPA1	Prevent acute malnutrition among vulnerable groups including children 6–23 months and PLW/G
NPA2	Prevent chronic malnutrition among vulnerable groups, including children 6–23 months and PLW/Gs.
NTA1	Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients
SMS1	Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)
URT1	Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity
URT2	Provide food assistance to populations affected by non-conflict shocks who experience acute food insecurity

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Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2020)

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	Targeted food insecure populations affected by shocks in DRC are able to meet their basic food requirements in times of crisis	Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	643,039,557	417,137,062	9,653,631	426,790,692	325,242,066	101,548,627
		Provide food assistance to populations affected by non-conflict shocks who experience acute food insecurity	25,365,836	31,377,263	2,146,036	33,523,299	20,572,699	12,950,600
		Non Activity Specific	0	50,702	0	50,702	0	50,702
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			668,405,393	448,565,027	11,799,667	460,364,693	345,814,764	114,549,929

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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
2	Food-insecure and vulnerable populations in conflict and shock-affected areas have improved nutritional status in line with national protocols by 2021.	Prevent acute malnutrition among vulnerable groups including children 6–23 months and PLW/G	117,626,903	43,114,556	0	43,114,556	34,077,408	9,037,148
		Prevent chronic malnutrition among vulnerable groups, including children 6–23 months and PLW/Gs.	13,291,595	1,108,408	0	1,108,408	567,394	541,014
		Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB-DOTS clients	56,035,072	39,848,973	0	39,848,973	21,342,334	18,506,639
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,152,861	0	2,152,861	0	2,152,861
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			186,953,570	86,224,798	0	86,224,798	55,987,136	30,237,662

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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	Smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in targeted and crisis-prone areas, especially in Eastern DRC, enhance their productive livelihoods and improve their food security and resilience by 2021	Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	49,966,887	11,236,882	0	11,236,882	4,024,892	7,211,990
		Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	11,113,998	19,283,357	0	19,283,357	8,978,803	10,304,554
		Non Activity Specific	0	12,873,670	0	12,873,670	0	12,873,670
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			61,080,885	43,393,910	0	43,393,910	13,003,695	30,390,215

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Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2020)

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
5	National institutions in the DRC have strengthened capacity to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition and respond to shocks by 2021	Provide evidence-based analysis to national institutions and the humanitarian community	2,104,687	2,766,079	0	2,766,079	1,677,376	1,088,702
		Strengthen the Government's capacity in respect of social protection, nutrition, food security, emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction and supply chain management	2,732,036	3,660,004	1,962,194	5,622,198	1,023,135	4,599,063
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			4,836,723	6,426,082	1,962,194	8,388,277	2,700,511	5,687,765

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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
8	The humanitarian community in the DRC have the capacity to effectively respond to shocks through strategic partnership by 2021	Provide Humanitarian platforms (Logistics Cluster Coordination services) to the humanitarian community in DRC	4,425,019	5,342,013	0	5,342,013	3,032,705	2,309,309
		Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to the humanitarian community in DRC	65,606,020	77,553,007	0	77,553,007	60,170,242	17,382,765
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide Humanitarian platforms (Supply Chain services) to the humanitarian community in DRC	8,730,146	5,275,537	0	5,275,537	2,149,844	3,125,694
		Provide Humanitarian platforms (Emergency Telecommunications Cluster Services) to the humanitarian community in DRC	824,263	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			79,585,448	88,170,558	0	88,170,558	65,352,790	22,817,768

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

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Annual Country Report

Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2020)

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
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,737,801	0	1,737,801	0	1,737,801
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,737,801	0	1,737,801	0	1,737,801
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,000,862,020	674,518,175	13,761,861	688,280,036	482,858,896	205,421,140
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			28,439,672	21,780,277	606,864	22,387,141	19,892,772	2,494,369
Total Direct Costs			1,029,301,691	696,298,451	14,368,725	710,667,177	502,751,668	207,915,509
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			66,904,610	38,034,665		38,034,665	38,034,665	0
Grand Total			1,096,206,301	734,333,116	14,368,725	748,701,842	540,786,333	207,915,509

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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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