

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



Evaluation of Democratic Republic of the Congo WFP Interim Country Strategic Plan 2018-2020

Evaluation Report: Volume II – Annexes

OEV/2019/001

Commissioned by the
WFP Office of Evaluation

October 2020



World Food
Programme

Acknowledgements

The external evaluation team is very grateful for all the assistance provided by Michael Carbon, evaluation manager, and Lia Carboni, research analyst, of the WFP Office of Evaluation (OEV); Claude Jibidar, Country Director of WFP Democratic Republic of the Congo; their many colleagues at headquarters (HQ), regional bureau (RB), country office (CO) and sub-offices. Assistance from the evaluation focal point in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tafadzwa Chiposi was invaluable.

We also acknowledge with thanks the contribution of the numerous government, multilateral, bilateral, and non-governmental organization informants who gave generously their time and advice during the evaluation process.

We would also like to extend our thanks to Clemence Bouchat and James Hunter at Action Against Hunger (ACF) UK for their vital work.

Disclaimer

The opinions expressed are those of the evaluation team, and do not necessarily reflect those of the World Food Programme. Responsibility for the opinions expressed in this report rests solely with the authors. Publication of this document does not imply endorsement by WFP of the opinions expressed.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the maps do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory or sea area, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers.

Key personnel for the evaluation

OFFICE OF EVALUATION

Andrea Cook – Director of Evaluation

Michael Carbon – Evaluation Manager

Lia Carboni – Evaluation Analyst

EXTERNAL EVALUATION TEAM

Dr. Robina Shaheen – Evaluation Director, Action Against Hunger UK

Emery Brusset – Team Leader

Cleo Chevalier – Evaluation Analyst

Dr. Danielle Deboutte – Public Health and Nutrition Specialist

Pascal Mweze – Rural Development and Partnerships Specialist

Samuel Niki Niki – Efficiency and Gender Specialist

Blanche Renaudin – Food Security and Resilience Specialist

Contents

Annex 1: Terms of Reference	1
Annex 2: Methodology.....	3
Annex 3: Evaluation Matrix	13
Annex 4: The Democratic Republic of the Congo Line of Sight and Reconstructed Theory of Change	24
Annex 5: Country Strategic Plan Evaluation Community Survey Responses	26
Annex 6: Country Strategic Plan Evaluation Community Survey Questionnaire	40
Annex 8: Outcomes and Outputs Attained.....	55
Annex 9: WFP Operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo Ongoing in 2017	67
Annex 10: Bibliography.....	70
Annex 11: List of People Met	74

Annex 1: Terms of Reference

The Democratic Republic of the Congo: an evaluation of WFP's Interim Country Strategic Plan (2018–2020)

Country Strategic Plan Evaluations (CSPEs) encompass the entirety of WFP activities during a specific period. Their purpose is twofold: 1) to provide evaluation evidence and learning on WFP's performance for country level strategic decisions, specifically for developing the next Country Strategic Plan and 2) to provide accountability for results to WFP stakeholders.

Subject and Focus of the Evaluation

The evaluation will cover all WFP activities (including cross-cutting issues) in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) between 1 January 2017 to 30 September 2019, including activities and strategic direction prior to the introduction of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2020.¹

It will assess WFP contributions to CSP strategic outcomes, establishing plausible causal relations between the outputs of WFP activities, the implementation process, the operational environment and changes observed at the outcome level, including any unintended consequences.

The evaluation will also focus on adherence to humanitarian principles, gender, protection issues and accountability to affected populations.

The evaluation will adopt the norms and standards of the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) and the evaluation criteria of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD/DAC), namely: relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability as well as connectedness, coherence and coverage as applicable.

Objectives and Users of the Evaluation

WFP evaluations serve the dual objectives of accountability and learning. The evaluation will seek the views of, and be useful to, a broad range of internal and external stakeholders and presents an opportunity for national, regional and corporate learning.

The primary user of the evaluation findings and recommendations will be the WFP Country Office and its stakeholders. It presents an opportunity for the Country Office to benefit from an independent assessment of its operations and to use the evaluation evidence to inform the design of the new Country Strategic Plan. The evaluation report will be presented at the Executive Board session in November 2020.

Key Evaluation Questions

The evaluation will address the following four key questions:

Question 1: To what extent is WFP's strategic position, role and specific contribution based on country priorities and people's needs as well as WFP's strengths? The evaluation team will reflect on the extent to which: the CSP is relevant to national policies, plans, strategies and goals, including achievement of the national Sustainable Development Goals; the CSP addresses the needs of the most vulnerable people in the country to ensure that no one is left behind; WFP's strategic positioning has remained relevant throughout the implementation of the CSP in light of changing context, national capacities and needs; and the CSP is coherent and aligned with the wider UN and includes appropriate strategic partnerships based on the comparative advantage of WFP in the country.

Question 2: What is the extent and quality of WFP's specific contribution to CSP strategic outcomes in DRC? The evaluation team will reflect on the extent to which: WFP delivers expected outputs and contributes to the expected CSP strategic outcomes; WFP contributes to the achievement of cross-cutting aims (humanitarian principles, protection, accountability to affected populations, gender equality and other equity considerations); the achievements of the CSP are likely to be sustainable; and the CSP facilitated more strategic linkages between humanitarian, development and, where appropriate, peace work.

¹ See [link](#) for text of CSP (2018-2020) approved by the WFP Executive Board. The full text of these Terms of Reference can be found [here](#).

Question 3: To what extent has WFP's used its resources efficiently in contributing to CSP outputs and strategic outcomes? The evaluation team will reflect on: whether outputs were delivered within the intended timeframe; the appropriateness of coverage and targeting of interventions; cost-efficient delivery of assistance; and whether alternative, more cost-effective measures were considered.

Question 4: What are the factors that explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the CSP? The evaluation team will reflect on the extent to which: WFP analyses and uses existing evidence on hunger challenges, food security and nutrition issues in-country to develop the CSP; WFP has been able to mobilize adequate, predictable and flexible resources; the CSP leads to partnerships and collaborations with other actors that positively influenced performance and results; the CSP provides greater flexibility in dynamic operational contexts and how did it affect results; other factors influencing WFP performance and the strategic shift expected by the CSP.

Scope and Methodology

The unit of analysis is the Interim Country Strategic Plan, understood as the set of strategic outcomes, outputs, activities and inputs that were included in the CSP document approved by WFP Executive Board, as well as any subsequent approved budget revisions.

The evaluation will adopt a mixed methods approach; this implies a methodological design in which data collection and analysis is informed by a feedback loop combining a deductive approach, which starts from predefined analytical categories, with an inductive approach that leaves space for unforeseen issues or lines of inquiry that had not been identified at the inception stage. In line with this approach, data may be collected through a mix of primary and secondary sources using a range of techniques including: desk review, semi-structured or open-ended interviews, closed-answer questionnaires, focus groups and direct observation. Systematic data triangulation across different sources and methods will be carried out to validate findings and avoid bias in the evaluative judgement.

Roles and Responsibilities

Evaluation Team: The evaluation will be conducted by a team of independent consultants, with relevant expertise in humanitarian and development contexts.

Evaluation Manager: The evaluation will be managed by Michael Carbon, Senior Evaluation Officer in the WFP Office of Evaluation. He will be the main interlocutor between the evaluation team, represented by the team leader, and WFP counterparts to ensure a smooth implementation process. Mrs. Andrea Cook, Director OEV, will provide second level quality assurance.

Stakeholders: WFP stakeholders at country, regional and HQ level are expected to engage throughout the evaluation process to ensure a high degree of utility and transparency. External stakeholders, such as beneficiaries, government, donors, implementing partners and other UN agencies will be consulted during the evaluation process.

Annex 2: Methodology

EVALUATION SCOPE

1. **Overall scope.** The evaluation covered the strategic outcomes, outputs, activities and inputs presented in the ICSP for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), including cross-cutting objectives pursued between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2019. The evaluation included data from 2017 when relevant in order to consider trends over a longer period and to observe any changes since the introduction of the ICSP. The geographical scope of the CSPE included all regions and communities where WFP had implemented interventions within the evaluation time frame.

2. **Evaluation questions and thematic focus.** The evaluation focused on the evaluation questions, as given in the evaluation matrix (Annex 3). Those questions are standard for CSPEs and grouped according to the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD (OECD/DAC) criteria of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency. A fourth group of questions relate to factors affecting WFP performance.

3. For each evaluation question, relevant lines of inquiry were developed in relation to four key thematic areas identified through a review of strategic documents and interviews with key stakeholders held during inception missions to Rome and Kinshasa. Those key themes of interest provided a more country-specific layer of interpretation of the data and helped to focus the evaluation on areas where the principal stakeholders identified the greatest opportunities for learning:

- **Theme 1: WFP adaptation to an extremely challenging country context:** DRC presents many characteristics of fragility: widespread corruption, weakened institutions, absence of clear national development policies and strategies, highly deteriorated public infrastructure, violence, forced population movement, disease outbreaks, etc. The country context is highly volatile and continuously changing, while presenting serious institutional, logistical, and security challenges to humanitarian and development actors. WFP approaches to mitigate risks and adapt operations to this context were explored at all levels of programming.
- **Theme 2: Strategic positioning of WFP and integration of its interventions across the triple nexus (humanitarian assistance – development assistance – peacebuilding):** In light of the extensive needs experienced in DRC and the often-limited resources available, there is always a tension between programming for life-saving interventions on the one hand, and life-changing interventions on the other. The evaluation tried to understand how these competing, but also complementing, strategic objectives were operationalized, for example through shaping emergency assistance in such a way that it contributed to resilience or peace. In doing this it explored WFP efforts towards peacebuilding and development, and how these affected the inherent synergies and tensions of the triple nexus. Under this theme specific attention was given to accountability to affected populations and protection. Particular attention was given to the specific conditions of women, girls and other generally marginalized and vulnerable groups (older people, people with disabilities, people living with HIV, indigenous peoples).
- **Theme 3: Priority setting, coverage and targeting:** Although financial resources for emergency assistance has increased since 2018, a large portion of contributions were confirmed late in the year. This, combined with lengthy lead times to procure and import commodities and possibly other capacity constraints, forced WFP to make choices regarding where to prioritize assistance, which type of assistance to provide, how and for how long to provide this assistance, and who to target this assistance towards. The ICSP evaluation sought to understand the rationale behind the priorities set by WFP, that is to say, whether programme design and implementation approaches were determined by evolving beneficiary needs assessments, donor preferences, what was delivered previously, or other factors. Mainstreaming of three programmes, gender, protection and conflict sensitivity, was a key component within this theme, with a view to understanding the way in which the programmes affected different social groups in different ways. From the point of view of prioritization and targeting, the evaluation examined whether the specific needs and conditions of women, girls and other vulnerable groups (indigenous people, people with disabilities, people living with HIV, old people) were appropriately taken into account and addressed in the projects.

- **Theme 4: Strategic partnerships:** Partnerships are fundamental to the ability of WFP to reach its target population and to bring together the required expertise to achieve its strategic objectives. Under Sustainable Development Goal 17, which seeks to promote synergies, WFP aims also to build up national capacities. Understanding how diverse partnerships facilitated or inhibited the achievement of WFP outcomes was central to the evaluation. This included an assessment of broader partnerships at all levels of strategic and operational influence, including donors, government (at national and sub-national levels), humanitarian and development partners (such as FAO and UNICEF - longstanding partners of WFP), as well as cooperating partners (non-governmental organizations, research institutions, private-sector service providers etc.).

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

Evaluability Assessment

4. An evaluability assessment was conducted using the data and documents gathered during the inception phase. The purpose of the evaluability assessment was to examine and determine the extent to which the object of the evaluation could be evaluated in an independent, credible and useful manner against the specific set of evaluation questions. This assessment allowed the evaluation team to ascertain whether the ICSP objectives were adequately defined and results were verifiable. The results from the evaluability assessment informed the evaluation team's decisions about the proposed evaluation methods, and type and volume of data that needed to be collected.

5. The evaluability of the programme was assessed through the review of documents, available data and multiple discussions with stakeholders in Rome (WFP headquarters) and Kinshasa (WFP country office). The evaluability of the ICSP was assessed along three dimensions: programme design, information availability and institutional context. A summary of the assessment is provided below:

- **Programme design:** The ICSP was found to be a comprehensive document providing country analysis, WFP strategic orientation, and descriptions of goal, objectives, strategic results and outcomes. The logical framework and "Line of Sight" diagram showed the vertical "outcome pathways" of expected changes at different levels but had several limitations. To address these, the evaluation team reconstructed a preliminary ICSP theory of change, which provided critical assumptions and intermediate results. Achievement of the results were hampered by the country context due to its fragility and the growing needs of the populations. The ICSP was aligned with national plans and integrated with programme activities of other United Nations agencies and major international donors. Flexibility was demonstrated by the consecutive revisions of the ICSP and related budget in response to the changing context in DRC during the implementation period.
- In the course of the ICSP, the relative importance of humanitarian and developmental aims were revised due to the increasing number and size of crisis situations in the country. While stakeholders agreed on the need for interventions that promote long-term recovery and resilience, opinions differed on whether the necessary conditions for development were being met.
- **Information availability:** There was sufficient documentation available relating to the ICSP, DRC and WFP generally. This was further reviewed during the data collection phase and information was extracted to supplement other data. Baselines, and output and outcome level data were available for most but not all indicators given in the ICSP logframe. Disaggregation of data was not available at output level but it was for most outcome level indicators. Monitoring data is collected and tracked at output level using COMET but not at outcome level. Monitoring data is collected by parallel systems and is therefore considered to be fragmented. It is also often not fully analysed and synthesized for decision making. Interviews with country teams revealed that there is lack of financial and staffing capacity to undertake data collection and analysis for various monitoring and evaluation data streams. The short emergency assistance delivery cycles made in-depth monitoring difficult, leading to an absence of performance data. As is required in order to respond to the evaluation questions, the evaluation team complemented monitoring data with primary data collected during field visits and a community survey, to the extent possible with the available time and budget. The evaluation was constrained by security risks, and difficulties of access to intervention areas and beneficiaries. The evaluation team worked closely with WFP country teams/sub-offices and cooperating partners for logistic support and mobilization of respondents. Areas which were difficult

to access for the core evaluation team were allocated to a local data-collection agency for the community survey.

- **Institutional context:** The majority of stakeholders were willing to participate in the evaluation and available as needed. The timing of the evaluation was later than it should have been in order to adequately inform the new country strategic plan process. However key preliminary findings were made available in time to inform the ongoing country strategic planning process, during a debriefing session at the end of the main mission (in December 2019). There was sufficient willingness amongst key stakeholders to be involved in the evaluation, therefore there were no problems of coordination and participation. The primary users and secondary stakeholders were clearly identified, and user expectations were defined. Stakeholders were involved in defining the thematic focus of the evaluation, which in turn inspired the lines of enquiry under each evaluation question. This is expected to enhance buy-in and ownership of the evaluation findings.

Methodological Approach

6. The core evaluation team of six persons was divided into three sub-teams. Each group of two team members were allocated geographic/thematic area. Data were collected using data-collection tools defined below. Gender equality and empowerment of women (GEEW) was considered as a key cross-cutting theme in each of the geographical as well as thematic areas. The overall distribution of the work across the evaluation team and thematic priorities is given in Table 1.

7. Each team's field visits was selected on the basis of programme type representation, and a spectrum of response modalities from resilience to emergencies (where classed at L3 emergency level). The selection also used an array of criteria such as the timing of WFP operations over the three-year period, and the areas of particular interest flagged in the inception phase (in particular the Ebola response and peacebuilding initiatives).

Table 1: Distribution of thematic priorities, geographic areas and the evaluation team

	Geographical Areas	Priority themes	Topics of Focus
1	Bukavu (South Kivu)	Adaptation to context, and strategic positioning	Resilience activities (SO3) – including the purchase for progress programme and conditional food and cash transfers Coordination (SO5) and malnutrition (SO2).
2	Areas west of Kalemie (Tanganyika)		
3	Kananga (Kasai-Central)		
4	Ituri	Priority setting and strategic partnerships	Emergency food assistance to shock-affected populations (conflict and non-conflict, SO1), including cash and food transfers and school feeding Treatment of MAM (SO2) where present
5	Bunia (Ebola-affected populations)		
6	Gbadolite and Ubangi (host populations)		
7	Gbadolite and Ubangi (refugee populations)		

8	Kinshasa and all field sites	All	<p>Logistics, supply chains, financial management (most directly SO5 but functions are also cross-cutting across the other SOs)</p> <p>WFP role within the UN response system (SO5) and collaboration with government (SO4)</p> <p>Cross-cutting issues: Gender, protection, accountability to affected populations and environment</p>
---	------------------------------	-----	---

8. Once the inception report was approved, the evaluation team reviewed existing documents and remotely met to prepare for the in-country mission and discuss in detail the specific issues to be addressed per thematic area as well as the related lines of questioning (guided by the evaluation matrix). This ensured that all the team members were clear about the information that needed to be collected and could review relevant documentation in advance of the main mission. In-country meetings were also held at the start of the main mission to ensure that the evaluation team was fully prepared and aligned before starting field work. The allocation of thematic priorities and lines of enquiry was carefully balanced across the team, indicating key respondents that should be interviewed, or populations of concern that should be visited. This reduced the risk of incomplete or partial answers to the questions in the evaluation matrix.

9. In order to supplement the information collected by the core evaluation team, an in-country data collection agency, Cible², was contracted to administer a community survey. The survey was designed during the evaluation data-collection phase to further assess key findings emerging from interviews with key informants and community groups (further information provided in data-collection methods section).

Data-Collection Methods

10. The evaluation used mixed methods. While primary data collected by the evaluation was mostly qualitative in nature, the evaluation relied mainly on secondary sources and a community survey for quantitative data. This allowed the team to triangulate findings and facilitate a deeper understanding of processes and approaches as well as perceptions and behaviours that may have contributed to the achievement and/or non-achievement of results and targets. The evaluation collected the views of beneficiaries and other stakeholders that enabled respondents to elaborate their narrative. Information from the different data sources outlined in paragraph 11 below were used to triangulate findings to validate results.

11. The data collection methods included conducting a document review and semi-structured key informant interviews, as well as group interviews in addition to a number of site observations. These data were collected by the core evaluation team and supplemented by additional data from a community survey, administered by the data-collection agency, Cible. Each method of data collection is described in more detail below:

- Primary data sources
 - Key informants: WFP staff, cooperating partners, donors, government officials, community members
 - Target population survey
- Secondary data sources
 - WFP systems data: reports from COMET, WINGS, FACTory, OPweb³ etc.
 - WFP reporting: post-distribution monitoring reports, donor reports, cooperating partner reports
 - WFP policies and guidelines
 - Contextual reports (e.g. Cost of Hunger report, IPC reports)

² <https://www.groupe-cible.com/>

³ [OPweb](#) is the internal information portal of the WFP Emergency Operations Division.

12. **Document review:** Preliminary document review was undertaken during the inception phase (see Annex 9 for list of references) and followed by a more systematic review of key strategic and planning documents as well as progress reports to take stock of work done by WFP and its partners. The programme results frameworks, outlining outputs and outcomes, were reviewed in order to assess achievement against original targets. A document review template was developed for extracting and populating the required information. The documents analysed included all relevant policies and guidance at the corporate level for WFP, all the needs assessments and country analysis that WFP has used, the strategy and programming documents, monitoring reports, WFP databases and programme reporting. Internal documents, such as risk matrices and costing for common services, were also analysed by the evaluation. The type of documents reviewed included:

- **Government documents** (national plans, policies, strategies, resource allocations)
- **United Nations documents** (UNDAF, Humanitarian Response Plan and updates, situation analysis, needs assessments, evaluation reports, resource allocation reports, concept notes, thematic reports, fact sheets)
- **WFP documents** (ICSP, budgets/expenditures, beneficiary surveys, needs analysis, annual reports, targets, performance reports, country briefs, expenditure reports, evaluation reports, audit reports, strategic plans, corporate results frameworks, road maps, key policies, guidelines/directives)

13. **Key informant semi-structured interviews:** The information collected from key informant interviews was used to complement and triangulate the findings from other data sources. The evaluation conducted 375 in-depth interviews with key stakeholders, of which 18 were done remotely. Stakeholders included WFP staff at headquarters, the regional bureau in Johannesburg, the Kinshasa country office and six sub-offices, in addition to more than 20 cooperating partners. A purposive sampling approach was used to select the participants, whereby a range of stakeholders, principally WFP members of staff, were interviewed. Specific lines of inquiry, as given in the evaluation matrix, were used to guide the interviews. As the interviews were semi-structured, they provided respondents space to discuss any unanticipated issues, including contextual factors that might be missed by more directed lines of questioning.

14. **Beneficiary interviews (individual and group):** Approximately 120 beneficiary interviews, either as groups or individually, were conducted ensuring that there was gender balance. For these face-to-face, in-depth interviews four questionnaire protocols were developed, and adapted to the context and the type of stakeholder, where questions were duly selected by the interviewer on the basis of relevance. The evaluation focused deliberately on the gender dimension of programmes by recognizing cultural biases, achieving a balance of respondents, seeking out women beneficiary groups, and analysing outcomes from women's perspectives. These interviews enabled the evaluation team to gather people from similar backgrounds or experiences to share their perceptions regarding the relevance and effectiveness of the WFP interventions. Group interviews were structured in a question-and-answer format and facilitated by the national consultants, hence they were more appropriate for WFP target population groups. The benefit of using group interviews is that it allowed the evaluation team to gather information and perspectives from a larger group of participants in a single session. It also allowed participants to agree or disagree with each other, providing insight to a wider range of opinions and ideas, and the variations that existed in relation to specific issues.

15. **Community survey:** The survey was designed during the evaluation data-collection phase to further assess key findings emerging from interviews with key informants and community groups. This approach was in line with the terms of reference which states that "data collection and analysis is informed by a feedback loop combining a deductive approach, which starts from predefined analytical categories, with an inductive approach that leaves space for unforeseen issues or lines of inquiry" (See Annex 6 for questionnaire and survey responses). The survey included primarily quantitative data with some open-ended qualitative responses.

- An experienced data collection agency Cible was commissioned to carry out the survey. The survey was conducted with populations and communities. For reasons of feasibility and effectiveness, the

survey was conducted in three provinces (Sud-Ubangui, Kasai Central and Ituri⁴). The data were collected over two weeks in December 2019. The survey questionnaire and responses were translated into and conducted in four languages; French, Lingala, Swahili and Tshiluba. Enumerators were recruited by Cible from their pool of local data-collection teams.

- A total of 300 community members were surveyed, based largely on random sampling with a quota applied only to gender. The quota of 60 percent women 40 percent men recipients was based on the finding that WFP in DRC principally name women on beneficiary lists. The survey was not restricted to only WFP beneficiaries in order to gather broader community perspectives on WFP programming in the localities in which they operate. Of those surveyed, the majority (79 percent) were recent WFP beneficiaries (within the last year) while 21 percent were other members from the target communities.

16. **Direct field observations** allowed the evaluation team to collect information regarding the physical condition of the environment, the people themselves and the people’s living conditions as well as WFP interventions, with particular attention to the specific conditions of women, girls and other vulnerable groups. The observations enabled the collection of additional information without necessarily talking to the affected people and hence helped provide potentially unbiased information.

17. The sample for each of the data-collection methods is summarized in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Summary of sample achieved

Data collection method	Proposed sample
Community survey	300
Observations	16 locations
Group interviews	16 locations
Key informant semi structured interviews	337 stakeholder respondents

Data Analysis

18. The analytical framework that guided the analysis process was based on the key thematic priorities, evaluation questions, and lines of enquiry. The methods of analysis included the following:

- The evaluation team used triangulation to corroborate findings and ensure that it obtained a rich, rigorous and comprehensive account against the questions being addressed. This involved checking consistency of findings generated across different data-collection methods (document review, interviews, observations and survey).
- Data collected by the team members across geographical and thematic areas were cross examined to draw out key themes relating to the evaluation questions. These were further explored to elucidate areas of divergence between different dimensions of WFP programming such as provinces, community groups or programming modality.
- The community survey and WFP monitoring data were analysed in Microsoft Excel focusing primarily on percentage of responses given for the survey and percentage of targets achieved for monitoring data. Due to the limited sample size, tests using the survey data lacked statistical power. Quantitative and qualitative findings were triangulated to corroborate findings.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

19. **Composition and role of the evaluation team:** The core evaluation team was composed of national and international experts. The team leader, Emery Brusset, guided the evaluation team. The overall

⁴ The locations reached are: Telega via Bunia, Hôpital Général de référence via Bunia (Ituri Province), Longadjo via Kananga , Nkonko via Kananga (Kasai Central), village on road from Mole to Zongo, village on road from Boyabu à Libenge (Ubangui).

management and quality assurance rested with the Evaluation Director, Dr Robina Shaheen. The team was supported by a local data-collection agency and pool of analysts from Action Against Hunger (ACF) UK⁵.

20. The evaluation questions defined the structure of the evaluation report. All the evaluation team members contributed to the data analysis and writing of the evaluation report. Individual team members, including the team leader, analysed the data collected and wrote first drafts of their allocated sections as primary authors, complemented by their secondary authors. The team leader reviewed and collated all the sections into a coherent report, in coordination with the research analyst. The Evaluation Director assured quality, including rewriting where required. The data-collection agency, Cible, contributed to the data cleaning and translations and coding of qualitative responses from the survey.

QUALITY ASSURANCE

21. The Evaluation Director, Dr Robina Shaheen, had overall responsibility and was accountable for delivering this contract including review of all deliverables before submitting to WFP, technical direction and support. The evaluation team ensured that deliverables were produced on time, on budget and to the desired quality; staff were kept safe and secure; and WFP data was protected. Key quality assurance processes were as follows:

- Held regular internal project management meetings to track delivery and quality, deal with problems as they arise
- Compiled and documented in the project files relevant information (including meeting minutes, work plans and deadlines, programme documentation and relevant reports)
- Maintained clear and open communication with WFP Office of Evaluation at all times
- Sought feedback from WFP Office of Evaluation and incorporated all feedback into evaluation design, process and outputs.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

22. The ACF Evaluation Director was primarily responsible for ethical oversight, conduct and design of the evaluation in close coordination with the team leader, and the evaluation team. The evaluation team followed the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) ethical guidelines to fulfil obligations to respondents participating in this evaluation. These are set out in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Ethical considerations

Ethical issues	Proposition to address them
Obligation to participants⁶	
Respect for dignity and diversity	The evaluation team will respect the differences in culture, local customs, religious beliefs, gender, disability, age and ethnicity and the potential implications of these when carrying out research. The evaluation team will minimize any risk of disruption to the respondents, provide ample notice and respect their privacy
Rights	The evaluation team will ensure that participants are treated as “autonomous agents” and will be given the time and information to decide whether or not they wish to participate, and not be pressurized into participating. The participants will be selected as per the defined sampling methodology. The evaluation team will comply with any codes of conduct governing vulnerable groups, such as young people

⁵ Action Against Hunger (or Action Contre La Faim) is a global humanitarian organization which originated in France and is committed to ending world hunger. The organization helps malnourished children and provides communities with access to safe water and sustainable solutions to hunger. In 2019, Action Against Hunger worked in 51 different countries assisting 13.6 million people in need.

⁶ Based on UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation, March 2008

Confidentiality	The evaluation team will respect respondents' right to provide information in confidence and make them aware of the scope and limits of confidentiality. Sources and any other sensitive information will be anonymized. Confidentiality of respondents will be protected 100 percent of the time
Avoidance of harm	Evaluators will seek to minimize risks to, and burdens on, those participating in the evaluation; and seek to maximize the benefits and reduce any unnecessary harms that might occur from negative or critical evaluation, without compromising the integrity of the evaluation
Data security	Data will be stored systematically and securely and in line with ACF's data protection policy, which has been updated to be fully compliant with the 2018 European Union General Data Protection Regulation standards. Data will be stored in a way that makes it available and clearly accessible to the evaluation team. All data collected will also be made available to the Office of Evaluation and no data will be shared outside of the evaluation team without the Office of Evaluation's explicit consent, including with WFP operations. Data will be retained for a period, as determined in consultation with WFP, and then, upon approval from WFP, deleted.
Maximize profits of populations	Evaluators will seek to maximize profits for populations interviewed while collecting data from them. This can be ensured by sharing information and lessons learned related to the subject discussed that might be of some interest for them, at the end of each focus group meeting.
Obligation as evaluators⁷	
Independence	Evaluators will ensure independent judgement all along the evaluation. Evaluators will ensure that they are not unduly influenced by the views or statements of any party
Impartiality	Evaluations will give a comprehensive and balanced presentation of strengths and weaknesses of the policy, programme, project or organizational unit being evaluated, taking due account of the views of a diverse cross-section of stakeholders. They will: operate in an impartial and unbiased manner at all stages of the evaluation; collect diverse perspectives on the subject under evaluation; and guard against distortion in their reporting caused by their personal views and feelings
Credibility	Evaluation shall be credible and based on reliable data and observations. Evaluation reports shall show evidence of consistency and dependability in data, findings, judgements and lessons learned
Conflict of interest	Conflicts of interest shall be avoided as far as possible so that the credibility of the evaluation process and product shall not be undermined
Honesty and integrity	Evaluators will: (i) accurately represent their level of skills and knowledge and work only within the limits of their professional training and abilities; (ii) negotiate honestly the costs, tasks to be undertaken, limitations of methodology, scope of results likely to be obtained; (iii) accurately present their procedures, data and findings; (iv) prevent or correct misuse of their work by others; (v) decline evaluation assignments where the client is unresponsive to their expressed concerns that the evaluation methodology or procedures are likely to produce a

⁷ Based on UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation, March 2008

	misleading result
Accountability	Evaluators will: (i) complete the evaluation deliverables within the timeframe and budget agreed; (ii) ensure that evaluation expenditures are properly accounted for and the client receives value for money; (iii) give the evaluation manager early notice of any change to the evaluation plan or any risks to the successful completion of the evaluation
Obligation as a human being staying in DRC	
Wildlife protection	None of the team members will eat bush meat during the evaluation mission
Conflicts over mining resources	None of the team members will buy any product derived from unofficial mining operations
Respect of human rights	Team members will respect all human rights and will act in an exemplary manner, taking into consideration vulnerability factors of children, women, elderly, disabled, minorities, etc.
Cultural, religious, and political diversity	Team members will not have any discriminatory manner against any type of human being based on their culture, religion, ethnicity, political affiliation, etc.

RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

23. Potential limitations to this evaluation and the mitigation strategies are provided in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Risks and mitigation measures

Risks	Description	Mitigation measures
All relevant documents and data may not be available	The evaluation will require a review of existing documents and data, including monitoring and budget/expenditure data to undertake cost efficiency analysis. This will require liaison with all cooperating partners some of which may not be able to provide the necessary data	The evaluation team informed WFP in advance about the documents/data required so that they were able to source this. Data related to some indicators was not available and WFP was informed of the implications this had on the analysis
Inaccessible areas for data collection	Some areas may be inaccessible for data collection due to insecurity and other constraints. The data-collection teams may not be able to visit communities to gather data and perceptions about support provided	The evaluation team worked with WFP country office to identify areas that were more likely to be accessible, thereby employing purposive sampling. The local data collection agency, Cible, had greater access to areas due to their ongoing presence for similar assignments and was able to address some of the information gaps
Limited access for international staff	Some international staff in the evaluation team may not be able to travel to some areas for supervision and/or data collection	Division of tasks was planned between national and international team members and Cible
Limited availability of high-level	Respondents from the country and field offices as well as cooperating partners may not be available for interviews at the	The evaluation team informed the country office of their proposed schedule well in advance. Support was provided from the country office to organize meetings with the

respondents for interviews	time required. This will reduce the amount of data available for analysis and may not provide views of all relevant stakeholders to make informed evaluative judgements	Government, donors, cooperating partners and other key stakeholders. Where key stakeholders were not available, remote meetings were organized
Beneficiaries may not be available	Due to moving populations (IDPs, refugees) beneficiary populations may have moved and hence be unavailable to participate in interviews/surveys	The evaluation team worked with WFP staff in-country to identify communities where it was most likely to find target populations
Beneficiaries may not be able to recall information needed by the evaluation	Beneficiaries may not be able to recall who provided the support and what support was provided	The evaluation team triangulated findings from various data sources to identify consistency/inconstancy in views. This meant that the evaluation team included similar questions across all data collected to allow for methods triangulation
Limitations of the data collection instruments	Data collection instruments may not be culturally or linguistically sensitive in a large range of beneficiaries	Advice was sought from the country office and Cible on appropriate tools. All data collection instruments were pre-tested before being used systematically

Annex 3: Evaluation Matrix

The evaluation matrix seeks to translate the key evaluation questions into “lines of inquiry”, which are of greatest interest for WFP and its partners in DRC. These were identified through stakeholder interviews conducted during the inception missions to Rome and Kinshasa. The evaluation matrix also shows the link between thematic priorities (TP), evaluation questions, data sources and data-collection methods.

Table 5: Evaluation matrix (thematic priorities, evaluation questions, lines of inquiry, data sources and methods)

Dimensions of analysis and links to thematic priorities	Lines of inquiry	Data sources	Data-collection techniques
Relevance - EQ1. To what extent is the strategic position, role and specific contribution of WFP based on country priorities and people’s needs as well as WFP strengths?			
1.1 To what extent is the ICSP relevant to national policies, plans, strategies and goals, including achievement of the national Sustainable Development Goals?			
Alignment to national policies, strategies and plans at the design stage. TP4: partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How well aligned are ICSP strategic outcomes and cross-cutting objectives to government policies, strategies and plans (to the extent that these are clearly articulated)? How well are government policies, strategies and plans understood by WFP in DRC, and to what extent do they direct WFP strategy and interventions? What is the quality of the dialogue between WFP and the Government, and how effective are the mechanisms for concertation on policy and strategy? Does the Government at national and provincial level consider that the WFP ICSP and interventions are aligned with their own vision and priorities? Are all opportunities for capacity building and consultation taken? Has the alignment of WFP strategy for DRC with national policies, strategies and plans improved with the ICSP as compared to before? 	<p>Documents: ICSP for DRC and subsequent budget revisions, WFP DRC project design documents, government policies, strategies, plans and programmes</p> <p>Key stakeholders: Senior WFP staff in DRC</p> <p>Senior government officials at national and provincial level, donors, partner agencies, women’s organizations and women’s rights organizations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review Semi-structured interviews
Alignment to WFP strategic plan in the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent is the ICSP consistent with the WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021) outcome areas and lines of intervention? 	<p>Documents: Corporate Strategic Plan, ICSP, Sustainable Development Goals, government national policies and strategies, Agenda 2030</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review Semi-structured interviews

<p>framework of the Agenda 2030</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How well is the ICSP aligned to Sustainable Development Goals as expressed in national policies and strategies? • How did interventions prior to the ICSP align with the WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017)? • Are aspects that deserve greater consideration (i.e. chronic vulnerability, protection) fully reflected in programming? • To what extent does the design of the ICSP consider contribution to SDG 5 in DRC, particularly in terms of tackling discrimination and the different forms of violence against women and girls, the improvement of power relations between woman and man in favour of woman? • To what extent has the design of ICSP taken into account the need to contribute to the achievement of the DRC national gender policy goals? 	<p>Key stakeholders: Senior WFP staff in DRC and Rome, Senior government officials at national level</p>	
<p>• 1.2 To what extent did the ICSP address the needs of the most vulnerable people in the country to ensure that no one is left behind?</p>			
<p>Focus on most vulnerable people. TP3: priority setting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the ICSP clear on target groups and targeting mechanisms? • Do WFP target beneficiaries match with those identified via vulnerability assessments and humanitarian needs assessments (including non-focus areas in the west of the country)? • What lessons have been learned on targeting mechanisms? • Is the targeting fully aligned to WFP policies and guidance, and have adjustments been made where necessary? • What measures are in place to avoid elite capture or exclusion of certain vulnerable groups, including women and youth? • Are there humanitarian access issues (e.g. security, absence of roads), and how does WFP deal with these? 	<p>Documents: ICSP for DRC and subsequent budget revisions, WFP DRC project design documents, WFP corporate and country-specific guidance, VAM assessments and vulnerability maps, country situation analyses and needs assessments by other humanitarian and development partners (UN Common Country Analysis; UNDP Sustainable Development Goals Report etc.), WFP Intervention maps for DRC</p> <p>WFP and cooperating partner reports: SPRs; food basket monitoring (FBM) and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) reports; evaluation reports, MoUs with partners</p> <p>Stakeholders: WFP managers and field staff in DRC, cooperating partner managers and field staff, national and local government officials, other UN agencies and INGOs, WFP target population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review • Map comparisons • Semi-structured interviews • Group interviews • Community survey

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the assistance provided by WFP respond to priority needs but also to longer-term food security and nutrition needs of the targeted population groups? 		
Gender equality and empowerment of women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the ICSP integrate adequate prior gender analysis? Are specific, intended cross-cutting outcomes related to GEEW reflected in the ICSP, with corresponding indicators and targets? Are appropriate, cross-cutting measures in place/encouraged to promote gender equality and empowerment of women throughout WFP interventions? To what extent is VAM and targeting in DRC gender specific? Have these measures become more relevant and systematic since the ICSP? 	<p>Documents: ICSP for DRC and subsequent budget revisions, WFP DRC project design documents, WFP gender policy, corporate and country-specific guidance on GEEW, VAM assessments and vulnerability maps, country gender analyses by WFP and partners, WFP and cooperating partner reports: SPRs; food basket monitoring and post-distribution monitoring reports; evaluation reports partnership MoUs</p> <p>Stakeholders: WFP managers and field staff in DRC, cooperating partner managers and field staff, national and local government officials, other UN agencies and INGOs, WFP target population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review Semi-structured interviews Group interviews Community survey
1.3 To what extent has WFP strategic positioning remained relevant throughout the implementation of the ICSP in light of changing context, national capacities and needs?			
Flexibility and timeliness/capacity to adapt to dynamic contexts TP1: context adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent has WFP been able to maintain its relevance over time in terms of delivering where and when need was most acute? Does mapping of emergencies show that WFP has responded where new crises occurred? How does WFP cope with institutional, logistical, and security challenges in the country? How adequate are WFP measures to mitigate risks and adapt operations to this context of fragility? What context monitoring systems are in place in relation to the ICSP? Has WFP been able to rethink and adjust its programming as the context keeps evolving? Has WFP flexibility improved with the introduction of the ICSP? 	<p>Documents: ICSP for DRC and subsequent budget revisions, WFP DRC project design documents, VAM assessments and vulnerability maps, country situation analyses and needs assessments by other humanitarian and development partners, WFP Intervention maps for DRC</p> <p>Stakeholders: WFP managers and field staff in DRC, cooperating partner managers and field staff, national and local government officials, donors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review Semi-structured interviews

<p>Political positioning and reputational risks/ WFP in state-society relations and relations with the international community</p> <p>TP4: partnerships</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is WFP political positioning in relation to donors' agendas and potential tensions among them? • How well does the ICSP relate to other strategies and divisions of labour in DRC? • Are there potential tensions between alignment to government priorities, strengthening national capacities, including at the local level, and coherence with humanitarian principles (in particular access)? 	<p>Documents: ICSP for DRC and subsequent budget revisions; donor strategies for DRC</p> <p>Stakeholders: WFP managers and field staff in DRC, cooperating partner managers and field staff, national and local government officials, donors, other UN agencies and INGOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review • Semi-structured interviews
<p>1.4 To what extent is the CSP coherent and aligned with the wider UN and to what extent does it include appropriate strategic partnerships based on the comparative advantage of WFP in the country?</p>			
<p>Alignment to the UNSDCF</p> <p>TP4: partnerships, TP2: strategic positioning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent are ICSP strategic outcomes, outputs and activities aligned with the UN development and humanitarian outcome areas and "One UN" mandates? • To what extent does the ICSP document reflect other UN priorities and justify the positioning of WFP? • To what extent are the UNDAF, Humanitarian Response Plan and strategic documents from other UN agencies consistent with the positioning of WFP in DRC? 	<p>Documents: ICSP for DRC and subsequent budget revisions, UNDAF 2013-2017, Humanitarian Response Plan (2017-2019) (and 2018 update), other UN agencies' strategies for DRC</p> <p>Stakeholders: Senior representatives of other UN agencies, senior WFP DRC representatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review • Semi-structured interviews
<p>Comparative Advantage/ WFP strengths and complementarities in relation to other UN agencies, funds and programmes.</p> <p>TP4: partnerships, TP2: strategic positioning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the comparative advantages of WFP in DRC (perceived and actual)? • Are these taken full advantage of by WFP and its partners? • Are these taken better advantage of now as compared to the pre-ICSP period? 	<p>Documents: ICSP for DRC and subsequent budget revisions, WFP country reports</p> <p>Stakeholders: WFP managers in DRC, cooperating partner managers, national and local government officials, donors, other UN agencies and INGOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review • Semi-structured interviews
<p>Synergy with other development actors/ partnership strategy.</p> <p>TP4: partnerships TP2: strategic positioning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there any multiplier effects of the partnerships, including (as appropriate to the country context): a) mobilization of resources (in cash or in-kind) from non-state actors, national and international; b) policy advocacy resulting in greater public investment in SDG2-related policies and programmes; c) WFP legitimacy to safely operate in complex zones, including conflict? 	<p>Documents: WFP country reports</p> <p>Stakeholders: WFP managers in DRC, cooperating partner managers, national and local government officials, donors, other UN agencies and INGOs, private sector actors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review • Semi-structured interviews
<p>EQ2. What is the extent and quality of the specific contribution of WFP to ICSP strategic objectives in DRC?</p>			

2.1 To what extent did WFP deliver expected outputs, contribute to the expected ICSP strategic outcomes and achieve coverage?			
<p>Achievement of outputs</p> <p>TP3: priority setting and coverage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which planned outputs and targets have been achieved? • Are there areas where the ability to deliver is fully demonstrated, and areas where limitations were imposed (sector, region, population specific)? 	<p>Documents: VAM assessments and vulnerability maps, WFP and cooperating partner reports: SPRs, food basket monitoring and post-distribution monitoring reports, annual country reports</p> <p>Stakeholders: WFP managers in DRC, cooperating partner managers, national and local government officials, donors, WFP target population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review • Analysis of secondary quantitative data • Semi-structured interviews • Group interviews • Community survey • Observations
<p>Contribution to strategic outcomes</p> <p>TP3: priority setting and coverage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent have WFP interventions contributed the ICSP strategic outcomes? Where and for whom? • How many people benefited from WFP interventions compared to targets – disaggregated by gender? Was elite capture or exclusion of certain vulnerable groups avoided? • Did WFP achieve the planned geographical coverage? • How adequate is the WFP capacity in relation to the required response? How stretched is the organization? 	<p>Documents: VAM assessments and vulnerability maps, WFP and cooperating partner reports: SPRs, food basket monitoring and post-distribution monitoring reports, annual country reports</p> <p>Stakeholders: WFP managers in DRC, cooperating partner managers, national and local government officials, donors, WFP target population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review • Analysis of secondary quantitative data • Semi-structured interviews • Group interviews • Community survey • Observations
2.2 To what extent did WFP contribute to achievement of cross-cutting aims (humanitarian principles, protection, accountability to affected populations, gender equality and other equity considerations)?			
<p>Achievement of protection objectives not fully listed in Line of Sight/ adherence to WFP policy, coherence with SDG</p> <p>TP1: adaptation to context</p> <p>TP3: priority setting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent do senior and field staff members have a common understanding of the WFP protection role and feel empowered and supported to operationalize the policy? • To what extent has ICSP been an adequate framework for the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women in terms of its goals, intervention approaches, monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning setting in accordance with the WFP gender policy and strategic objectives at global level? • To what extent have WFP interventions addressed the root causes and drivers of hunger related to the status 	<p>Documents: WFP gender policy, country gender analyses by WFP and partners, corporate and country-specific guidance on GEEW, WFP DRC project design documents</p> <p>VAM assessments and vulnerability maps, post-distribution monitoring reports</p> <p>Stakeholders: WFP managers in DRC, cooperating partner managers, national and local government officials, donors, WFP target population of different gender and age groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review • Semi-structured interviews • Group interviews • Community survey

	<p>of women and girls in targeted areas and in DRC in general?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent has the policy affected/influenced WFP partners' practice? To what extent do the coverage and quality of monitoring information (including but not only corporate indicators), the protection of sources, and accessibility, contribute to decision making? Were the key CO units aware of the cross-cutting objectives? What evidence is there that changes have duly occurred, or are there gaps? 		
Effects of WFP interventions on GEEW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent have WFP interventions benefitted women and girls by taking into account their specific vulnerabilities? To what extent have WFP interventions contributed, with a satisfactory likelihood of sustainability, to the empowerment of women and young women in the contexts of the targeted areas? To what extent have WFP interventions contributed to improving the status of women and girls in peacebuilding and resilience contexts? To what extent did WFP interventions contribute comprehensively to the achievement of SDG 5 in DRC, particularly in terms of tackling discrimination and the various forms of violence against women and girls, and the improvement of power relations towards equality? 	<p>Documents: WFP gender policy, country gender policy, country gender analyses by WFP and partners, corporate and country-specific guidance on GEEW, WFP DRC project design documents</p> <p>VAM assessments and vulnerability maps, post-distribution monitoring reports, cooperating partners activity and monitoring reports</p> <p>Stakeholders: WFP managers in DRC, cooperating partner managers, gender ministry officials at national, provincial and local level, donors, WFP target population of different sexes and group ages with particular priority to the voice of women and girls, women organizations and women's rights organizations working in WFP targeted areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review Semi-structured interviews Group interviews Community survey
2.3 To what extent are the achievements of the ICSP likely to be sustainable?			
Sustainability/ public services at national and decentralized levels, public-private partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What factors are likely to affect sustainability of results achieved, positively or negatively? How strong is government and community ownership of results? 	<p>Documents: ICSP for DRC and subsequent budget revisions, UNDAF (2013-2017), Humanitarian Response Plan (2017-2019) (and 2018 update), national plans and budgets, other UN agencies' strategies for DRC, partners' MoUs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review Semi-structured interviews Group interviews Community survey Observations

<p>TP1: adaptation to context</p> <p>TP4: partnerships</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the Government's capacity (institutional, technical, financial, political etc.) to progressively take over services currently provided by WFP? • Has community resilience improved due to WFP interventions? • What is the ability of local markets and of partners to continue the assistance provided? 	<p>Stakeholders: Senior representatives of other UN agencies, senior WFP staff in DRC, senior government officials at national and provincial level, donors, partner agencies, WFP target populations</p>	
<p>2.4 In humanitarian contexts, to what extent did the ICSP facilitate more strategic linkages between humanitarian, development and, where appropriate, peace work?</p>			
<p>Triple nexus aspects/ facilitation, coordination.</p> <p>TP2: strategic positioning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there any tensions in the triangle between development, humanitarian and peace work? • What cases of synergy, and what examples of counter-effects can be found? • Is the ICSP clear on where the priorities should be between emergency and development interventions and does it strike the right balance in the DRC context? • Have the consecutive budget revisions allowed WFP to retain the emphasis on the triple nexus, in light of the evolving context (more and more complex emergency situations)? • What are the connections and bridging interventions between the three elements of the triple nexus? Are all opportunities taken advantage of? 	<p>Documents: ICSP for DRC and subsequent budget revisions, Evaluation of WFP contribution to peace in DRC, Humanitarian Response Plan (2017-2019) (and 2018 update), annual country reports, WFP DRC project design documents, minutes of clusters meetings</p> <p>Stakeholders: WFP managers in DRC particularly those involved in triple nexus coordination; cooperating partner managers involved in nexus coordination; donors; WFP target population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review • Semi-structured interviews • Group interviews • Observations • Community survey
<p>EQ3. To what extent has WFP used its resources efficiently in contributing to ICSP outputs and strategic outcomes?</p>			
<p>3.1 To what extent were outputs delivered within the intended timeframe?</p>			
<p>Timeliness/ alignment of programming, logistics and partners in sequencing of efforts</p> <p>TP3: cycles and vulnerabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was emergency assistance delivered on time and the fastest way possible? • Was non-emergency support provided within the intended timeframe? Should it have been prolonged? • Were there bottlenecks creating delays? What were the consequences of these delays? 	<p>Documents: ICSP for DRC, WFP DRC project work plans, project log frames, post-distribution monitoring reports, logistics and procurement reports</p> <p>Stakeholders: WFP managers and field staff in DRC, particularly logistics; cooperating partner</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review • Semi-structured interviews • Group interviews • Community survey

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What time-saving measures did WFP introduce to reduce delays? 	managers; donors; WFP target population; national/provincial governments	
3.2 To what extent was coverage and targeting of interventions effective?			
<p>Extent in relation to people in need/ vulnerability and emergency needs coverage</p> <p>TP3: cycles and vulnerabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How many people benefitted from WFP interventions compared to targets – disaggregated by gender? Was elite capture or exclusion of certain vulnerable groups effectively avoided? Did WFP achieve the planned geographical coverage? Did it successfully deal with humanitarian access issues (e.g. security, absence of roads)? What is the comparisons of needs across known populations, degree to which these needs were met within a particular group? Focus will be given to the issue of cycles of assistance (three-month cycles for general food distribution for example) How adequate is the WFP capacity in relation to the response it is taking on? How stretched is the organization? 	<p>Documents: ICSP for DRC and subsequent budget revisions, needs assessments, annual country reports, humanitarian response plans, WFP DRC project design documents, project log frames and corporate indicators, VAM assessments and vulnerability maps, post-distribution monitoring reports, food basket monitoring reports, SPRs, other monitoring tools, logistics and procurement reports</p> <p>Stakeholders: WFP project managers and field staff in DRC, cooperating partner managers, donors' WFP target population</p> <p>Field visits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review Semi-structured interviews Group interviews Community survey
3.3 To what extent were WFP activities cost-efficient in delivery of its assistance?			
<p>Maximum effects with given means/ economic aspects, matching costs and benefits</p> <p>TP3: cycles and vulnerabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How do actual costs compare to planned costs for a sample of key interventions? How have these costs evolved over time? What are the most determinant factors affecting costs and what measures has WFP put in place to manage costs? Are synergies between WFP interventions and other partners actively promoted to save costs? 	<p>Documents: ICSP for DRC and subsequent budget revisions, annual country reports, financial reports</p> <p>Stakeholders: WFP project managers and field staff in DRC, cooperating partner managers, donors, other UN agencies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review Semi-structured interviews
3.4 To what extent were alternative, more cost-effective measures considered?			
<p>Adaptive management aspects, efficiency/ role of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent was planning based on earlier models, or was it actively reviewed? 	<p>Documents: Procurement and feasibility reports, WFP DRC project design documents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document review Semi-structured interviews

<p>strategic planning and senior management</p> <p>TP1: adaptation to context</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are alternatives available, for example through partnerships with the private sector? 	<p>Stakeholders: WFP managers</p>	
<p>EQ4. What are the factors that explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the ICSP?</p>			
<p>4.1 To what extent did WFP analyse or use existing evidence on hunger challenges, food security and nutrition issues in the country to develop the ICSP?</p>			
<p>Context awareness/linkages between knowledge and decision-making</p> <p>TP1: adaptation to context</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What evidence existed regarding food security and nutrition issues prior to ICSP preparation (produced by WFP or others)? • To what extent was it integrated into the ICSP design process? • How well were CPE recommendations taken up in ICSP design and WFP interventions in DRC? 	<p>Documents: Research and evaluation reports including DRC CPE (2014), ICSP design documents including list of references, minutes of design meetings</p> <p>Stakeholders: WFP managers including at regional bureau, WFP HQ</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review • Semi-structured interviews
<p>4.2 To what extent has WFP been able to mobilize adequate, predictable and flexible resources to finance the ICSP?</p>			
<p>Resource base management/ donor, partner and government relations. Outreach and communication of needs. Synergies with HQ</p> <p>TP4: partnerships</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How aligned were resource needs identified by WFP with resources mobilized over time for ICSP activities? • Has resource mobilization improved with the introduction of the ICSP? • How has the level of earmarking of funding evolved compared to before the ICSP (i.e. flexible vs. strategic outcome level vs. activity level earmarking)? • How has WFP coped with donor preferences and earmarking to continue to address key needs? • What effect have international funding priorities had on WFP programming in DRC? • Are there any programming gaps, or populations not covered by assistance due to inadequate resource mobilization? 	<p>Documents: ICSP for DRC and subsequent budget revisions, needs assessments, annual country reports, financial reports</p> <p>Stakeholders: WFP managers in DRC, donors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review • Semi-structured interviews
<p>4.3 To what extent did the ICSP lead to partnerships and collaborations with other actors that positively influenced performance and results?</p>			

Partnerships and SDG 17 TP4: partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What has been the role of Government in relation to WFP operations? • What were the intended vs. the effective partnerships developed by WFP, including functionality of the clusters, quality of relations with other key agencies, in particular UNICEF, FAO, WHO and cooperating partners? • To what extent do cooperating partners have relevant capacities, policies and tools for both implementation and accountability in relation to gender issues and women's empowerment? • Has the ICSP led to stronger and more strategic partnerships with Government, donors, humanitarian and development partners, and cooperating partners? • Are there more partnership opportunities not yet/sufficiently explored by WFP? • What benefits have the existing partnerships provided and to whom? What has hampered effective partnerships? 	<p>Documents: ICSP for DRC, partnership and capacity building strategies, cluster meeting minutes, annual country reports</p> <p>Government of DRC development strategy</p> <p>Stakeholders: WFP managers in DRC, donors, national and provincial government, WFP partners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review • Semi-structured interviews
4.4 To what extent did the ICSP provide greater flexibility in dynamic operational contexts and how did it affect results?			
Agility in operations/ organizational capacities, implementation of Integrated Road Map thinking, preparedness and contingency planning TP1: adaptation to context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the ICSP enhanced flexibility in terms of: i) budget and staff allocation, ii) choice of interventions, iii) development of partnerships and synergies? If yes, how has this flexibility affected performance (i.e. relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, targeting, sustainability...)? • Are there any factors that help or inhibit flexibility? 	<p>Documents: ICSP for DRC and subsequent budget revisions, annual reports</p> <p>Stakeholders: WFP managers in DRC, donors, WFP target population, partners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review • Group interviews • Community survey
4.5 What are the other factors that can explain WFP performance and the extent to which it has made the strategic shift expected by the ICSP?			
Ability to operate in a new environment/ implicit factors or capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resource constraints, access, presence of other actors, perception of the nature of the crises in DRC. 	<p>Documents: Humanitarian standards, WFP policies, strategies, annual reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review • Semi-structured interviews

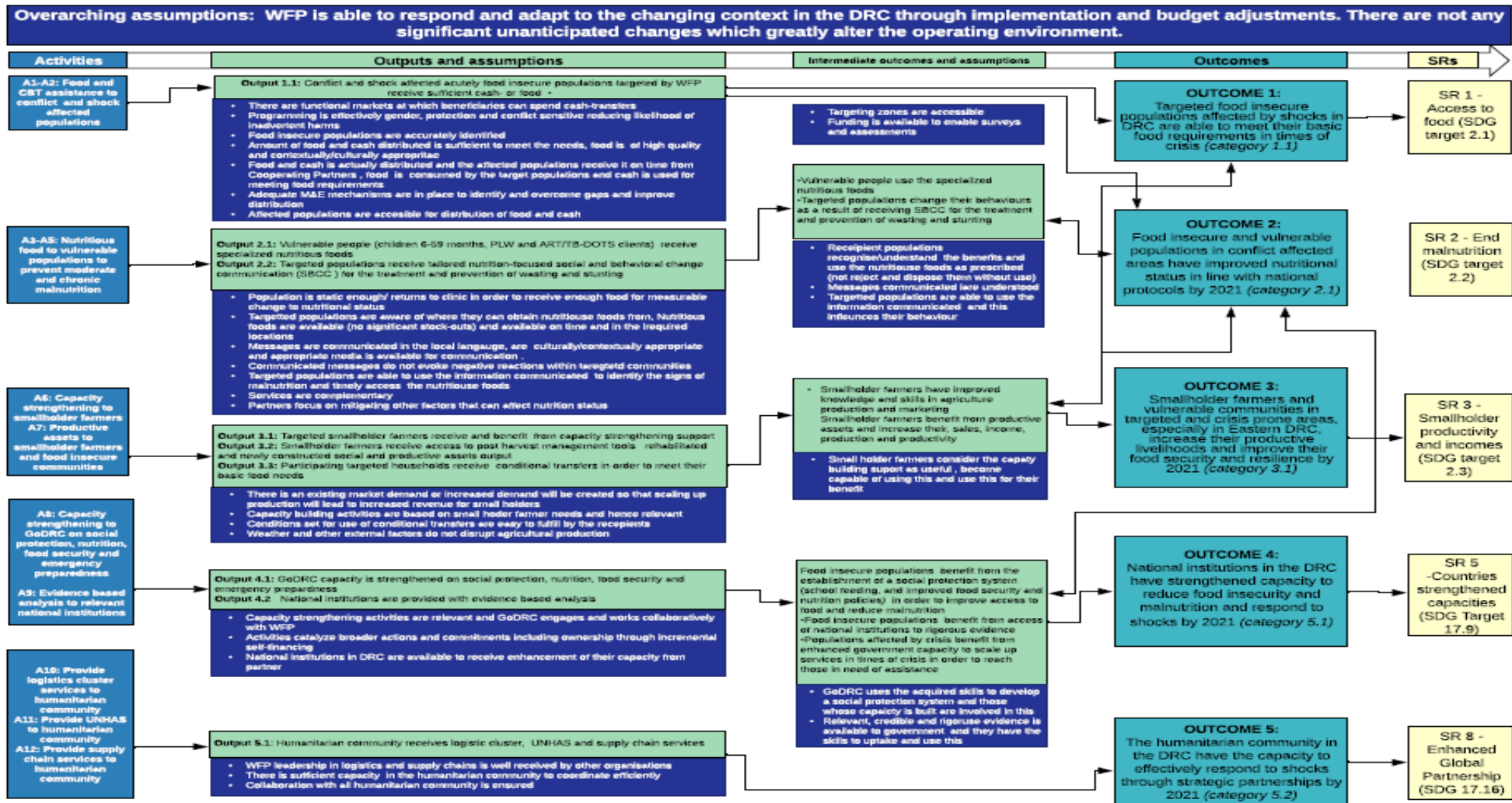
<p>aspects not previously covered</p> <p>TP1: adaptation to context</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent could the CO rely on support from HQ and RBJ to deal with the complex emergency situation (L3)? • To what extent is WFP staff equipped in the field of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls to support the cooperating partners in the implementation of activities, taking into account the related humanitarian and political principles of WFP? 	<p>Stakeholders: WFP senior staff in DRC, HQ, RBJ, partners</p>	
--	--	--	--

Annex 4: The Democratic Republic of the Congo Line of Sight and Reconstructed Theory of Change

DRC - Line of Sight 01 July 2018				
SR 1 – Access to food (SDG Target 2.1)	SR 2 – End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	SR 3 – Smallholder Productivity and Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)	SR 5- Countries strengthened capacities (SDG Target 17.9)	SR 8- Enhance Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.10)
CRISIS RESPONSE	CRISIS RESPONSE	RESILIENCE BUILDING	RESILIENCE BUILDING	CRISIS RESPONSE
OUTCOME 1: Targeted food insecure populations affected by shocks in DRC are able to meet their basic food requirements in times of crisis (category 1.1)	OUTCOME 2: Food insecure and vulnerable populations in conflict affected areas have improved nutritional status in line with national protocols by 2021 (category 2.1)	OUTCOME 3: Smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in targeted and crisis prone areas, especially in Eastern DRC, increase their productive livelihoods and improve their food security and resilience by 2021 (category 3.1)	OUTCOME 4: National institutions in the DRC have strengthened capacity to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition and respond to shocks by 2021 (category 5.1)	OUTCOME 5: The humanitarian community in the DRC have the capacity to effectively respond to shocks through strategic partnerships by 2021 (category 5.2)
OUTPUTS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflict affected acutely food insecure populations targeted by WFP (tier 1) receive sufficient cash- or food (category A1) to enable them to meet their basic food requirements (SR1) Shock affected (natural disasters, acute economic shocks) acutely food-insecure populations targeted by WFP (tier 1) receive sufficient cash- or food (category A1) to enable them to meet their basic food requirements (SR1) 	OUTPUTS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable people, including children 6-59 months, PLW and ART/TB-DOTS clients (tier 1) receive specialized nutritious foods (category B) in order to treat moderate acute malnutrition (SR2) Vulnerable people, including children 6-59 months and PLW (tier 1) receive appropriate nutritious foods (category B) in order to prevent moderate acute malnutrition (SR2) Vulnerable people, including children 6-23 months, PLW (tier 1) receive appropriate specialized nutritious foods (category B) in order to prevent chronic malnutrition (SR2) Targeted populations receive tailored nutrition-focused social and behavioral change communication (SBCC) for the treatment and prevention of wasting and stunting 	OUTPUTS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participating targeted households (tier 1) benefit from conditional transfers (food or cash) (category A2) in order to meet their basic food needs (SR1) Targeted smallholder farmers (tier 1) benefit from improved knowledge and skills in agricultural production and marketing (category C) in order to improve their net-sales and incomes (SR3) Smallholder farmers (tier 2) benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed social and productive assets and access to post-harvest management tools (category D) in order to increase their incomes, production and productivity (SR 3) 	OUTPUTS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food insecure populations in the DRC (tier 3) benefit from the establishment of a social protection system which includes school feeding and from improved food security and nutrition policies, (category C) in order to improve access to food and reduce malnutrition (SR1, SR2, SR 5) Food insecure populations in the DRC (tier 3) benefit from access of national institutions to rigorous evidence (category C) in order to improve implementation of the government hunger reduction program (SR 1, SR 5) Populations affected by crisis (tier 3) benefit from enhanced government capacity to scale up services in times of crisis (category C) in order to reach those in need of assistance (SR 5) 	OUTPUTS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Populations affected by crisis (tier 3) benefit from supply chain and other services of WFP offered to humanitarian partners (category H) in order to receive timely humanitarian relief (SR1, SR8)
ACTIVITY 1: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations (category 1; modality: food/CBT, CS)	ACTIVITY 3: Provide nutritious foods to vulnerable people including children 6-59 months, PLW and ART/TB- DOTS clients (category 5; modality: food, CS)	ACTIVITY 6: Provide capacity strengthening to smallholder farmers (category 7; modality: food/CBT, CS)	ACTIVITY 8: Provide capacity strengthening to the Government of the DRC on social protection, nutrition, food security and emergency preparedness/DRR (category 9; modality: CS)	ACTIVITY 10: Provide Logistics Cluster services to the humanitarian community in DRC (category 10; modality: SD)
ACTIVITY 2: Provide food assistance to populations affected by non-conflict shocks. (category 1; modality: food/CBT, CS)	ACTIVITY 4: Prevent moderate malnutrition among vulnerable groups including children 6-23 months and PLWs (category 6; modality: food, CS)	ACTIVITY 7: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities (category 2; modality: food/CBT)	ACTIVITY 9: Provide evidence-based analysis to relevant national institutions (category 12; modality: CS)	ACTIVITY 11: Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to the humanitarian community in DRC (category 10; modality: SD)
	ACTIVITY 5: Prevent chronic malnutrition among vulnerable groups including children 6-23 months and PLWs (category 6; modality: food, CS)			ACTIVITY 12: Provide Supply Chain Services to the humanitarian community in DRC (category 10; modality: SD)
				ACTIVITY 13: Provide Emergency Telecommunication Cluster services to the humanitarian community in DRC (category 10; modality: SD)

SOURCE: SYSTEM FOR PROGRAMME APPROVAL (SPA) PLUS- DRC ICSP BUDGET REVISION 5

RECONSTRUCTED THEORY OF CHANGE



Annex 5: Country Strategic Plan Evaluation Community Survey Responses

Demographics							
Age group	15-20	21-25	26-35	36-40	41-45	>45	Total
	5 (2%)	26 (9%)	81 (27%)	57 (19%)	39 (13%)	92 (31%)	300
Marital status	Married	Widowed	Single	Separated	Divorced	Living with partner	Total
	154 (51%)	66 (22%)	39 (13%)	15 (5%)	14 (5%)	12 (4%)	300
Household size	1-2	3-5		6-7	8-10	>10	Total
	20 (7%)	93 (31%)		100 (33%)	68 (23%)	19 (6%)	300
Adults in household	1		2	3-5		>5	Total
	66 (22%)		128 (43%)	88 (29%)		18 (6%)	300
Children in household	0		1-3	4-8		>8	Total
	28 (9%)		106 (35%)	156 (52%)		10 (3%)	300
Status	Never displaced		Displaced within DRC	Internationally displaced		Returnee	Total
	159 (53%)		54 (18%)	44 (15%)		43 (14%)	300
Time lived in area (months)	1-3	4-6		7-11	12-24	>24	Total
	37 (38%)	13 (13%)		4 (4%)	15 (15%)	29 (30%)	98
Formal education	Received			Never received			Total
	128 (43%)			172 (57%)			300

Highest level of education achieved	Primary level		Secondary level	Higher education		Professional training		Total
	Completed	Never completed	Completed*	Never completed	Completed*	Never completed		
	24 (11%)	55 (26%)	31 (14%)	91 (43%)	4 (2%)	3 (1%)	5 (2%)	213

*in the last year

Food Safety and Livelihood									
Land ownership	No			Yes			Total		
	172 (57%)			128 (43%)			300		
Land acquisition	Temp. property transfer	Inheritance	Donation	Purchase	Lease	Total			
	40 (31%)	33 (26%)	27 (21%)	23 (18%)	5 (4%)	128			
Occupation	None	Agriculture	Day labourer		Trade		Farming	Fishing, teaching, mining, civil service	Total
			Agric.	Other	Food	Informal			
	84 (28%)	81 (27%)	34 (11%)	36 (12%)	28 (9%)	22 (7%)	9 (3%)	6 (2%)	300
Crop type	Subsistence crop		Market garden		Perennial crop		Total		
	71 (53%)		48 (36%)		14 (11%)		133		
Cultivated plants	Tubers	Legumes	Cereals	Vegetables	Bananas	Total			
	65 (37%)	40 (22%)	39 (22%)	29 (16%)	5 (3%)	178			
Preferred cultivated plants	Tubers	Legumes	Cereals	Vegetables	Total				
	55 (68%)	11 (14%)	9 (11%)	6 (7%)	81				
Quantity produced (kg)	500-1000	150-400	60-100	10-55	<10	Total			
	5 (6%)	26 (32%)	24 (30%)	20 (25%)	6 (7%)	81			
Source of grain	Purchase	NGO aid	Agriculture	Donations	Total				
	46 (36%)	41 (32%)	24 (19%)	18 (14%)	129				

Revenue from farming	Yes			No			Total			
	71 (88%)			10 (12%)			81			
Monthly income (CF)	<50,000		50-99,000		100-199,000		>200,000		Total	
	29 (42%)		19 (28%)		12 (17%)		9 (13%)		69	
Prioritized expenses	Food	Clothing	Health	Education	Essential NFIs	Communication, Transport	Housing	Drinking water	Debt payment	Total
	70 (31%)	51 (22%)	32 (14%)	31 (14%)	27 (12%)	6 (3%)	4 (2%)	3 (1%)	3 (1%)	227
Money for expenses beyond food	No				Yes			Total		
	43 (61%)				27 (39%)			70		
Strategy used, if no money for expenses beyond food	Borrow money	Sell household goods	Mortgage household goods	Wait for wage	Day labour	Total				
	34 (51%)	15 (22%)	15 (22%)	2 (3%)	1 (1%)	67				
Source of food consumed	Agriculture		NGO aid		Purchase		Donations		Total	
	38 (47%)		21 (26%)		20 (25%)		2 (2%)		81	

Aid Received											
Received WFP aid	Yes					No			Total		
	238 (79%)					62 (21%)			300		
Type of aid received	Cash	Food	Cash for work	Mainnutrition treatment	Food for work	Material goods	Health	School canteen	of Education children	Total	
	137 (44%)	79 (25%)	27 (9%)	24 (8%)	22 (7%)	11 (4%)	7 (2%)	4 (1%)	2 (1%)	313	
NGO implementing aid programme	WFP	AJDC ⁸	TMB ⁹	UNHCR	AD SSE ¹⁰	Caritas	World Vision	Red Cross	ACF	Other	Total
	76 (30%)	53 (21%)	41 (16%)	32 (13%)	22 (9%)	7 (3%)	5 (2%)	4 (2%)	4 (2%)	4 (2%)	250
Number of times received aid	1		2		3		4		>4		Total
	63 (26%)		17 (7%)		17 (7%)		13 (5%)		128 (54%)		238
Time between registration and distribution	< 1 month			1-2 months			3+ months				

⁸ Association des jeunes pour le développement communautaire

⁹ Trust Merchant Bank

¹⁰ Association pour le Développement Social et la Sauvegarde de l'Environnement

	47 (20%)	95 (40%)	96 (40%)	238					
Aid usefulness (0 = not useful, 5 = very useful)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total		
	31 (13%)	11 (5%)	27 (11%)	78 (33%)	30 (13%)	61 (26%)	238		
Aid timeliness	Timely			Not timely			Total		
	209 (88%)			29 (12%)			238		
Causes of lack of timeliness	Distributions are irregular	Aid does not correspond to needs	Delayed distribution	Already received aid from partner NGO	Aid not needed at all	Type of aid not useful in given period	Total		
	4 (10%)	10 (26%)	19 (49%)	1 (3%)	3 (8%)	2 (5%)	39		
Perceived #1 aid priority	Cash	Food	Education	Grain and tools	Road rehabilitation	Material goods	Protection/ security	Cattle	Total
	172 (58%)	66 (22%)	29 (10%)	15 (5%)	9 (3%)	4 (1%)	1 (0.4%)	1 (0.4%)	297

Perceived #2 aid priority	Cash	Food	Education	Grain and tools	Material goods	Home building	Health	Road rehabilitation	Drinking water	Total
	65 (33%)	56 (28%)	40 (20%)	26 (13%)	4 (2%)	4 (2%)	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	1 (1%)	200
Perceived #3 aid priority	Education	Grain and tools	Food	Cash	Road rehabilitation	Land parcel	Material goods	Fishing inputs	Electricity	Total
	45 (38%)	28 (23%)	20 (17%)	16 (13%)	7 (6%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	120
Perceived #4 aid priority	Grain and tools	Education	Material goods	Road rehabilitation	Health	Food	Cash	Land parcel	Total	
	11 (28%)	10 (25%)	8 (20%)	5 (13%)	2 (5%)	2 (5%)	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	40	

Perceived #5 aid priority	Road rehabilitation	Grain and tools	Food	Education	Health	Material goods	Cash	Drinking water	Land parcel	Total
	13 (45%)	3 (10%)	3 (10%)	3 (10%)	2 (7%)	2 (7%)	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	29
Perceived #6 Aid priority	Home building				Health			Total		
	1 (50%)				1 (50%)			2		

Beneficiary vulnerability										
Beneficiary registration	Entire community			Targeted beneficiaries			Does not know			Total
	139 (47%)			129 (44%)			26 (9%)			294
Clarity of rationale for registration	Explained clearly			Not explained clearly			Not explained at all			Total
	37 (29%)			43 (33%)			49 (38%)			129
Perceived beneficiary vulnerability (0 = not at all vulnerable, 5 = extremely vulnerable)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total			
	71 (24%)	13 (4%)	32 (11%)	56 (19%)	54 (18%)	74 (25%)	300			
Vulnerable individuals all received aid	Yes			No			Does not know			Total
	79 (26%)			186 (62%)			35 (12%)			300
Vulnerable groups that did not receive aid	Absentees during registration	Homeless/landless people	Lone women	People with disabilities	Displaced people	Orphans	Elderly	People living far	Illiterate people	Total
	12 (17%)	2 (3%)	12 (17%)	16 (22%)	15 (21%)	2 (3%)	10 (14%)	1 (1%)	2 (3%)	72
Cause of the discrepancy	Flawed distribution process		Flawed targeting process		Absentees during distribution		Corruption		Insufficient stocks or cash	Total
	91 (45%)		79 (39%)		21 (10%)		5 (2%)		6 (3%)	202
Beneficiary variation (0 = never the same, 5 = always the same)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total			
	91 (30%)	19 (6%)	34 (11%)	56 (19%)	43 (14%)	57 (19%)	300			
Access to aid for people with specific needs (0 = no access, 5 = full access)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total			
	125 (42%)	20 (7%)	30 (10%)	46 (15%)	41 (14%)	38 (38%)	300			

Targeting of diverse beneficiaries (0 = unequal representation 5 = equal representation)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total			
	69 (23%)	17 (6%)	25 (8%)	69 (23%)	36 (12%)	84 (28%)	300			
Fairness of targeting process (0 = not fair 5 = extremely fair)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total			
	102 (34%)	48 (16%)	26 (9%)	38 (13%)	31 (10%)	55 (18%)	300			
Ways to correct flaws in targeting process	Increase frequency/ quantity of aid	Improve distribution process	Collaborate with state agents and bloc chiefs (chefs de canton)	Use local insights to better elect type of aid	Improve vulnerability assessment/ targeting	Improve monitoring process	Prevent fraud and corruption	Improve complaint registration process	Take into account the needs of people with specific needs	Total
	23 (8%)	37 (12%)	19 (6%)	28 (10%)	94 (32%)	4 (1%)	69 (23%)	7 (2%)	17 (6%)	298

Feedback & complaints							
Distribution team gave distribution overview	No		Yes		More or less		Total
	153 (51%)		131 (44%)		16 (5%)		300
Clarity of overview (0 = not clear at all 5 = extremely clear)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	26 (18%)	7 (5%)	10 (7%)	28 (19%)	28 (19%)	48 (33%)	147
Distribution as expected following overview	Yes		No		More or less		Total
	107 (73%)		27 (18%)		13 (9%)		147
Awareness of ability to register a complaint	Yes			No			Total
	117 (39%)			183 (61%)			300

Understanding of complaint registration process (0 = none at all 5 = perfect understanding)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	45 (38%)	6 (5%)	11 (9%)	24 (21%)	11 (9%)	20 (17%)	117
Ease of complaint registration process (0 = not easy at all 5 = extremely easy)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	28 (24%)	19 (16%)	11 (9%)	20 (17%)	9 (8%)	30 (26%)	117
Registered complaints	Have done it			Have never done it			Total
	23 (20%)			94 (80%)			117
Feedback mechanism used to register complaint	Directly to a member of staff	Suggestion box	Toll-free line	Complaint management committee	Other (not specified)	Total	
	8 (35%)	6 (26%)	4 (17%)	4 (17%)	1 (4%)	23	
Gave feedback to member of staff	From WFP		From WFP partner				Total
	3 (38%)		5 (62%)				8
Time lapsed since complaint	< 1 month		1-2 months		> 2 months		Total
	3 (13%)		7 (30%)		13 (57%)		23
Complaint follow-up	No			Yes			Total
	20 (87%)			3 (13%)			23
Satisfaction with follow-up (0 = not at all satisfied 5 = extremely satisfied)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	0	0	1 (33%)	0	1 (33%)	1 (33%)	3
Notification of progress/outcomes of programme (0 = beneficiary not informed at all 5 = beneficiary extremely informed)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	150 (50%)	33 (11%)	20 (7%)	49 (16%)	6 (2%)	42 (14%)	300

Accountability							
WFP activity to raise gender awareness	Received			Not received			Total
	161 (54%)			139 (46%)			
Appreciation of the specific needs of women (0 = not considered 5 = absolutely considered)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	15 (9%)	21 (13%)	19 (12%)	51 (32%)	16 (10%)	39 (24%)	161
Aid adequacy with needs (0 = not adequate at all 5 = absolutely adequate)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	99 (33%)	36 (12%)	52 (17%)	74 (25%)	11 (4%)	28 (9%)	300
Aid adequacy with culture (0 = not respectful at all 5 = extremely respectful)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	87 (29%)	48 (16%)	38 (13%)	42 (14%)	15 (5%)	70 (23%)	300
Use of local community insight (0 = never used 5 = always used)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	86 (29%)	26 (9%)	51 (17%)	55 (18%)	40 (13%)	42 (14%)	300
Ability of service providers to respond to emergencies thanks to aid received (0 = not able at all 5 = absolutely able)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	91 (31%)	43 (14%)	44 (15%)	61 (20%)	17 (6%)	43 (14%)	300
Level of information given to beneficiaries (0 = not informed at all 5 = extremely informed)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	95 (32%)	29 (10%)	27 (9%)	49 (16%)	39 (13%)	61 (20%)	300
Clarity of information given to beneficiaries (0 = not clear at all 5 = extremely clear)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	87 (29%)	28 (9%)	46 (15%)	53 (18%)	23 (8%)	63 (21%)	300
Timeliness of information given to beneficiaries (0 = not timely at all 5 = extremely timely)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	101 (34%)	33 (11%)	48 (16%)	54 (18%)	17 (6%)	47 (16%)	300
Appreciation of beneficiary insights (0 = not considered at all 5 = absolutely considered)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	120 (40%)	47 (16%)	47 (16%)	52 (17%)	8 (3%)	26 (9%)	300
	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total

Satisfaction with staff behaviour (0 = not satisfied at all 5 = extremely satisfied)	77 (26%)	19 (6%)	39 (13%)	57 (19%)	49 (16%)	59 (20%)	300	
Security issues and feelings of insecurity	Yes			No			Total	
	40 (13%)			260 (87%)			300	
Types of security issues	Theft	Argument between beneficiaries	Not given promised aid	Abuse of authority	Corruption	No translation into local language	No respect for vulnerable groups	Total
	22 (45%)	12 (24%)	7 (14%)	3 (6%)	2 (4%)	2 (4%)	1 (2%)	49

Activity to raise gender awareness	Yes			No			Total
	161 (54%)			139 (46%)			
Appreciation of the specific needs of women (0 = not considered 5 = absolutely considered)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	15 (9%)	21 (13%)	19 (12%)	51 (32%)	16 (10%)	39 (24%)	161
Aid adequacy with needs (0 = not adequate at all 5 = completely adequate)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	99 (33%)	36 (12%)	52 (17%)	74 (25%)	11 (4%)	28 (9%)	300
Aid adequacy with culture (0 = not respectful at all 5 = extremely respectful)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	87 (29%)	48 (16%)	38 (13%)	42 (14%)	15 (5%)	70 (23%)	300
Use of local community insight (0 = never used 5 = always used)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	86 (29%)	26 (9%)	51 (17%)	55 (18%)	40 (13%)	42 (14%)	300
	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total

Ability of service providers to respond to emergencies thanks to aid received (0 = not able at all 5 = absolutely able)	91 (31%)	43 (14%)	44 (15%)	61 (20%)	17 (6%)	43 (14%)	300
Level of information given to beneficiaries (0 = not informed at all 5 = extremely informed)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	95 (32%)	29 (10%)	27 (9%)	49 (16%)	39 (13%)	61 (20%)	300
Clarity of information given to beneficiaries (0 = not clear at all 5 = extremely clear)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	87 (29%)	28 (9%)	46 (15%)	53 (18%)	23 (8%)	63 (21%)	300
Timeliness of information given to beneficiaries (0 = not timely at all 5 = extremely timely)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	101 (34%)	33 (11%)	48 (16%)	54 (18%)	17 (6%)	47 (16%)	300
Appreciation of beneficiary insights (0 = not considered at all 5 = absolutely considered)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	120 (40%)	47 (16%)	47 (16%)	52 (17%)	8 (3%)	26 (9%)	300
Satisfaction with staff behaviour (0 = not satisfied at all 5 = extremely satisfied)	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	77 (26%)	19 (6%)	39 (13%)	57 (19%)	49 (16%)	59 (20%)	300
Security issues and feelings of insecurity	Yes			No			Total
	40 (13%)			260 (87%)			300

Types of security issues	Theft	Argument between beneficiaries	Not given promised aid	Abuse of authority	Corruption	No translation into local language	No respect for vulnerable groups	Total
		22 (45%)	12 (24%)	7 (14%)	3 (6%)	2 (4%)	2 (4%)	1 (2%)

Annex 6: Country Strategic Plan Evaluation Community Survey Questionnaire

Critères d'éligibilité de la personne à interroger:

- Personnes vivant dans une zone de réfugiés/déplacés bénéficiant des interventions du Programme Alimentaire Mondial (PAM)
- Chef de famille ou adulte indépendant vivant dans un ménage de la communauté retenue
- Personne ayant bénéficié d'une assistance du PAM du cours de cette année 2019

FIELD SPECS – FILLED BY INTERVIEWERS (A REMPLIR PAR L'ENQUETEUR)

SINGLE ANSWER

Pays

Noter le pays concerné

PROG : SA

1. RDC

SINGLE ANSWER

Villes

Noter la communauté

DISPLAY PER COUNTRY: SA

RDC

1. Ituri 1 (Telega)
2. Ituri 2
3. Kasai Central 1 (Libengue)
4. Kasai Central 2
5. Sud-Ubangi 1 (Longodjo)
6. Sud-Ubangi 2

SINGLE ANSWER

S1. Langue de l'enquête

Noter la langue de l'enquête

Coder la langue de l'enquête ne pas poser la question

PROG : SA

- 1- Français
- 2- Lingala
- 3- Swahili
- 4- Tshiluba

QUESTIONNAIRE PRINCIPAL

PARTIE A: CARACTERISTIQUES DU BENEFICIAIRE

ASK IF ALL

SINGLE ANSWER

A1. Age du bénéficiaire

Quelle était votre âge à votre dernier anniversaire ?

Question spontanée – Coder l'intervalle de l'âge du bénéficiaire

PROG : SA

- 1- 15-20 ans
- 2- 21-25 ans
- 3- 26-35 ans
- 4- 35-40 ans
- 5- 41-45 ans
- 6- Plus de 45 ans

SINGLE ANSWER

A2. Sexe du bénéficiaire

Noter le sexe du répondant

Coder le sexe du bénéficiaire ne pas poser la question

PROG : SA

- 1- Homme (VÉRIFIER LE QUOTA)
- 2- Femme (VÉRIFIER LE QUOTA)

SINGLE ANSWER

A3. Situation matrimoniale

Quelle est votre situation matrimoniale ?

Question spontanée

PROG : SA

- 1- Célibataire
- 2- Marié(e)
- 3- Concubinage
- 4- Divorcé(e)
- 5- Séparé(e)
- 6- Veuf/Veuve
- 7- Refus

OPEN ANSWERS

A4. Nombre de personnes dans le ménage

En vous comptant, combien de personnes vivent actuellement dans ce ménage de façon permanente ?

Question spontanée

PROG : QUESTION NUMERIQUE OUVERTE

/ ____ / ____ /

OPEN ANSWERS

A5. Répartition des personnes qui vivent dans le ménage

Vous avez dit que (PROG, insérez le nombre de personnes en A4) vivent actuellement dans ce ménage, pouvez-vous nous dire combien sont adultes (18 ans et plus) et combien sont des enfants (moins de 18 ans) ?

PROG, CONTROLER QUE LE TOTAL SOIT EGAL A LA VALEUR EN A4

- 1. Nombre d'adultes / ____ / ____ /
- 2. Nombre d'enfants / ____ / ____ /
- 3. NSP/Refus

SINGLE ANSWER

A6. Appartenance à la communauté

Considérez-vous où vous vivez comme étant votre communauté ?

Question assistée : lisez les modalités de réponse et que le répondant en choisisse une

PROG : SA

- 1. Oui, je ne suis pas involontairement déplacé
- 2. Oui, mais j'avais été déplacé puis je suis revenu
- 3. Non, j'ai été déplacé d'une autre région du RDC
- 4. Non, j'ai été déplacé d'un autre pays
- 5. NSP/REFUS (STOP INTERVIEW)

ASK IF A6 IS 2 OR 3 OR 4 (EST REVENU OU A ETE DEPLACE D'UNE AUTRE REGION OU D'UN AUTRE PAYS)

SINGLE ANSWER

A7. Ancienneté dans la communauté

Depuis combien de temps vivez-vous ici dans cette localité ?

Question spontanée – coder l'intervalle qui correspond à la réponse du bénéficiaire

PROG : SA

- 1. 1-3 mois
- 2. 4-6 mois
- 3. 6 mois – 11 mois
- 4. 1 an à 2 ans
- 5. Plus de 2 ans

ASK ALL

SINGLE ANSWER

A8. Scolarisation

Avez-vous été scolarisé ?

PROG : SA

1. Oui
2. Non **(ALLER A LA PARTIE B)**
3. Refus **(ALLER A LA PARTIE B)**

ASK IF A8 IS 1 (OUI IL A ETE SCOLARISE)

SINGLE ANSWER

A9. Niveau de scolarisation

Quel est votre niveau de scolarisation ?

Question spontanée : codez la modalité qui correspond le mieux à la réponse du bénéficiaire

PROG : SA

1. Formation professionnelle
2. Primaire inachevé
3. Primaire achevé
4. Secondaire inachevé (aucun diplôme du secondaire)
5. Secondaire partiellement achevé (un diplôme secondaire, mais pas le diplôme d'Etat)
6. Secondaire achevé (diplôme d'Etat)
7. Supérieur inachevé (aucun diplôme du supérieur)
8. Supérieur partiellement ou totalement achevé (au moins un diplôme du supérieur)
9. Refus

PARTIE B : MOYENS DE SUBSISTANCE

ASK ALL

SINGLE ANSWER

B1. Propriétaire de terre

Avez-vous personnellement ou votre famille une terre ?

Question spontanée

PROG : SA

1. Oui
2. Non

ASK IF B1 IS 1 (A UNE TERRE)

SINGLE ANSWER

B2. Moyen d'acquisition de la terre

Comment l'avez-vous acquise ? (cette terre)

Question spontanée

PROG : SA (SI CODE 6 PREVOIR LA POSSIBILITE DE PRECISER)

1. Achat
2. Héritage
3. Cession provisoire via NRC/ICLA (Norwegian Refugee Council / Information, counselling and legal assistance)
4. Donation
5. Location
6. Autre à Préciser

ASK ALL

SINGLE ANSWER

B3. Moyens de subsistance

Quel est votre principal mode de subsistance (occupation professionnelle ou travail) ?

Question spontanée

PROG : SA (SI CODE 10 PREVOIR LA POSSIBILITE DE PRECISER)

1. Pas d'occupation
2. Agriculture
3. Exploitation minière
4. Elevage (petit bétail)
5. Pêche
6. Commerce de produits alimentaires
7. Commerce informel
8. Travail journalier (agricole)
9. Travail journalier (non-agricole)

10. Autre à Préciser

ASK IF B3 IS 2 (AGRICULTURE COMME OCCUPATION)

MULTIPLE ANSWERS

B4. Typez de cultures pratiquées

Quels types de cultures pratiquez-vous ?

Question spontanée : coder toutes les modalités qui correspondent aux réponses du bénéficiaire

PROG : SA (SI CODE 4 PREVOIR LA POSSIBILITE DE PRECISER)

1. Culture vivrière (par exemple les tubercules, céréales etc.)
2. Culture maraîchère (par exemple les légumes)
3. Culture pérenne (par exemple arbres fruitiers)
4. Autre à Préciser

ASK IF B3 IS 2 (AGRICULTURE COMME OCCUPATION)

MULTIPLE ANSWERS

B5. Plantes cultivées

Quels types de plantes cultivez-vous ?

Question spontanée : coder toutes les modalités qui correspondent aux réponses du bénéficiaire

PROG : SA (SI CODE 6 PREVOIR LA POSSIBILITE DE PRECISER)

1. Tubercules (Comme le manioc, pomme de terre, igname, patates, taro etc.)
2. Céréales (Comme le Riz, Maïs, Sorgho etc.)
3. Banane
4. Les légumineuses (comme le Haricot, les petits pois, Soja, etc.)
5. Les légumes (comme la tomate, épinard, choux, Amarantes etc.)
6. Autres à Préciser

ASK IF B5 HAS SEVERAL ANSWERS (SI PLUSIEURS REPONSES A B5)

SINGLE ANSWER

B6. Principale plante cultivée

En considérant toutes ces plantes que vous cultivez, quelle est celle que vous cultivez les plus ?

PROG : PRESENTER SEULEMENT LES PLANTES SELECTIONNEES EN B5

1. Tubercules (Comme le manioc, pomme de terre, igname, patates, taro etc.)
2. Céréales (Comme le Riz, Maïs, Sorgho etc.)
3. Banane
4. Les légumineuses (comme le Haricot, les petits pois, Soja, etc.)
5. Les légumes (comme la tomate, épinard, choux, Amarantes etc.)
6. Autres à Préciser

ASK IF B3 IS 2 (AGRICULTURE COMME OCCUPATION)

OPEN ANSWER

B7. Capacité de production

Quelle quantité de (PROG insérer la plante citée à B6) avez-vous produite (en kg) au cours de la dernière saison (production) ?

PROG : QUESTION NUMERIQUE OUVERTE

/ ____ / ____ / ____ / ____ / ____ /

ASK IF B3 IS 2 (AGRICULTURE COMME OCCUPATION)

MULTIPLE ANSWERS

B8. Source des semences

Quelles sont les différentes sources de semences des plantes que vous cultivez

Question spontanée

PROG : SA (SI CODE 5 PREVOIR LA POSSIBILITE DE PRECISER)

1. Aides des ONGs locales, et/ou internationales
2. Achat auprès des personnes privées
3. Produits de champs
4. Don (voisins, familiaux)
5. Autres à Préciser

ASK IF B3 IS 2 (AGRICULTURE COMME OCCUPATION)

SINGLE ANSWER**B9. Revenu dû à l'agriculture****Ces activités d'agriculture arrivent-elles à vous produire un revenu ?***Question spontanée***PROG : SA**

1. Oui
2. Non

ASK IF B9 IS 1 (LES ACTIVITES PRODUISENT UN REVENU)**SINGLE ANSWER****B10. Revenu****Quel est le revenu mensuel total de votre ménage ? Mieux encore, quel a été le revenu total de votre ménage au cours du mois passé en Francs Congolais CDF ?***Question spontanée : coder l'intervalle qui correspond à la réponse du bénéficiaire***PROG : SA**

1. Moins de 50.000 CDF
2. 50.000 – 99.000 CDF
3. 100.000 – 149.000 CDF
4. 150.000 – 199.000 CDF
5. Plus de 200.000 CDF

ASK IF B3 IS 2 (AGRICULTURE COMME OCCUPATION)**MULTIPLE ANSWERS****B11. Dépenses prioritaires****Parmi les dépenses que je vais vous citer, veuillez me dire quelles ont les 3 dépenses prioritaires de votre ménage au cours du mois dernier ?***Question spontanée***PROG : ROTER LES MODALITES DE REPONSE (SI CODE 9 PREVOIR LA POSSIBILITE DE PRECISER) 3 CHOIX POSSIBLES**

1. Eau potable
2. Nourriture
3. Articles ménagers essentiels (savons, pommade, etc.)
4. Santé
5. Education
6. Logement
7. Habillement
8. Communication/Transport
9. Autre à Préciser

ASK IF B11 HAS 2 (LA NOURRITURE EST UNE DEPENSE PRIORITAIRE)**SINGLE ANSWERS****B12. Niveau de vulnérabilité****Après avoir dépensé sur la nourriture avez-vous suffisamment d'argent pour couvrir les autres besoins durant le mois ? (Santé, éducation, etc.) ?***Question spontanée***PROG : SA**

1. Oui
2. Non

ASK IF B3 IS 2 (AGRICULTURE COMME OCCUPATION)**MULTIPLE ANSWERS****B13. Moyens alternatifs pour combler les besoins****Si les dépenses surpassent les revenus, comment faites-vous pour combler le reste durant le mois ?***Question spontanée***PROG : SA (SI CODE 4 PREVOIR LA POSSIBILITE DE PRECISER)**

1. Emprunter de l'argent
2. Vendre les biens du ménage
3. Hypothéquer les biens du ménage
4. Autres à Préciser

ASK IF B3 IS 2 (AGRICULTURE COMME OCCUPATION)

SINGLE ANSWERS

B14. Source de nourriture

Durant les 30 derniers jours, quelle a été la principale source de la nourriture consommée dans votre ménage ?

En spontané – Réponse unique

PROG : SA (SI CODE 4 PREVOIR LA POSSIBILITE DE PRECISER)

1. Achat
2. Cultures des champs
3. Dons de la famille ou des voisins
4. Aide des ONGs
5. Autres à Préciser

PARTIE C: ASSISTANCES REÇUES

ASK ALL

SINGLE ANSWER

C1. Assistance du PAM

Avez-vous reçu une assistance du PAM au cours de cette année ?

Question spontanée

PROG : SA

1. Oui
2. Non **(ALLER A C8)**

ASK IF C1 IS 1 (A REÇU L'ASSISTANCE DU PAM)

MULTIPLE ANSWERS

C2. Types d'assistance

Quels types d'assistance avez-vous reçus ?

Question Assistée : Lisez chaque type d'Assistance et cocher seulement celles qu'il a reçues

PROG : ROTER LES MODALITES (SI MODALITE 7 PREVOIR LA POSSIBILITE DE PRECISER)

1. Cash sans travail (on vous a directement remis de l'argent)
2. Aliments sans travail (on vous a directement remis des aliments)
3. Cash pour travail (on vous a remis de l'argent contre un travail)
4. Aliment pour un travail (on vous a remis des aliments contre un travail)
5. Traitement de malnutritions (on vous a assisté pour éradiquer la malnutrition)
6. Cantine scolaire
7. Autre à Préciser

ASK IF C1 IS 1, OR 2, OR 3 OR 4

OPEN ANSWERS

C3. Organisation partenaire

Quelle est la dernière organisation/association qui a fait la distribution dont vous étiez bénéficiaire ?

PROG, QUESTION OUVERTE TEXTE

ASK IF C1 IS 1 (A REÇU L'ASSISTANCE DU PAM)

SINGLE ANSWER

C4. Nombre d'assistances reçues

Combien de fois avez-vous été bénéficiaire ?

PROG : SA

1. Une
2. Deux
3. Trois
4. Quatre
5. Cinq et plus

ASK IF C1 IS 1 (A REÇU L'ASSISTANCE DU PAM)

SINGLE ANSWER

C5. Durée entre la sélection et la réception de l'assistance

Combien de temps s'est écoulé entre le moment où une équipe est venue recueillir vos coordonnées (vous sélectionner) et le moment où vous avez reçu la première assistance (durant les 6 derniers mois) ?

PROG : SA.

1. Moins d'un mois
2. 1 à 2 mois
3. 3 mois et plus

ASK IF C1 IS 1 (A REÇU L'ASSISTANCE DU PAM)

SCALE ANSWERS

C6a. Appréciation de l'aide reçue

Sur une échelle allant de 0 à 5 où 0 signifie Pas du tout utile et 5 signifie Tout à fait utile. Quelle appréciation accordez-vous de l'aide reçue de (PROG insérer le nom de l'organisation citée à C3) ? Vous pouvez utiliser les notes : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 pour nuancer votre réponse

Pas du tout utile
fait utile



Tout à

0	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

ASK IF C1 IS 1 (A REÇU L'ASSISTANCE DU PAM)

SINGLE ANSWER

C6b. Appréciation de la période de distribution

Est-ce que l'aide reçu de (PROG insérer le nom de l'organisation citée à C3) était distribué au moment de l'année où vous en aviez eu le plus grand besoin ?

Question spontanée

PROG : SA

1. Oui
2. Non

ASK IF C6b IS 1 (L'AIDE A ETE REÇUE QUAND IL EN AVAIT LE PLUS GRAND BESOIN)

OPEN ANSWERS

C7a. Pourquoi la période de distribution est bonne

Pourquoi dites-vous que cette aide a été distribuée au moment de l'année où vous en aviez le plus besoin ?

PROG, QUESTION OUVERTE TEXTE : PREVOIR UN AUDIO RECORD

ASK IF C6b IS 2 (L'AIDE A ETE REÇUE QUAND IL N'EN AVAIT PAS LE PLUS GRAND BESOIN)

OPEN ANSWERS

C7b. Pourquoi la période de distribution est mauvaise

Pourquoi dites-vous que cette aide a été distribuée au moment de l'année où vous n'en aviez pas le plus besoin ?

PROG, QUESTION OUVERTE TEXTE : PREVOIR UN AUDIO RECORD

ASK ALL

ARRANGED ANSWERS

C8. Priorisation de l'assistance reçue

Parmi les types d'assistance suivante, pouvez-vous classer par ordre de priorité l'assistance que vous trouverez la plus utile maintenant ?

PROG, QUESTION ORDONNEE : PERMETTRE AU RÉPONDANT DE CLASSER DE LA PLUS UTILE A LA MOINS UTILE. (SI CODE AUTRE, PREVOIR LA POSSIBILITE DE PRECISER)

- Aide alimentaire en vivres (l'aide en nourriture)
- Aide alimentaire en cash (l'aide en argent)
- Semences et outils
- Réhabilitation des routes
- Education
- Autre à Préciser

PARTIE D : VULNERABILITE

ASK ALL

SINGLE ANSWER

D1. Ciblage des bénéficiaires

Est-ce que tout le monde dans votre communauté a été sélectionné pour l'assistance du PAM ou alors les ciblés seulement ?

Question spontanée

PROG : SA

1. Tout le monde (ALLER A D3)
2. Seulement les ciblés
3. Ne sait pas (ALLER A D3)

ASK IF D1 IS 2 (SEULEMENT LES CIBLES ONT ETE SELECTIONNES)

SINGLE ANSWER

D2. Explication du ciblage

L'équipe a-t-elle expliqué et avez-vous compris pourquoi certaines personnes ont été choisies et pas d'autres ?

Question spontanée – si le répondant dit « Oui » demandez-lui si c'était clair ou pas très clair et codez sa réponse

PROG : SA

1. Oui, ils ont expliqué et c'était clair
2. Oui, ils ont expliqué mais ce n'était pas très clair
3. Non, ils n'ont pas expliqué

ASK ALL

SCALE ANSWERS

D3. Appréciation de la sélection des cibles

Sur une échelle allant de 0 à 5 où 0 signifie Pas du tout vulnérable et 5 signifie Extrêmement vulnérable. Quelle appréciation accordez-vous à la vulnérabilité des personnes qui ont été sélectionnées ? Pensez-vous que les personnes sélectionnées sont les plus vulnérables de votre communauté ? Vous pouvez utiliser les notes : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 pour nuancer votre réponse

Pas du tout vulnérable
vulnérable



Extrêmement

0	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

SINGLE ANSWER

D4a. Cible vulnérable n'ayant pas reçu d'aide

À votre avis, Y'a-t-il eu des groupes de personnes vulnérables ou à besoin qui n'ont pas reçu d'aide ?

Question spontanée

PROG : SA

1. Oui
2. Non (ALLER A D5a)
3. Ne sait pas (ALLER A D5a)

ASK IF D4a IS 1 (EXISTENCE DE GROUPE VULNERABLES QUI N'ONT PAS REÇU D'AIDE)

OPEN ANSWERS

D4b. Précision sur les cibles vulnérables n'ayant pas reçu d'aide

Pouvez-vous nous en dire plus sur ces groupes de personnes vulnérables qui n'ont pas reçu d'aide ? (quels sont ces groupes ? Pourquoi ils n'ont pas reçu d'aide selon vous ?

PROG, QUESTION OUVERTE TEXTE : PREVOIR UN AUDIO RECORD

ASK ALL

SCALE ANSWERS

D5a. Ciblage des mêmes personnes

Sur une échelle allant de 0 à 5 où 0 signifie Pas du tout les mêmes et 5 signifie Tout à fait les mêmes. Quelle appréciation accordez-vous au choix des personnes ciblées ? Pensez-vous que le PAM et ses partenaires comme (PROG insérer le nom de l'organisation citée à C3) ciblent régulièrement les mêmes personnes ? Vous pouvez utiliser les notes : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 pour nuancer votre réponse

Pas du tout les mêmes
mêmes



Tout à fait les

0	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

SCALE ANSWERS

D5b. Ciblage des personnes à besoins spécifiques

Sur une échelle allant de 0 à 5 où 0 signifie Pas du tout accès et 5 signifie Tout à fait accès. Quelle appréciation accordez-vous au choix des personnes à besoins spécifique ? Pensez-vous que les personnes à besoins spécifique (Ex les personnes vivant avec handicapes et autres) ont accès facilement à l'assistance fournie par les humanitaires dans votre localité ? Vous pouvez utiliser les notes : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 pour nuancer votre réponse

Pas du tout accès



Tout à fait accès

0	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

SCALE ANSWERS

D5c. Ciblage des différentes couches de la communauté

Sur une échelle allant de 0 à 5 où 0 signifie Pas du tout représentés et 5 signifie Tout à fait représentés. Quelle appréciation accordez-vous au choix des différentes couches de la communauté ? Pensez-vous que les différentes couches de la communauté (homme, femme, fille, garçon, enfant) sont représentées EQUITABLEMENT dans l'assistance apportée par les organisations humanitaires dans votre localité ? Vous pouvez utiliser les notes : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 pour nuancer votre réponse

Pas du tout représenté
représenté



Tout à fait

0	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

SCALE ANSWERS

D6. Justice dans le ciblage

Sur une échelle allant de 0 à 5 où 0 signifie Pas du tout juste et 5 signifie Tout à fait juste. Quelle appréciation accordez-vous au ciblage des bénéficiaires ? Pensez-vous que le ciblage des bénéficiaires était juste/équitable ? Vous pouvez utiliser les notes : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 pour nuancer votre réponse

Pas du tout juste
fait juste



Tout à

0	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

OPEN ANSWERS

D7. Correction des erreurs de ciblage

Comment peut-on, selon vous, corriger les erreurs de ciblage à l'endroit de ceux qui auraient dû être choisis ?
PROG, QUESTION OUVERTE TEXTE : PREVOIR UN AUDIO RECORD

PARTIE E: RESPONSABILITES

ASK ALL

SINGLE ANSWER

E1. Explications sur les aides faites

L'équipe de distribution a-t-elle expliqué ce que vous alliez recevoir ?

Question spontanée

PROG : SA

1. Oui
2. Non (ALLER A E4a)
3. Plus ou moins

ASK IF E1 IS 1 OR 3 (L'EQUIPE A EXPLIQUE CE QU'IL ALLAIT RECEVOIR)

SCALE ANSWERS

E2. Clarté des explications

Sur une échelle allant de 0 à 5 où 0 signifie Pas du tout claires et 5 signifie Tout à fait claires. Quelle appréciation accordez-vous à la clarté des explications sur ce que vous alliez recevoir ? Vous pouvez utiliser les notes : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 pour nuancer votre réponse

Pas du tout claires



Tout à fait claires

0	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

ASK IF E1 IS 1 OR 3 (L'EQUIPE A EXPLIQUE CE QU'IL ALLAIT RECEVOIR)

SINGLE ANSWER

E3. Correspondance entre explications et aide reçue

Est-ce que vous avez reçu la même chose que ce qui vous a été expliqué ?

Question spontanée

PROG : SA

1. Oui
2. Non
3. Plus au moins

ASK ALL

SINGLE ANSWER

E4a. Connaissance du droit de se plaindre

Savez-vous que vous avez le droit de vous plaindre des actions et/ou du comportement du personnel du PAM et ses partenaires comme (PROG insérer le nom de l'organisation citée à C3) si vous pensez que c'est nécessaire ?

Question spontanée

PROG : SA

1. Oui
2. Non (ALLER A E11)

ASK IF E4a IS 1 (SAIT QU'IL A LE DROIT DE SE PLAINDRE)

SCALE ANSWERS

E4b. Connaissance du processus de plainte

Sur une échelle allant de 0 à 5 où 0 signifie Pas du tout et 5 signifie Tout à fait. Quelle appréciation accordez-vous à votre connaissance du processus pour porter plainte ? Savez-vous comment porter plainte si vous pensez qu'il y a des problèmes avec le personnel du PAM et ses partenaires ? Vous pouvez utiliser les notes : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 pour nuancer votre réponse

Pas du tout



Tout à fait

0	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

ASK IF E4a IS 1 (SAIT QU'IL A LE DROIT DE SE PLAINDRE)

SCALE ANSWERS

E4c. Simplicité du processus de plainte

Sur une échelle allant de 0 à 5 où 0 signifie Pas du tout facile et 5 signifie Extrêmement facile. Quelle appréciation accordez-vous à la simplicité du processus pour porter plainte ? Pensez-vous qu'il est facile et sûr de se plaindre ? Vous pouvez utiliser les notes : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 pour nuancer votre réponse

Pas du tout facile
Extrêmement facile



0	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

ASK IF E4a IS 1 (SAIT QU'IL A LE DROIT DE SE PLAINDRE)

SINGLE ANSWER

E5. Plainte faite

Avez-vous déjà porté plainte contre le comportement d'un personnel du PAM ou de ses partenaires ?

Question spontanée

PROG : SA

1. Oui
2. Non **(ALLER A E11)**

ASK IF E5 IS 1 (A DÉJÀ PORTE PLAINTE)

SINGLE ANSWER

E6. Moyen utilisé pour porter plainte

Comment avez-vous déposé cette plainte ?

Question spontanée

PROG : SA (SI CODE 5, PREVOIR LA POSSIBILITE DE PRECISER)

1. Ligne verte
2. Boite à plainte
3. Directement auprès d'un membre du personnel **(ALLER A E7)**
4. Comité de gestion des plaintes
5. Autre à Préciser

ASK IF E6 IS 3 (A PARLE DIRECTEMENT A UN MEMBRE DU PERSONNEL)

SINGLE ANSWER

E7. Personnel contacté pour se plaindre

Avez-vous parlé à une personne du PAM ou au partenaire ?

Question spontanée

PROG : SA

1. PAM
2. Partenaire
3. Ne sait pas

ASK IF E5 IS 1 (A DÉJÀ PORTE PLAINTE)

SINGLE ANSWER

E8. Période à laquelle la plainte a été faite

Depuis combien de temps avez-vous porté plainte ?

Question spontanée

PROG : SA

1. Moins d'un mois
2. Entre 1 et 2 mois
3. Il y a 3 mois ou plus

ASK IF E5 IS 1 (A DÉJÀ PORTE PLAINTE)

SINGLE ANSWER

E9. Réponse à la plainte

Avez-vous reçu une réponse à votre plainte ?

Question spontanée

PROG : SA

1. Oui
2. Non **(ALLER A E11)**

ASK IF E9 IS 1 (A REÇU UNE REPONSE A LA PLAINTE)

SCALE ANSWERS**E10. Appréciation de la satisfaction de la réponse**

Sur une échelle allant de 0 à 5 où 0 signifie Pas du tout satisfaisante et 5 signifie Extrêmement satisfaisante. Quelle appréciation accordez-vous à la réponse à votre plainte ? La réponse à votre plainte était-elle satisfaisante pour vous ? Vous pouvez utiliser les notes : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 pour nuancer votre réponse

Pas du tout satisfaisante
satisfaisante



Extrêmement

0	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

ASK ALL**SCALE ANSWERS****E11. Connaissance des progrès et résultats du programme PAM**

Sur une échelle allant de 0 à 5 où 0 signifie Pas du tout informé et 5 signifie Tout à fait informé. Quelle appréciation accordez-vous à votre connaissance des progrès et résultats du programme (PAM) ? Êtes-vous bien informé des progrès et des résultats du programme / projet (PAM et Partenaires) ? vous font-ils des restitutions des résultats des évaluations, ciblage, etc. réalisées dans votre communauté ? Vous pouvez utiliser les notes : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 pour nuancer votre réponse

Pas du tout informé
informé



Tout à fait

0	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

PARTIE F: REDEVABILITE**ASK ALL****SINGLE ANSWER****F1. Sensibilisation sur le genre**

Avez-vous reçu de la part du PAM ou de ses partenaires une sensibilisation sur le genre (sexe) ?

Question spontanée

PROG : SA

1. Oui
2. Non

ASK IF F1 IS 1 (A REÇU LA SENSIBILISATION SUR LE GENRE)**SCALE ANSWERS****F2. Prise en compte des besoins des femmes**

Sur une échelle allant de 0 à 5 où 0 signifie Pas du tout pris en compte et 5 signifie Extrêmement pris en compte. Quelle appréciation accordez-vous à votre prise en compte des besoins des femmes ? Prenez-vous en compte les besoins spécifiques des femmes et des jeunes filles dans votre localité ? Vous pouvez utiliser les notes : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 pour nuancer votre réponse

Pas du tout pris en compte



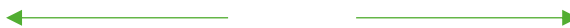
Extrêmement pris en compte

0	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

ASK ALL**SCALE ANSWERS****F3. Adéquation de l'assistance avec les besoins prioritaires**

Sur une échelle allant de 0 à 5 où 0 signifie Ne répond pas du tout et 5 signifie Répond extrêmement. Quelle appréciation accordez-vous à l'assistance que vous recevez par rapport à vos besoins ? Pensez-vous que l'assistance que le PAM et ses partenaires vous donne, répond-elle à vos besoins prioritaires ? Vous pouvez utiliser les notes : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 pour nuancer votre réponse

Ne répond pas du tout
extrêmement



Répond

0	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

SCALE ANSWERS

F4. Adéquation de l'assistance avec la culture

Sur une échelle allant de 0 à 5 où 0 signifie Ne respecte pas du tout et 5 signifie Respecte extrêmement. Quelle appréciation accordez-vous à l'assistance que vous recevez par rapport à votre culture ? Pensez-vous que l'assistance que le PAM et ses partenaires vous donne respecte-t-elle votre culture ? Vous pouvez utiliser les notes : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 pour nuancer votre réponse

Ne respecte pas du tout
extrêmement



Respecte

0	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

SCALE ANSWERS

F5. Usage des compétences et connaissance de la communauté

Sur une échelle allant de 0 à 5 où 0 signifie Pas du tout bon usage et 5 signifie Tout à fait bon usage. Quelle appréciation accordez-vous à l'usage par le PAM de vos compétences et vos connaissances ? Pensez-vous que le PAM fait bon usage des compétences et des connaissances de votre communauté et de ses membres ? Vous pouvez utiliser les notes : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 pour nuancer votre réponse

Pas du tout bon usage
bon usage



Tout à fait

0	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

SCALE ANSWERS

F6. Capacité des prestataires locaux à faire face à l'urgence grâce à l'assistance du PAM

Sur une échelle allant de 0 à 5 où 0 signifie Pas du tout en mesure et 5 signifie Tout à fait en mesure. Quelle appréciation accordez-vous à la capacité des prestataires locaux à faire face aux urgences grâce au PAM ? Avez-vous le sentiment que les prestataires locaux (autorités locales, prestataires de soins de santé et / ou dirigeants communautaires) sont plus en mesure de faire face à une urgence à l'avenir grâce à l'assistance du PAM ? Vous pouvez utiliser les notes : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 pour nuancer votre réponse

Pas du tout en mesure
mesure



Tout à fait en

0	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

SCALE ANSWERS

F7. Communication sur l'assistance du PAM

Sur une échelle allant de 0 à 5 où 0 signifie Pas du tout informé et 5 signifie Extrêmement informé. Quelle appréciation accordez-vous au niveau d'information que vous avez sur l'assistance du PAM ? Pensez-vous être suffisamment informés de l'assistance (du PAM et ses partenaires) disponible pour vous ? Vous pouvez utiliser les notes : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 pour nuancer votre réponse

Pas du tout informé
informé



Extrêmement

0	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

SCALE ANSWERS

F8. Clarté des informations sur l'assistance du PAM

Sur une échelle allant de 0 à 5 où 0 signifie Pas du tout claires et 5 signifie Extrêmement claires. Quelle appréciation accordez-vous à la clarté des informations que vous recevez sur l'assistance du PAM ? Les informations que vous recevez sont-elles suffisamment claires pour vous ? Vous pouvez utiliser les notes : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 pour nuancer votre réponse

Pas du tout claires



Extrêmement claires

0	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

SCALE ANSWERS

F9. Disponibilité des informations à temps

Sur une échelle allant de 0 à 5 où 0 signifie Pas du tout à temps et 5 signifie Tout à fait à temps. Quelle appréciation accordez-vous à la réception des informations sur l'assistance du PAM ? Les informations que vous recevez, arrivent-elles à temps ? Vous pouvez utiliser les notes : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 pour nuancer votre réponse

Pas du tout à temps
temps



Tout à fait à temps

0	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

SCALE ANSWERS

F10. Prise en compte des opinions des bénéficiaires

Sur une échelle allant de 0 à 5 où 0 signifie Pas du tout pris en compte et 5 signifie Extrêmement pris en compte. Quelle appréciation accordez-vous à la prise en compte de vos opinions concernant l'assistance du PAM ? Estimez-vous que vos opinions aient été prises en compte dans les décisions prises concernant l'assistance qui vous sera fourni ? Vous pouvez utiliser les notes : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 pour nuancer votre réponse

Pas du tout pris en compte



Extrêmement pris en compte

0	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

SCALE ANSWERS

F11. Appréciation du comportement des travailleurs humanitaires

Sur une échelle allant de 0 à 5 où 0 signifie Pas du tout satisfait et 5 signifie Extrêmement satisfait. Quelle appréciation accordez-vous au comportement des travailleurs humanitaires envers votre communauté ? Êtes-vous satisfait de la manière dont les travailleurs humanitaires (du PAM) fournissant des services se comportent envers les membres de votre communauté ? (en termes de qualité de la relation, langues utilisées, respect de votre culture, valeurs, etc.) Vous pouvez utiliser les notes : 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 pour nuancer votre réponse

Pas du tout satisfait
satisfait



Extrêmement satisfait

0	1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

SINGLE ANSWER

F12. Bénéficiaires ayant été menacés ou victimes

Savez-vous si vous ou des personnes qui ont reçu l'assistance se sont senties menacées ou ont été victimes de tracasseries au sujet de l'assistance ?

Question spontanée

PROG : SA

1. Oui
2. Non (ALLER A LA FICHE SIGNALETIQUE)

ASK IF F12 IS 1 (A REÇU DES MENACES OU TRACASSERIES)

OPEN ANSWERS

F13. Type de menace ou tracasseries reçues ?

Comment cela s'est-il manifesté ou comment l'assistance les a mis en insécurité choisi ?

PROG, QUESTION OUVERTE TEXTE : PREVOIR UN AUDIO RECORD

Annex 8: Outcomes and Outputs Attained

Strategic Outcome 1

Outcome indicators

			2018		2019	
			Follow-up value	Target	Follow-up value	Target
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Bili	Cash	1.4	<14.52		
	Boyabu	Cash	7.8	<11.56		
	Haut Katanga	Cash	16.2	<13	14.77	<16.59
	Haut Katanga	Food	13.9	<13	12.67	<13
	Inke	Cash	6.7	<7.72		
	Mole	Cash	27.6	<9.65		
	Tanganyika	Cash	17.8	<13.9	23.9	≤19.25
	Tanganyika	Food	15.3	<13.9	12.46	≤15
	Kasai	Cash			6.6	≤5
	Libenge	Cash			9.54	≤4
	North Kivu	Cash			20	<16.15
	North Kivu	Food			12.3	<16.15
	South Kivu	Cash, Value Voucher			20.08	≥20.2
	Ndjokopunda	Cash			10.94	≤5
	Kasai Central	Cash, Food			7.12	<13.67
	Ituri	Cash			12.94	≤15.71
	Haut Uélé	Cash			12.7	<9.02
	Bosobolo	Cash			10.25	≤0.9
Fizi / Sebele	Food			19.15	<23.69	
Gbadolite	Cash			10.91	<7	
Food expenditure share	Haut Katanga	Food	69.5	<62.9	51.5	=25.3
	Haut Katanga	Cash			3.1	=25.7
	Tanganyika	Cash	34.1	<62.9	40	≤33.1
	Tanganyika	Food	49.5	<62.9	58.1	≤50.6
	Fizi / Sebele	Food			69.5	≤67
	Haut Uélé	Cash			72.31	≤43
	Ituri	Cash			70.4	<50
	Kasai Central	Cash			69.01	<50
	Kasai Central	Food			73.67	<50
	Kasai	Cash			68.9	<50
	Ndjokopunda	Cash			69.29	≤50
	South Kivu	Cash, Value Voucher			78.2	≤67
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Kasai	Cash			10	≥20

	Tanganyika	Cash			28.8	≥37.6
			2018		2019	
			Follow-up value	Target	Follow-up value	Target
Attendance rate	North Kivu	Food	95	>80		
Enrolment rate	North Kivu	Food	9.48	>6		>6
Retention rate	North Kivu	Food	95	=100		
Indicator	Province	Modality	2018		2019	
			Follow-up value	Target	Follow-up value	Target
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score	Bili	Cash	45.1	=87.9		
	Boyabu	Cash	90.3	=94.48		
	Bosobolo	Cash			46	≥87.9
	Gbadolite	Cash			41.23	=97.78
	Fizi / Sebele	Food			11.3	>7
	Haut Uélé	Cash			14	≥45.34
	Irumu	Food			2.3	>20.28
	Ituri	Cash			1.9	≥81.44
	Ndjokopunda	Cash			17.2	≥84.84
	South Kivu	Cash, Value Voucher			11.3	=81.9
	North Kivu	Cash			1	=82.9
	North Kivu	Food			3	=82.9
	Libenge	Cash			76	≥92.6
	Haut Katanga	Cash	15.1	=86.6	8.5	≥86.6
	Haut Katanga	Food	82.8	=86.6	5.9	≥56.56
	Inke	Cash	53.7	=97.78		
	Kasai	Cash			16.8	=84.84
	Kasai	Cash, Food	52.6	=84.84		
	Kasai Central	Cash, Food	41.19	=81.44	11.3	=81.44
	Mole	Cash	50.6	=96.1	45.79	=96.1
Tanganyika	Cash	44.2	=85	31.2	≥39	
Tanganyika	Food	25.2	=85	No data	≥30	
Food Consumption Score - Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Haut Katanga	Cash	2.5	>91		
	Haut Katanga	Food	9.4	>7.7	57.3	≥57.3
	Tanganyika	Cash	13.9	>11.8	4	≥10
	Tanganyika	Food	3	>11.8	3.7	≥2
	Fizi / Sebele	Food			1	≥1
	Haut Uélé	Cash			4	≥0
	Ituri	Cash			0	≥0.19
	Kasai	Cash			3.5	≥20
Ndjokopunda	Cash			2.4	≥21	

	South Kivu	Cash, Value Voucher			2.2	≥2.4
Food Consumption Score - Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Fizi / Sebele	Food			60.6	≥55
	Haut Uélé	Cash			27	≥20.69
	Ituri	Cash			8	≥27.29
	Kasai	Cash			73.8	≥90
	Ndjokopunda	Cash			90.5	≥90
	South Kivu	Cash, Value Voucher			37.5	≥16.7
	Haut Katanga	Cash	51.9	>46.7		
	Haut Katanga	Food	82	>46.7	99	≥94.5
	Tanganyika	Cash	54.1	>74.6	49.6	≥54.1
	Tanganyika	Food	65.3	>74.6	66.4	≥57.7
Food Consumption Score - Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Fizi / Sebele	Food			14.7	≥5
	Haut Uélé	Cash			14	≥0
	Ituri	Cash			1.5	≥5.92
	Kasai	Cash			4.8	≥30
	Ndjokopunda	Cash			15.3	≥30
	South Kivu	Cash, Value Voucher			12	≥64.1
	Haut Katanga	Cash	9.5	>7.7		
	Haut Katanga	Food	67.2	>91	82.4	≥81.6
	Tanganyika	Cash	27.8	>86.5	17.6	≥23.4
	Tanganyika	Food	18.8	>86.5	21.9	≥15.5
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Fizi / Sebele	Food			1.1	≥2
	Kasai	Cash			1.7	≥25
	Ndjokopunda	Cash			9.7	≥20
	South Kivu	Cash, Value Voucher			3.4	≥5.4
	Haut Katanga	Food			1.6	≥80
	Haut Katanga	Cash			48	≥31
	Tanganyika	Cash	7.3	=70	0	≥7.3
	Tanganyika	Food	22.3	=70	12.5	≥22.3
Dietary Diversity Score	Bosobolo	Cash			4	>5.66
	Fizi / Sebele	Food			4.1	≥3.2
	Gbadolite	Cash			5	>5
	Haut Uélé	Cash			3.96	>4.65
	Irumu	Food			3.68	>3.33
	Ituri	Cash			4.13	>4.76
	Ituri	Food			3.9	≥4.76
	Ndjokopunda	Cash			4.54	≥5
South Kivu	Cash, Value Voucher			1.73	≥4.29	

	North Kivu	Food			3.58	>3.73
	North Kivu	Cash			3.14	>3.73
	Libenge	Cash			5	>6
	Bili	Cash	5	>5.66		
	Boyabu	Cash	6	>5.31		
	Haut Katanga	Cash	4.39	>4.48	4.43	>4.32
	Haut Katanga	Food	5.37	>4.48	4.76	>4.48
	Inke	Cash	5	>5.98		
	Kasai Central	Cash, Food	4.1	>3.6	4.09	>3.6
	Kasai	Cash			3.9	≥4.5
	Mole	Cash	5.42	>5.75	5.32	>5.75
	Tanganyika	Cash	4.69	>4.02	4.32	≥4.7
	Tanganyika	Food	4.52	>4.02	4.79	≥4.4
Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women	Fizi / Sebele	Food			0.1	≥6
	Haut Katanga	Cash			45.1	=80
	Haut Katanga	Food			43.3	=80
	Kasai	Cash			2.65	≥4.5
	Ndjokopunda	Cash			3.98	≥6
	South Kivu	Cash, Value Voucher			0.9	≥14.8
	Tanganyika	Cash			19.8	≥29.8
	Tanganyika	Food			47.1	≥49.3

Output indicators

SO1	2018			2019		
	Planned	Actual	Percentage achieved	Planned	Actual	Percentage achieved
Number of institutional sites assisted (total)	142	74	52%	1931	1804	93%
Number of schools assisted	142	74	52%	708	504	71%
Number of villages assisted	No data	No data	N/A	153	143	93%
Number of refugee/IDP sites assisted	No data	No data	N/A	104	170	163%
Number of unspecified sites assisted	370	No data	N/A	966	987	102%
Number of people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	No data	No data	N/A	24744	25000	101%
Number of rations distributed	23	No data	N/A	287,258,240	173,891,467	61%
Number of retailers participating in cash-	10	17	170%	No data	No data	N/A

based transfer programmes						
Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	No data	No data	N/A	20187	46650	231%

Strategic Outcome 2

Outcome indicators

		2018		2019	
		Follow-up value	Target	Follow-up value	Target
MAM treatment default rate	Haut Katanga (Children)	0.05	<15	0.46	≤0.02
	Haut Katanga (Women)	0	<15	0.39	≤13
	Ituri (Children)	0.98	<15	1.36	<15
	Ituri (Women)	0	<15	0.82	<15
	Kasai Central (Children)	1.85	<15	1.84	<15
	Kasai Central (Women)	0	<15	No data	No data
	Kasai (Children)	0.04	<15	0.79	<15
	Kasai Oriental (Children)	0.17	<15	0.46	<15
	Kasai Oriental (Women)	0	<15	0.46	<15
	Kasai (Women)	0	<15	No data	<15
	North Kivu (Children)	0	<15	0.13	<15
	North Kivu (Women)	0	<15	0	<15
	South Kivu (Children)	0.54	<15	0.34	<15
	South Kivu (Women)	0	<15	0.57	<15
	Tanganyika (Children)	0	<15	0.26	≤0
	Tanganyika (Women)	0	<15	0	≤0
MAM treatment non-response rate	Haut Katanga (Children)	3.5	<15	0.43	≤3.31
	Haut Katanga (Women)	0	<15	0.34	≤0

	Haut Uele (Children)	No data	No data	0	<15
	Ituri (Children)	0	<15	0.02	<15
	Ituri (Women)	0	<15	0	<15
	Kasai Central (Children)	0.2	<15	0.5	<15
	Kasai Central (Women)	0	<15	No data	<15
	Kasai (Children)	0	<15	0.01	<15
	Kasai Oriental (Children)	0.71	<15	1	<15
	Kasai Oriental (Women)	0	<15	1	<15
	Kasai (Women)	0	<15	0.01	<15
	North Kivu (Children)	0	<15	0	<15
	North Kivu (Women)	0	<15	0	<15
	South Kivu (Children)	0.2	<15	0.32	<15
	South Kivu (Women)	0	<15	0.27	<15
	Tanganyika (Children)	0	<15	0	≤0
	Tanganyika (Women)	0	<15	0	≤0
MAM treatment recovery rate	Haut Katanga (Children)	96.45	>75	99.11	≥96.67
	Haut Katanga (Women)	0	>75	98.98	≥87
	Haut Uele (Children)	No data	No data	100	>75
	Ituri (Children)	99.02	>75	98.62	>75
	Ituri (Women)	0	>75	99	>75
	Kasai Central (Children)	97.92	>75	97.66	>75
	Kasai Central (Women)	0	>75	99.5	>75
	Kasai (Children)	99.95	>75	99.19	>75
	Kasai Oriental (Children)	99.12	>75	98.53	>75
	Kasai Oriental (Women)	0	>75	No data	>75
	Kasai (Women)	0	>75	100	>75

	North (Children)	Kivu	100	>75	99.87	>75
	North (Women)	Kivu	0	>75	100	>75
	South (Children)	Kivu	99.29	>75	99.34	>75
	South (Women)	Kivu	0	>75	99	>75
	Tanganyika (Children)		100	>75	99.74	≥100
	Tanganyika (Women)		0	>75	100	≥100
MAM treatment mortality rate	Haut (Children)	Katanga	0	<3	0	≤0
	Haut (Women)	Katanga	0	<3	0.29	≤0
	Haut (Children)	Uele	0	<3	0	≤0
	Ituri (Children)		0	<3	0	≤0
	Ituri (Women)		0	<3	0	≤0
	Kasai (Children)	Central	0	<3	0.01	≤0
	Kasai (Women)	Central	0	<3	0	≤0
	Kasai (Children)		0	<3	0.01	≤0
	Kasai (Children)	Oriental	0	<3	0	≤0
	Kasai (Women)	Oriental	0	<3	0	≤0
	Kasai (Women)		0	<3	0.01	≤0
	North (Children)	Kivu	0	<3	0	<3
	North (Women)	Kivu	0	<3	0	<3
	South (Children)	Kivu	0	<3	0	<3
	South (Women)	Kivu	0	<3	0	<0
	Tanganyika (Children)		0	<3	0	≤0
Tanganyika (Women)		0	<3	0	≤0	
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Tanganyika		7.3	≥21.7	No data	≥21.7

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Haut Katanga (Children under 5)	63.5	>50	43.5	≥55.1
	Haut Katanga (PLW/G)	55.1	>50	20.8	≥63.5
	Tanganyika (Children under 5)	59	>50	66	≥67
	Tanganyika (PLW/G)	67	>50	59	≥59
Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women	Tanganyika	No data	No data	30	≥26.2

Output indicators

SO2	2018			2019		
	Planned	Actual	Percentage achieved	Planned	Actual	Percentage achieved
Number of institutional sites assisted (total)	807	684	85%	703	662	94%
Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based / transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	No data	No data	N/A	19080	10320	54%
Number of rations provided	No data	No data	N/A	158,034,695	66,176,104	42%
Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	No data	No data	N/A	100	100	100%
Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries	No data	No data	N/A	294030	223213	76%

Strategic Outcome 3

Outcome indicators

			2019	
			Follow-up value	Target
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Haut Katanga	Cash	19	≥56.8
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score	Haut Katanga	Cash	33	≥12.2
	South Kivu	Cash, Food	20.9	≥9.3
	Tanganyika	Food	9.3	≥40
Food Consumption Score - Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Haut Katanga	Cash	4	≥0
	Tanganyika	Food	3.4	≥18.9
Food Consumption Score - Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Haut Katanga	Cash	13	≥9.5
	Tanganyika	Food	7.6	≥96.9
Food Consumption Score - Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Haut Katanga	Cash	97	≥63.5
	Tanganyika	Food	91.5	≥89.3
Food expenditure share	Haut Katanga	Cash	64	≤20.3
	South Kivu	Cash, Food	59.7	<43.41
	Tanganyika	Food	66.1	≤62.9
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	South Kivu	Cash, Food	15.54	≥10.34
Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women	Haut Katanga	Cash	48.5	≥45.1
	Tanganyika	Food	2.4	≥38.6
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Kabalo	No data	53.42	≥75
	Nyunzu	No data	50	≥75
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Haut Katanga	Cash	5	≥8.8
	Tanganyika	Food	0	≥2.7
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced asset base	Haut Katanga	Cash	88.4	≥50
	Tanganyika	Food	97.39	≥50

Output indicators

SO3	2018			2019		
Indicator	Planned	Actual	Percentage achieved	Planned	Actual	Percentage achieved
Number of capacity development activities provided	3	3	100%	No data	No data	N/A
Number of people exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	525	525	100%	No data	No data	N/A
Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	No data	No data	N/A	12420	10372	84%
Number of people trained	6000	2499	42%	No data	No data	N/A
Number of technical support activities provided	10	10	100%	No data	No data	N/A
Quantity of non-food items distributed	20	8	40%	No data	No data	N/A
Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	No data	No data	N/A	756	756	100%
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	310	43	14%	414	333	80%

Strategic Outcome 4

Outcome indicators

None

Output indicators

Indicator	2018			2019		
	Planned	Actual	% achieved	Planned	Actual	% achieved
Number of capacity development activities provided	10	10	100%	No data	No data	N/A
Number of people trained	460	710	154%	No data	No data	N/A
Number of capacity-strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities	No data	No data	N/A	31	31	100%
Number of people engaged in capacity-strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities	No data	No data	N/A	655	655	100%
Number of technical support activities provided	82	82	100%	No data	No data	N/A

Strategic Outcome 5

Outcome indicators

Indicator	2019		
	Actual	Planned	Percentage achieved
User satisfaction rate	94	100	94%

Output indicators

SO5	2018			2019		
	Planned	Actual	Percentage achieved	Planned	Actual	Percentage achieved
Number of camps and sites installed/maintained	10	10	100%	8	7	88%
Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	100	100	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total volume of cargo transported (m3)	90	1876	2084%	2038	2514	123%
Total number of passengers transported	52800	91844	174%	79596	122806	154%
Number of partners supported	No data	No data	N/A	0	17	≈ 170%
Number of transport and storage services provided to partners	115	236	205%	0	50	≈ 500%
Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type	9	8	89%	No data	No data	N/A

Annex 9: WFP Operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo Ongoing in 2017

Project type and code	Title	Start date	End date	2017 Needs-based budget (USD)	2017 Actual expenditure (USD)	Percentage of expenditure
PRRO 200832	Targeted Food Assistance to Victims of Armed Conflicts and other Vulnerable Groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo Standard Project	Jan 2016	Dec 2017	112,335,726	70,090,774	62%
SO UNHAS 201016	Provision of Humanitarian Air Service	Jan 2017	Dec 2017	26,731,622	20,906,062	78%
EMOP 201092	Food assistance to conflict-affected populations in the Kasai region	Sep 2017	Dec 2017	26,196,376	14,537,921	55%
EMOP (regional) 200799	Critical support to populations affected by the ongoing crisis in Central African Republic and its regional impact	Jan 2015	Dec 2017	16,231,966	10,186,146	63%
Trust Fund 201038	n/a	n/a	n/a	5,011,865	1,453,785	29%
EMOP 201089	Emergency Food Assistance for populations affected by the conflict	Jul 2017	Oct 2017	1,400,667	1,314,298	94%

Project type and code	Title	Start date	End date	2017 Needs-based budget (USD)	2017 Actual expenditure (USD)	Percentage of expenditure
	in the Kasai region					
SO - Construction 200864	Emergency Road Infrastructure Repairs in Support of the WFP operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo	Aug 2015	Jul 2017	4,993,689	1,093,194	22%
SO - Cluster 201075	Logistics Cluster and WFP Logistics augmentation in support of the Government of DRC and the Humanitarian Community	Jul 2017	Dec 2017	2,513,684	912,085	36%
SO - Cluster 200661	Strengthening Food Security Cluster Coordination in the Democratic Republic of Congo	Mar 2014	Dec 2017	1,273,521	700,937	55%
SO - Cluster 200747	Logistics Cluster Coordination and Information Management in Support of WFP and the Humanitarian Community in the Democratic Republic of Congo	Dec 2014	Jun 2017	345,303	465,965	135%
Emergency Preparedness 201087	Special Preparedness Activity - Kasai	Jul 2017	Sep 2017	272,008	263,259	97%

Project type and code	Title	Start date	End date	2017 Needs-based budget (USD)	2017 Actual expenditure (USD)	Percentage of expenditure
SO (regional) 200934	Logistics augmentation and coordination for humanitarian corridors into Central African Republic	Jan 2016	Mar 2018	76,000	218,551	288%
Trust Fund 200888	n/a	n/a	n/a	59,332	7,525	13%

Annex 10: Bibliography

1- External Quality Assurance Services (EQAS) & Technical notes (TN)		
Country Portfolio Evaluation Guidance for process and content - REVISED	WFP OEV	2017
1.1 Inception report		
Template for Inception Report - CPE	WFP OEV	2019
Quality Checklist for Inception Report - CPE	WFP OEV	
1.2 Evaluation report		
Template for evaluation report	WFP OEV	
Quality Checklist for Evaluation Report - CPE	WFP OEV	
1.3 Technical notes		
TN on glossary of terms	WFP OEV	2016
TN on impact evaluation	WFP OEV	2017
TN on joint evaluation	WFP OEV	2017
TN on evaluation principles	WFP OEV	2017
TN on independence and impartiality	WFP OEV	2017
TN on logical models	WFP OEV	2016
TN on methodology	WFP OEV	2016
TN on stakeholder analysis	WFP OEV	2019
TN on criteria and questions	WFP OEV	2017
TN on integrating gender in WFP evaluations	WFP OEV	2019
TN on evaluation matrix	WFP OEV	2017
TN on quality of evaluation recommendations	WFP OEV	No date given
TN on Formatting guidelines	WFP OEV	
1.4 Examples		
South Sudan CPE Inception Report	WFP OEV	2011-2016
South Sudan CPE Evaluation Report	WFP OEV	2011-2016
2. Terms of reference		

DRC CSPE ToR and Summary ToR	WFP OEV	2019
3. WFP policies and documents		
WFP Orientation Guide	WFP OEV	2016
3.1 WFP policies and strategic plans		
WFP Annual Performance Report 2015	WFP	2016
WFP Annual Performance Report 2016	WFP	2017
WFP Annual Performance Report 2017	WFP	2018
WFP Strategic Plan (2014 – 2017)	WFP	2013
WFP Strategic Plan (2017 – 2021)	WFP	2016
Revised Corporate Results Framework (2017 -2021)	WFP	2018
Integrated Road Map In Brief	WFP	2017
WFP Risk Appetite Statement	WFP	2018
WFP Oversight Framework	WFP	2018
WFP Annual Financial Overview	WFP	2019
3.2 WFP DRC policies, strategic plans and briefs		
Democratic Republic of the Congo Interim Country Strategic Plan (2018-2020)	WFP	2017
DRC Budget Revision Documents (1 to 6)	WFP	2018-2020
DRC ICSP Line of Sight July 2018	WFP	2018
Country Operations Management Plan (2018)	WFP	2018
Country Brief October 2018	WFP	2018
Country Brief January 2019	WFP	2019
Country Brief March 2019	WFP	2019
3.3 Food security and nutrition in DRC		
Le coût de la faim en Afrique, la RDC (The Cost of Hunger Study)	WFP	2016-2017
Éliminer la faim en République Démocratique du Congo (Zero Hunger Report)	ICREDES, WFP	2019
3.4 Emergency preparedness		
Synthesis Report of the Evaluation Series of WFP's Emergency Preparedness and Response (2012 – 2015)	WFP OEV	2015

An evaluation of WFP's L3 Response to the Ebola virus disease (EVD) crisis in West Africa (2014- 2015)	WFP OEV	2017
3.5 Protection		
Evaluation of the WFP Humanitarian Protection Policy	WFP OEV	2018
3.6 Resilience		
Strategic Evaluation of WFP support for Enhanced Resilience	WFP OEV	2019
3.7 School feeding		
Final Inception Report - Evaluation Series on Emergency School Feeding in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Lebanon, Niger and Syria (2015 - 2019)	WFP OEV	2019
5. DRC WFP reports and evaluations		
Évaluation du portefeuille de La République Démocratique du Congo (2009 - 2013)	WFP OEV	2014
Democratic Republic of the Congo, Annual Country Report 2018	WFP	2019
Democratic Republic of the Congo, Draft Annual Country Report 2019	WFP	2020
4. DRC external documents		
Ministry of Health - Strategic response plan for the Ebola Virus Disease outbreak	DRC MoH	2018
The World Food Programme's contribution to improving peace prospects	SIPRI and WFP	2019
The World Food Programme's contribution to improving the prospects for peace in Mali	SIPRI and WFP	2019
Strengthening socio-economic resilience of smallholder farmers and vulnerable populations to support peace and stabilization in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	WFP-FAO-UNICEF	2019
State of the World's Children	UNICEF	2000-2019
Pocket World Figures	The Economist	2020
UN Population Division	Global statistics	2020
Fiche pays	Family Planning in DRC	2015
Letter of the Secretary General to the President of the Security Council	United Nations	2019
The Democratic Republic of Congo's infrastructure: a continental perspective	World Bank	2010

Fragile States Index	Fund For Peace	2019
Global database	World Bank	2000-2019
Country Report	International Monetary Fund	2019
Agriculture and Food Security	USAID	2019
Country Profile	FAO	2019
DRC Overview	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative	2019
National statistics	Ministry of Mining of DRC	2019
Armed groups and mineral extraction	World Policy	2016
The Landscape of armed groups in Eastern Congo	Congo Research Group	2015
A silent crisis: the Bantu and Twa in Tanganyika	International Rescue Committee	2018
DR Congo: New waves of violence likely, UN warns, unless State acts to prevent intercommunal reprisals	UN News	2019
DRC Monthly Refugee Statistics	UNHCR	2019
IPC Report	FAO	2018-2019
Global Nutrition Report	WHO	2019
Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition	WHO	2000-2019
Human Development Index Report	UNDP	2016-2019
Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates	UNICEF, WHO, World Bank	2000-2019
Country Overview	World Bank	2019
Sécurité alimentaire, niveau de production agricole et Animale, Évaluation de la Campagne Agricole 2017- 2018 et Bilan Alimentaire du Pays	GoDRC, WFP, FAO	2018
The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World	FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO	2018
Eliminer la faim en République Démocratique du Congo	ICREDES	2019
Global Health Expenditure Database	WHO	2000-2019

DRC database	UNESCO Institute for Statistics	2000-2019
Forests and the Democratic Republic of Congo: Opportunity in a time of crisis	World Resources Institute	1998
Country Overview	World Vision	2019
Climate Change Profile (Democratic Republic of the Congo)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands	2018
DRC National State Education System Report	UNICEF, UNESCO	2014
DRC Ebola Outbreak Update	MSF	2020
Beyond Ebola, DRC battles measles and cholera	Outbreak Observatory	2019
HIV / AIDS Epidemic in the Democratic Republic of the Congo: Current Level of Key Indicators and Projection by 2030	Central African Journal of Public Health	2018
National Action Plan for Gender and the Implementation of Resolution 1325	Ministry of Gender of DRC	2018
Global Humanitarian Assistance Report	Development Initiatives	2019
Gender based violence situation and response in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC): the Kasai Crisis	GBV Sub-Cluster DRC	2017
Country Overview	Child Soldiers	2018
GBV Factsheet	USAID	2017
Plan de Réponse Humanitaire	OCHA	2018
Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	ICC	2004
Aid at a glance	OECD	2017-2018, 2019
Country Snapshot	OCHA	2019
History of Ebola in DRC	WHO	2019
Connecting the dots on the triple nexus	SIPRI	2019

Annex 11: List of People Met

Inception briefing - Rome

Name	Affiliation	Date
------	-------------	------

Rome briefings (WFP Staff)		
Michael Carbon	Evaluation Manager, OEV	09-11/10/2019
Lia Carboni	Research Analyst, OEV	09-11/10/2019
Marekh Khmaladze	Programme Policy Officer, Strategic Coordination and Support, Rome	09/10/2019
Nicholas Wangen-Weeks	Coordinator, Emergencies and Transitions Unit (OSZPH)	09/10/2019
Rachel Goldwyn	Consultant, Conflict and Peace	09/10/2019
Rebecca Johnston	Coordinator, Nexus, OSZPH	09/10/2019
Jesse Wood	Chief, Programme Policy Officer, Field Support	09/10/2019
Veronique Sainte-Lucie	Programme Advisor, Gender Office, Rome	09/10/2019
Naouelle D'jamaa	Programme Policy Officer, Cash-Based Transfers, Rome	10/10/2019
Haken Falkell	Deputy Country Director, DRC	10/10/2019
Enrico Pausilli	Senior Programme Coordinator	10/10/2019
Claudio Delicato	Budget and Programming Officer, Strategic Financing, Rome	10/10/2019
Piamoon Arayaprayon	Head, Logistics and Supply Chain	10/10/2019
Baptiste Burgaud	Head of Unit, Logistics and Supply Chain	10/10/2019
Mark Flynn	Desk Officer, Field Support Unit, Johannesburg	10/10/2019
Natasja Nadazdin	Chief, WFP Performance Management and Reporting (RMP)	10/10/2019
Margo Van Der Velden	Deputy Director Emergencies	10/10/2019
Nuar Labidi	Coordinator Emergencies Johannesburg	10/10/2019
Brian Bogart	Head of Programmes, Regional Office Johannesburg	11/10/2019
Kai Roehm	Social Protection and CBT Programme Officer	11/10/2019
Trixibelle Nicolle	Programme Officer, Johannesburg	11/10/2019
Leigh Hildyard	Programme Policy Officer, Johannesburg	11/10/2019
Giovanni La Costa	Resilience and Markets Programme Manager	11/10/2019
Jesse Wood	Chief, Programme Policy Officer, Field Support	11/10/2019
Anne-laure Duval	Protection Team Lead, Rome	11/10/2019

Inception mission DRC

Name	Affiliation	Date
Kinshasa inception mission		
Pierre Subille	Security Officer, WFP	14/10/2019
Haakon Falkell	Deputy Director for Programmes, WFP	14/10/2019
Rocco Leone	Deputy Director Operations, WFP	14/10/2019
Claude Jibidar	Country Director, WFP	14/10/2019
Enrico Pausilli	Senior Programme Coordinator, WFP	14/10/2019
Arnold Kanku	Programme Officer Emergencies, WFP	14/10/2019
Selim Barkan	Programme Policy Officer-CBT, WFP	14/10/2019
Sabah Bariga	Programme Nutrition Officer, WFP	14/10/2019
Patrice Badibanga	Activity Manager, WFP	14/10/2019
Olivier Nkadukula	Programme Policy Officer, WFP	15/10/2019
Ntombi Mkhwanazi	Budget and Programming Officer, WFP	15/10/2019

H.E. Joseph Antoine Kasonga	Minister for Agriculture, Government of DRC	15/10/2019
H.E. Steve Mbikayi Mabuluki	Minister for Humanitarian Affairs, Government of DRC	15/10/2019
Danny Nyembo	Programme Officer Emergencies, WFP	15/10/2019
Pembe Lero	VAM Officer, WFP	16/10/2019
Aisha Twoze	VAM Officer, WFP	16/10/2019
Helen Vesperini	Senior Partnership Adviser, WFP	16/10/2019
Kirsi Junnila	Head of Supply Chain & Common Services, WFP	16/10/2019
Ahmedoul Sarr	Programme Officer School Feeding, WFP	16/10/2019
Etienne Longe	Country Director, Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA)	16/10/2019
Martin Mandila Kuchiki	Finance Director, Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA)	16/10/2019
Joseph Inganji	Head of Office, OCHA	16/10/2019
Barbara-Anne Krijgsman	Humanitarian Development Peace Adviser, UN	17/10/2019
Marialice B. Ariens	Programme Officer Food for Peace, USAID	17/10/2019
Dieudonné Mbuka	Programme Officer Food for Peace, USAID	17/10/2019
Marcel Toumba	Programme Officer Food for Peace, USAID	17/10/2019
Aristide Ongone Obame	Representative, FAO	17/10/2019
Anne-Klervi Cherriere	Programme Officer P4P, FAO	17/10/2019
Michel Mongo	Assistant Representative, FAO	17/10/2019
Judichael Bazo	Programme Coordinator, Resilience, FAO	17/10/2019
Bonaventure Bakwani Saleh	Adviser, FAO	17/10/2019
H.E. Pépin-Guillaume Manjolo Buakila	Minister of International Cooperation, Government of DRC	17/10/2019
H.E. Guy Mikulu Pombo	Minister of Rural Development, Government of DRC	17/10/2019
Jacquelyn Amoko	Chief, Environmental Support Unit, MONUSCO	17/10/2019
Daniel Gagnon	Head of Cooperation, Embassy of Canada	18/10/2019
Kerstin Lindberg Karlström	Humanitarian Advisor, Embassy of Sweden	18/10/2019
Jürgen Kretz	Head of Cooperation, Embassy of Germany	18/10/2019
Binya Ljolo	Assistant Cooperation, Embassy of Germany	18/10/2019

Main mission DRC

Name	Affiliation	Date
Kinshasa		
Enrico Pausilli	Senior Programme Coordinator, WFP	27/11/2019
Cleophas Basaluci	NOB/Partnership, WFP	27/11/2019
Philippe Glauser	CBT Officer, WFP	27/11/2019
Daniel Meyer	Chief Planning Officer, MONUSCO	27/11/2019
Ntombi Mkhwanazi	Budget & Programming Officer WFP	27/11/2019
Cleophas Basaluci	NOB/Partnership, WFP	27/11/2019
Sabah Barigou	Programme Nutrition Officer, WFP	27/11/2019
Selim Barkan	Programme Policy Officer, CBT, WFP	27/11/2019
Pembe Lero	National Programme Officer, WFP	27/11/2019
Pierre Subille	Security Officer, WFP	27/11/2019
Augustin Kapika	Head of the Liaison Bureau, WFP	27/11/2019

Xavier Mayele	Chief Financial Officer, WFP	27/11/2019
Didier Bokelo Bile	Senior Geographic Information System (GIS) Cartographer, WFP	27/11/2019
Tafadzwa Chiposi	Senior Reporting Officer, WFP	27/11/2019
Dr Ernest Mbo-Ilenga	Head of PRONANUT, Ministry of Health, Government of DRC	28/11/2019
Nora Hobbs	Policy and Programme Officer, Nutrition, WFP	28/11/2019
Pierre Monvilovic	Consultant, Nutrition, WFP	28/11/2019
Anne-Marie Connor	National Director	28/11/2019
Emmanuel Ebouman	Gender and protection Officer Bunia (phone call), WFP	28/11/2019
Hakan Falkell	Deputy Country Director, WFP	29/11/2019
Rocco Leone	Deputy Country Director, WFP	29/11/2019
Claude Jibidar	Country Director, WFP	29/11/2019
Aboubacar Guindo	Triple Nexus & General Food Distribution, WFP	29/11/2019
M. Mardo	Cluster Coordinator, WFP	29/11/2019
Mme Valeriane Ndéna	Programme Policy Officer, WFP	29/11/2019
Kind Kaboy Paulin	Head of Division, National Service for Women and Development	02/12/2019
Antoine Kasongo	Humanitarian Specialist, Embassy of Canada	02/12/2019
Judicael Azehoun Pazou	Operations Officer, FAO	02/12/2019
Clephas Basaluci	Programme Officer in charge of NGO partnerships, WFP	03/12/2019
Boaz Mingedy	Focal point of Ministry of Planning, Government of DRC	03/12/2019
Dominique Baabo Kubuya	National Coordinator, Programme de developpement du systeme de santé (PDSS)	04/12/2019
Evariste Bushabu Bopeming	General Secretary of Agricultural Ministry	04/12/2019
Germaine Penelombe Akonga	Focal Point and Head of CASI	05/12/2019
Laurent Rudasingwa	Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP	12/12/2019
Aysha Twose	Head of VAM & M&E, WFP	13/12/2019
Theo Kapuku	M&E Officer, WFP	13/12/2019
Ali Mahamat	Deputy Programme Officer, WFP	13/12/2019
Pascal Mounier	Head of DRC Office / Great Lakes Region, ECHO	13/12/2019
Richard Hunt	Engineer, WFP	14/12/2019
Constabtnezun Akeibar	Finance Administrator Officer UNHAS	15/12/2019
Kaya Adams	Regional Food for Peace Director, USAID	16/12/2019
Turlan Cedric	Technical Assistant, ECHO	16/12/2019
Mounier Pascal	Head of Regional Office, ECHO	16/12/2019
Jules Magoma Muganza	Database Administrator, UNOPS	16/12/2019
Ines Lezama	Chief of Nutrition, UNICEF	17/12/2019
Alain Pampluile Mbaka	Cabinet du Ministre chargé de la Coopération internationale, Government of DRC	17/12/2019
Mathiew Luboya	Cabinet du Ministre chargé de la Coopération internationale, Government of DRC	18/12/2019
Michel Ngongo	Operations Officer, WFP	17/12/2019
Annika Saint-Cyr	Chief Compliance Officer, WFP	17/12/2019
Adépamphile Baka	Chief of Staff, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Government of DRC	17/12/2019
M. Luboya	Chief of Staff, Ministry of Cooperation, Government of DRC	17/12/2019
Cintia Rocco	Aviation Officer, UNHAS	17/12/2019

Conor Phillips	Humanitarian Advisor, UK DFID	17/12/2019
Rose Koskei	Head of IT, WFP	12/02/2020
Tschikapa		
Augustine Ngo Hoblock	Programme Officer Protection & Gender, WFP	28/11/2019
Nord-Ubangui		
Gbadolite		
Rasmane Balma	Head of Nord-Ubangui and Sud-Ubangui, WFP	30/11/2019
Jean-Pierre Boka	Territorial Administrator, Provincial government of Gbadolite	02/12/2019
Prudent Landan	Focal Point, FAO	03/12/2019
Blanchard Asengo	Senior Programme Assistant, WFP	03/12/2019
Micheline Muyisa	Programme Assistant, WFP	03/12/2019
Frederic Baka	Senior Logistic Assistant, WFP	03/12/2019
Comlan Coudoro	Livelihood and Economic Inclusion Officer, UNHCR	04/12/2019
Pierre Polépolé	Field Assistant, UNHCR	04/12/2019
Dc André	Head of Health, Nutrition, HIV Programme, UNHCR	04/12/2019
Suzanna Itsakalafu	Head of Provincial Division, Provincial government of Gbadolite	04/12/2019
Rachelle Moninga	Child Protection Officer, Provincial government of Gbadolite	04/12/2019
H.E. José Ndala Longe	Minister, Provincial government of Gbadolite	04/12/2019
Jean Louis Kabongo Wakabongo	Chief of Staff, Provincial government of Gbadolite	04/12/2019
Yakasa Bembinde Hilde	Ministry Office Secretary, Provincial government of Gbadolite	04/12/2019
Mr. Damien	Head of Office, ADSSE	04/12/2019
Mr. Junior	Head of Logistics and Administration, ADSSE	04/12/2019
10 women	Village group members	05/12/2019
11 men	Village group members	05/12/2019
Mrs Baby	Head of Gender and Literacy, ADINE	05/12/2019
Josué Koto	Community Leader, ADINE	05/12/2019
Marcelin Guine	Focal Point for Gbadolite Office, ADINE	05/12/2019
Suzanna Itsakalafu	Director, AFDI	05/12/2019
Gabriel Kaya	Field Engineer, AFDI	05/12/2019
Mrs. Anita	Branch Manager, TMB	05/12/2019
Paulin Moloto	Nord-Ubangi President, Federation of Enterprises Congo	06/12/2019
Roger Loubata	Nord-Ubangi Financial Advisor, Federation of Enterprises Congo	06/12/2019
Grégoire Base	Nord-Ubangi Financial Advisor, Federation of Enterprises Congo	06/12/2019
Gabin Ngoré	Head of Nutrition, ADES Sante	06/12/2019
Albertine Balagué	Doctor / Bureau Chief, APE	06/12/2019
Village Mobaye (refugees + hosts)		
10 individuals	Association of women, refugees and host communities	04/12/2019
15 individuals	Youth group	04/12/2019
10 individuals	Men's group	04/12/2019
M. Boka Bombo Lea	Territorial Administrator	04/12/2019
Grace Merenga	Field Assistant, WFP	04/12/2019
Inke refugee camp		

Jean-Pierre Lokadi	Refugee Camp Administrator, National commission for refugees	05/12/2019
Anzale Fostin	Programme Sector Secretary, National commission for refugees	05/12/2019
Jean-Pierre Kitaba	President of Group of for mixed cohesion	05/12/2019
20 individuals	Youth group	05/12/2019
20 individuals	Women's group	05/12/2019
30 individuals	Men's group	05/12/2019
Sud-Ubangui		
Libengue		
Toussaint Balay	Protection Deputy, UNHCR	06/12/2019
Aimé Ndaya	Field and Protection Deputy, UNHCR	06/12/2019
Tiane Taoua	Database Management Deputy, UNHCR	06/12/2019
Philemon Esama	Bureau Chief, ADSSE	06/12/2019
Joseph Ikilinganya Ilumbe	President, ADSSE	06/12/2019
Alphonse Ilendo Onezia	Head of youth group	06/12/2019
Doagbili Pazu Minya	Vice President of youth group	06/12/2019
Joseph Seuje	Member of youth group	06/12/2019
Onesime Moleka	Member of youth group	06/12/2019
Lipango Mosole	Advisor of youth group	06/12/2019
Maurice Madozeju Mamago	Human Rights Advisor	06/12/2019
Antoine Wutshu Nonge	Territorial Administrator, Provincial government of Sud-Ubangui	06/12/2019
John Konda	Cash Supervisor, ADSSE	06/12/2019
Rene Onalowa	Bureau Chief, APEE	06/12/2019
Pierre Cibangu	Doctor, ADES	06/12/2019
Jude Salumu	Programme Assistant, WFP	06/12/2019
Joseph Kanangila	Field Monitoring Assistant, WFP	06/12/2019
Marius Ilangata	Bureau Chief, FAO	06/12/2019
M. Xavier	Head of P4P, WFP	06/12/2019
Jean-Martin Monzembela	Senior Programme Assistant, WFP	06/12/2019
Modeste Ngawikigbale	Inspector, Ministry of Agriculture, Provincial government of Sud-Ubangui	08/12/2019
Jetrom Ngbolondo	Supervisor, Caritas	08/12/2019
Samy Gunbala	Coordinator, CARG	08/12/2019
5 individuals	Women's group	09/12/2019
Boyabu refugee camp		
25 individuals	Steering Committee	07/12/2019
20 individuals	Women refugees' group	07/12/2019
10 individuals	Young Women's Group	07/12/2019
Village of Boyabu		
20 individuals	Association of Prominent Citizens	07/12/2019
Village of Zongo		
15 individuals	Women's group	08/12/2019
Richard Apiwe	Coordinator	08/12/2019
Kulibali	Treasurer	08/12/2019

Gatambo Nzengu	Member	08/12/2019
Kabisi Wali	NGO Maman Maraichère Femme de Camps	08/12/2019
Leonard Achunde	Secretary	08/12/2019
Denise Ngolu Mwene	Vice President	08/12/2019
Mr Wily	Field Associate, UNHCR	08/12/2019
Marie Vaillant	Protection Associate, UNHCR	08/12/2019
Junior Nsambi	Bureau Chief, ADSSE	08/12/2019
Floribert Mankenv	Accountant, ADSSE	08/12/2019
Jean Kandolo	Head of Distribution, ADSSE	08/12/2019
Village of Mole		
25 individuals	Supervisors of the mixed-gender Pacification Committee	08/12/2019
Mole refugee camp		
20 individuals	Women refugees's group	08/12/2019
25 individuals	Youth group	08/12/2019
Village of Bukiliu		
M. le Curé	Traditional authority	09/12/2019
15 individuals	Parental association members that took part in "home-grown school feeding" project	09/12/2019
Goma		
Susana Rico Naviliat	Emergency Coordinator, WFP	01/12/2019
Crispin Mpigirwa Bisinwa	Nutrition Officer, WFP	02/12/2019
Augustin Mugeu	Regional Coordinator, CEPAC	02/12/2019
George Mukamba	Nutrition Officer, UNICEF	02/12/2019
Gisèle Moke	Project Manager, World Vision	02/12/2019
Moyo Khangejani	Head of Food Assistance Programme, World Vision	02/12/2019
Jackson Sungapay	Project Manager, Christian Aid	02/12/2019
Didier Amani	Project Manager, Caritas	02/12/2019
Prosper Ndagi	General Food Distribution (GFD) Programme Assistant, WFP	02/12/2019
Taban Lokonga	Programme Officer	06/12/2019
Richard de La Falaise	Head of ISSS Unit, MONUSCO	06/12/2019
Olivier Nkadukulu	P4P Coordinator, WFP	06/12/2019
Bunia (Ituri province)		
Zols Nzala	National Logistics Officer, WFP	04/12/2019
Desire Kakoba	Programme Assistant, WFP	04/12/2019
Anny Koledu	Senior Programme Assistant, CBT, WFP	04/12/2019
Georges Dopavogui	Programme Policy Officer, WFP	04/12/2019
Jean-Marie Kaseku	Programme Assistant/VAM, WFP	04/12/2019
Joël Siku	VAM Officer, WFP	04/12/2019
Serak Kihuha	Programme Officer, WFP	04/12/2019
Cento Mparanyi	Programme Assistant, WFP	04/12/2019
Yvette Yowa	Programme Assistant, WFP	04/12/2019
Joël Djombu	Programme Assistant, WFP	04/12/2019
Sarah Kihuha	Ebola Officer, WFP	04/12/2019

Yvette Yowa	Ebola Officer, WFP	04/12/2019
Claude Kambale	Head of Distribution, Caritas	04/12/2019
Yves Biganiro	Programme Manager, WFP	05/12/2019
Dr Justin Arelatan	Field Coordinator, WHO	05/12/2019
Mamadou Oury Bah	Head of Office, WFP	05/12/2019
Nathanaël Ombeni	Supply Chain Assistant, WFP	05/12/2019
Didienne Matabaro	Logistics Associate, WFP	05/12/2019
Paulin Muderhwa	Logistics Assistant, WFP	05/12/2019
Patrick Ekwanza	Head of Food Safety, ALDI	04/12/2019
Jean Boni Malolo	Coordinator, AJCDI	04/12/2019
Moïse Mohindo	Head of Sub-Office, Solidarite Internacional	04/12/2019
Claude Katura	Head of Food Safety Programme, Intersos	04/12/2019
Simon Pierre	Project Leader, WHO	04/12/2019
Schadrac Mahamba	Head of Food Safety, ADSSE	04/12/2019
Robert Lunga	Head of Food Safety, APEVI-CCRI	04/12/2019
Dhego Frederic	Head of Coordination, APEVI-CCRI	04/12/2019
Odile Amani	Bureau Chief, ALDI	04/12/2019
Jean-Michel Maisha	Head of Food Safety, WFP	04/12/2019
Marien Ngandi	Head of M&E, ARPD	04/12/2019
Francine Bahati	Financial Officer, AJP	04/12/2019
Jacques Habyarimana	Project Leader, ARPD	04/12/2019
Olivia Esiso	Director, SAF	04/12/2019
Safari Cimanya	Field Supervisor, Alliance Humanitaire	04/12/2019
Claude Kambale	Operations Coordinator, Caritas	04/12/2019
Angèle Gapio	Coordinator, Caritas	04/12/2019
Jean de Dieu Uyirwoth	General Food Distribution Project Leader, Caritas	04/12/2019
Léon Malobi	Head of Programme, Community Conservation Resilience Initiative	04/12/2019
Floribert Losinu	Technical Advisor, Provincial ministry of agriculture and fishing, Ituri Province	04/12/2019
Charles Wasono	Head of Programme, Action Contre la Faim	04/12/2019
Site of Telega		
Jacques Rengabo	Leader, Patale Association	05/12/2019
12 individuals	Men IDPs	05/12/2019
15 individuals	Women IDPs	05/12/2019
Bukavu (South Kivu province)		
Pascaline Bleu	Logistics officer, WFP	09/12/2019
Theo Passialis	Resilience Programme P4P, WFP	09/12/2019
Yves-Christel Mitima	Monitoring Assistant, WFP	09/12/2019
Awa Kajibwami	Monitoring Assistant P4P, WFP	09/12/2019
Mariamou Aganze	National Programme Officer P4P, WFP	09/12/2019
Romain Mugisho	Chief Financial Officer, ADJIF	09/12/2019
Blandine Kinja	Executive Secretary, ADJIF	09/12/2019
Bahogwere Mugabe	Project Manager, SARCAF	09/12/2019

Anselme Mudumbi	Project Leader, CADSERSA	09/12/2019
Bernard Hangi	Project coordinator, CADERSA	09/12/2019
César Baraka	Member, CADERSA	09/12/2019
Cosmos Biringanine	Programme Assistant, CADERSA	09/12/2019
Abel Amani	Programme Leader, AIBEF	09/12/2019
Noëlla Rugenge	Coordinator, SARCAF	09/12/2019
Roger Kitoka	Coordinator, ADSSE	09/12/2019
Willy Katoto	Programme Leader, PADEBU	09/12/2019
Oscar Kalimba	Coordinator, PADEBU	09/12/2019
Jean-Baptiste Bia	Programme Leader, PADEBU	09/12/2019
Serge Kakumbowa	Project Leader, Intersos	09/12/2019
Delphine Mapendo	Project Leader, ASOP	09/12/2019
Stanislas Lubala	Head of Social Cohesion Component, ECC-MERU	09/12/2019
Patience Bisewo	Nutrition Officer, WFP	09/12/2019
Roghas Wakenge	Programme Associate Nutrition, WFP	09/12/2019
Héritier Kalwa	VAM Associate, WFP	09/12/2019
Guillaume Kahomboshi	Food Security Cluster, WFP	09/12/2019
Gisèle Molea	Monitoring Assistant / Focal Point for Gender and Protection, WFP	09/12/2019
Alain Bahati	Programme Assistant Comet, WFP	09/12/2019
Yvette Ciza	Associate M&E, WFP	09/12/2019
Romain Labu	Finance Officer WFP	09/12/2019
Fatmata Kokobaye	Field Office Representative WFP	09/12/2019
Damien Muderwa	Provincial Inspector, Government of DRC	10/12/2019
Daniel Mutegeza	Head of Production and Protection of Vegetables, Government of DRC	10/12/2019
Augustin Kubabezaga	Head of Division for Agricultural Service Roads, Government of DRC	10/12/2019
Kalemie, Nyunzu, Kabalo (Taganyika province)		
Yves Aklamavo	Head of Provincial Office, Humanitarian Affairs Office, OCHA	01/12/2019
Adama Doumbouya	Programme Policy Officer Humanitarian Affairs Office, OCHA	01/12/2019
Wilfried Affeli	Programme Policy Officer, VAM and M&E, WFP	01/12/2019
Jean-Jacques Niyonkuru	Programme Policy Officer/ Nutrition, WFP	01/12/2019
Hapsatou Deme	Programme Policy Officer/ Protection, WFP	01/12/2019
Marie-Thérèse Cimanuka	Cluster Coordinator, WFP	01/12/2019
Franck Mpoyi	Nutrition Programme Officer, WFP	01/12/2019
Salissou Mamane Laoualy	Head of Sub Office, WFP	04/12/2019
Olga Furaha Songa	Business Support Assistant , WFP	04/12/2019
Dieudonné Biamungu	FAO Representative	04/12/2019
Margueritte Muzinga-Mbuhbusi	Head of Department, WFP	04/12/2019
Dieudonne Byamungu	Administration and Logistic Assistant, WFP	04/12/2019
7 individuals	Villagers for Peace Committee, Kabalo	04/12/2019
Celestin Mutindi Masudi	Nurse, Ministry of Health, Government of DRC	05/12/2019
Gaspard Lugongo	Deputy Territorial Administrator, Government of DRC	05/12/2019

3 individuals	Passers-by at Nyunzu Train Station	05/12/2019
12 individuals	Food for Work Community Group, Lweyewe	05/12/2019
Christian Mutwale + 4 other individuals	Head of Office BACI Anglican and others	05/12/2019
9 individuals	Early Warning Committee, Search for Common Ground (SFCG)	05/12/2019
8 individuals	Monie 2 School, Community members	05/12/2019
Albert	Programme Officer, UNFPA	05/12/2019
Mayatezulua Salanga	Head of Office (Kalemie), UNFPA	05/12/2019
Vanessa Val	Youth, Peace and Security Programme Specialist, UNFPA	05/12/2019
Albert Muteba + 2 other individuals	Project Leader, Logistician, Amis de Personnes en Détresse (APEDE)	06/12/2019
Nacky Lekumu, +2 other individuals	Assistant to Project Leader, plus 2, SFCG	06/12/2019
Emmanuel Kitete +3 other individuals	M&E Specialist + Cash Officers, AVSI Foundation	06/12/2019
Anny Chowa	Head of Office (Kalemie), WFP	07/12/2019
Kananga and villages in a 20km radius (Kasai)		
Wouro Akpo Bang'na	Programme Policy Officer, WFP	08/12/2019
Maxime Haba	Air Transport Officer, WFP	08/12/2019
Mr. Prosper	Protection and Gender Officer, WFP	08/12/2019
Skons Ndeko	Administrative Assistant, WFP	08/12/2019
Maxime Haba	Air Transport Officer, WFP	09/12/2019
Fidèle Muya	Programme Officer, WFP	09/12/2019
Jules Mukengela	Programme Officer/Nutrition, WFP	09/12/2019
Salvator Musa	IT Operations Assistant/Radio Operator, WFP	09/12/2019
Aline Paar	Logistics Assistant, WFP	09/12/2019
Isabelle Bamusamba	Food Monitor, WFP	09/12/2019
Bernard Bakajika	Provincial Nutrition Coordinator, PRONANUT	09/12/2019
Felix Manzanza	Programme Assistant, PRONANUT	09/12/2019
Admire Nyathi	Head of Area Office, World Vision	09/12/2019
Sophie Stecher	Head of Office, MONUSCO	09/12/2019
Melanie Mobunia	Nutritionist, Addra	10/12/2019
Edward Kadinga	Programme Officer, Addra	10/12/2019
Emile Mukuno	Nurse, Tshikaji Health Centre, Ministry of Health, Government of DRC	10/12/2019
Ibrahima Diané	Information Manager, UNHCR	11/12/2019
Fidèle Mikakuwa, plus 1 other individual	Base Leader and Project Leader, Comitato Internazionale Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP)	12/12/2019
6 individuals	Outside Kananga Health Centre	12/12/2019
22 individuals	Villager Committee Longonzo	12/12/2019
Christian Tumba	Security Officer, MONUSCO	13/12/2019
Madeline Dendormbaye	Head of Humanitarian Affairs, OCHA	13/12/2019

Office of Evaluation

World Food Programme

Via Cesare Giulio Viola 68/70
00148 Rome, Italy
T +39 06 65131 WFP.org