Revision of the Congo country strategic plan (2019–2023) and corresponding budget increase — For approval by vote by correspondence

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	January 2019– December 2023	One-year extension	January 2019– December 2024
Beneficiaries	315 200	304 915	620 115
		(USD)	
Total cost	97 921 641	57 219 418	155 141 059
Transfers	69 825 187	42 260 458	112 085 646
Implementation	13 128 617	10 044 639	23 173 256
Adjusted direct support costs	8 991 398	1 712 343	10 703 742
Subtotal	91 945 203	54 017 441	145 962 644
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	5 976 438	3 201 977	9 178 415

Gender and age marker:* 3

* http://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/.

Draft decision

The Board approves by vote by correspondence the revision of the Congo country strategic plan (2019–2023) and the corresponding budget increase of USD 57,219,418 outlined in the present document.

Rationale

- 1. Although activities for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in the Congo have been implemented since 2018, the rate of global acute malnutrition, while relatively low at 7.7 percent,¹ has not dropped below 5 percent in Pool Department. This is cause for concern given the high rate of stunting in the department 23.6 percent compared with 21 percent at the national level and other aggravating factors including food insecurity. According to post-distribution monitoring surveys carried out since January 2020, the inadequacy of health facilities is a crucial constraint to the achievement of desired nutrition outcomes. In addition, frequent movement of people in and out of the department results in poor follow-up of enrolled beneficiaries, who eventually drop out of the treatment programme.
- 2. WFP has introduced activities for the prevention of malnutrition that complement the ongoing treatment of moderate acute malnutrition provided at health centres. Health centre staff receive training and financial support based on a memorandum of understanding between WFP and the Ministry of Health and Population.

¹ WFP. 2015. Comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis, 2014–2015. https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000122455/download/.

- 3. Catastrophic floods in October 2019 affected approximately 170,000 people, including those in vulnerable groups such as indigenous people and refugees. The Government requested a joint response with the United Nations, and a state of humanitarian emergency and calamity was declared. In November 2019, WFP launched an emergency response for Likouala Department, which included life-saving food and nutrition assistance and the provision of logistics services to the humanitarian community.
- 4. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the food insecurity and malnutrition of vulnerable people, particularly in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. At the Government's request, WFP has been providing cash-based transfers to 112,500 vulnerable people in these urban areas since August 2020.
- 5. The country strategic plan (CSP) revision also covers pilot initiatives aimed at improving smallholder farmers' productivity and access to markets.
- 6. In addition, the revision will align the duration of the CSP with that of the United Nations sustainable development cooperation framework (UNSDCF) for 2020–2024 through a one-year extension to 2024. CSP outcomes and activities are already consistent with the UNSDCF and reinforce planning priorities under outcomes 2 (education) and 3 (health and social protection) of the UNSDCF, as well as contributing to outcome 4 (economy diversification and climate change).

Changes

Strategic orientation

- 7. This first revision of the Congo CSP introduces strategic outcome 5 under WFP's new Strategic Result 8. The associated activity 6 allows the provision of on-demand logistics services to humanitarian partners.
- 8. WFP also proposes to expand the scope of strategic outcome 1 and activity 1 through the introduction of the prevention of acute malnutrition. The activity 1 caseload will also increase to include flood-affected people and urban people made food-insecure as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 9. Overall, the revision involves the addition of one activity and two outputs and the expansion of one strategic outcome, all of which are included in the revised line of sight.

Strategic outcomes

- 10. Non-food items have been transported from Brazzaville to flooded areas by barges and whaling ships. WFP provided logistics support to the humanitarian community by coordinating the management and monitoring of loading with other agencies and provided temporary structures in Bouemba (Plateaux Department) and Bétou (Likouala Department) so that agencies could store their goods safely. Warehouse security was ensured by guards contracted to WFP through a specialized agency; the WFP fleet and contracted local transporters provided road transport; and air transport was used for the transportation of non-food items. These on-demand services were delivered through trilateral arrangements involving WFP, service providers and other agencies, and were made possible through the use of resources from the Central Emergency Response Fund administered by WFP.
- 11. Under the revised CSP, activities for the prevention of acute malnutrition will target children age 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls through the provision of specialized nutritious foods: lipid-based nutrient supplements, medium quantity for children and Super Cereal and oil for pregnant and lactating women and girls. Malnutrition prevention activities will target returnees to Pool Department and people affected by emergencies such as floods, in both host and refugee populations. They will be implemented during the lean season for approximately four months each year. People

affected by COVID-19 will also be targeted, including children age 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls. If the supply chain for specialized nutritious foods is disrupted, WFP will seek alternative solutions such as the provision of fresh food or the use of micronutrient powders or locally fortified cassava flour (cassava is a widely consumed staple food in the Congo).

12. Together with the Ministry of Health and Population, WFP will conduct community outreach and promotion activities including nutrition screening and education as part of a malnutrition prevention package. WFP will leverage existing food assistance for assets platforms as entry points for contributing to nutrition outcomes and complementing the work of partners such as the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on water, sanitation and hygiene, child protection, the provision of "dignity kits",² reproductive health and home gardens in the geographic areas where WFP has food assistance for assets programmes.

Beneficiary analysis

- 13. The activities for the prevention of acute malnutrition introduced in this CSP revision will target an additional 147,015 beneficiaries. The intervention will potentially result in fewer children becoming malnourished, so the caseload for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition revised downwards from 79,000 to 63,500 beneficiaries.
- 14. An additional 50,000 flood-affected people received a mix of in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers, and 112,500 people in urban areas, who have been rendered food-insecure as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic received cash-based transfers.
- 15. The proposed extension of the duration of the CSP will increase the number of beneficiaries of activity 2 with the addition of 13,000 schoolchildren.
- 16. In accordance with corporate guidelines on beneficiary counting, the beneficiaries of capacity strengthening interventions (tier 3) are not considered direct WFP beneficiaries. The caseload originally counted under activity 4 is therefore removed in this revision.

² Packages comprising basic necessities such as bath soap, sanitary napkins and buckets.

TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY								
Strategic outcome	Activity	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0–18 years)	Boys (0–18 years)	Total	
1: Food insecure	1: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition	Current	67 045	63 012	25 486	25 557	181 100	
people affected by shocks have		Increase	89 077	48 808	89 736	81 894	309 515	
access to		Decrease	(5 248)		(6 346)	(3 906)	(15 500)	
adequate food all year round	assistance to people affected by shocks	Revised	150 874	111 820	108 876	103 545	475 115	
2: Equitable	2: Provide safe,	Current			66 000	66 000	132 000	
national social protection	adequate and nutritious school	Increase			6 500	6 500	13 000	
interventions effectively target	meals to targeted schoolchildren	Revised			72 500	72 500	145 000	
vulnerable populations,	3: Provide technical support to the Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions	Current						
including school-		Increase						
age children, with sustained access to safe, nutritious local food		Revised						
3: Targeted	4: Provide analytical, technical and equipment	Current	1 400	700			2 100	
smallholder farmers and		Decrease	(1 400)	(700)			(2 100)	
communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods that support nutrition value chains	support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate- resilient production and livelihoods	Revised	0	0			0	
Total (without overlap)		Current	68 445	63 712	91 486	91 557	315 200	
		Increase	89 077	48 808	96 236	88 394	322 515	
		Decrease	(6 648)	(700)	(6 346)	(3 906)	(17 600)	
		Revised	150 874	111 820	181 376	176 045	620 115	

Transfers

17. For food assistance for assets activities, the cash-based transfer amount per person per day has been revised upwards from USD 0.60 to USD 0.80 in line with the daily agricultural salary rate and updated food basket cost. The number of feeding days is also revised upwards from 45 to 48 days per year.

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day) AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY								
	Strategic outcome 1 Activity 1							
Beneficiary type	General food distribution	MAM treatment – PLW/Gs	MAM prevention –PLW/Gs	Food assistance for assets	MAM treatment – children	MAM prevention – children	School feeding	
Modality	Food and cash-based transfers	Food	Food	Food and cash- based transfers	Food	Food	Food and cash-based transfers	
Cereals	400			400				
Pulses	120			120				
Oil	30	25	25	30				
Salt	5			5				
Sugar								
Super Cereal		250	200					
LNS-MQ (Plumpy'Doz)						50		
RUSF (Plumpy'Sup)					100			
Total kcal/day	2 100	1 175	940	2 100	510	255	901	
% kcal from protein	10.8	13.8	13.2	10.8	10	10		
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day)	0.60			0.80			0.30	
Number of feeding days per year	360	90	120	48	90	120	180	

TION (g/nerson/day) AND CASH_BASED TRANSEER VALUE (USD/nerson/day)

LNS-MQ = lipid-based nutrient supplement, medium quantity; MAM = moderate acute malnutrition; PLW/Gs = pregnant and lactating women and girls; RUSF = ready-to-use supplementary food.

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUES									
Food type/cash-based transfers	Current budget		In	crease	Revised budget				
	Total <i>(mt)</i>	Total <i>(USD)</i>	Total <i>(mt)</i>	Total <i>(USD)</i>	Total <i>(mt)</i>	Total <i>(USD)</i>			
Cereals	14 194	6 528 634	5 686	2 140 585	19 880	8 669 219			
Pulses	3 950	2 904 783	1 650	1 703 386	5 599	4 608 169			
Oil and fats	1 367	1 510 521	622	652 860	1 989	2 163 381			
Mixed and blended foods	1 118	1 615 320	1 681	1 587 645	2 799	3 202 965			
Other	2 220	4 641 746	444	1 300 427	2 663	5 942 172			
Total (food)	22 848	17 201 004	10 082	7 384 902	32 930	24 585 906			
Cash-based transfers		16 097 400		18 069 000		34 166 400			
Total (food and cash-based transfer value)	22 848	33 298 404	10 082	25 453 902	32 930	58 752 306			

Cost breakdown

18. The main changes in cost are related to the introduction of acute malnutrition prevention activities and emergency assistance for people affected by floods and COVID-19 in activity 1. For activity 4, the budget increase allows for the extension of support to smallholder farmers in several regions of the country.

TABLE 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)								
	Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1 Strategic	Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1 Strategic	Strategic Result 3/ SDG Target 2.3 Strategic	Strategic Result 5/ SDG Target 17.9 Strategic	Strategic Result 8/ SDG Target 17.16 Strategic	Total		
	outcome 1	outcome 2	outcome 3	outcome 4	outcome 5			
Focus area	Crisis response	Root causes	Resilience building	Crisis response	Crisis response			
Transfers	27 729 263	6 094 381	6 466 814	(265 000)	2 235 000	42 260 458		
Implementation	5 088 618	3 908 719	912 780	(98 448)	232 970	10 044 639		
Adjusted direct support costs						1 712 343		
Subtotal						54 017 441		
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)						3 201 977		
Total						57 219 418		

TABLE 5: OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN FOLLOWING THE REVISION (USD)								
	Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 3/ SDG Target 2.3	Strategic Result 5/ SDG Target 17.9	Strategic Result 8/ SDG Target 17.16	Total		
	Strategic outcome 1	Strategic outcome 2	Strategic outcome 3	Strategic outcome 4	Strategic outcome 5			
Focus area	Crisis response	Root causes	Resilience building	Crisis response	Crisis response			
Transfers	53 422 466	37 014 398	17 526 205	1 887 576	2 235 000	112 085 646		
Implementation	10 464 255	9 941 011	2 473 795	61 225	232 970	23 173 256		
Adjusted direct support costs	4 617 403	4 038 753	1 708 104	126 702	212 780	10 703 742		
Subtotal	68 504 125	50 994 162	21 708 105	2 075 503	2 680 750	145 962 644		
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	4 452 768	3 314 621	1 411 027			9 178 415		
Total	72 956 893	54 308 782	23 119 131	2 075 503	2 680 750	155 141 059		