

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Democratic Republic of the Congo Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2020



World Food
Programme

Table of contents

2020 Overview	3
Context and operations & COVID-19 response	7
Risk Management	8
Partnerships	10
CSP Financial Overview	11
Programme Performance	13
Strategic outcome 01	13
Strategic outcome 02	16
Strategic outcome 03	18
Strategic outcome 04	20
Strategic outcome 05	22
Cross-cutting Results	24
Progress towards gender equality	24
Protection and accountability to affected populations	25
Environment	27
Data Notes	27
Figures and Indicators	32
WFP contribution to SDGs	32
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	32
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	33
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	33
Annual Food Transfer	33
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher	34
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	35
Cross-cutting Indicators	88

2020 Overview

The acute and complex crisis experienced in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) for decades further deteriorated in 2020 due to persistent and structural issues, coupled with the detrimental impact of the COVID-19 pandemic starting in March 2020. With 21.8 million highly food-insecure people, DRC is the largest food security crisis in the world in absolute numbers [1]. Ongoing conflicts in the east and the worsening of the security situation in other parts of the country, as well as natural disasters, provoked several and consecutive waves of mass displacement, bringing the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to 5.2 million and confirming DRC as the African country most impacted by this phenomenon [2]. The COVID-19 pandemic deeply affected the country's economic growth, disrupting the livelihoods of the most vulnerable households, increasing food insecurity in urban areas, and exacerbating gender inequality and protection risks, especially for women and girls.

The pandemic prompted WFP to adjust its strategic planning to the evolving context, including reviewing programmatic assumptions and the complementarities of interventions, and working together with national and regional government entities and other humanitarian stakeholders to respond to immediate needs, while seeking to ensure longer-term coordinated strategic approaches. Despite the many restrictions, WFP was able to quickly fine-tune its programming and continue delivering much-needed assistance without interruptions. At the onset of the pandemic, WFP supported the Government and the broader humanitarian community by providing policy support and essential services. This included contributing to the UN Country Team COVID-19 response plan, as well as enabling the movement of medical cargo and staff dedicated to the response through the WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), and coordinating the timely order, import, and storage of personal protective equipment items.

In 2020, WFP assisted almost 6.9 million people across the country, with 3.7 million people receiving emergency food assistance and 1.5 million receiving cash-based transfers worth nearly USD46 million [3]. WFP intensified and expanded the range of its interventions to assist a broader number of people in need, reaching more than 3.5 million IDPs and host families with food rations across the country [4].

To support children's nutrition and to mitigate risks of school drop-outs, WFP continued to assist schoolchildren with alternative take-home rations after schools closed in March, reaching more than 150,800 schoolchildren throughout the year. A total of 1.5 million children and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) also received specialised nutritious foods for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and the prevention of acute and chronic malnutrition (stunting). Among people with special needs, almost 69,000 persons living with disabilities were assisted by WFP.

WFP strengthened its role as a development actor, promoting resilience-building, social protection, and inter-agency cooperation. In partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP scaled up the implementation of joint resilience programmes in North and South Kivu, Tanganyika, and North and South Ubangi, benefitting around 517,000 people. In 2020, emphasis was placed on addressing the drivers of conflict and inequality in the different contexts where the resilience programmes are implemented in order to strengthen social cohesion, thereby contributing to the prevention of new outbreaks of conflict and to the overall peace-building efforts. Moreover, WFP developed the first urban cash programme in Kinshasa, aiming to address the socio-economic impact of the pandemic in one of the poorest communities in the capital.

WFP activities contributed to achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2.1 concerning access to food. Although there is no national data illustrating the general progress made within DRC, WFP directly contributed towards this target through emergency food and cash-based assistance. In partnership with the Government, WFP provided technical support and training to improve accessibility of data on food availability, including through the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). WFP also contributed to SDG 2.2 on malnutrition, reaching 1.5 million children aged 6–59 months and PLWGs with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition, and almost 7,000 people through stunting prevention programmes. WFP supported the Government through close collaboration with the National Nutrition Programme (PRONANUT) and played a pivotal role in the Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network, a platform involving a broad spectrum of nutrition stakeholders including the private sector.



6,886,644

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 68,826 (49% Female, 51% Male)

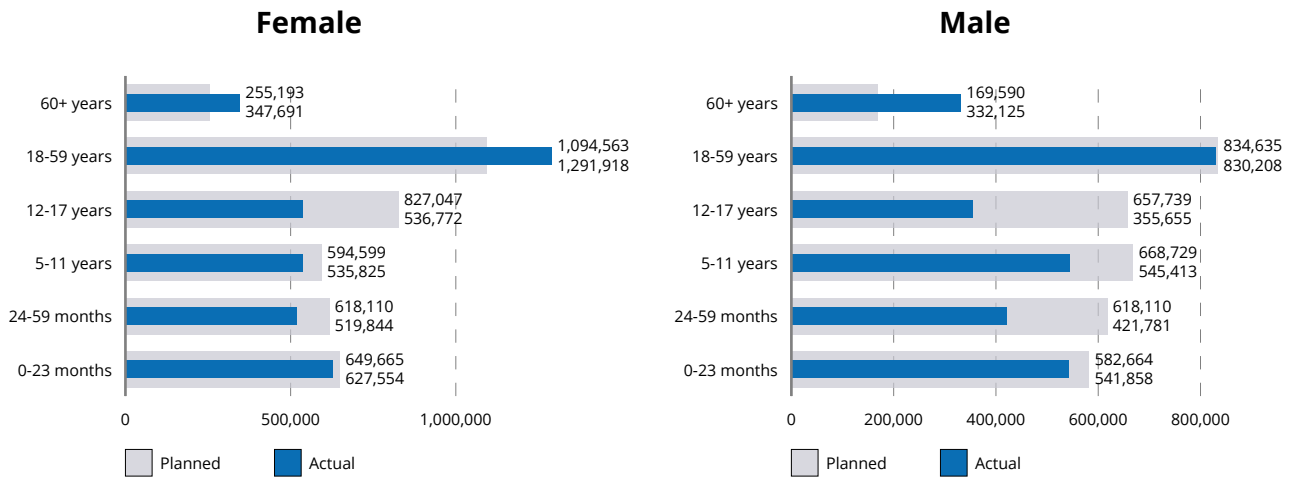


56% female

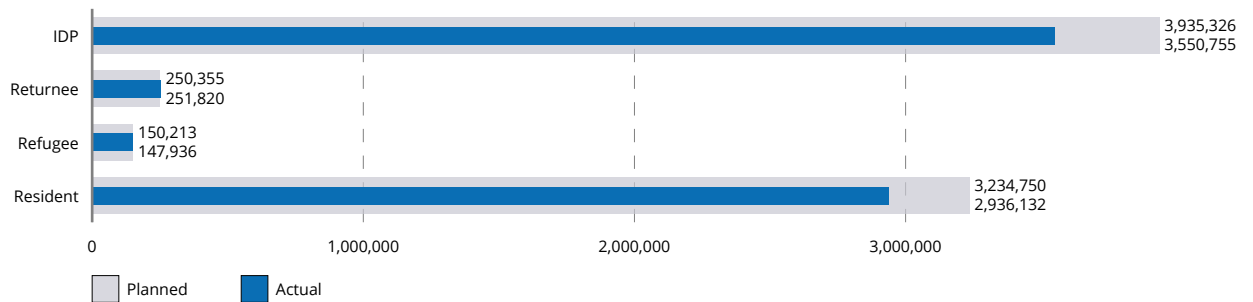


44% male

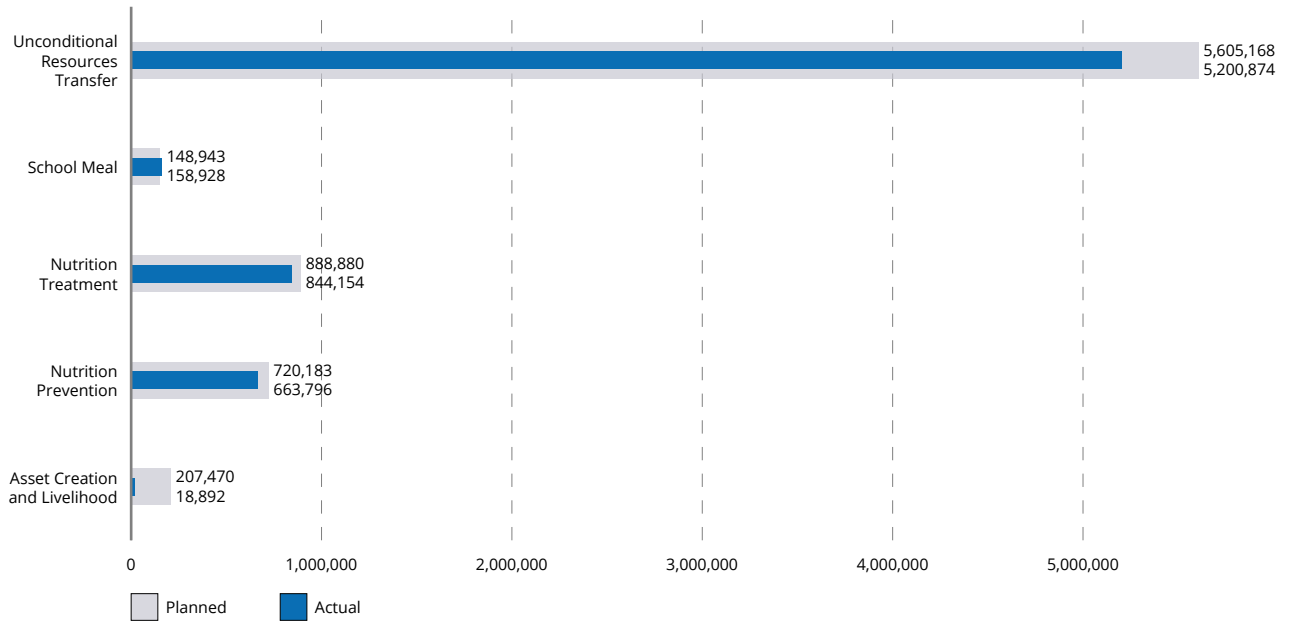
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



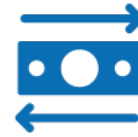
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

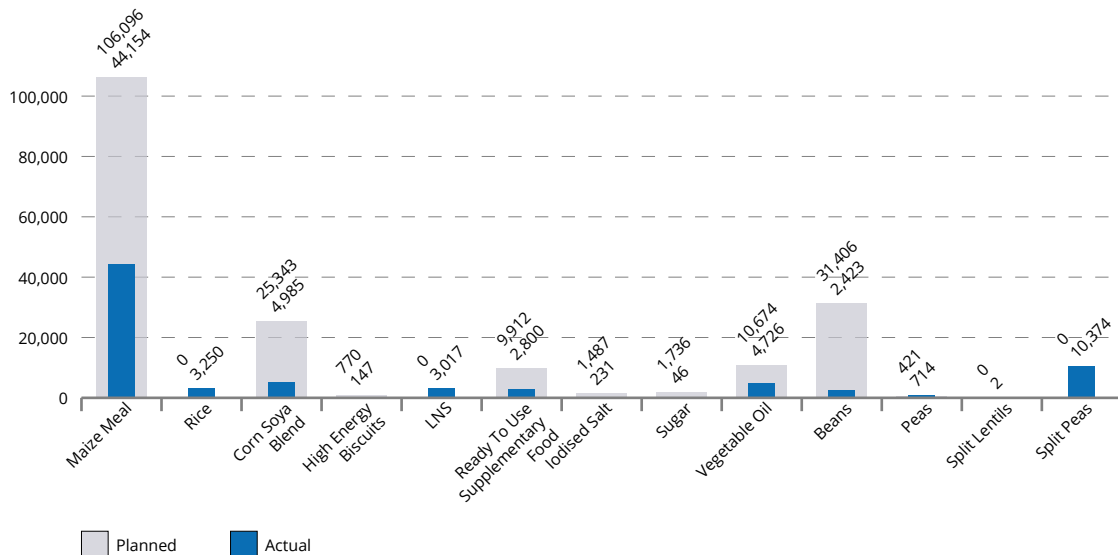


76,869 mt
total actual food transferred in 2020
of 187,844 mt total planned

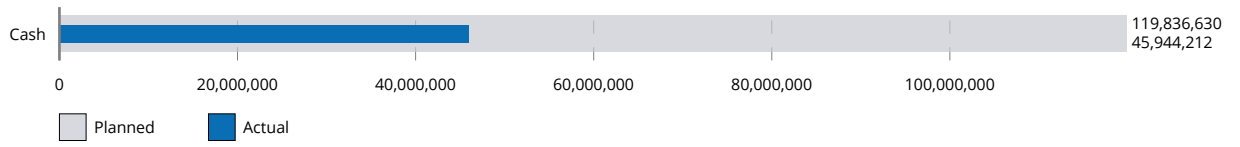


US\$ 45,944,212
total actual cash transferred in 2020
of \$US 119,836,630 total planned

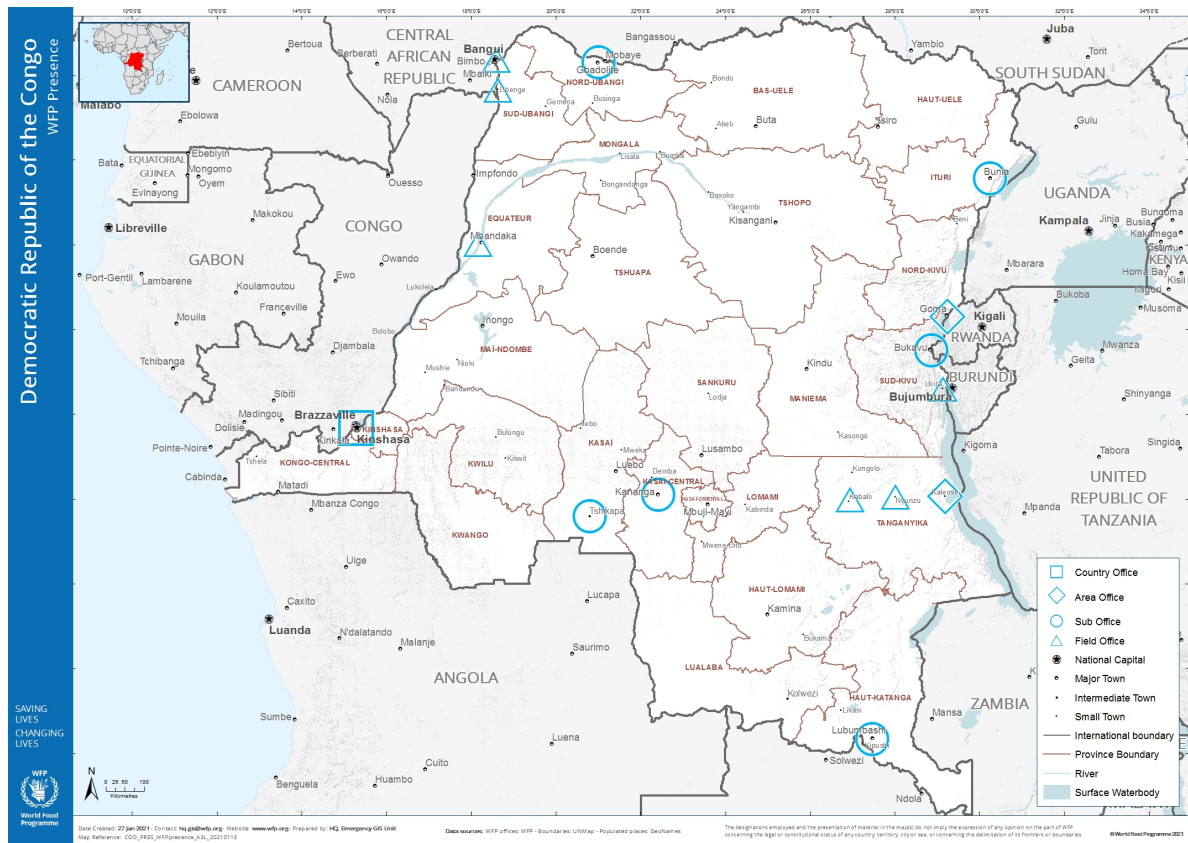
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



The spread of COVID-19 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has exacerbated the emergency situation the country has been experiencing for decades. Political instability, recurrent armed conflicts, severe food insecurity, and malnutrition, coupled with the impact of the pandemic, have contributed to a significant increase in the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance: 21.8 million people, 6 million more than in the previous year.[1]

The pandemic has disproportionately impacted the most economically vulnerable people in DRC due to rising food prices and disruption to their livelihoods. However, conflict-induced displacement remains the main trigger of food insecurity in the country. With 5.2 million internally displaced people, DRC remains the African country most affected by internal displacement, mostly due to armed attacks and land and inter-community conflicts[2]. While over 900,000 Congolese have fled to neighbouring countries, DRC is also home to 525,000 refugees, mostly coming from Burundi, Central African Republic, Rwanda, and South Sudan.

According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)[3], the number of highly food-insecure people increased to 21.8 million between July and December 2020 (from 15.6 million in 2019), including 5.7 million people in IPC 4 (Emergency). This makes DRC the largest food security crisis in the world in absolute numbers. The provinces of North and South Kivu, Ituri, and Kasai Central have the highest number of populations facing high acute food insecurity.

Malnutrition remains alarming, with 4.4 million people affected by acute malnutrition, including 3.3 million children under the age of five, as well as a large number of pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs). The situation has particularly deteriorated in North and South Kivu, Kasai and Maniema. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS) estimates HIV prevalence among adults in DRC at 0.8 percent.[4]

School closures due to COVID-19 impacted children's access to school, as well as school health and nutrition services, affecting 19 million learners across the country[5]. WFP continued to assist schoolchildren through take-home rations.

In June, the second-worst Ebola epidemic in the world's history came to an end in eastern DRC (the country's 10th outbreak), while a new Ebola outbreak was recorded in the west of the country (11th outbreak) at the same time. The 10th Ebola outbreak, which affected North and South Kivu, and Ituri between August 2018 and June 2020, caused 2,299 deaths with 1,162 people surviving the disease. Ebola survivors received WFP assistance through in-kind and cash. The 11th Ebola epidemic in the Equateur province was declared over in November 2020, with 55 deaths reported from 13 health zones.

Due to the multiplicity of crises, leading to rising needs, WFP scaled up its activities, extending the corporate Level 3 emergency response until April 2021 and increasing the number of people targeted with food and nutrition assistance



to 9 million across the country, up from 7.6 million people originally planned. This increase consisted mainly of people in rural areas, with some people in urban settings, including Kinshasa, whose livelihoods have been severely impacted by COVID-19-related restrictions and food inflation.

Within this context, WFP partnered with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to develop the first urban cash programme in the capital, in close collaboration with the Government and the World Bank, with the purpose of addressing the socio-economic impact of the pandemic in one of the poorest communities in Kinshasa as well as supporting the development of a national shock-responsive social protection platform.

Moreover, WFP adjusted its interventions to continue assisting the most in need while safeguarding their safety and addressing protection risks during COVID-19. Clear standard operating procedures were developed to adapt distributions to the context, and preventive measures were put in place including: reducing the number of households assisted per day; physical distancing; wearing masks and gloves of WFP and partners' staff; checking body temperature at the entrance of distribution sites; and reinforcing hygiene measures.

WFP's activities in DRC were guided by its Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP 2018–2020). In alignment with humanitarian priorities in the country, WFP's interventions fall under the crisis response (Strategic Outcomes 1, 2 and 5) and resilience-building (Strategic Outcomes 3 and 4) focus areas, in line with key objectives of providing relief to conflict-affected populations and rebuilding livelihoods in areas of relative stability.

Contributing to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, WFP's assistance in 2020 was directed mostly towards Strategic Outcome 1, focusing on meeting the basic food requirements of those affected by conflict and other shocks – including the Ebola-affected population – through unconditional food and cash transfers, as well as school feeding.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP and partners aimed to address the nutritional status of vulnerable populations, targeting malnourished children aged 6–59 months, and PLWGs, with an integrated package of nutrition interventions for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), prevention of acute malnutrition, and prevention of chronic malnutrition (stunting).

WFP and partners continued resilience-building activities under Strategic Outcome 3, linking immediate crisis response to early recovery interventions targeting vulnerable women, men and youths, promoting long-term development. In 2020, WFP contributed to the humanitarian-development-peace nexus objectives at the national level by promoting social cohesion and conflict prevention. Resilience-building interventions were combined with economic, social, technical and financial initiatives to revitalise local economies and livelihoods in North and South Kivu, Tanganyika, and North and South Ubangi. Moreover, capacity-strengthening activities for smallholder farmers helped stimulate economic recovery through improved agricultural productivity, enhanced literacy, and livelihood diversification to strengthen food security and nutrition.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP and partners worked to strengthen the capacity of national institutions to address food and nutrition insecurity, and to respond to shocks, focusing on social protection and emergency preparedness. Evidence-based analysis was provided to inform national decision-making. Strategic Outcome 5 focused on shared services for the humanitarian community to provide coordinated and effective assistance through the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), the Logistics Cluster, and the delivery of key supply chain services, all playing a key role during the COVID-19 response.

Risk Management

In 2020, WFP activities in DRC continued facing significant risks including conflict and climate crisis, violence and mass displacements, logistical challenges, fraud, sexual exploitation and abuse, insecurity faced by staff, and funding shortfalls.

Each risk has its own mitigation actions, such as strict oversight and capacity development in financial management, monitoring, reporting and warehouse management. DRC risks are discussed weekly between country office management, heads of units, and area offices, and an online Risk Review tool was updated accordingly in real-time. Risk mitigation actions are also incorporated into the country office Annual Performance Plan.

This year's risks were compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic, creating new risks related to beneficiary and staff infection [6]. In response, WFP created a Business Continuity Plan, outlining redesigned protocols for beneficiary registration and distributions, reduced staff presence at the office, preparedness measures for a changing operational environment, and advocacy for financing for the broader humanitarian response. WFP adapted its programmes to provide food assistance in compliance with COVID-19 preventive measures. WFP expanded its mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) initiative [7], as well as tested mobile money transfers to minimise gatherings [8]. To facilitate remote work for all WFP staff, WFP reinforced and updated its information technology systems. The WFP-managed UNHAS enabled rapid humanitarian connections within the country. Business continuity measures



allowed WFP to continue operating despite the pandemic.

An internal audit on WFP operations in DRC was conducted this year. It found that the assessed governance arrangements, risk management, and controls were generally established and functioning but need major improvement to provide reasonable assurance that the objectives of the audited entity would be achieved. WFP has completed most of the audit recommended actions in the second half of 2020.



Partnerships

Partnerships with a broad range of stakeholders played a pivotal role in responding to the food security crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in 2020. WFP continued to support the Government's priorities for achieving food and nutrition security through a commitment to translating the humanitarian-development-peace (triple) nexus into stronger partnerships that enhance country capacity in school feeding, nutrition, social protection, emergency preparedness, and equitable support to agriculture. During the last implementation year of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), WFP worked closely with national and regional government entities and partners to address governance and technical gaps to increase local production and consumption of nutritious foods. WFP's comparative advantage and expertise ensured its recognition as an essential partner in food and nutrition assistance in DRC.

This recognition translated into a record-high contribution of USD 335 million in 2020. Generous funding from a wide range of donors enabled WFP to provide large-scale food and nutrition assistance across the country at a time when food insecurity has worsened, and government resources have declined worldwide due to ongoing unprecedented challenges. Despite the record funding obtained, WFP experienced significant funding gaps, whereby the moving six-month funding requirements were substantial and above USD 100 million. Moreover, due to the long lead time, WFP still faced difficulties in ensuring food availability for its operations in remote areas. Where possible, available cash contributions were a solution, and WFP will keep promoting cash contributions for its operations.

Majority of funding received was earmarked for crisis response activities; considerable amounts of multi-year funding in support of resilience-oriented activities were also received from a small group of traditional donors. The partnerships forged under resilience activities with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) constituted a model of triple nexus operationalisation and were further expanded into 2020. Continued support from Germany, Sweden, Canada, Switzerland, Norway and Italy ensured that WFP was able to further build on its role as a development actor.

In 2020, WFP collaborated with international financial institutions such as the World Bank. WFP benefitted from World Bank funding through the Ministry of Health and for the first time received funds for UN Humanitarian Air Service operations for the Ebola response. Preliminary contacts were also established with other financial actors in order to lay the foundations for greater collaboration under the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2021–2024. Among those partners, WFP is recognised as a key humanitarian actor, reliable resilience enabler, and implementing partner of choice.

In 2020, WFP operated with a large number of cooperating partners, with over 80 field-level agreements signed (75 percent were with national partners). These partnerships are expected to continue during the implementation of the new CSP based on criteria such as performance and risk assessment. Applying the principle of localisation, WFP sought to scale up its engagement with national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the targeted provinces. National NGOs have a comparative advantage in terms of access and flexibility, as they are rooted in the community and are assisting in enabling ownership by recipient communities[1].

WFP maintained a constructive dialogue with partners and donors throughout 2020 to formulate the new CSP. Partnership is one of the cornerstones of the CSP strategy and will be a determining factor in its success, as WFP recognises that the challenges to its emergency response and resilience-building in DRC are too complex for the Government or any single organization to adequately address alone.

In 2021, WFP will broaden its donor base by reaching out to more development donors to secure their buy-in for resilience activities. WFP will pursue joint programming with other UN agencies or partners. To this end, WFP developed a Partnership Action Plan (PAP), complementing the CSP with strategic and win-win partnerships expected to break the violence and hunger cycles in DRC. The PAP is a dynamic document that will be updated with new partnership opportunities during the CSP life cycle.

Through the new CSP, WFP will position itself as a contributor to peacebuilding through the promotion of social cohesion and conflict mitigation[2]. WFP also plans to strengthen its role as a promoter of resilience-building, social protection, development, and inter-agency cooperation in the service of vulnerable populations.



CSP Financial Overview

In 2020, 80 percent of the resources required to meet WFP's needs-based plan were secured, of which 45 percent were carried over from 2019. WFP received contributions for a total of USD 335.2 million, a 28-percent increase from the previous year. Most contributions received from government donors were earmarked for specific activities, transfer modality, and/or geographic locations. While WFP benefitted greatly from this support, which enabled the organization to continue providing assistance at times of crisis, earmarked funding limited WFP's operational flexibility during challenging times. WFP also experienced significant funding gaps, whereby the moving six-month funding requirements were substantial and above USD 100 million.

Majority of the available resources (82 percent) was allocated to crisis response activities under Strategic Outcomes 1, 2 and 5, allowing the provision of emergency food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and shared services to the humanitarian community. Resilience-building and capacity-strengthening activities (Strategic Outcomes 3 and 4) received 8 percent of the available resources.

























The food security situation, already deteriorated due to ongoing conflicts and natural shocks, has been further worsened by the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, prompting donors to focus resources on crisis response activities under Strategic Outcome 1. In order to effectively respond to increasing food assistance needs, an estimated 53 percent of all funding received for the year was made available for activities assisting conflict-affected population and communities affected by non-conflict shocks. Under Strategic Outcome 1, 65 percent of resources was utilised. Operational challenges affecting the smooth course of the activities were witnessed throughout the year, including rising insecurity, poor road infrastructure, and COVID-19 restrictive measures. Most food commodities and confirmed contributions that arrived in the last quarter of 2020 were carried over into the new CSP 2021–2024.

Despite the challenging environment encountered over the course of the year, WFP succeeded in providing assistance to people in need in a timely manner. Food procurement from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) allowed WFP to position 21,942 mt of commodities where it was needed the most. Similarly, advance financing through the Internal Project Lending (IPL) mechanism enabled WFP to meet emerging needs arising from the flooding in Uvira, North and South Ubangi, and assistance to internally displaced persons in the eastern provinces of Ituri, North and South Kivu, and in the Kasais.

The United States Bureau Agency for International Development was WFP's largest donor in 2020, followed by Germany, United Kingdom, UN Central Emergency Fund (CERF), and the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO). Together, they provided 89 percent of resources. The UN Humanitarian Air Service operations for the Ebola response received significant contributions from the World Bank, through the Government of DRC. Moreover, Germany continued to provide large-scale multi-year funding towards resilience programmes in North and South Kivu, jointly implemented with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). A total contribution for the three agencies of EUR 120 million has been made to date to implement activities for 2019–2023. Since 2016, Canada and Sweden have also been providing multi-year funding for resilience programmes across the country, totalling USD 29.5 million. School feeding activities have been supported by Canada through a multi-year contribution of USD 1.6 million.



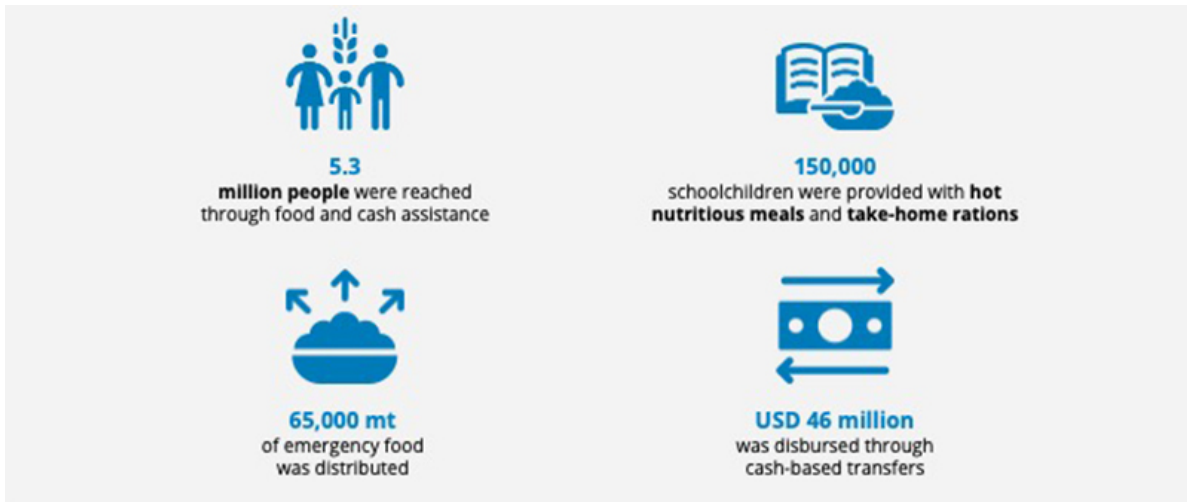
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Targeted food insecure populations affected by shocks in DRC are able to meet their basic food requirements in times of crisis	 330,811,556	 228,877,819	 244,997,784	 159,553,950
02: Food-insecure and vulnerable populations in conflict and shock-affected areas have improved nutritional status in line with national protocols by 2021.	 104,330,894	 70,594,310	 81,229,595	 45,086,220
03: Smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in targeted and crisis-prone areas, especially in Eastern DRC, enhance their productive livelihoods and improve their food security and resilience by 2021	 30,120,107	 26,280,020	 31,956,246	 11,688,719
04: National institutions in the DRC have strengthened capacity to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition and respond to shocks by 2021	 4,089,765	 2,695,533	 4,303,771	 2,963,102
05: The humanitarian community in the DRC have the capacity to effectively respond to shocks through strategic partnership by 2021	 56,043,243	 41,853,920	 50,916,103	 32,472,145
Total:	 525,395,565	 370,301,602	 413,403,499	 251,764,136

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01: Targeted food insecure populations affected by shocks in DRC are able to meet their basic food requirements in times of crisis



Strategic Outcome 1 targets people affected by shocks, ensuring those vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition can meet their basic food requirements in times of crisis. Assistance targets conflict-affected populations (Activity 1) and communities affected by non-conflict shocks (Activity 2) through the provision of food and cash-based transfers, and school meals. These activities were designed in direct alignment with WFP's core mandate of achieving zero hunger.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided assistance to over 5.3 million vulnerable people to enable them to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after emergencies. Some 65,000mt of food was distributed to almost 3.7 million people, while nearly USD46 million was disbursed to 1.5 million people. In addition, more than 150,000 schoolchildren in vulnerable areas were provided with hot nutritious meals.

WFP scaled up its in-kind interventions to address the rising needs of people affected by land or inter-community conflicts especially in North and South Kivu, and Ituri, reaching more than 3.5 million internally displaced people and host families across the country. However, in many cases, this resulted in a reduction in food rations to assist a larger number of people.

In addition to the regular cash-based transfer programmes implemented across the country, WFP successfully conducted a mobile money transfer (MMT) pilot in Tanganyika, assisting 65,000 people. MMT not only allows flexibility in the management of funds by beneficiaries, but also proved to be an innovative modality that can easily adapt to the COVID-19 context as it does not require gatherings. WFP added MMT as an alternative transfer mechanism to its programme design where conditions allow it. MMT is also the modality used in the social protection project developed in the urban area of N'sele, Kinshasa.

More than 148,000 refugees were assisted mainly through cash-based transfers in North and South Ubangi provinces, and in Ituri and South Kivu provinces; in Haut-Uélé, 2,470 refugees received food rations.

In 2020, WFP faced major challenges and delays in the implementation of its activities, mainly due to the exacerbation of pre-existing issues as well as the compounded impact of COVID-19. Despite the many restrictions, WFP was able to quickly adjust its programming and continue delivering much-needed assistance without interruptions. As a result, 46 percent of the planned food rations and 44 percent of the planned allocations for cash-based transfers under Activity 1 were distributed.

In North Kivu, fights between different armed groups, as well as military operations and widespread criminality, negatively affected or even disrupted WFP interventions in the province. A similar situation was experienced in Ituri and South Kivu, where inaccessibility to certain areas is also due to the lack of infrastructure. As a matter of fact, in December 2020, WFP coordinated a humanitarian intervention in South Kivu's Hauts Plateaux, which is inaccessible by

road, by distributing high-energy biscuits to 42,155 displaced persons affected by an ongoing inter-ethnic conflict.

Delays in the release of funds were another reason for the disruption of WFP cash interventions in different zones, such as in Ituri. Moreover, low levels of food commodities in the warehouses for many months at the time of the first lockdown prompted WFP to reduce food rations in different provinces: such measures were applied in North Kivu, Ituri, Tanganyika and in the Kasais.

WFP committed to a rigorous application of COVID-19 preventive measures to minimise the risk of exposure for personnel, partners and beneficiaries during distributions. At the onset of the pandemic, the establishment and application of such procedures caused inevitable delays in the implementation of the activities.

Operations under Activity 2 (assistance to communities affected by non-conflict-related shocks) were affected by similar challenges. Assistance to Ebola survivors changed modality, switching from in-kind to cash assistance. Delays were encountered in the release of funds through the bank; by the end of 2020, 3,860 Ebola survivors were assisted. In the provinces of North and South Ubangi, WFP provided emergency lifesaving cash assistance to flood victims, reaching 46,200 people.

WFP fights hunger and supports human capital development through education and school feeding. School meals help bring and retain children in a safe environment. The number of vulnerable schoolchildren assisted in 2020 increased by 15 percent compared with 2019 and surpassed the implementation plan by 20 percent. Through the provision of meals, WFP helped reduce inequalities in education between girls and boys.

WFP's main school feeding activity under Strategic Outcome 1 consisted the provision of mid-day hot nutritious meals to schoolchildren in vulnerable areas. Under this strategic outcome, WFP assisted more than 150,000 vulnerable schoolchildren by providing nutritious school meals up to March 2020 before schools were closed due to COVID-19. To ensure that children did not go hungry and to mitigate risks of school drop-out, WFP provided alternative take-home rations to schoolchildren, teachers and cooks with individual packages consisting of cereals, beans, oil and salt equivalent to one-month wet school feeding. Implementing partners were also fully involved also in this activity.

School feeding activities in post-Ebola areas started in 50 schools in Beni and Oicha territories with a one-time rice donation from Japan. About 25,000 schoolchildren were served during the 2019-2020 school year. Allocation from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) was also utilised to support 9,000 students in the 2020/2021 school year.

These positive results are mainly due to an increase in funding, also thanks to the engagement with non-traditional donors and improved collaboration with education partners, supported by advocacy efforts at management level. WFP's school feeding programme in the country is funded by the governments of Canada, Japan, Germany, CERF, and the Global Partnership for Education through the World Bank and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for a total contribution of USD 6.9 million in 2020.

The programme is implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, local communities, cooperating partners, UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and other stakeholders. The programme promotes the development of local supply chains, linking local agriculture and purchase from smallholder farmers to schools with the aim of strengthening socio-economic resilience. The home-grown school feeding (HGSF) is modelled after WFP's resource framework. As much as possible, purchases are made from smallholder farmers to provide a sustainable market that encourages local production, to help limit post-harvest loss, and to build an exit strategy based on community ownership of production for their schoolchildren.

WFP is supporting the establishment of a national school feeding programme for sustainability and scalability. WFP is working to strengthen policies and institutions using the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER). SABER is an initiative of the World Bank and partners to support education systems reform, efficacy and efficiency. It recognises the positive impact school meals have on education, health, and human capital development.

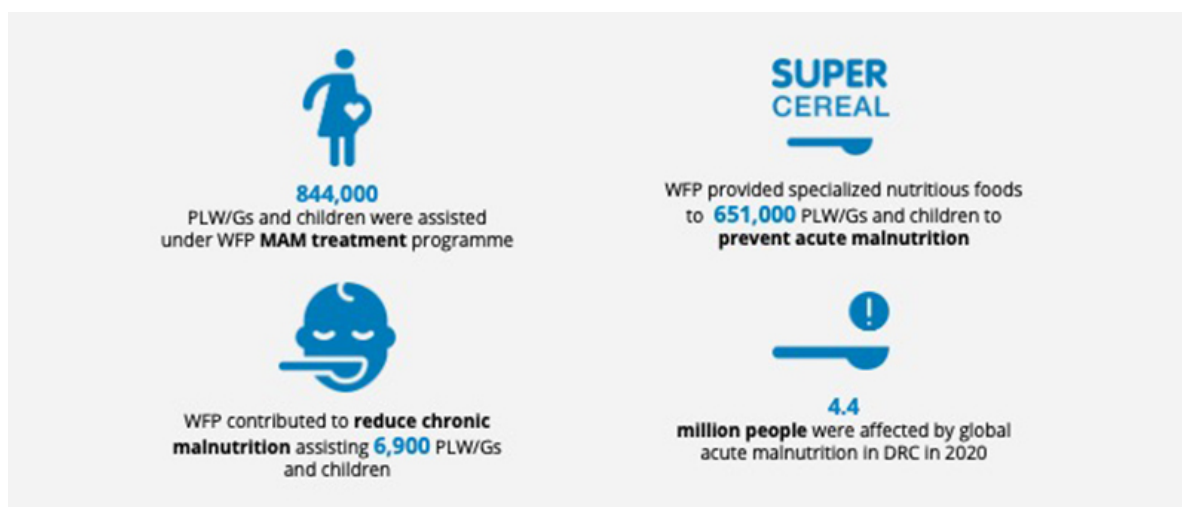
The SABER school feeding action plan was approved by the Government in November 2018 with WFP support. The initiative has led to a significant uptake of the process by the Government, and the parliament leading to the inclusion of a budget line for school feeding in the 2020 Finance Law, which was approved by parliament and promulgated by the President. Budget allocation has increased in the 2021 Finance Law with sustained advocacy. The next steps include WFP's support to develop a multisectoral policy/strategy that will set clear targets and milestones, strengthen capacity, and mobilise technical and financial resources.

Gender transformation in school feeding is progressively being mainstreamed in the training of school committees, communities as well as school officials. WFP will ensure that women and girls have an equal role in the design, management and monitoring of the projects. Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities that contribute to Strategic Outcome 1 as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker (GaM) code 3. In both Activity 1 and 2, the results show that women represented 50 percent of the people assisted with food rations and cash transfers.



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

Strategic outcome 02: Food-insecure and vulnerable populations in conflict and shock-affected areas have improved nutritional status in line with national protocols by 2021.



WFP's Strategic Outcome 2 aimed to improve the nutritional status of food-insecure and vulnerable populations in conflict and shock-affected areas. In line with national protocols and the Government's National Nutrition Programme (PRONANUT), WFP provided an integrated package of nutrition interventions to save lives and contribute to enhancing the nutritional security of at-risk populations. This package included the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs), people living with HIV (PLHIV) on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and tuberculosis (TB) patients (Activity 3); the prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 6–23 months and PLWGs (Activity 4); and the prevention of chronic malnutrition (stunting) in children aged 6–23 months and PLWGs (Activity 5).

In 2020, WFP continued scaling up its nutrition interventions despite the presence of different challenges affecting the smooth course of activities such as: delays in the arrival of specialised nutritious foods due to COVID-19; reduced financial contributions to prevention activities; and a high quantity of Super Cereal contaminated or damaged during transport. Overall, WFP was able to reach some 1.5 million people in 77 health zones in nine provinces. This represents a 50 percent increase in the number of people reached compared with 2019, showing an upward trend year-by-year since 2018 (625,000). In 2020, the prioritisation of the areas of intervention was conducted based on different aspects such as food insecurity, global acute malnutrition (GAM) prevalence, and areas prone to disease outbreaks.

Under the MAM treatment programme (Activity 3), WFP and partners reached 855,592 people, including 679,936 children aged 6–59 months, 164,218 PLWGs, and 11,439 caregivers (for children with severe acute malnutrition in stabilisation centres), representing 96 percent of the annual plan [1]. Children received ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF), while malnourished PLWGs received Super Cereal, vegetable oil, and sugar. Performance indicators met the Sphere and national standard targets, with a recovery rate exceeding 75 percent, a default rate of less than 15 percent, and a mortality rate of less than 3 percent in all targeted areas.

Due to insufficient funding, WFP was unable to provide specialised nutritious foods to PLHIV and TB patients, for whom, however, WFP carried out two important initiatives. A survey on the food and nutritional vulnerability of PLHIV took place in Kasai Central and Oriental in collaboration with PRONANUT and *Programme National de Lutte contre le Sida* (PNLS). The data analysis is ongoing; the results may contribute to the advocacy efforts to attract more funds to assist these individuals and communities. Moreover, a training in nutrition assessment counselling and support, targeting 45 participants (36 men and 9 women), was conducted in the Kasai provinces within the framework of the HIV and nutrition component implemented by WFP through the UN's HIV response.

Through Activity 4, WFP provided specialised nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition. In 2020, WFP reached 207,265 PLWGs and 443,670 children aged 6–23 months, a significant increase of 94 percent compared with 2019. This is explained by the availability in 2020 of the commodities expected for 2019, which allowed WFP to have a more consistent pipeline for this activity and expand the assistance to children aged 6–23 months accordingly. However, WFP's nutrition programme experienced a shortage of funds especially for prevention activities, which may limit current and future interventions for this component. Children received Plumpy'Doz, while PLWGs were provided with Super Cereal, vegetable oil and sugar.

Chronic malnutrition (stunting) remains a silent emergency in DRC, afflicting 41.8 percent of children aged 6–59 months. Through Activity 5, WFP reached 6,921 people, including 3,128 children aged 6–23 months and 3,793 PLWGs. Furthermore, WFP continued its efforts to address this problem through joint programming with other UN agencies such as the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), aiming at better synergies and convergence.

This year, the study on the cost of the diet was conducted in partnership with PRONANUT in the provinces of Kasai, Ituri, Lualaba, North Kivu, South Kivu, Kongo Central, Kwilu-Kwango. Among the main findings, it is important to highlight that access to adequate food is a significant challenge for households and that certain micronutrients are limited in the diet of several specific groups. Almost one in ten households (8 percent) do not have access to enough kilocalories in their daily diet, and 48 percent of the households do not have access to nutritious foods.

As part of the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, a working group was created within the Nutrition Cluster, co-chaired by the World Health Organization (WHO) and WFP, in collaboration with UNICEF. Under this leadership, important guidelines were produced to sustain and scale up nutrition operations in the context of the COVID-19 crisis. These include: a guidance manual for the management of malnutrition in the context of COVID-19; the strategic plan for integrating nutrition into the management of COVID-19; the COVID-19 nutritional care protocol; and a common declaration for Infant and Young Child Feeding in the Context of Emergency (IYCF-E) in the COVID-19 context.

WFP also contributed to the national Ebola virus disease outbreak response by providing nutritional assistance to Ebola virus patients in the North Kivu and Equateur provinces. Additionally, WFP continued its assistance to Ebola survivors and other members of their households in North Kivu by providing nutrition support for the first three months of their recovery.

The collaboration with PRONANUT was maintained and improved through technical assistance and constant coordination at all levels. As a matter of fact, a new memorandum of understanding between WFP and PRONANUT was signed at the end of 2020.

During the year, with the PRONANUT team, WFP supported the testing of the implementation and integration of the Scope CODA pilot experience[2] in seven health structures in Tshikapa health zone, Kasai province. The project completed its first piloting phase, with the subsequent phase already planned (14 health facilities in Tshikapa health zone). Assessment of the first phase made in August 2020 showed very positive results in improving the availability of routine data and a good level of engagement with the PRONANUT. Furthermore, the Scope CODA project fits well with the Government’s digitalization programme of health data, which aims to improve the District Health Information System 2.0 (DHIS2).[3]

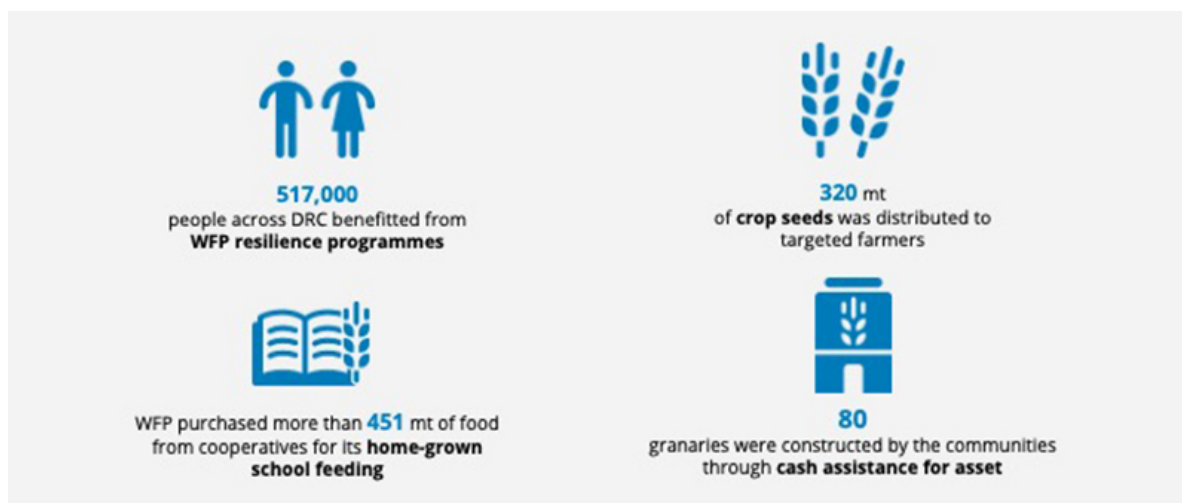
Within the framework of the prevention of acute malnutrition, technical support and collaboration were maintained with the private sector platform for nutrition (SUN Business Network or SBN), which was set up by PRONANUT, WFP and nutrition stakeholders in November 2019. This support has gradually taken shape, and currently a draft joint roadmap between WFP and the platform is under discussion to better address nutritional issues in a sustainable way such as local food production and fortification, with the aim to improve nutrition as part of attaining zero hunger.

Over the course of 2020, the nutrition programme underscored the importance of flexibility and clear communication with partners and beneficiaries when dealing with delays due to COVID-19. Furthermore, WFP enhanced its nutrition-sensitive approach by applying it to programming areas such as cash and resilience activities, where communities benefitted from messages to improve caring practices and breastfeeding during COVID-19. WFP put special attention in strengthening its monitoring capacity through the reinforcement of the nutrition team. This approach will continue to be a priority area in the new Country Strategic Plan.

With regard to the Gender and Age Marker, gender equality efforts carried out through the nutrition programme showed that Activity 3 partially integrated gender and age (code 1), Activity 4 fully integrated gender (3), while Activity 5 fully integrated gender and age (4).

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

Strategic outcome 03: Smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in targeted and crisis-prone areas, especially in Eastern DRC, enhance their productive livelihoods and improve their food security and resilience by 2021



Strategic Outcome 3 focuses on enhancing the livelihoods, resilience and food security of smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in crisis-prone areas. Activities include strengthening the capacities of smallholder farmers (Activity 6), and generating productive assets by smallholders and other food-insecure communities (Activity 7). Through these activities, targeted smallholder farmers benefitted from improved knowledge and skills in agricultural production and from rehabilitated and newly constructed social and productive assets, all contributing to increased agricultural productivity, strengthened value chains and improved market access. WFP provided conditional food or cash-based transfers to the same beneficiaries to meet basic food needs, particularly during the 2020 lean season. In addition, the resilience programme integrated interventions that support social cohesion, reconciliation and peacebuilding, gender equality, and environmental sustainability as cross-cutting. Emphasis was placed on addressing the drivers of conflict and inequality in the different contexts where the programme is implemented, including competition over natural resources, ethnicity, and status (such as refugees).

Throughout 2020, WFP, in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), continued the implementation of joint resilience programmes in South and North Kivu, Tanganyika, and North and South Ubangi, targeting a total of 103,500 households, benefitting around 517,000 people. The programmes were carried out amid the emergence of COVID-19 and its associated challenges, putting in place preventive measures in accordance with government requirements. These included awareness-raising sessions for communities on the risks of COVID-19 and how to prevent it, along with the provision of protective equipment. There was an increase in the number of working days for the construction of rural infrastructures due to the reduction in the number of workers that could be involved on-site. Delays in procurement processes due to movement restrictions also affected the on-time delivery of different materials needed for the implementation of activities. For Activity 7, which includes food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) schemes, the delays experienced were more severe due to the peculiarity of the activity (mainly road rehabilitation), which requires the presence of a high number of people working at the same time in order to proceed at the desired pace.[1]

Under Activity 6, capacity-strengthening initiatives helped stimulate economic recovery through improved agriculture productivity, enhanced literacy, and livelihood diversification to strengthen food security and nutrition. Throughout the year, WFP and FAO worked with more than 1,600 farmer organizations to reinforce their organizational and managerial structure and deliver improved services to their members[2]. In 2020, 375 farmer organizations were trained in market access and post-harvest handling. A total of 108 tricycles and 55 bicycles were distributed to farmer organizations, union of farmers organizations, and cooperatives in South, North Kivu and Tanganyika to enable them to aggregate and transport their produce to the market and negotiate better prices.

Under the joint resilience programme, FAO distributed some 0.239 mt of vegetable seeds and 320.4 mt of crop seeds to targeted farmers. Through Farmer Field Schools, the adoption of sustainable, nutrition-sensitive agricultural practices was promoted. On average, the improved practices led to an increase in yields by 21 percent in South Kivu and 22 percent in North Kivu. Following the seed distribution, farmer organizations multiplied the seeds for the next planting season with quality seeds made available to targeted households and input shops. To better link local smallholder

production to social safety nets, WFP purchased more than 451.15 mt of food from cooperatives established through the resilience programme for its home-grown school feeding. Nutrition-sensitive activities targeting 4,883 men and women were also implemented through the promotion of nutrition-rich foods and nutrition education, with over 160 awareness-raising campaigns to improve nutrition practices, dietary diversity, hygiene, and family planning. A total of 174 vegetable demonstration gardens were set up and 50 culinary demonstrations were given to households headed by women, with 624 farmers trained in nutrition-sensitive practices.

The joint resilience programme links humanitarian and development assistance by supporting beneficiaries' immediate needs while strengthening their capacities and creating assets to build resilient livelihoods, while also promoting social cohesion and conflict prevention. An important focus is placed on social cohesion activities and improved communication to ensure peaceful cohabitation, prevent conflict, and reinforce collaboration between communities. In 2020, WFP worked with specialised non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as Search for Common Ground, and reached approximately 64,313 beneficiaries through mass sensitisation campaigns on conflict prevention. A total of 607 early warning committees and 702 community dialogue platforms were set up, contributing to the restoration of trust between the communities.[3]

Under Activity 7, WFP through the FFA approach supported smallholder farmers and food insecure communities to build and rehabilitate infrastructure that strengthened livelihood development, while covering immediate food and nutrition needs. FFA activities also responded to food systems inefficiencies through addressing access constraints and market infrastructure as the main focus has been on the rehabilitation of feeder roads. In 2020, asset creation included rehabilitation of 11 kilometers of feeder road in Tanganyika. In North and South Kivu provinces, 80 granaries have been constructed by the communities through the Cash Assistance for Asset. Furthermore, 1,538 households benefited from cash-based transfers of a total value of 110,095 USD. Seven markets and 14 warehouses were also constructed and equipped enabling farmer organizations to carry out group sales and put into practice the package of training received on post-harvesting management, collective marketing and negotiation skills.[4]

The year 2020 saw the launch of the activities under the new WFP-FAO-UNICEF programme, which targets the territory of Walikale in North Kivu, and Mwenga and Walungu in South Kivu; specifically, WFP devoted resources to multi-sectoral surveys and assessments, including the design and preparation of a joint impact evaluation, baseline survey and three-pronged approach (3PA) analyses, which have proven to be an important tool to ensure local ownership and lay the ground for sustainability. This included integrated context analysis at provincial level, seasonal livelihood programming at territory level, and community-based participatory planning at community level. Multisectoral evaluations were also completed and helped define the most appropriate and efficient modality for the transfers to beneficiaries (cash transfers). The work with the National Institute of Statistics in both provinces allowed for mapping of farmer organizations and targeting of beneficiaries. Digital registration of beneficiaries through SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, commenced along with the identification of cooperating partners and construction sites for rural infrastructure.

Along with strengthened inter-agency collaboration between WFP, FAO and UNICEF, the year 2020 saw the beginning of a new partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in North and South Ubangi, and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in South Kivu. In South Ubangi in particular, the resilience programme included functional literacy training for 60 women refugees from Central African Republic who are also household heads.

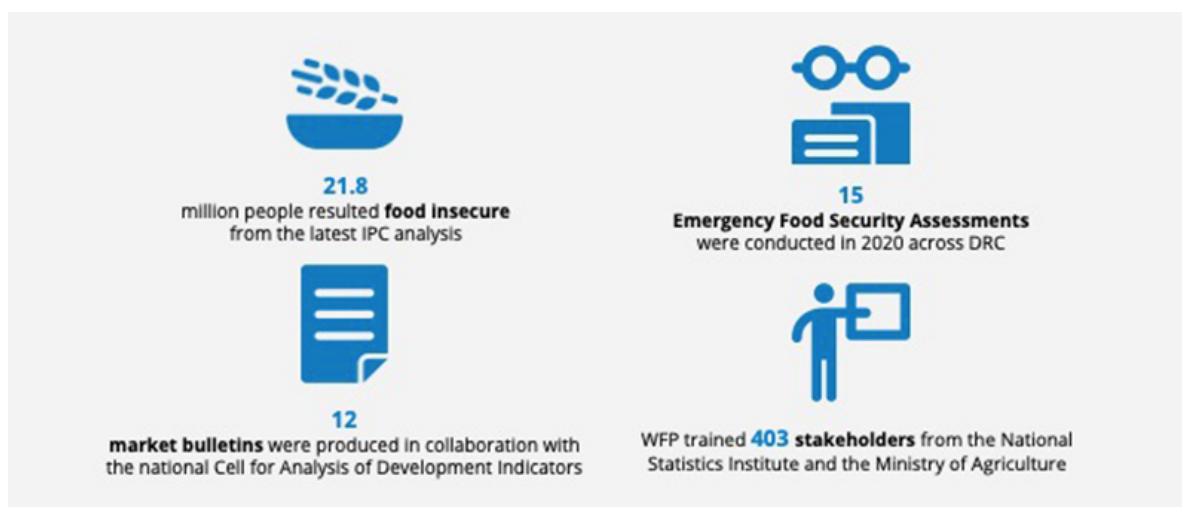
With a Gender and Age Marker (GaM) score of 3, gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities. Gender sensitisation activities resulted in improved participation of women in community-based organizations, especially in terms of their membership in management committees[5]. Moreover, in order to bridge the gender literacy gap in the five provinces, 5,638 women and 516 men benefited from functional literacy training. and 12 new literacy centres were constructed.[6]

In 2020, increased interest from donors to scale-up the ongoing WFP-FAO and the newly established WFP-FAO-UNICEF resilience partnerships resulted in securing new funds from Norway, Germany, and Italy, and the approval of cost and no-cost extensions of the current multi-year funding from Sweden and Germany, respectively. The funding from Norway will ensure the continuation of the resilience activities in Tanganyika as well as the introduction of a nutrition component. Moreover, part of the funds from Norway and Italy will be used to start nexus activities in the Kasai region in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), FAO, and UNICEF, while the new funds from Germany will allow the scale-up of resilience activities in the Kivus, with a focus on commercialisation.

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



Strategic outcome 04: National institutions in the DRC have strengthened capacity to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition and respond to shocks by 2021



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

In 2020, under Activity 8, WFP planned training sessions on different topics, including food security analysis and emergency preparedness. Unfortunately, many of the emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction activities were cancelled due to COVID-19 restrictions. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) session was held virtually. However, through the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) exercises, WFP managed to train 403 stakeholders, mostly from the National Statistics Institute and the Ministry of Agriculture, exceeding the target for this indicator. Despite cancellations and postponements, WFP maintained a clear focus on enhancing government capacity through these data collection exercises, and conducted a second round of EFSA in December, allowing for nationwide coverage.

Also under Activity 8, WFP planned four broader capacity-strengthening initiatives after consultation with key ministries about their priorities. These include: the series of EFSA; a Joint Crop Assessment (cross-cutting between Activity 8 and 9); a new nutrition assessment methodology with the National Nutrition Programme (PRONANUT); and a set of risk reduction activities. For the Joint Crop Assessment, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture, reinforcing the capacity of Kinshasa staff in design and analysis, and provincial/territorial officers in quantitative and qualitative data collection. Through this process, 358 government staff were trained in agriculture-related data collection and analysis, including 290 across the territories, 26 at provincial level (one per province), and 42 at national level. The data collection, which was slightly delayed due to travel restrictions, was conducted in August–September 2020. Data analysis is ongoing, and a workshop is planned for February 2021 to complete the report. This exercise should be used to update provincial-level agricultural development plans in 2021.[1]

The planned assessment with PRONANUT was not carried out as the Government was forced to reprioritise activities due to COVID-19. Similarly, many of the risk reduction activities were not achieved due to changes in the Government's priorities. In this context, WFP planned to work with the Ministry of Interior to update the multi-risk contingency plan in South Kivu, train stakeholders in the South Kivu risk reduction platform, and support testing of the DRC-Rwanda volcano contingency plan, including the signature of a joint protocol. All these activities were rescheduled for 2021.

Under Activity 8 and in response to the COVID-19 crisis, upon request from the Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS) and within the scope of the broader social protection initiative funded by the World Bank, WFP has worked closely with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and MINAS to improve the national social protection system. Through a pilot cash transfer project in N'sele, Kinshasa, WFP and UNICEF supported MINAS in developing a national social registry, which includes finalising a Standard Questionnaire of Eligibility and doing the first test of this tool. The first cash transfers within the N'sele project will take place in February 2021.

Within the scope of Activity 9, WFP continued three capacity-strengthening initiatives planned for 2020, all linked to the provision of evidence-based analysis. The first one is the IPC exercise, which is fundamental to the Food Security Cluster inputs to the Humanitarian Needs Overview/Humanitarian Response Plan targeting process. This year, rather than holding face-to-face analysis workshops around the country, the entire process was conducted virtually. Despite connectivity limitations encountered in many locations in DRC, the teams accomplished the exercise; final results showed 21.8 million people are food insecure, making DRC the most food-insecure country in the world. The 2019 Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) evaluation recommended that WFP continue efforts to broaden the coverage of the IPC. The 2020 IPC increased coverage by an additional 6 million people, and the December 2020 data collection drastically increased coverage in both rural and urban areas — the IPC results in early 2021 will provide specific statistics of populations and areas covered.[2]

The second capacity-strengthening initiative is the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analyses, which were conducted in collaboration with PRONANUT in the provinces of Kasai, Ituri, Lualaba, North Kivu, South Kivu, Kongo Central, Kwilu-Kwango. Finally, the third capacity-strengthening initiative is the Joint Crop Assessment, which is cross-cutting between Activity 8 and 9.

WFP also completed unplanned activities within the scope of Activity 9. An example is the development of a new market monitoring initiative together with the national Cell for Analysis of Development Indicators (CAID), which sits in the Office of the Prime Minister. The market monitoring covers all 145 territories of the country and aims to capture COVID-19-related market fluctuations. The exercise will continue into 2021, allowing WFP and CAID to monitor the impact of the confinement measures introduced in December 2020. Through this initiative, 156 staff were trained in proper market data collection techniques, including prices and WFP’s Market Functionality Index.

Finally, a variety of tools and products were developed in support of national food security and nutrition systems, falling under Activity 9. This includes the 12 planned market bulletins (mKengela), produced monthly with CAID, and the two rounds of EFSAs: while a first round of seven assessments was conducted in June/July 2020, an additional round was carried out in December 2020, aiming to improve the COVID-19-related evidence base. The two rounds bring the total to 15 EFSAs in 2020.

Strategic Outcome 4 was well-funded in 2020, with available resources exceeding the needs-based plan (134 percent); the largest contributions for both Activities 8 and 9 were received from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The funding includes a USD 1.5 million USAID grant confirmed in late 2020, which is intended to cover multiple evidence-generation activities and Food Security Cluster activities under the CSP; this funding was carried over into 2021. The additional funding is also related to unplanned COVID-19-related activities, such as increasing mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) coverage, the second EFSAs and IPC, and additional market monitoring. All of these activities ensured that WFP could achieve not only the indicators planned under Strategic Outcome 4, but also keep pace with the additional data requirements stemming from the COVID-19 crisis.

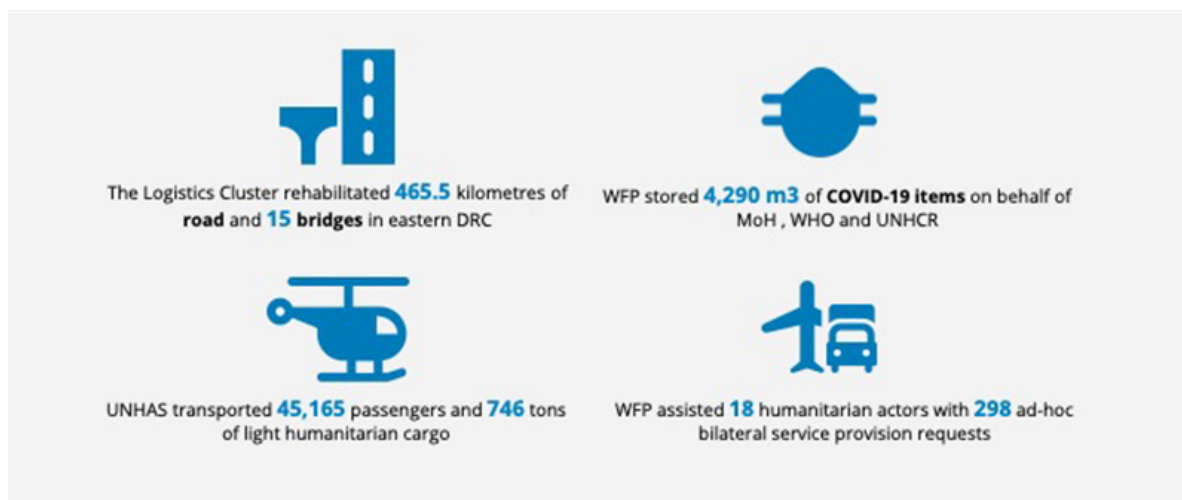
Although 2020 posed many challenges in the achievement of some key activities under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP still demonstrated added value. Due to COVID-19 restrictions and changing priorities, WFP’s support to the improvement of food security and nutrition policies was limited, with only two out of four planned national food security and nutrition policies enhanced (compared with the six achieved in 2019). However, these activities should take place in 2021.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP mobilised a significant amount of resources for national food security and nutrition systems in 2020, almost double the amount contributed in 2019 (over USD 900,000 compared with USD 540,000 of the previous year). In the new CSP 2021–2024, Activities 8 and 9 are streamlined into other activities, which should help ensure all activities incorporate evidence-creation and capacity strengthening throughout the CSP process.

In terms of Gender and Age Marker (GaM) results, Activities 8 and 9 do not have any Tier 1 beneficiaries. In all data collection activities, WFP strives to work with partners to ensure that data can be disaggregated by gender and age, which often includes a detailed demographic roster within the data collection modules, requiring extra time and resources, but allowing for more nuanced analysis. In capacity-building activities, WFP tracks the gender (but not age) of all participants. Unfortunately, the vast majority of participants are male, reflecting the staffing within these national institutions; under the new CSP, WFP will continue to strive to increase female participation in these activities.

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

Strategic outcome 05: The humanitarian community in the DRC have the capacity to effectively respond to shocks through strategic partnership by 2021



Strategic Outcome 5 focuses on the provision of shared services to the humanitarian community. It aims to fill critical gaps to ensure the coherent and effective delivery of assistance. These activities enable partners to deliver services to vulnerable populations affected by crisis so that they receive critical, effective and efficient responses to their needs. Activities implemented include the provision of humanitarian platforms (10 and 12) and humanitarian air services (11).[1]

As lead agency of the Logistics Cluster (Activity 10), in 2020, WFP endeavoured to provide its partners with a logistics coordination and information platform to ensure the implementation and continuity of their supply chains for humanitarian assistance to affected populations. Additionally, WFP strengthened partners' capacity to deliver assistance to hard-to-reach places, especially in light of the challenging environment and health constraints posed by COVID-19.

The Logistics Cluster participated in inter-cluster and inter-agency meetings, and organized monthly coordination meetings at the national level in Kinshasa, as well as in its provincial hubs in Goma, Bunia, Bukavu, Kalemie, and Tshikapa.

The 171 members of the Logistics Cluster received support in information management, logistics coordination, advocacy for the rehabilitation of road infrastructure, capacity strengthening, and the production of maps to facilitate their daily activities. A total of 124 information management products were published, including 62 maps on physical access constraints and air routes, providing the humanitarian community with timely and accurate information to support operational decision-making. Over the course of 2020, the Logistics Cluster advocated on behalf of the humanitarian community for the rehabilitation of infrastructure, contributing to increased humanitarian access to vulnerable communities: in 2020, 465.5 km of road, 15 bridges, 84 underpasses, and 3 retaining walls were rehabilitated in eastern part of the country.

Within the framework of the pandemic response, the Logistics Cluster supported the World Health Organization (WHO) in the coordination of a logistics platform, which facilitates the ordering and importing of COVID-19-related items, including personal protective equipment. Five organizations involved in the pandemic response used this platform between July and December 2020. The Logistics Cluster, through WFP as lead agency and provider of last resort, also set up a free common logistics service for humanitarian partners to facilitate intra-urban transport and storage of COVID-19-related items in Kinshasa and Goma. Three major players of the COVID-19 response directly benefited from this service: the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WHO, and the National Multisectoral Commission for the Response to the COVID-19 crisis. From September to December, nearly 2,661 cubic metres were transported, and 4,290 cubic metres of inputs were stored through this service.

In response to the 11th Ebola epidemic, which started on 1 June 2020 in the Equateur province, a project funded by the Fond de Reserve du DRC was initiated to provide logistical and coordination support to the Provincial Logistics Commission of the Ministry of Health and humanitarian actors in their emergency response at the onset of the crisis. This project consisted of three components: the set-up of two base camps to enable the humanitarian community to carry out its operations; the transport of 70 mt of humanitarian cargo by helicopter between Mbandaka and the most

remote areas; and the support to the Ministry of Health's provincial logistics coordination by pooling logistics capacity, sharing information, and providing transport and warehousing services[2].

Under Activity 11, the WFP-managed UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) continued responding to the humanitarian community's air transport needs to overcome access constraints to hard-to-reach areas due to insecurity, poor road conditions, and the lack of reliable commercial air transport options. Moreover, due to pandemic-related travel restrictions and suspension of passenger flights, UNHAS was the only air service in operation, covering 23 destinations every week. Since the onset of the pandemic, UNHAS has been supporting the Government's COVID-19 response strategy by transporting sample kits between collection points and testing labs, and by enabling the movement of cargo and staff dedicated to the response. In addition, UNHAS facilitated the dispatch of COVID-19 preventive kits destined to the Central African Republic and the deployment of WHO staff to Comoros. Strict COVID-19 preventive measures were put in place, including social distancing on board aircraft, daily disinfection of aircraft, and requiring passengers and crew members to wear masks.

Through the UNHAS and ECHO flight project (under WFP/UNHAS management), air services were provided to 200 humanitarian and development organizations, and 48 regular and 38 ad-hoc destinations were reached. A total of 45,165 passengers (3,764 per month compared with 3,333 planned) and 746 tons of light humanitarian cargo (approximately 62 mt per month compared with 58 mt planned) were transported by UNHAS, and 3,869 passengers and 208 tons of cargo by ECHO Flight. Additionally, 80 patients in need of medical care (including 11 COVID-19-related patients) and 14 passengers affected by the security situation in their locations were evacuated by UNHAS.

Even though the restrictive context affected user organizations' operations, resulting in a reduction in the number of passengers transported, particularly during the state of emergency from 24 March until 15 August 2020 (11,902 less passengers transported compared with 2019), UNHAS managed to serve 91 percent of the bookings requested, utilise 85 percent of the contracted hours per aircraft, and reduce the average cost per passenger per kilometre from USD 1.49 in 2019 to USD 1.34 in 2020. Concerning cargo, 90 percent of the requests were served, and the average operational cost per tonne kilometre was reduced from USD 18.17 in 2019 to USD 14.29. Throughout the year, the weekly schedule was amended six times, including an adjustment to the frequencies to allow social distancing onboard the aircraft.

In support to the global effort to contain the two Ebola epidemics in 2020, UNHAS provided essential services, enabling regular access to hard-to-reach Ebola-affected areas, rapid response capacity to transport medical responders, clinical supplies, surveillance, and investigation teams, as well as medical evacuations. Since the beginning of the 10th Ebola outbreak in August 2018, which was officially declared over on 25 June 2020, UNHAS transported more than 46,587 passengers and 562 mt of light cargo to and from Ebola zones in North Kivu and Ituri provinces.

UNHAS was involved from the onset of the 11th Ebola outbreak response in Equateur province by enabling immediate deployment of the first humanitarian actors who arrived to set up the operations. One dedicated helicopter was deployed to Mbandaka to provide air connectivity for the response team in the hard-to-reach isolated forestry zones, and more frequencies were added to the weekly schedule, allowing the provision of additional supplies and transport of staff from North Kivu and Kinshasa. A second Goma-based helicopter was deployed in December to support the surveillance period. From 15 June to 18 November 2020, when the epidemic was officially declared over, UNHAS transported 2,864 passengers and 51 mt of cargo.

The programmatic approach for bilateral logistics services (Activity 12), which includes supporting long-term agreements with stakeholders based on well-defined budgets and schedules, was sustained. In this regard, efficient logistical support was provided to WHO for the Ebola response in North Kivu and Ituri, with the provision of: three warehouses in Goma and Beni; ten mobile storage units in Butembo, Beni, Bunia and Goma; and four light towers in Beni and Bunia. Within the same memorandum of understanding, WFP also provided fuel for generators and built compounds for Ebola patients in health centres.

In addition to the planned activities, 298 ad-hoc bilateral service requests were fulfilled for the transportation service, storage capacity reinforcement and provision of mobile tents. A total of 18 humanitarian actors were assisted in the provinces of Ituri, North and South Kivu, and in Kinshasa, including staff from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNHCR, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF, and WHO, and Medair.

As WFP had no direct beneficiaries for activities under Strategic Outcome 5, gender and age integration did not apply.

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



Cross-cutting Results

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

The 2019 Gender Inequality Index ranks the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) 150th out of 189 countries for gender equality. Although women represent 52 percent of the country's total population, only 12 percent of positions at the highest level in Parliament and Government are held by women. Fifty-one percent of women in DRC are survivors of domestic violence; gender inequality risks to worsen in the challenging context triggered by COVID-19.

WFP tackles gender equality as one of the fundamental steps to achieving zero hunger. For this reason, data were collected and disaggregated by gender and age in order to determine the accessibility of WFP programmes to women and girls. A hotline in the sub-offices was used to collect beneficiary feedback, including gender-related ones. Awareness-raising activities for beneficiaries enabled partners to promote gender equality messages, also involving women in the monitoring and implementation of activities.

The joint resilience programme of WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) was informed by gender analyses and aimed to address the drivers of inequality through integrated and layered project components. In 2020, gender analysis was conducted by partners involved in literacy training sessions for women in the two Ubangi provinces. Moreover, a gender lens was integrated into the collection of baseline data in the same provinces. The programme also initiated a collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in South Kivu, aiming to help address gender-based violence (GBV) and its impact on food security and nutrition. The collaboration with UNFPA enabled the integration of modules on sexual and reproductive health into trainings that were organized within the framework of the resilience programmes.

Farmer organizations and community members were sensitised on gender issues through various methods such as radio campaigns, awareness campaigns on women's rights and GBV, theatre performances, and capacity strengthening. Women's leadership in farmer organizations was promoted and enhanced. The joint WFP-FAO programme advanced women's active role in the communities and promoted a culture of transparent communication and self-reliance. Training and provision of small equipment to microfinance institutions and community-based savings and credit associations were implemented. Moreover, in the DRC context where adult literacy rates differ significantly between men and women, the programme provided functional literacy training for women, followed by support in establishing income-generating activities for families.

In the two Ubangi provinces, the resilience programme supported 1,000 women through training in the supply and manufacture of improved stoves, investment in sustainable natural resources through planting of fruit trees, and awareness-raising on GBV. These activities aimed to prevent GBV since women and girls travel long distances for hours to collect wood in hostile environments where they are exposed to several forms of violence, including sexual violence. Furthermore, in order to buy or save wood, women often feel obliged to skip meals, reduce cooking time, or sell food, putting their nutrition at risk. In South Kivu, 40 percent of households participating in WFP's stunting prevention reported to have made a concerted decision between men and women on the management of WFP assistance.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

2020 was strongly marked by the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic had on humanitarian assistance to people in need. In the design and implementation of WFP activities in the country, a crucial priority was given to the respect for the safety, dignity and integrity of affected population. Standard operating procedures (SOPs) were developed to adjust distributions to the COVID-19 context; the budgets of the implementing partners were revised accordingly, and monitoring in the field showed that COVID-19 preventive measures were applied. These include: reducing the number of households assisted per day; respecting social distancing; wearing masks and gloves for WFP and implementing partners' staff; measuring body temperature at the entrance of distribution sites; and reinforcing hygiene measures, including systematic handwashing for all staff and beneficiaries before receiving assistance.

In addition to the baseline surveys, post-distribution monitoring, multisectoral assessments, and protection risk analyses were conducted throughout the year, and two context analyses — a conflict-sensitivity analysis and an analysis of the operational situation in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to the adoption of the above-mentioned SOPs — were organized in 2020. The former, conducted under the leadership of WFP Headquarters, targeted key conflict zones in the provinces of Kasai, Tanganyika and North Kivu. The outcomes and recommendations of the analysis supported WFP in moving towards more conflict-sensitive programming, which avoids creating or exacerbating conflicts and instead contributes to peacebuilding[1].

In this context of taking further the application of a conflict-sensitive approach and ensure adherence to the humanitarian principles, various conflict-sensitive studies were carried out in the province of Ubangi. Among other activities, an analysis of the root causes of conflict, as well as of the opinions and priorities of refugees and host communities were initiated. In Kinshasa, a multi-sectoral analysis was carried out to inform a cash-based transfer project in N'sele, including an analysis of the risks and opportunities related to conflict dynamics.

In addition to the COVID-19-related procedures, WFP reinforced compliance with measures as recommended by the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) evaluation conducted in 2019 to facilitate adequate access to distribution sites for all people served, including pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, children, heads of household, and people living with disabilities. The hotline remained the most widely used and valuable complaint management mechanism for WFP-assisted communities, although network reliability remained a challenge. Since the end of 2020, protection officers have been trained on the Sugar customer relationship management (CRM) software, which will improve their responsiveness and reporting in 2021.[2]

WFP focused on the protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) due to the still alarming statistics of women victims of violence, and particularly of SEA. A network of PSEA focal points at sub-office level was established. A national action plan aligned with the Humanitarian Country Team's one and validated by the Humanitarian Country Team itself was implemented. The zero-tolerance policy was reiterated internally and externally during meetings, webinars, and face-to-face training sessions, as well as the importance of the code of conduct. The training sessions on PSEA reached 898 men and 285 women, including staff from WFP, cooperating partners, and service providers.

As part of the accountability to affected populations, complaint management mechanisms were put in place in every intervention through the availability of a hotline (toll-free number), complaint tables, complaint boxes, and various meetings allowing communities to share their concerns and receive information on WFP assistance. Different types of concerns were shared by beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries through the use of the hotline. The typology of calls varied from gratitude, requests for assistance, and complaints.

The active participation of beneficiaries in WFP's complaint and feedback mechanisms was effective through their involvement in the resolution of complaints in collaboration with local partners and community members who are part of complaint management and feedback committees. The recommendations drawn from complaints' responses were conveyed through awareness-raising messages before and after assistance activities. The same recommendations allowed WFP to improve the quality of its assistance.

WFP diversified its strategy for increasing engagement with affected population by using different means, such as: meetings with government and local authorities, with humanitarian partners and, above all, with community leaders; dissemination of awareness messages on free assistance, fraud, PSEA, and COVID-19 at distribution sites; awareness-raising activities on WFP assistance during focus groups, for example in health centres for nutrition activities; and press releases on WFP interventions, including the active participation in the 16 days of activism campaign against violence against women and girls. A total of 52 awareness messages were broadcasted via television and radio in the Tanganyika province, reaching thousands of women and girls through radio spots.

WFP also continued to support social cohesion projects in post-conflict areas or in those still affected in North Kivu, Kasai or Tanganyika provinces. In the latter, WFP partner Search For Common Ground (SFCG) was engaged within WFP's



resilience programme to strengthen inter-community dialogue and reconciliation between the Bantu and Twa communities through community projects. SFCG brought its expertise in the production and broadcasting of radio programmes and spots through its network of local radios, aiming to ensure peaceful cohabitation, prevent conflict, and reinforce collaboration between communities. In this context, training in conflict transformation was organized for the members of Village Peace Committees and Dimitra Clubs, along with peace forums and awareness sessions on peace and gender through mobile cinema screenings.

WFP strengthened the presence of protection officers in its field offices, including in Goma, Kalemie, Bukavu and Kananga, as an additional measure that highlights the importance of making protection a priority for the country office.

Capacity-strengthening activities for WFP staff and cooperating partners were adapted to the challenging times posed by the pandemic. The number of face-to-face training sessions were reduced; however, WFP organized a series of well-attended webinars on cross-cutting issues such as protection, complaint management, humanitarian principles, and PSEA. Training sessions for cooperating partners' staff on complaint management and feedback committees were conducted during in-kind and cash distributions.

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

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has the highest level of biodiversity in Africa, holding half of Africa's forest and water resources, and vast mineral reserves. However, decades of instability have put pressure on DRC's forests and water resources, and 190 species are classified as critically endangered. Deforestation is one of the most significant environmental challenges in DRC, with forests constantly being cleared for agricultural land use and fuel. Moreover, torrential rains, landslides, and a surge in plant diseases and crop pests all negatively impact household food security. DRC has the largest artisanal mining workforce in the world, but a lack of controls has led to land degradation and pollution. The most alarming climate change-related issue is the vulnerability of rain-fed small-scale agriculture with the rainy season shortening.

WFP works with partners to integrate environmental considerations into its programmes to ensure that its operations do not contribute to further degradation of the environment. These considerations have been integrated into the joint resilience programming of WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); examples include environmental screening and the inclusion of reforestation and other sustainable agricultural production activities in programme design[1]. WFP and FAO focus on capacity strengthening for smallholder farmers in agricultural techniques aimed at protecting soil and forests. The activities on sustainable production, processing and post-harvest handling respect the principles of environmental and social sustainability in order to: improve the efficiency in the use of resources; promote and adopt good practices to conserve, protect and enhance natural resources including seeds; and reinforce responsible and effective ecosystem governance mechanisms based on participatory approaches. For example, the Farmer Field School methodology introduces sustainable agricultural practices to farmer organizations by combining crop fields with tree plantation, the use of bio fertilisation and bio or locally produced pesticides, and sustainable exploitation of lowlands.

In 2020, joint resilience-building activities promoted reforestation to counter the degradation of cultivable land, preserve natural resources, and fight against global warming while mitigating the effects of climate change. In North Kivu, after the integration of the provincial reforestation policy, the project identified germination and reforestation sites in the territories of Nyiragongo, Masisi and Rutshuru. FAO, in collaboration with WFP, set up seedlings and nurseries, and started transplantation in the identified sites with the participation of 1,389 households from farmer organizations. A total of USD 89,505 was distributed through conditional cash transfers. Similarly, in South Kivu, 627,426 fruit tree seedlings were planted through conditional cash transfers.

Fuel wood collection is one of the main causes of deforestation of already fragile ecosystems. In North and South Ubangi, 1,000 women were trained in manufacturing improved cook stoves and sustainable natural resource management through the planting of fruit trees.

Under the new project between WFP, FAO and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), analysis of the environmental impact of the proposed activities, especially the landscape restoration package, is planned in alignment with the national strategy for the REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) and the national climate change adaptation programme.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

[1] IPC DRC Acute Food Insecurity Situation July-December 2020 and Projection for January-June 2021

[2] Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021

[3] The difference between COMET and WINGS in the amount of entitlements disbursed is due to different factors, including: the currency depreciation and rapid decline of the Congolese franc (CDF) against USD; the different exchange rates applied in WINGS and in COMET, which generated lower COMET USD amounts than WINGS USD amounts; some distributions recorded in COMET in November and December 2019 but finalized in WINGS in early 2020; human error in terms of data entry and timing. As a preventive measure, WFP is working on the centralization of the Service Entry Sheets management in WINGS at country office level. The Programme team has also established a Reconciliation and Data Analysis Working Group focusing on monthly analyses of CBT performance through data verification on COMET and WINGS and support to field offices to ensure corrective action is taken where needed.

[4] The difference between planned and actual figures is due to several challenges encountered throughout the year and further explained under Strategic Outcome 1. The delay in the delivery of commodities was mainly due to access constraints linked to insecurity and poor road conditions. This affected the performance of sub-offices, which experienced food shortages, sometimes conducting to halving the food basket.

Notes to Tables:

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

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021

[2] Humanitarian Needs Overview 2021

[3] IPC DRC Acute Food Insecurity Situation July-December 2020 and Projection for January-June 2021

[4] <https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/democraticrepublicofthecongo>. The 2020 Spectrum estimates the number of people living with HIV at 528,293 in 2019. The epidemic remains more concentrated in specific groups of the population, such as women aged 15-49 and pregnant women, and in urban areas. In women aged 15-49, the prevalence is 3 times higher (1.1 percent) than in men of the same age (0.4 percent), and twice higher in girls aged 15-24 (0.46 percent) than among boys of the same age (0.22 percent). Due to lack of resources, WFP couldn't provide nutritional support to people affected by HIV/TB in 2020.

[5] Further information on the impact of COVID-19 on learners can be found here:

<https://en.unesco.org/covid19/educationresponse>

[6] HR capacity has been strengthened through different processes such as the elaboration of Standard Operating Procedures in high-risk areas (e.g. CBT operations), followed by systematic training sessions. Additionally, some of the key issues related to COVID-19 have been addressed during webinars organized for the staff, who has been encouraged to also take the courses on the subject offered on WeLearn.

[7] In coordination with HQ, a country-wide mVAM system was established to monitor household food security. In addition, WFP expanded market monitoring to ensure price fluctuations were closely tracked and could feed into programme design.

[8] After completing a successful pilot in Tanganyika, WFP added MMT as an alternative transfer mechanism to its programme design where conditions allow it.

Partnerships

[1] The 2019 ICSP evaluation report was finalized in mid-July 2020. Some recommendations were taken into consideration in the strategy for 2021, including: working towards more centralized processes, the systematic use of the UN Partner Portal, strengthening the relationship with implementing partners through regular exchanges, the development of a strategic partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). WFP in DRC is progressively working to implement the remaining recommendations in the coming months.

[2] WFP considers the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) as a key partner to implement elements of peacebuilding into their work and help to develop innovative solutions that contribute to a lasting peace. As such, WFP has implemented a cross-border project which aims to address food and economic insecurity at the local level in cross border-communities in DRC and Rwanda, as a driver and root cause of conflict and instability in the area. WFP will participate in the coming rounds of the PBF in order to be part of the peacebuilding conversation at national level and participate in joint planning discussions that WFP might not have been a part of in the past.

Strategic outcome 01

Notes to Tables:

- In Haut Katanga, the majority of food security indicators show fairly significant progress compared to other provinces. This performance can be credited to WFP assistance, as the return to security stability in several areas has encouraged the intensification of agricultural activities in the region.

- The activity supporters' actuals appearing under Output A.1 represent the caregivers to beneficiaries treated for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). The caregivers received in-kind assistance, therefore they were reported under Strategic Outcome 1. The planned figure is reported under Strategic Outcome 2, Activity 3, Output A.1. Data cannot be moved to Strategic Outcome 2 at this stage as this will require reopening the Needs-Based Plan.

- Follow-up values for 2018 and 2019 are not available for some outcome indicators due to various reasons including: the activity implementation started in 2020 (as in the case of cash-based transfers in Haut Katanga); no data collection was conducted in 2018, and the follow-up conducted in 2019 was used as baseline (as for cash-based assistance to returnees in Kasai Central). In some cases, although interventions had started in 2018 or 2019, no data was collected before 2020, when both baseline and follow-up were carried out (as for general distributions to displaced people, host families and returnees in Kamuesha, Tshikapa province).

- A few indicators (labeled "new") have been integrated in 2019 or 2020.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Actuals for caregivers ("activity supporters") are reported under Strategic Outcome 1, Activity 1, Output A.1 as they received GFD in-kind assistance. Data cannot be moved to Strategic Outcome 2 at this stage as this will require reopening the Needs-Based Plan.

[2] SCOPE Conditional On-Demand Assistance (CODA) is a WFP's integrated information system that merges identity management with programme information to register, track and improve nutrition services. The application gives a digital identity to patients and tracks healthcare services, replacing paper-and-pen records, ration cards and reports in healthcare centres with a personalized smartcard linked to an electronic database.

[3] District Health Information Software (DHIS) is an open-source, web-based health management information system platform. It is used as national health information systems for data management and analysis purposes, for health programme monitoring and evaluation, as facility registries and service availability mapping, and for logistics management.

Notes to Tables:

- Due to a lack of resources, WFP couldn't provide nutritional support to people affected by HIV/TB in 2020.

- PLW/Gs planned to receive cash-based transfers under Activity 5 were not assisted due to a lack of funding. Under the same activity, 5,940 beneficiaries planned to receive cash-based assistance in 2019 were finally assisted in 2020; for this reason, no planification is reported.

- The deterioration of coverage and adherence for the prevention of acute malnutrition programme for PLW/Gs in Tanganyika was due to the contamination of approximately 330 mt of Super Cereal, which hindered WFP capacity to deliver prevention rations to targeted beneficiaries.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] The differences in the output table between planned and achieved values can be largely attributed to the impact of COVID-19 on the resilience activities, as explained in the narrative. However, it has to be noted that the figures presented in the narrative may not always correspond to the ones in the output table because some of the indicators used for the resilience activities are not reflected in COMET. Moreover, some related FLAs have not yet been encoded into the system; the M&E; and the Resilience units are working together to resolve this issue in 2021.

[2] In total, over 6,500 men and women received capacity strengthening in various areas such as sustainable agricultural production, post-harvest management, environmental protection, leadership, business skills and collective marketing.

[3] For instance, in Tanganyika Twa and Bantu are members of the same village peace committees and they engage in and contribute to the implementation of resilience activities together.

[4] In the Kasai Central, with funding from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), 3,516 households received conditional cash transfers for agricultural production activities. 944 hectares were sown including 875 hectares of crop seeds and 69 hectares of vegetable seeds.

[5] In Tanganyika women occupy 30 percent of decision-making positions in CBOs, while in North Kivu women constitute 39 percent of members of CBOs management committees.

[6] In DRC, adult literacy rate is estimated at 88.5 percent for men and 66.5 percent for women. Thanks to these resilience initiatives, more than 800 women graduated from the literacy training started their livelihood diversification activities through the creation of income generation activities such as baking and sewing while 227 women received leadership training.

Notes to Tables:

- Follow-up values for 2018 and/or 2019 are not available under Activity 6 as activity implementation started in 2019 or 2020.

- WFP's resilience activities were hampered by the emergence of COVID-19 and its associated challenges: beneficiaries planned to be supported with food-for-asset activities under Activity 7 received cash instead of in-kind food, as originally planned. Food assistance for training activities did not take place due to COVID-19 restrictions. Some 14,600 beneficiaries in Kasai province, not initially planned in the ICSP, received cash assistance through the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

- The programme involving smallholder farmers in North and South Ubangi under Activity 7 has just started; this explains the lack of values for the time being.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] While no pre- and post-tests were conducted to measure the participants' capacities, it is expected that these activities resulted in improved data collection skills among participants, and better understanding of key food security and agriculture indicators.

[2] In 2020, 60 territories were not covered. However, there was an increased focus on urban areas (related to COVID-19), and the total population covered increased from 59.9 million (2019) to 66.6 million (2020). It should also be highlighted that the December 2020 data collection (intended to feed into an IPC in early 2021) drastically increased the coverage in both rural and urban areas, with almost the entire country covered through face-to-face and mVAM data collection – the 2021 IPC results will provide the statistics of the population and territories/cities covered.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] The Emergency Telecommunications Cluster project (Activity 13) closed in May 2019. Activity 14 was added in 2020 with the activation of the ECHO flight project mentioned in the narrative.

[2] The EVD (Ebola Virus Disease) Mbandaka project was coordinated by the Logistics Cluster team in Kinshasa and implemented by different WFP units. The set-up of the two base camps was undertaken by the engineering and Bilateral Service Provision teams, while UNHAS provided a helicopter for the transport of responders' teams and cargo. The Logistics Cluster also provided information management support: eight coordination meetings with key humanitarian actors have taken place to discuss logistical gaps and needs, nine logistics maps have been produced and 125 large format paper copies of logistics maps have been distributed to partners in Mbandaka, particularly to the provincial Logistics Commission of the Ministry of Health.

Notes to Tables:

- The results provided in the table under Activity 10 were obtained within the framework of the COVID-19 Common Logistic Service project, which started in July 2020 as a Logistics Cluster temporary project, developed to offer a free intra-urban transport and storage service to partners working on the COVID-19 pandemic in Goma and Kinshasa. This explains the reason why the indicators couldn't be set in the Annual Performance Planning (APP) at the beginning of 2020.

- The ECHO flight project (Activity 14) is managed in a centralized way, by WFP HQ and ECHO itself, for the three counties where the project is being implemented, and the targets are set for the three operations combined. At the time of the beginning of the project in DRC (June 2020, months after the APP was approved) no indicators were set, this explains the lack of planned figures for this activity. In 2021, indicators will be included in the APP.

Progress towards gender equality

Notes to Tables:

- In Haut Katanga, the context analysis revealed that women are the ones who mainly make decisions on the management of household assets among IDPs and returnees. This justifies the high rate of women making decisions when the baseline survey was conducted (63.8 percent). The outcomes of the awareness-raising sessions conducted during WFP distributions, which encouraged the adoption of joint decision-making mechanisms within the household, explain the significant increase in joint decision-making (91 percent) and the drop in decisions made by women.

- Some localities, such as Kalonda Ouest and Luebo in Kasai province, were new areas of intervention in 2020; this explains missing values in 2019 follow-up column.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Conflict-sensitive activities were carried out in Nyunzu and Kabalo, in Tanganyika province. This included the establishment of ten Village Peace Committees and the training of their members and Dimitra Clubs' ones on conflict transformation and mediation techniques. Peace forum activities were carried out with the collaboration of community leaders and local authorities. Community volunteers (50 percent Twa and 50 percent Bantu) were selected to support the peace process in the two localities. They also facilitated conflict monitoring to provide real-time information on conflict dynamics in order to adapt the response accordingly. An early warning system is being set up and contributes to the reduction of rumours that can create tensions within the communities. A training on the "Do No Harm" principle and the notions of conflict sensitivity for conflict-sensitive programming was carried out for around twenty humanitarian partners.

[2] SugarCRM is a customer relationship management (CRM) system used by WFP to manage and monitor feedback, questions and complaints from affected people.

Notes to Tables:

- Some localities, such as Kalonda Ouest and Luebo in Kasai province, were new areas of intervention in 2020; this explains missing values in 2019 follow-up column.

Environment

[1] Environmental and social risk screening will be progressively adopted in 2021 as WFP increased screening capacities and will ensure a better reporting system on this.


Notes to Tables:

- No environmental-related indicators were collected in DRC in 2020.



Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			42	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	5,378	1,543	6,921	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			6.5	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	531,383	312,771	844,154	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight			3.8	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	436,566	22,039	656,875	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	3,531,467	3,027,040	86%
	female	4,039,177	3,859,604	96%
	total	7,570,644	6,886,644	91%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	582,664	541,858	93%
	female	649,665	627,554	97%
	total	1,232,329	1,169,412	95%
24-59 months	male	618,110	421,781	68%
	female	618,110	519,844	84%
	total	1,236,220	941,625	76%
5-11 years	male	668,729	545,413	82%
	female	594,599	535,825	90%
	total	1,263,328	1,081,238	86%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
12-17 years	male	657,739	355,655	54%
	female	827,047	536,772	65%
	total	1,484,786	892,427	60%
18-59 years	male	834,635	830,208	99%
	female	1,094,563	1,291,918	118%
	total	1,929,198	2,122,126	110%
60+ years	male	169,590	332,125	196%
	female	255,193	347,691	136%
	total	424,783	679,816	160%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	3,234,750	2,936,132	91%
Refugee	150,213	147,936	98%
Returnee	250,355	251,820	101%
IDP	3,935,326	3,550,755	90%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	207,470	18,892	9%
Nutrition Prevention	720,183	663,796	92%
Nutrition Treatment	888,880	844,154	94%
School Meal	148,943	158,928	106%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	5,605,168	5,200,874	92%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize Meal	103,774	44,149	43%
Rice	0	3,250	-
Corn Soya Blend	348	39	11%
High Energy Biscuits	770	147	19%
LNS	0	1	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	33	0	0%
Iodised Salt	1,458	231	16%
Vegetable Oil	8,000	3,849	48%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Beans	31,130	2,422	8%
Peas	0	714	-
Split Lentils	0	2	-
Split Peas	0	10,373	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize Meal	157	4	3%
Corn Soya Blend	24,996	4,946	20%
LNS	0	3,016	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	9,879	2,800	28%
Iodised Salt	2	0	1%
Sugar	1,736	46	3%
Vegetable Oil	2,511	873	35%
Beans	47	1	2%
Split Peas	0	1	-
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Maize Meal	2,164	0	0%
Iodised Salt	27	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	162	4	3%
Beans	228	0	0%
Peas	421	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	102,705,390	45,198,217	44%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	4,104,688	13,158	0%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Cash	13,026,552	732,836	6%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Targeted food insecure populations affected by shocks in DRC are able to meet their basic food requirements in times of crisis					- Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	1,249,500 1,249,500 2,499,000	661,431 688,429 1,349,860
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	General Distribution	Female Male Total	 0	9,420 2,019 11,439
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	2,125 2,212 4,337	3,864 4,237 8,101
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	1,254,050 1,254,049 2,508,099	1,741,380 1,812,455 3,553,835
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	 0	29,128 35,601 64,729
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	65,073 79,533 144,606	72,564 78,263 150,827
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	136,932	63,276
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	98,205,390	43,021,742
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Conflict affected acutely food insecure populations targeted by WFP receive sufficient cash- or food to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrient requirements	A.1.15: Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		General Distribution	Number	64	94
A: Conflict affected acutely food insecure populations targeted by WFP receive sufficient cash- or food to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrient requirements	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system		General Distribution	individual	599,493	712,188
	A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed					
A: Conflict affected acutely food insecure populations targeted by WFP receive sufficient cash- or food to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrient requirements	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	27,233	26

	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Conflict affected acutely food insecure populations targeted by WFP receive sufficient cash- or food to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrient requirements	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		General Distribution	health center	32	18
A: Conflict affected acutely food insecure populations targeted by WFP receive sufficient cash- or food to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrient requirements	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		General Distribution	site	56	342
A: Conflict affected acutely food insecure populations targeted by WFP receive sufficient cash- or food to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrient requirements	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	234	232
A: Conflict affected acutely food insecure populations targeted by WFP receive sufficient cash- or food to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrient requirements	A.6.27: Number of villages assisted		General Distribution	village	2,439	940
	A.8*: Number of rations provided					
A: Conflict affected acutely food insecure populations targeted by WFP receive sufficient cash- or food to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrient requirements	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		General Distribution	ration	158,013,125	106,452,397
A: Conflict affected acutely food insecure populations targeted by WFP receive sufficient cash- or food to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrient requirements	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		School feeding (on-site)	ration	12,158,388	1,773,791
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
E*: Conflict affected and acutely food insecure populations targeted by WFP receive sufficient cash- or food to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrient requirements	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		General Distribution	Number	23,201	50,502
E*: Conflict affected and acutely food insecure populations targeted by WFP receive sufficient cash- or food to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrient requirements	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		General Distribution	Number	59,734	79,347
Activity 02: Provide food assistance to populations affected by non-conflict shocks who experience acute food insecurity						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	49,000	71,703
				Male	51,000	61,108
				Total	100,000	132,811

A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	244,053 254,016 498,069	74,664 63,632 138,296
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	8,581	1,902
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,500,000	2,176,475
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Acutely food-insecure populations affected by natural disasters and economic shocks receive sufficient cash or food to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrient requirements	A.1.15: Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule		General Distribution	Number	11	11
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Acutely food-insecure populations affected by natural disasters and economic shocks receive sufficient cash or food to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrient requirements	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		General Distribution	health center	11	11

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
CAR refugees; Bosobolo / Bili; Cash									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	10.9	<10.9	<10.9	13.53	8.9	0	WFP
		Male	10.4	≤10.4	≤10.4	10.54	13.21	1.4	programme
		Overall	10.3	≤10.3	≤10.3	11.69	10.25	0.9	monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	4	>5.71	>5.71	4.79	4	4	WFP
		Male	5	>5.65	>5.65	5.03	4	5	programme
		Overall	5	>5	>5	4.94	4	5	monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	25	≥100	≥100	26.3	32	25	WFP
		Male	45	≥86	≥86	37.7	52	45	programme
		Overall	37	≥87.9	≥87.9	33.3	46	37	monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	27	≤0	≤0	65.8	16	27	WFP
		Male	31	≤9.3	≤9.3	44.3	26	31	programme
		Overall	25	≤8.1	≤8.1	52.3	23	25	monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	48	≤0	≤0	7.9	53	48	WFP
		Male	31	≤4.7	≤4.7	18	21	31	programme
		Overall	37	≤4	≤4	14.1	31	37	monitoring
CAR refugees; Libenge / Boyabu; Cash									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	1.3	≤1.3	≤1.3	11.76	10.33	1.3	WFP
		Male	7.8	≤7.8	≤7.8	9.98	8.88	7.8	programme
		Overall	4	≤4	≤4	11.01	9.54	4	monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	6	≥6	≥6	5.48	5	6	WFP
		Male	6	≥6	≥6	5.46	5	6	programme
		Overall	6	≥6	≥6	5.47	5	6	monitoring

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	94	≥94	≥94	78.8	70	94	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	90.3	≥90.3	≥90.3	76.3	80	90.3	
		Overall	92.6	≥92.6	≥92.6	77.7	76	92.6	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	4.7	≤4.7	≤4.7	15	22	4.7	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	7.8	≤7.8	≤7.8	18.6	14	7.8	
		Overall	5.9	≤5.9	≤5.9	16.5	18	5.9	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	1.3	=1.3	=1.3	6.3	7	1.3	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	1.9	=1.9	=1.9	5.1	6	1.9	
		Overall	1.6	=1.6	=1.6	5.8	7	1.6	
CAR refugees; Zongo / Mole; Cash									
Dietary Diversity Score	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	5.26	>5.78	>5.78	5.27	5	5.26	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	5.42	>5.71	>5.71	5.02	5	5.42	
		Overall	5.32	>5.75	>5.75	5.15	5	5.32	
CASH; Haut Katanga; Cash									
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	General Distribution	Female	17.5	>17.5	>17.5	35.6			WFP survey
		Male	14.2	>14.2	>14.2	36.5			
		Overall	15.7	>15.7	>15.7	36.1			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	0.7	≥0.7	≥0.7	12.6			WFP survey
		Male	7.1	≥7.1	≥7.1	26			
		Overall	4.2	≥4.2	≥4.2	19.4			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	42	≥42	≥42	60.7			WFP survey
		Male	56.2	≥56.2	≥56.2	52.5			
		Overall	49.7	≥49.7	≥49.7	56.5			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	6.3	≥6.3	≥6.3	34.4			WFP survey
		Male	11.8	≥11.8	≥11.8	40			
		Overall	9.3	≥9.3	≥9.3	35.8			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	12.6	≤12.6	≤12.6	12			WFP survey
		Male	30.8	≤30.8	≤30.8	14.5			
		Overall	22.4	≤22.4	≤22.4	13.3			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	4.9	≤4.9	≤4.9	3.7			WFP survey
		Male	16.6	≤16.6	≤16.6	2.5			
		Overall	11.2	≤11.2	≤11.2	3.1			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	6.3	≤6.3	≤6.3	0			WFP survey
		Male	1.8	≤1.8	≤1.8	1			
		Overall	3.8	≤3.8	≤3.8	0.5			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	86.7	≥86.7	≥86.7	75.4			WFP survey
		Male	62.1	≥62.1	≥62.1	59.5			
		Overall	73.4	≥73.4	≥73.4	67.3			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	88.8	≥88.8	≥88.8	64.9			WFP survey
		Male	71.6	≥71.8	≥71.8	57.5			
		Overall	79.5	≥79.5	≥79.5	61.1			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	51.7	≥51.7	≥51.7	39.3			WFP survey
		Male	42	≥42	≥42	46.5			
		Overall	46.5	≥46.5	≥46.5	43			

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	42.7	>42.7	>42.7	70.7			WFP survey
		Male	27.2	>27.2	>27.2	65			
		Overall	34.3	>34.3	>34.3	67.8			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	5.6	<5.6	<5.6	1.6			WFP survey
		Male	14.2	<14.2	<14.2	2			
		Overall	10.3	<10.3	<10.3	1.8			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	5.6	<5.6	<5.6	18.8			WFP survey
		Male	6.5	<6.5	<6.5	18			
		Overall	6	<6	<6	18.4			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	46.1	<46.1	<46.1	8.9			WFP survey
		Male	52.1	<52.1	<52.1	15			
		Overall	49.4	<49.4	<49.4	12			
CASH; Tanganyika; Cash									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	20.19	≤20.19	≤20.19	15.43	23.68	20.2	WFP survey
		Male	17.81	≤17.81	≤17.81	19.01	24.09	17.8	
		Overall	19.25	≤19.25	≤19.25	17.3	23.9	19.3	
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	4.7	≥4.7	≥4.7	4.34	4.4	4.68	WFP survey
		Male	4.7	≥4.7	≥4.7	4.57	4.25	4.69	
		Overall	4.7	≥4.7	≥4.7	4.46	4.32	4.68	
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	General Distribution	Female	36.1	≥36.1	≥36.1	23.7	38.6		WFP survey
		Male	39.9	≥39.9	≥39.9	26.5	20.6		
		Overall	37.6	≥37.6	≥37.6	25.1	28.8		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	7.5	≥7.5	≥7.5	6.5	7	7.5	WFP survey
		Male	13.8	≥13.8	≥13.8	4.4	1.5	13.9	
		Overall	10	≥10	≥10	5.4	4	10	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	54.3	≥54.3	≥54.3	47.9	47.4	54.3	WFP survey
		Male	54.1	≥54.1	≥54.1	49	51.5	54.1	
		Overall	54.1	≥54.1	≥54.1	48.5	49.6	54.1	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	20.5	≥20.5	≥20.5	16.6	19.3	20.5	WFP survey
		Male	27.8	≥27.8	≥27.8	12.7	16.2	27.8	
		Overall	23.4	≥23.4	≥23.4	14.6	17.6	23.4	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	26.4	≤26.4	≤26.4	36	42.1	26.4	WFP survey
		Male	21	≤21	≤21	16.7	35.3	21	
		Overall	24.3	≤24.3	≤24.3	25.9	38.4	24.3	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	15.2	≤15.2	≤15.2	16.7	17.5	15.2	WFP survey
		Male	12.1	≤12.1	≤12.1	5.9	23.5	12.1	
		Overall	14	≤14	≤14	11	20.8	14	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	3.9	≤3.9	≤3.9	3.2	3.5	3.9	WFP survey
		Male	4.5	≤4.5	≤4.5	0	7.4	4.5	
		Overall	4.2	≤4.2	≤4.2	1.5	5.6	4.2	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	66.1	≥66.1	≥66.1	57.5	50.9	66.1	WFP survey
		Male	65.2	≥65.2	≥65.2	78.9	63.2	65.1	
		Overall	65.7	≥65.7	≥65.7	68.7	57.6	65.7	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	64.3	≥64.3	≥64.3	66.7	63.2	64.3	WFP survey
		Male	60.1	≥60.1	≥60.1	81.4	60.3	60.1	
		Overall	62.6	≥62.6	≥62.6	74.4	61.6	62.6	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	41.8	≥41.8	≥41.8	48.9	49.1	41.8	WFP survey
		Male	41.4	≥41.4	≥41.4	51	41.2	41.4	
		Overall	41.7	≥41.7	≥41.7	50	44.8	41.7	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	34.8	≥35	≥35	22.1	38.6	34.8	WFP survey
		Male	44.2	≥45	≥45	25	25	44.2	
		Overall	38.4	≥39	≥39	23.6	31.2	38.5	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	58	≤58	≤58	44.6	26.3	58	WFP survey
		Male	48.5	≤48	≤48	51	44.1	48.5	
		Overall	54.3	≤54	≤54	47.9	36	54.2	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	7.2	≤7	≤7	33.3	35.1	7.2	WFP survey
		Male	7.3	≤7	≤7	24	30.9	7.3	
		Overall	7.3	≤7	≤7	28.5	32.8	7.3	
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	32.5	≤32.5	≤32.5	39	36.8	32.5	WFP survey
		Male	34.1	≤34.1	≤34.1	48	42.6	34.1	
		Overall	33.1	≤33.1	≤33.1	44.1	40	33.1	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	11.5	>11.5	>11.5	6.3	10.8	20.8	WFP survey
		Male	13.6	>13.6	>13.6	3.9	11.8	20.2	
		Overall	13.3	>13.5	>13.5	4.9	11.3	20.6	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	35	<35	<35	9.5	8.6	7.7	WFP survey
		Male	35.4	<35.4	<35.4	8.4	23	8.3	
		Overall	35.3	<35.3	<35.3	8.9	16.1	8	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	41	<41	<41	54.8	57	23.9	WFP survey
		Male	34.5	<34.5	<34.5	42.5	27	19.2	
		Overall	35.5	<35.5	<35.5	47.5	41.3	22.1	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	12.5	<12.5	<12.5	29.4	23.6	47.5	WFP survey
		Male	16.5	<16.5	<16.5	45.2	38.2	52.3	
		Overall	15.9	<15.9	<15.9	38.7	31.3	49.4	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	Overall	29.8	>70	>70	23.2	19.8	29.8	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	General Distribution	Female	7.3	>10	>10	3.7	0	7.3	WFP survey
		Male	7.3	>10	>10	4.7	0	7.3	
		Overall	7.3	>70	>70	4.1	0	7.3	
CBT/Resident and Returnees; Kasai Central; Cash									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	9.61	≤6	≤6	9.03			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	10.94	≤5	≤5	5.33			
		Overall	9.89	≤5	≤5	8.66			
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	General Distribution	Female	88.7	≤56	≤56	61.11			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	100	≤56	≤56	76.19			
		Overall	91	≤56	≤56	62.62			

Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	4.23	>4.22	>4.22	5.01	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	4.37	>5	>5	5.1	
		Overall	4.26	>5	>5	5.02	
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	General Distribution	Female	27.59	≥30	≥30	82.28	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	20.48	≥30	≥30	85.71	
		Overall	26.12	≥30	≥30	82.62	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	0	>0	>0	5.6	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	>0	>0	7.1	
		Overall	0	>0	>0	5.7	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	90	>90	>90	94.7	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	72.3	>72.3	>72.3	90.5	
		Overall	86.3	>86.3	>86.3	94.3	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	1.9	>1.9	>1.9	18.3	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	2.4	>2.4	>2.4	9.5	
		Overall	2	>2	>2	17.4	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	46.7	<46.7	<46.7	24.6	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	56.6	<56.6	<56.6	16.7	
		Overall	48.8	<48.8	<48.8	23.8	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	32.6	<32.6	<32.6	17.2	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	32.5	<32.5	<32.5	9.5	
		Overall	32.6	<32.6	<32.6	16.4	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	0.3	≤0.3	≤0.3	1.1	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	≤0	≤0	2.4	
		Overall	0.2	≤0.2	≤0.2	1.2	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	53.3	>53.3	>53.3	69.8	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	43.4	>43.4	>43.4	76.2	
		Overall	51.2	>51.2	>51.2	70.5	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	65.5	>65.5	>65.5	64.6	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	65.1	>65.1	>65.1	81	
		Overall	65.4	>65.4	>65.4	66.2	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	9.7	>9.7	>9.7	4.2	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	27.7	>27.7	>27.7	7.1	
		Overall	13.4	>13.4	>13.4	4.5	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	11.3	>11.3	>11.3	38.9	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	>0	>0	23.8	
		Overall	9	>9	>9	37.4	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	3.1	<3.1	<3.1	11.9	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	7.2	<7.2	<7.2	16.7	
		Overall	4	<4	<4	12.4	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	79.9	<79.9	<79.9	30.4	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	92.8	<92.8	<92.8	26.2	
		Overall	82.6	<82.6	<82.6	30	

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	5.6	<5.6	<5.6	18.8	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	≤0	≤0	33.3	
		Overall	4.5	<3.1	<3.1	20.2	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	Overall	2.7	>70	>70	20.05	WFP programme monitoring
CBT/Returnees and Residents; Kasai Central; Cash							
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	6	>6	>6	47.4	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	7.2	>7.2	>7.2	26.2	
		Overall	6.2	>6.2	>6.2	45.2	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	53.6	<53.6	<53.6	37	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	49.4	<49.4	<49.4	59.5	
		Overall	52.7	<52.7	<52.7	39.3	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	40.4	<40.4	<40.4	15.6	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	43.4	<43.4	<43.4	14.3	
		Overall	41	<41	<41	15.5	
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	80.3	<80.3	<80.3	81.5	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	71	<71	<71	71.5	
		Overall	78.4	<50	<50	80.5	
Displaced/Residents/Returned; Kalehe; Food							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	23	<23	<23	12.98	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	22.06	<22.06	<22.06	13.77	
		Overall	22.57	<22.57	<22.57	13.6	
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	3.98	>3.98	>3.98	4.44	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	3.94	>3.94	>3.94	4.44	
		Overall	3.96	>3.96	>3.96	4.44	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	0.9	>0.9	>0.9	0	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	>0	>0	0	
		Overall	0.5	>0.5	>0.5	0	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	29.2	>29.2	>29.2	23.3	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	27.8	>27.8	>27.8	18.9	
		Overall	28.6	>28.6	>28.6	19.9	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	4	>4	>4	20.9	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	1.6	>1.6	>1.6	16.1	
		Overall	2.9	>2.9	>2.9	17.1	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	54	<54	<54	46.5	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	62	<62	<62	47.3	
		Overall	57.6	<57.6	<57.6	47.1	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	32.3	<32.3	<32.3	11.6	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	40.1	<40.1	<40.1	10.4	
		Overall	35.8	<35.8	<35.8	10.7	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	11.5	<11.5	<11.5	22.1	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	11.8	<11.8	<11.8	16.4	
		Overall	11.6	<11.6	<11.6	17.6	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	45.1	>45.1	>45.1	53.5	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	38	>38	>38	52.7	
		Overall	41.9	>41.9	>41.9	52.9	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	63.7	>63.7	>63.7	67.4		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	58.3	>58.3	>58.3	73.5		
		Overall	61.3	>61.3	>61.3	72.2		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	59.3	>59.3	>59.3	54.7		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	60.4	>60.4	>60.4	64.7		
		Overall	59.8	>59.8	>59.8	62.5		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	2.2	>2.2	>2.2	23.3		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0.5	>0.5	>0.5	18.9		
		Overall	1.5	>1.5	>1.5	19.9		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	13.7	<13.7	<13.7	55.8		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	11.8	<11.8	<11.8	56.5		
		Overall	12.8	<12.8	<12.8	56.3		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	84.1	<84.1	<84.1	20.9		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	87.7	<87.7	<87.7	24.6		
		Overall	85.7	<85.7	<85.7	23.8		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	5	>5	>5	11.6		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	1.6	>1.6	>1.6	4.1		
		Overall	3.5	>3.5	>3.5	5.7		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	22.8	<22.8	<22.8	18.6		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	17.9	<17.9	<17.9	29.7		
		Overall	20.6	<20.6	<20.6	27.3		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	64	<64.8	<64.8	44.2		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	75	<75	<75	44.5		
		Overall	69.5	<69.5	<69.5	44.4		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	7.3	<7.3	<7.3	25.6		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	5.4	<5.4	<5.4	21.8		
		Overall	6.5	<6.5	<6.5	22.6		
Displaced/Residents/Returned; Kalonda-Ouest; Food								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	15.02	<15.02	<15.02	15.94		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	12.05	<12.05	<12.05	15.06		
		Overall	12.35	<12.35	<12.35	15.16		
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	3.86	>5	>5	4.46		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	4.14	>5	>5	4.41		
		Overall	4.11	>5	>5	4.42		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	1.7	>1.7	>1.7	0		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	2	>2	>2	1.1		
		Overall	2	>2	>2	1		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	63.1	>93.1	>93.1	82.9		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	95.6	>95.6	>95.6	81.6		
		Overall	65.4	>95.4	>95.4	81.7		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	5.2	>5.2	>5.2	0		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	7.7	>7.7	>7.7	8.3		
		Overall	7.5	>7.5	>7.5	7.3		

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	56.9	<56.9	<56.9	62.9		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	42.1	<42.1	<42.1	64.7		
		Overall	43.6	<43.6	<43.6	64.5		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	55.2	<55.2	<55.2	22.9		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	35.1	<35.1	<35.1	25.9		
		Overall	37.2	<37.2	<37.2	25.6		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	0	<0	<0	0		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0.4	<0.4	<0.4	0.1		
		Overall	0.4	<0.4	<0.4	0.3		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	41.4	>41.4	>41.4	37.1		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	56	>56	>56	34.2		
		Overall	54.4	>54.4	>54.4	34.6		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	39.7	>39.7	>39.7	77.1		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	57.1	>57.1	>57.1	65.8		
		Overall	55.3	>55.3	>55.3	67.1		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	6.9	>6.9	>6.9	17.1		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	4	>4	>4	18		
		Overall	4.3	>4.3	>4.3	17.9		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	5.2	>5.2	>5.2	11.4		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	15.9	>15.9	>15.9	12.4		
		Overall	14.8	>14.8	>14.8	12.3		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	41.4	<41.4	<41.4	57.1		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	49.8	<49.8	<49.8	53.8		
		Overall	48.9	<48.9	<48.9	54.2		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	53.4	<53.4	<53.4	31.4		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	34.3	<34.3	<34.3	33.8		
		Overall	36.3	<36.3	<36.3	33.6		
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	86.2	<86.2	<86.2	71.4		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	79.8	<79.8	<79.8	67.7		
		Overall	80.4	<80.4	<80.4	68.1		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	15.5	>15.5	>15.5	0		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	22.2	>22.2	>22.2	1.5		
		Overall	21.5	>21.5	>21.5	1.3		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	15.5	<15.5	<15.5	37.1		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	13.5	<13.5	<13.5	37.6		
		Overall	13.7	<13.5	<13.5	37.5		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	27.6	<27.6	<27.6	34.3		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	20.2	<20.2	<20.2	23.7		
		Overall	21	<21	<21	24.9		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	41.4	<41.4	<41.4	28.6		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	44	<44	<44	37.2		
		Overall	43.8	<43.8	<43.8	36.2		

Displaced/Residents/Returned; Kamuesha; Food



Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	11.38	<11.38	<11.38	14.32		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	12.02	<12.02	<12.02	12.74		
		Overall	11.9	<11.9	<11.9	12.99		
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	3.95	>5	>5	4.34		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	4	>5	>5	4.26		
		Overall	3.99	>5	>5	4.28		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	9.3	>9.3	>9.3	0		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	9.3	>9.3	>9.3	0.8		
		Overall	9.3	>9.3	>9.3	0.7		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	82.4	>82.4	>82.4	63.6		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	89.4	>59.4	>59.4	79.2		
		Overall	88	>88	>88	76.8		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	11.1	>11.1	>11.1	9.1		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	11.3	>11.3	>11.3	5.5		
		Overall	11.3	>11.3	>11.3	6.1		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	34.3	<34.3	<34.3	77.3		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	40.6	<40.6	<40.6	82.2		
		Overall	39.4	<39.4	<39.4	81.4		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	29.9	<29.6	<29.6	15.9		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	33.9	<33.9	<33.9	17.8		
		Overall	33.1	<33.1	<33.1	17.5		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	0.9	<0.9	<0.9	0		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0.2	<0.2	<0.2	1.7		
		Overall	0.4	<0.4	<0.4	1.4		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	56.5	>56.5	>56.5	22.7		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	50.1	>50.1	>50.1	16.9		
		Overall	51.3	>51.3	>51.3	17.9		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	59.3	>59.3	>59.3	75		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	54.8	>54.8	>54.8	76.7		
		Overall	55.6	>55.6	>55.6	76.4		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	16.7	>16.7	>16.7	36.4		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	10.4	>10.4	>10.4	19.1		
		Overall	11.6	>11.6	>11.6	21.8		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	17.6	>17.6	>17.6	4.5		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	18.8	>18.8	>18.8	8.1		
		Overall	18.6	>18.6	>18.6	7.5		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	51.9	<51.9	<51.9	50		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	44.6	<44.6	<44.6	57.6		
		Overall	46	<46	<46	56.4		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	30.6	<30.6	<30.6	45.5		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	36.6	<36.6	<36.6	34.3		
		Overall	35.4	<35.4	<35.4	36.1		
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	83.3	<83.3	<83.3	84.1		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	82.7	<82.7	<82.7	72		
		Overall	82.8	<82.8	<82.8	73.9		

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	25	>25	>25	11.4		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	23.1	>23.1	>23.1	7.2		
		Overall	23.4	>23.4	>23.4	7.9		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	25.9	<25.9	<25.9	31.8		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	22.4	<22.4	<22.4	30.1		
		Overall	23.1	<23.1	<23.1	30.4		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	20.4	<20.4	<20.4	34.1		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	28.2	<28.2	<28.2	20.8		
		Overall	26.7	<26.7	<26.7	22.9		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	28.7	<28.7	<28.7	22.7		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	26.4	<26.4	<26.4	41.9		
		Overall	26.8	<26.8	<26.8	38.9		
Displaced/Residents/Returned; Luebo; Cash								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	13.56	<13.56	<13.56	10.32		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	13.96	<13.96	<13.96	11.38		
		Overall	13.91	<13.91	<13.91	11.16		
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	3.67	>5	>5	4.61		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	3.9	>5	>5	4.42		
		Overall	3.87	>5	>5	4.46		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	0	>0	>0	1.3		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	>0	>0	0		
		Overall	0	>0	>0	0.3		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	79.5	>79.5	>79.5	63.3		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	84.6	>84.6	>84.6	78.2		
		Overall	83.9	>83.9	>83.9	75.2		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	0	>0	>0	10.1		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	2.1	>2.1	>2.1	3.2		
		Overall	1.8	>1.8	>1.8	4.6		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	79.5	<79.5	<79.5	69.6		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	71.6	<71.6	<71.6	58.3		
		Overall	72.7	<72.7	<72.7	60.6		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	62.5	<62.5	<62.5	27.8		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	52.7	<52.7	<52.7	37.2		
		Overall	54	<54	<54	35.3		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	2.3	<2.3	<2.3	2.5		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0.2	<0.2	<0.2	2.9		
		Overall	0.5	<0.5	<0.5	2.8		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	20.5	>20.5	>20.5	29.1		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	28.4	>28.4	>28.4	41.7		
		Overall	27.3	>27.3	>27.3	39.1		

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	37.5	>37.5	>37.5	62		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	45.2	>45.2	>45.2	59.6		
		Overall	44.2	>44.2	>44.2	60.1		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	18.2	>18.2	>18.2	34.2		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	15.2	>15.2	>15.2	18.9		
		Overall	15.6	>15.6	>15.6	22		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	3.4	>3.4	>3.4	17.7		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	5.8	>5.8	>5.8	17		
		Overall	5.5	>5.5	>5.5	17.1		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	25	<25	<25	48.1		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	43.1	<43.1	<43.1	46.2		
		Overall	40.7	<40.7	<40.7	46.5		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	71.6	<71.6	<71.6	34.2		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	51.1	<51.1	<51.1	36.9		
		Overall	53.9	<53.9	<53.9	36.3		
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	77.3	<77.3	<77.3	62		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	70.4	<70.4	<70.4	50.6		
		Overall	71.3	<71.3	<71.3	52.9		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	9.1	>9.1	>9.1	17.7		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	10.7	>10.7	>10.7	10.3		
		Overall	10.5	>10.5	>10.5	11.8		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	31.8	<41.8	<41.8	43		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	27.5	<27.5	<27.5	39.4		
		Overall	28.1	<28.1	<28.1	40.2		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	31.8	<31.8	<31.8	17.7		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	31.5	<31.5	<31.5	13.5		
		Overall	31.6	<31.6	<31.6	14.3		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	27.3	<27.3	<27.3	21.5		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	30.3	<30.3	<30.3	36.9		
		Overall	29.9	<29.9	<29.9	33.8		
Displaced/Residents/Returned; Mwenga; Food								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	19.05	<19.05	<19.05	18.88		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	22.21	<22.21	<22.21	8.96		
		Overall	20.77	<20.77	<20.77	12.43		
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	3.57	>3.57	>3.57	4.57		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	3.77	>3.77	>3.77	4.89		
		Overall	3.68	>3.68	>3.68	4.78		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	0.5	>0.5	>0.5	0.6		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0.4	>0.4	>0.4	0.6		
		Overall	0.4	>0.4	>0.4	0.6		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	26.8	>26.8	>26.8	19.6		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	41.5	>41.5	>41.5	22.2		
		Overall	34.8	>34.8	>34.8	21.4		

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	1	>1	>1	0.6		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	2	>2	>2	0.64		
		Overall	1.5	>1.5	>1.5	0.06		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	64.6	<64.6	<64.6	36.9		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	55.2	<55.2	<55.2	36.4		
		Overall	59.5	<59.5	<59.5	36.6		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	46.9	<46.9	<46.9	36.9		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	43.1	<43.1	<43.1	36.4		
		Overall	44.9	<44.9	<44.9	36.6		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	5.7	<5.7	<5.7	22.6		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	3.6	<3.6	<3.6	3.2		
		Overall	4.6	<4.6	<4.6	10		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	34.9	>34.9	>34.9	62.5		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	44.4	>44.4	>44.4	62.9		
		Overall	40	>40	>40	62.8		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	52.2	>52.2	>52.2	62.5		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	54.8	>54.8	>54.8	62.9		
		Overall	53.6	>53.6	>53.6	62.8		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	67.5	>67.5	>67.5	57.7		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	54.8	>54.8	>54.8	74.4		
		Overall	60.6	>60.6	>60.6	68.6		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	0	>0	>0	47		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	3.6	>3.6	>3.6	43.1		
		Overall	2	>2	>2	44.5		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	15.8	<15.8	<15.8	45.2		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	21.8	<21.8	<21.8	50.8		
		Overall	19	<19	<19	48.9		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	84.2	<84.2	<84.2	7.7		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	74.6	<74.6	<74.6	6.1		
		Overall	79	<79	<79	6.7		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	0	>0	>0	4.2		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0.4	>0.4	>0.4	4.8		
		Overall	0.2	>0.2	>0.2	4.6		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	23.8	<23.8	<23.8	14.9		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	25.5	<25.5	<25.5	24.3		
		Overall	24.7	<24.7	<24.7	21		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	64.1	<64.1	<64.1	70.2		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	65	<65	<65	54		
		Overall	64.6	<64.6	<64.6	59.7		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	12.1	<12.1	<12.1	10.7		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	9.1	<9.1	<9.1	16.9		
		Overall	10.5	<10.5	<10.5	14.8		

FOOD; Haut Katanga; Food									
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	General Distribution	Female	15.7	>15.7	>15.7	20			WFP survey
		Male	20.6	>20.6	>20.6	13.6			
		Overall	19.3	>19.3	>19.3	15.6			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	41.2	>41.2	>41.2	36			WFP survey
		Male	45	>45	>45	39.6			
		Overall	44	>44	>44	38.5			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	7.8	<7.8	<7.8	4.8			WFP survey
		Male	11	<11	<11	2.6			
		Overall	10.2	<10.2	<10.2	3.3			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	11.8	<11.8	<11.8	28.8			WFP survey
		Male	12	<12	<12	20			
		Overall	12	<12	<12	20.3			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	39.2	<39.2	<39.2	38.4			WFP survey
		Male	32	<32	<32	37.8			
		Overall	33.8	<33.8	<33.8	37.9			
FOOD; Tanganyika; Food									
Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	75	>80	>80	94.23			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	75	>80	>80	91.98			
		Overall	75	>80	>80	93.09			
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	14.5	≤14.5	≤14.5	18.8	12.63	14.5	WFP survey
		Male	15.3	≤15.3	≤15.3	22.9	12.35	15.3	
		Overall	15	≤15	≤15	21.4	12.46	15	
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	4.3	≥4.3	≥4.3	3.94	5.12	4.31	WFP survey
		Male	4.5	≥4.5	≥4.5	4.13	4.6	4.52	
		Overall	4.4	≥4.4	≥4.4	4.06	4.79	4.43	
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	6.13	>6	>6	26.1			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	5.54	>6	>6	30.9			
		Overall	5.83	>6	>6	28.5			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	0.6	≥0.6	≥0.6	0	4.5	0.6	WFP survey
		Male	3	≥3	≥3	2	3.2	3	
		Overall	2	≥2	≥2	1.3	3.7	2	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	48.1	≥48.1	≥48.1	45.7	69.6	48.1	WFP survey
		Male	65.3	≥65.3	≥65.3	48.2	64.6	65.3	
		Overall	57.7	≥57.7	≥57.7	47.3	66.4	57.7	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	11.3	≥11.3	≥11.3	3.6	25	11.3	WFP survey
		Male	18.8	≥18.8	≥18.8	11.8	20.1	18.8	
		Overall	15.5	≥15.5	≥15.5	8.9	21.9	15.5	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	54.4	≤54.4	≤54.4	44.3	29.5	54.4	WFP survey
		Male	45.5	≤45.5	≤45.5	31.2	49.2	45.5	
		Overall	49.5	≤49.4	≤49.4	35.9	41.9	49.4	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	17.5	≤17.5	≤17.5	18.6	14.3	17.5	WFP survey
		Male	18.3	≤18.3	≤18.3	11.9	18	18.3	
		Overall	18	≤18	≤18	14.2	16.6	18	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	8.1	≤8.1	≤8.1	3.6	0.9	8.1	WFP survey
		Male	2.5	≤2.5	≤2.5	4	2.6	2.5	
		Overall	5	≤5	≤5	3.8	2	5	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	45	≥45	≥45	55.7	66.1	45	WFP survey
		Male	51.5	≥51.5	≥51.5	66.8	47.6	51.5	
		Overall	48.6	≥48.6	≥48.6	62.8	54.5	48.6	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	71.2	≥71.2	≥71.2	77.9	60.7	71.2	WFP survey
		Male	62.9	≥62.9	≥62.9	76.3	61.9	62.9	
		Overall	66.5	≥66.5	≥66.5	76.9	61.5	66.5	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	43.8	≥43.8	≥43.8	50.7	29.5	43.8	WFP survey
		Male	32.2	≥32.2	≥32.2	47.8	32.8	32.2	
		Overall	37.3	≥37.4	≥37.4	48.9	31.6	37.3	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	15.6	≥30	≥30	6.4	45.6	15.6	WFP survey
		Male	25.3	≥30	≥30	13.8	29.6	25.2	
		Overall	21	≥30	≥30	11.2	35.6	21	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	59.4	≤50	≤50	55	33.9	59.4	WFP survey
		Male	56.9	≤55	≤55	54.9	39.7	57	
		Overall	58	≤52.5	≤52.5	55	37.5	58	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	25	≤20	≤20	38.6	20.5	25	WFP survey
		Male	17.8	≤15	≤15	31.3	30.7	17.8	
		Overall	21	≤17.5	≤17.5	33.8	26.9	21	
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	51.9	≤51.9	≤51.9	73.6	58.9	51.9	WFP survey
		Male	49.5	≤49.5	≤49.5	79.4	57.7	49.5	
		Overall	50.6	≤50.6	≤50.6	77.4	58.1	50.6	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	Overall	49.3	>70	>70	4	47.1	49.3	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	General Distribution	Female	22.3	>22.5	>22.5	0	12.5	22.3	WFP survey
		Male	22.3	>70	>70	2.4	12.5	22.3	
		Overall	22.3	>70	>70	1.4	12.5	22.3	
Retention rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	=100	=100	99.9			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	=100	=100	99.89			
		Overall	0	=100	=100	99.89			
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	6.13	=6.13	=6.13	0.1			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	5.54	=5.54	=5.54	0.11			
		Overall	5.83	=5.83	=5.83	0.11			
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	93.87	=93.87	=93.87	99.9			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	94.46	=94.46	=94.46	99.89			
		Overall	94.17	=94.17	=94.17	99.89			
GD-CBT; Haut-Uele; Cash									
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	4.14	>4.47	>4.47	3.96	4.21		WFP survey
		Male	3.98	>4.74	>4.74	3.96	4.23		
		Overall	4.05	>4.65	>4.65	3.96	4.22		
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	85.2	<70.8	<70.8	75.47	72.47		WFP survey
		Male	81.5	<61.3	<61.3	73.56	72.14		
		Overall	83.2	<62.9	<62.9	74.43	72.31		

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	65.62	≥65.62	≥65.62	62	62.1	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	62.08	≥62.08	≥62.08	67.5	65.6	
		Overall	63.94	≥63.94	≥63.94	65.5	63.9	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	4.26	≤4.26	≤4.26	6.1	16.2	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	8.16	≤8.16	≤8.16	9.7	18.33	
		Overall	6.15	≤6.15	≤6.15	8.1	17.3	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	18.33	≤18.33	≤18.33	4.6	8.2	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	26.24	≤16.24	≤16.24	5.8	4.3	
		Overall	17.32	≤17.32	≤17.32	5.4	6.1	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	11.79	≤11.79	≤11.79	27.4	13.5	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	13.52	≤13.52	≤13.52	17	11.8	
		Overall	12.61	≤12.61	≤12.61	21	12.6	
GD-CBT; Ituri; Cash								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	15.45	≤15.45	≤15.45	15.77	12.9	WFP survey
		Male	15.84	≤15.84	≤15.84	14.01	13.16	
		Overall	15.71	≤15.71	≤15.71	14.89	12.94	
GD-Food/IDPs, Returnees, Residents; Kasai Central; Food								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	7.98	<7.98	<7.98	15.32		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	5.91	<5.91	<5.91	15.09		
		Overall	6.37	<6.37	<6.37	15.21		
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	General Distribution	Female	69.6	≤69.6	≤69.6	91.8		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	61.6	≤61.6	≤61.6	94.3		
		Overall	63.4	≤63.4	≤63.4	92.3		
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	3.8	>3.8	>3.8	3.96		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	4.16	>4.16	>4.16	3.71		
		Overall	4.08	>4.08	>4.08	3.91		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	3.6	>3.6	>3.6	0.8		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	5.1	>5.1	>5.1	0		
		Overall	4.7	>4.7	>4.7	0.6		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	67.9	>67.9	>67.9	87.8		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	87.9	>87.9	>87.9	81		
		Overall	83.5	>83.5	>83.5	86.3		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	4.2	>4.2	>4.2	3.2		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	1.1	>1.1	>1.1	4.8		
		Overall	1.7	>1.7	>1.7	3.5		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	67.9	<67.9	<67.9	54.5		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	52.5	<52.5	<52.5	76.2		
		Overall	55.9	<55.9	<55.9	59.2		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	70.8	<70.8	<70.8	48.9		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	65.3	<65.3	<65.3	65.7		
		Overall	66.4	<66.4	<66.4	52.6		

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	0	=0	=0	1.3		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	=0	=0	0		
		Overall	0	=0	=0	1		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	28.6	<28.6	<28.6	44.7		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	42.4	<42.4	<42.4	23.8		
		Overall	39.4	<39.4	<39.4	40.2		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	25	≤25	≤25	47.9		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	33.7	≤33.7	≤33.7	29.5		
		Overall	31.9	≤31.9	≤31.9	43.9		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	32.1	≥32.1	≥32.1	10.8		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	12.1	≥12.1	≥12.1	19		
		Overall	16.5	≥16.5	≥16.5	12.6		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	8.9	>29	>29	16.4		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	12.2	=81.6	=81.6	8.6		
		Overall	11.5	=81.44	=81.44	14.7		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	21.4	=2.84	=2.84	34.1		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	35	=3.44	=3.44	21.9		
		Overall	32	<32	<32	31.5		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	69.6	=16.6	=16.6	49.5		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	52.8	<50	<50	69.5		
		Overall	56.5	=15.2	=15.2	53.8		
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	50	≤45	≤45	80.4		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	48	≤45	≤45	78.1		
		Overall	48.4	≤45	≤45	79.9		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	33.9	>33.9	>33.9	14.8		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	35.4	>35.4	>35.4	7.6		
		Overall	35	>35	>35	13.3		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	16.1	<16.1	<16.1	19.8		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	16.7	<16.7	<16.7	23.8		
		Overall	16.5	<16.5	<16.5	20.7		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	41.1	<41.1	<41.1	41.5		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	31.3	<31.3	<31.3	32.4		
		Overall	33.5	<33.5	<33.5	39.5		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	8.9	<8.9	<8.9	23.8		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	16.7	<16.7	<16.7	36.2		
		Overall	15	<15	<15	26.5		
Haut Katanga / IDPs/Returnees / URT1 / URT_GD Food and Cash; Haut Katanga; Food								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	47.9	≥47.9	≥47.9	2.4	31.6	WFP survey
		Male	62.9	≥62.9	≥62.9	3.8	47.7	
		Overall	57.3	≥57.3	≥57.3	3.3	41.7	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	89.6	≥89.6	≥89.6	39.2	100	WFP survey
		Male	97.5	≥97.5	≥97.5	36.2	98.4	
		Overall	94.5	≥94.5	≥94.5	37.2	99	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	79.2 83 81.6	≥79.2 ≥83 ≥81.6	≥79.2 ≥83 ≥81.6	17.6 24.9 22.6	76.3 85.9 82.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	52.1 37.1 42.7	≤52.1 ≤37.1 ≤42.7	≤52.1 ≤37.1 ≤42.7	35.2 35.4 35.4	68.4 52.3 58.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	20.8 17 18.4	≤20.8 ≤17 ≤18.4	≤20.8 ≤17 ≤18.4	15.2 12.5 13.3	23.7 14.1 17.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	10.4 2.5 5.5	≤10.4 ≤2.5 ≤5.5	≤10.4 ≤2.5 ≤5.5	0 1.5 1	0 1.6 1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	47.9 61 56.1	≥47.9 ≥61 ≥58.1	≥47.9 ≥61 ≥58.1	62.4 60.8 61.3	31.6 47.7 41.7	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	77.1 78 77.6	≥77.1 ≥78 ≥77.6	≥77.1 ≥78 ≥77.6	67.2 62.6 64.1	65.8 76.6 72.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	30.2 43.4 38.4	≥30.2 ≥43.4 ≥38.4	≥30.2 ≥43.4 ≥38.4	60.8 62.3 61.8	52.6 28.9 37.7	WFP survey
IDPS/INKIND/CBT; Kasai; Cash								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	12 8.2 9.1	≤6 ≤5 ≤5	≤6 ≤5 ≤5	3.5 3.2 3.3	6.2 6.6 6.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	4.6 1 1.8	≥20 ≥20 ≥20	≥20 ≥20 ≥20	0 0.8 0.5	3 3.6 3.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	66.2 70.3 69.3	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	86.2 86.1 86.2	74.2 73.7 73.8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	15.4 12 12.8	≥30 ≥30 ≥30	≥30 ≥30 ≥30	4.7 6.3 5.8	3 5.1 4.8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	53.8 59.3 58	≤25 ≤25 ≤25	≤25 ≤25 ≤25	74.9 67.2 69.7	68.2 63.2 64	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	41.5 47.8 46.4	≤10 ≤10 ≤10	≤10 ≤10 ≤10	44.2 42.5 43.1	66.7 55.1 57	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	1.5 5.7 4.7	≤1 ≤2 ≤2	≤1 ≤2 ≤2	3.8 2.2 2.7	3 1.5 1.8	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	41.5	≥50	≥50	25.1	28.8	WFP survey
		Male	39.7	≥50	≥50	32	33.2	
		Overall	40.1	≥50	≥50	29.8	32.5	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	43.1	≥50	≥50	51.1	30.3	WFP survey
		Male	40.2	≥50	≥50	51.2	39.8	
		Overall	40.9	≥50	≥50	51.1	38.3	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	32.3	≥35	≥35	10	22.7	WFP survey
		Male	23.9	≥35	≥35	11.7	24.9	
		Overall	25.9	≥35	≥35	11.2	24.5	
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	71.5	<50	<50	100	67	WFP survey
		Male	64.9	<50	<50	100	69.4	
		Overall	66.4	<50	<50	100	68.9	
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	General Distribution	Female	22.2	>32.2	>32.2	10	0	WFP survey
		Male	14.3	>24.3	>24.3	11	1.9	
		Overall	15.4	>25.4	>25.4	10.5	1.7	
IDPS/RETOURNEES; Ndjokopunda; Cash								
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	58.96	≤50	≤50	58.5	72.91	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	56.93	≤50	≤50	48.3	68.64	
		Overall	57.33	≤50	≤50	49.5	69.29	
IDPS/RETOURNES; Ndjokopunda; Cash								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	12	≤6	≤6	7.3	11.47	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	11.5	≤5	≤5	6.82	10.85	
		Overall	11.63	≤5	≤5	6.88	10.94	
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	5.37	≥5	≥5	4.55	4.34	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	4.48	≥5	≥5	4.72	4.58	
		Overall	4.66	≥5	≥5	4.7	4.54	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	14	≥20	≥20	1.9	0	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	1.7	≥20	≥20	8.2	2.8	
		Overall	4.1	≥20	≥20	7.4	2.4	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	76.7	≥90	≥90	92.5	82.8	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	54	≥90	≥90	88.9	91.9	
		Overall	58.4	≥90	≥90	89.3	90.5	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	32.6	≥30	≥30	9.4	13.8	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	19.3	≥30	≥30	17.5	15.6	
		Overall	21.9	≥30	≥30	16.5	15.3	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	30.2	≤25	≤25	43.4	34.5	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	56.3	≤25	≤25	22	24.9	
		Overall	51.1	≤25	≤25	24.7	26.4	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	9.3	≤10	≤10	18.9	22.4	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	30.7	≤10	≤10	15.4	15.6	
		Overall	26.5	≤10	≤10	15.8	16.6	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	0	≤1	≤1	0	1.7	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	14.2	≤2	≤2	0	0	
		Overall	11.4	≤2	≤2	0	0.3	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	55.8	≥50	≥50	54.7	65.5	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	42	≥50	≥50	69.8	72.3	
		Overall	44.7	≥50	≥50	67.9	71.2	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	58.1	≥50	≥50	71.7	63.8	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	50	≥50	≥50	67.1	68.8	
		Overall	51.6	≥50	≥50	67.7	68.1	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	23.3	≥35	≥35	7.5	15.5	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	31.8	≥35	≥35	11.1	8.1	
		Overall	30.1	≥35	≥35	10.7	9.2	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	Overall	5.03	>70	>70		3.98	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	General Distribution	Female	22.2	>10	>10	6.3	0	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	14.3	>70	>70	4	10.2	
		Overall	15.4	>19.7	>19.7	5.1	9.7	
IDPS/RETURNS; Ndjokopunda; Cash								
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	39.5	≥81.62	≥81.62	18.9	12.1	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	18.9	≥85.62	≥85.62	37.1	18.1	
		Overall	22.8	≥84.84	≥84.84	34.9	17.2	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	34.9	<15.66	<15.66	56.6	53.4	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	40.3	<10.46	<10.46	47.2	59.5	
		Overall	39.3	<11.38	<11.38	48.4	58.6	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	25.6	<3.14	<3.14	24.5	34.5	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	40.9	<3.92	<3.92	15.6	22.4	
		Overall	37.9	<3.78	<3.78	16.7	24.3	
IDPs Bunia Ville et peripherie; Irumu; Food								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	16.1	≤16.1	≤16.1	18.7	15.16	WFP survey
		Male	15.09	≤15.96	≤15.96	19.58	13.2	
		Overall	16.03	≤16.03	≤16.03	19.14	14.18	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	0	>20	>20	3	0.6	WFP survey
		Male	1.6	>21.36	>21.36	8	3.8	
		Overall	0.6	>20.28	>20.28	4	2.3	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	46	<36.8	<36.8	94	37.5	WFP survey
		Male	31.1	<24.88	<24.88	90	36.9	
		Overall	33.7	<30.84	<30.84	93	36.6	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	54	<43.2	<43.2	3	61.9	WFP survey
		Male	67.2	<53.76	<53.76	2	59.4	
		Overall	65.6	<48.48	<48.48	2	61.1	
IDPs Bunia Ville et périphérie; Irumu; Food								
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	2.73	>3.28	>3.28	4.03	3.64	WFP survey
		Male	2.83	>3.39	>3.39	4.14	3.71	
		Overall	2.78	>3.33	>3.33	4.06	3.68	
IDPs Bunia Ville et périphérie; Irumu; Food								
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	General Distribution	Female	4.99	≥4.99	≥4.99	2.8		WFP survey
		Male	4.33	≥4.33	≥4.33	2.18		
		Overall	4.66	≥4.66	≥4.66	2.49		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	100	≥100	≥100	91.7	0	WFP survey
		Male	97.6	≥97.6	≥97.6	89.9	0	
		Overall	98.8	≥98.8	≥98.8	90.8	0	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	6.1	≥6.1	≥6.1	5	4.8	WFP survey
		Male	5.5	≥5.5	≥5.5	3	7.9	
		Overall	5.8	≥5.8	≥5.8	4	5.5	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	13	≥13	≥13	3.6	10.71	WFP survey
		Male	10.8	≥10.8	≥10.8	2.8	13.16	
		Overall	11.9	≥11.9	≥11.9	3.2	11.28	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	17.06	WFP survey
		Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	18.42	
		Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	17.38	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	8.6	≤8.6	≤8.6	8.5	17.06	WFP survey
		Male	7.2	≤7.2	≤7.2	6.5	18.42	
		Overall	7.9	≤7.9	≤7.9	7.5	17.38	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	17.6	≤17.6	≤17.6	3	17.1	WFP survey
		Male	16.8	≤16.8	≤16.8	2.4	19.7	
		Overall	17.2	≤17.2	≤17.2	2.7	17.7	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	1.5	≥1.5	≥1.5	9.6	11	WFP survey
		Male	0.9	≥0.9	≥0.9	8.8	11	
		Overall	1.2	≥1.2	≥1.2	9.2	10.98	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	81.7	≥81.7	≥81.7	90.9	72.22	WFP survey
		Male	78.7	≥78.7	≥78.7	87.7	68.42	
		Overall	80.2	≥80.2	≥80.2	89.3	71.34	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	78	≥78	≥78	95.99	78.2	WFP survey
		Male	76	≥76	≥76	90.61	72.4	
		Overall	77	≥77	≥77	93.3	76.8	
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	72	≤72	≤72	61.15	72	WFP survey
		Male	78	≤78	≤78	67.05	77	
		Overall	75	≤75	≤75	64.1	74.5	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	31.7	>31.7	>31.7	43.18	31.7	WFP survey
		Male	30.1	>30.1	>30.1	44.07	30.1	
		Overall	30.9	>30.9	>30.9	43.78	30.9	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	13.67	<13.67	<13.67	0.37	13.67	WFP survey
		Male	12.13	<12.13	<12.13	1.52	12.13	
		Overall	12.9	<12.9	<12.9	0.75	12.9	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	41.69	<41.69	<41.69	23.33	41.69	WFP survey
		Male	40.71	<40.71	<40.71	17.42	40.71	
		Overall	41.2	<41.2	<41.2	21.39	41.2	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies); <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	15.5	<15.5	<15.5	32.22	15.5	WFP survey
		Male	14.5	<14.5	<14.5	37.88	14.5	
		Overall	15	<15	<15	34.08	15	
IDPs and Refugees - CBT; Ituri; Cash								

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	4.3	≥81.04	≥81.04	2.9	2.7	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	4.4	≥81.69	≥81.69	4.8	2.5		
		Overall	4.1	≥81.44	≥81.44	3.9	1.9		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	45.9	≤8.33	≤8.33	53.8	49.1	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	36.6	≤7.01	≤7.01	55.6	51.3		
		Overall	39.9	≤7.52	≤7.52	54.8	50		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	49.7	≤10.63	≤10.63	43.3	49.6	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	59.3	≤11.3	≤11.3	39.7	46		
		Overall	55.9	≤11.04	≤11.04	41.3	48.1		
IDPs and Refugies Food; Ituri; Food									
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	3.86	>23.67	>23.67	3	2.1	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	3.83	>23.4	>23.4	7.6	0.5		
		Overall	3.85	>23.53	>23.53	4.5	0.6		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	31.88	<25.12	<25.12	94.4	56.8	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	25.11	<20	<20	90.2	59.1		
		Overall	28.28	<22.4	<22.4	93	57.9		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	64.35	<51.21	<51.21	2.6	42.1	WFP programme monitoring	
		Male	71.06	<46.6	<46.6	2.3	40.7		
		Overall	67.87	<54.07	<54.07	2.5	41.6		
IDPs/INKIND/CBT; Kasai; Cash									
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	4.3	>4.5	>4.5	5	3.7	WFP survey	
		Male	3.8	>4.5	>4.5	5	3.9		
		Overall	3.9	>4.5	>4.5	5	3.9		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	8.9	=81.2	=81.2	11.4	10.6	WFP survey	
		Male	16.2	=85.62	=85.62	18	18		
		Overall	14.1	=84.84	=84.84	14.7	16.8		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	35.6	=3.14	=3.14	46.8	56.1	WFP survey	
		Male	32.4	=3.92	=3.92	45	55.7		
		Overall	33.3	=3.78	=3.78	45.9	55.8		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	55.6	=15.66	=15.66	41.8	33.3	WFP survey	
		Male	51.4	=10.46	=10.46	37	26.3		
		Overall	52.6	=11.38	=11.38	39.4	27.5		
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	Overall	5	>5	>5	9.9	2.65	WFP survey	
IDPs/Returnees; Haut Katanga / Pweto; Food									
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	55.3	=27.65	=27.65	88	61.8	WFP survey	
		Male	47.8	=23.9	=23.9	85.7	45.3		
		Overall	50.6	=25.3	=25.3	86.4	51.5		
IDPs/Returnees; Haut Katanga / Pweto / Kansabala; Cash									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	15.06	<15.08	<15.08	3.76	14.46	15.08	WFP survey
		Male	16.87	<16.87	<16.87	3.98	14.91	16.87	
		Overall	16.59	<16.59	<16.59	3.87	14.77	16.59	
IDPs/Returnees; Haut Katanga / Pweto; Cash									
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	4.14	>4.14	>4.14	5.1	4.53	4.14	WFP survey
		Male	4.39	>4.39	>4.39	5.03	4.89	4.39	
		Overall	4.32	>4.32	>4.32	5.06	4.76	4.32	
IDPs/Returnees; Haut Katanga / Pweto; Food									
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	Overall	31.2	>70	>70	15.3	43.3	WFP survey	
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	General Distribution	Female	0	>70	>70	0	3.2	WFP survey	
		Male	3.6	>10	>10	0	0		
		Overall	1.9	>11.6	>11.6	0	1.6		
IDPs/Returnees; Haut Katanga; Cash									
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	88.4	≥86.3	≥86.3	49.2	1.6	88.4	WFP survey
		Male	15.1	≥86.7	≥86.7	56.5	11.8	15.1	
		Overall	12.3	≥86.6	≥86.6	52.9	8.5	12.3	

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	56.6	≤9.3	≤9.3	41.4	30.1	56.6	WFP survey
		Male	57.9	≤10.3	≤10.3	36.5	31.6	57.9	
		Overall	57.5	≤10	≤10	38.9	31.2	57.5	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	38.7	≤4.4	≤4.4	9.4	68.3	38.7	WFP survey
		Male	27	≤3	≤3	7	56.6	27	
		Overall	30.2	≤3.4	≤3.4	8.2	60.3	30.2	
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	54.2	=27.1	=27.1	42.4	2.4	54.2	WFP survey
		Male	49.1	=24.55	=24.55	44.5	3.8	49.1	
		Overall	51.4	=25.7	=25.7	43.5	3.1	51.4	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	Overall	27.3	>70	>70	42.4	45.1		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	General Distribution	Female	30	>70	>70	0	40		WFP survey
		Male	32	>70	>70	8.9	45		
		Overall	31	>52	>52	4.8	42		
IDPs/Returnees; Haut Katanga; Food									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	11.2	<11.2	<11.2	9	14.53	11.2	WFP survey
		Male	13.6	<13.6	<13.6	9	11.57	13.6	
		Overall	13	<13	<13	9	12.67	13	
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	4.31	>4.31	>4.31	4.32	4.53	4.31	WFP survey
		Male	4.54	>4.54	>4.54	4.41	4.89	4.54	
		Overall	4.48	>4.48	>4.48	4.38	4.76	4.47	
IDPs; Ituri; Cash									
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	70.01	<43.7	<43.7	75	70.43		WFP survey
		Male	66.06	<41.7	<41.7	73.8	69.49		
		Overall	67.45	<43	<43	74	70.4		
Refugees - Biringi & Meri - CASH; Ituri; Cash									
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	0	>0	>0	0.1	3		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	>0	>0	0.3	4		
		Overall	0	>0	>0	0.2	4		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	20.65	>20.65	>20.65	32	26		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	20.72	>20.72	>20.72	33	26		
		Overall	20.69	>20.69	>20.69	32.5	27		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	0	>0	>0	10.3	14		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	>0	>0	7.7	15		
		Overall	0	>0	>0	9	14		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	76.63	<76.63	<76.63	71	76		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	79.73	<79.73	<79.73	88.8	74		
		Overall	78.33	<78.33	<78.33	79.9	75		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	27.72	<27.72	<27.72	23.6	7		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	31.98	<31.98	<31.98	27.4	4		
		Overall	30.05	<30.05	<30.05	25.5	6		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	0.54	<0.54	<0.54	1.8	3		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0.9	<0.9	<0.9	1.6	5		
		Overall	0.74	<0.74	<0.74	1.7	4		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	23.37	≥23.37	≥23.37	19.1	21		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	20.27	≥20.27	≥20.27	20.7	22		
		Overall	21.67	≥21.67	≥21.67	19.9	21		

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	72.28	≥72.28	≥72.28	68.5	79	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	68.02	≥68.02	≥68.02	62.5	81	
		Overall	69.95	≥69.95	≥69.95	65.5	80	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	78.8	≥78.8	≥78.8	70.1	68	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	78.38	≥78.38	≥78.38	61.7	70	
		Overall	78.57	≥78.57	≥78.57	65.9	69	
Refugees-CAR_C&V; Gbadolite / Inke; Cash								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	7.7	<7.7	<7.7	9.97	10.91	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	6.7	<6.7	<6.7	10.61	10.91	
		Overall	7	<7	<7	10.4	10.91	
Dietary Diversity Score	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	5	>5	>5	4.98	5	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	5	>5	>5	4.97	5	
		Overall	5	>5	>5	4.98	5	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	42.3	>42.3	>42.3	50	36.26	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	53.7	>53.7	>53.7	52.6	42.39	
		Overall	50.7	>50.7	>50.7	51.7	41.23	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	32.7	<32.7	<32.7	37.9	27.27	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	28.9	<28.9	<28.9	38.8	35.87	
		Overall	29.9	<29.9	<29.9	38.5	34.21	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	25	<25	<25	12.1	36.36	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	17.4	<17.4	<17.4	8.6	21.74	
		Overall	19.4	<19.4	<19.4	9.8	24.56	
Retournées_Residents; Haut Katanga / Pweto; Food								
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	46.8	≥68.08	≥68.08	19.2	1.3	WFP survey
		Male	43.9	≥66.4	≥66.4	29	8.6	
		Overall	27.5	≥56.56	≥56.56	25.9	5.9	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	49.2	≤29.52	≤29.52	60.8	57.9	WFP survey
		Male	49.7	≤29.82	≤29.82	50.2	44.5	
		Overall	34.9	≤20.94	≤20.94	53.6	49.5	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	4	≤2.4	≤2.4	20	40.8	WFP survey
		Male	6.3	≤3.78	≤3.78	20.8	46.9	
		Overall	37.5	≤22.4	≤22.4	20.5	44.6	
SFP - Student; Kasai Central; Food								
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	12.81	<12.81	<12.81	3.04		Secondary data
		Male	13.03	<13.03	<13.03	2.98		
		Overall	12.93	<12.93	<12.93	3		
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	87.19	>87.19	>87.19	96.97		Secondary data
		Male	86.97	>86.97	>86.97	97.02		
		Overall	87.07	≥95	≥95	97		
SFP - student; Kasai Central; Food								
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	-7	≥-7	≥-7	24		Secondary data
		Male	18	≥18	≥18	28		
		Overall	5	≥5	≥5	26		
Retention rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	87.19	≥87.19	≥87.19	96.97		Secondary data
		Male	86.97	≥86.97	≥86.97	97.02		
		Overall	87.07	≥87.07	≥87.07	97		
Student in school meal programme; Nord Kivu; Food								

Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	>0	>0	0.6			WFP survey
		Male	0	>0	>0	2.4			
		Overall	0	>0	>0	1.5			
Retention rate	School Feeding (on-site)	Female	85.36	>80	>80	90		90	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	87.3	>80	>80	90		95	
		Overall	86.32	>80	>80	90		92.6	
Retention rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	100	=100	=100	90		95	WFP survey
		Male	100	=100	=100	90		95	
		Overall	100	=100	=100	90		95	
Sud Irumu - CASH - IDPs; Irumu; Cash									
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	13.74	>22.67	>22.67	4			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	18.02	>29.73	>29.73	1			
		Overall	15.44	>25.48	>25.48	2.5			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	51.15	<54.51	<54.51	53			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	52.33	<51	<51	50			
		Overall	51.61	<53.1	<53.1	51.5			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	35.11	≤22.82	≤22.82	43			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	29.65	≤19.27	≤19.27	49			
		Overall	32.95	≤21.42	≤21.42	46			
URT-GD-IDPs; Nord Kivu; Food									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	16.67	<16.67	<16.67	22.6	13.18		WFP survey
		Male	15.88	<15.88	<15.88	22.36	11.78		
		Overall	16.15	<16.15	<16.15	22.51	12.3		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	11.6	≥82.3	≥82.3	1	1		WFP survey
		Male	16.3	≥83.3	≥83.3	4	3		
		Overall	14.7	≥82.9	≥82.9	2	3		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	26	<5.2	<5.2	17	16		WFP survey
		Male	30.5	<6.1	<6.1	29	24		
		Overall	29	<5.8	<5.8	21	21		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	62.4	<12.5	<12.5	82	82		WFP survey
		Male	53.2	<10.6	<10.6	67	73		
		Overall	56.3	<11.3	<11.3	77	76		
URT-GD/IDPs and Refugees-Food; Ituri; Food									
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	3.57	≥4.58	≥4.58	4.5	3.9		WFP survey
		Male	3.75	≥4.82	≥4.82	4.8	3.91		
		Overall	3.67	≥4.76	≥4.76	4.7	3.9		
URT-Refugees-CAR; Zongo / Mole; Cash									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	16.3	<16.3	<16.3	10.09	8.11	16.3	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	27.6	<27.6	<27.6	10.82	5.78	27.6	
		Overall	20.8	<20.8	<20.8	10.44	7.02	20.8	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	36.5	=96.16	=96.16	79.6	43.86	35.5	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	50.6	=96	=96	68.4	48	50.6	
		Overall	52.1	=96.1	=96.1	72.7	45.79	52.1	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	39.5	=2.46	=2.46	26.3	29.82	39.5	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	34.5	=2.8	=2.8	22.3	40	35.5	
		Overall	37.5	=2.6	=2.6	18.8	34.58	37.5	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	24	=1.38	=1.38	5.3	26.82	24	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	14.9	=1.2	=1.2	5	12	14.9	
		Overall	10.4	=1.3	=1.3	4.7	19.62	10.4	
URT1 - CASH - IDPs; Mahagi; Cash									

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	3	≥3.45	≥3.45	11	WFP survey
		Male	3	≥3.45	≥3.45	13	
		Overall	3	≥3.45	≥3.45	12	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	37	≥57.55	≥57.55	48	WFP survey
		Male	35	≥55.6	≥55.6	52	
		Overall	35	≥56.24	≥56.24	49	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	60	≤39	≤39	41	WFP survey
		Male	63	≤40.95	≤40.95	34	
		Overall	62	≤40.3	≤40.3	38	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	33.49	≥33.49	≥33.49	60.28	WFP survey
		Male	32.46	≥32.46	≥32.46	72.57	
		Overall	32.89	≥32.89	≥32.89	67.58	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	2.75	≤2.75	≤2.75	4.26	WFP survey
		Male	2.3	≤2.3	≤2.3	2.43	
		Overall	2.49	≤2.49	≤2.49	3.17	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	41.28	≤41.28	≤41.28	9.93	WFP survey
		Male	50.82	≤50.82	≤50.82	7.77	
		Overall	46.85	≤46.85	≤46.85	8.65	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	22.48	≤22.48	≤22.48	25.53	WFP survey
		Male	14.43	≤14.43	≤14.43	17.23	
		Overall	17.78	≤17.78	≤17.78	20.61	
URT1 - Cash - IDPS; Mahagi / Mahagi; Cash							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	Overall	8.94	>70	>70	5.25	WFP survey
URT1 - Cash - IDPS; Mahagi; Cash							
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Overall	4.3	>4.3	>4.3	4.7	WFP survey
URT1 - Cash - IDPS; Mahagi; Cash							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	18.12	≤18.12	≤18.12	23.7	WFP survey
		Male	17.88	≤17.88	≤17.88	22.1	
		Overall	18	≤18	≤18	22.9	
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	General Distribution	Female	5.34	≥5.34	≥5.34	9.73	WFP survey
		Male	4.98	≥4.98	≥4.98	8.99	
		Overall	5.16	≥5.16	≥5.16	9.36	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	0.15	>0.15	>0.15	0	WFP survey
		Male	0.05	>0.05	>0.05	0	
		Overall	0.1	>5.8	>5.8	0	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	7.8	>7.8	>7.8	14.3	WFP survey
		Male	10.2	>10.2	>10.2	16.5	
		Overall	9	>9	>9	15.4	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	0.7	>0.07	>0.07	0.4	WFP survey
		Male	1.5	>1.5	>1.5	5.5	
		Overall	1.1	>1.1	>1.1	5	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	68.12	<68.12	<68.12	37.6	WFP survey
		Male	76.08	<76.08	<76.08	44.6	
		Overall	72.1	<72.1	<72.1	41.1	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	10.28	<10.28	<10.28	9	WFP survey
		Male	12.92	<12.92	<12.92	10.2	
		Overall	11.6	<11.6	<11.6	9.6	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	4.4	<4.4	<4.4	1.2	WFP survey
		Male	5.8	<5.8	<5.8	1.4	
		Overall	5.1	<5.1	<5.1	1.3	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	30.75	>30.75	>30.75	56.7	WFP survey
		Male	24.85	>24.85	>24.85	61.1	
		Overall	27.8	>27.8	>27.8	58.9	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	82.45	>82.45	>82.45	82.1	WFP survey
		Male	92.15	>92.15	>92.15	88.7	
		Overall	87.3	>87.3	>87.3	85.4	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	83.1	>83.1	>83.1	81	WFP survey
		Male	88.7	>88.9	>88.9	85.6	
		Overall	85.9	>85.9	>85.9	83.3	
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	70.39	<70.39	<70.39	67.36	WFP survey
		Male	68.42	<68.42	<68.42	65.93	
		Overall	69.57	<69.57	<69.57	65.93	
URT1 - Food - IDPs; Mahagi; Food							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	21.76	≤21.76	≤21.76	24.43	WFP survey
		Male	22.57	≤22.57	≤22.57	25.99	
		Overall	22.15	≤22.15	≤22.15	25.26	
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	4.64	≥4.64	≥4.64	4.9	WFP survey
		Male	4.58	≥4.58	≥4.58	4.93	
		Overall	4.61	≥4.61	≥4.61	4.92	
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	General Distribution	Female	19.27	≥19.27	≥19.27	23.59	WFP survey
		Male	23.12	≥23.12	≥23.12	26.7	
		Overall	21.1	≥21.1	≥21.1	25.24	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	1.2	≥1.2	≥1.2	0.4	WFP survey
		Male	0.8	≥0.8	≥0.8	0.6	
		Overall	1	≥1	≥1	0.5	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	16.9	≥16.9	≥16.9	9	WFP survey
		Male	15.3	≥15.3	≥15.3	8.4	
		Overall	16.1	≥16.1	≥16.1	8.7	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	15.51	≥15.51	≥15.51	13.4	WFP survey
		Male	16.09	≥16.09	≥16.09	12.8	
		Overall	15.8	≥15.8	≥15.8	13.1	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	55	≤55	≤55	45	WFP survey
		Male	65.4	≤65.4	≤65.4	44.6	
		Overall	60.2	≤60.2	≤60.2	44.8	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	7.24	≤7.24	≤7.24	3.18	WFP survey
		Male	8.16	≤8.16	≤8.16	2.62	
		Overall	7.7	≤7.7	≤7.7	2.9	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	5	≤5	≤5	7.5	WFP survey
		Male	7	≤7	≤7	6.9	
		Overall	6	≤6	≤6	7.2	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	77.9	≥77.9	≥77.9	58	WFP survey
		Male	85.9	≥85.9	≥85.9	51.4	
		Overall	81.9	≥81.9	≥81.9	54.7	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	74.7	≥74.7	≥74.7	86.59	WFP survey
		Male	78.3	≥78.3	≥78.3	81.61	
		Overall	76.5	≥76.5	≥76.5	84.1	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	76.7	≥76.7	≥76.7	86	WFP survey
		Male	79.1	≥79.1	≥79.1	82.2	
		Overall	77.9	≥77.9	≥77.9	84.1	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	24.77	≥23	≥23	25.13	WFP survey
		Male	22.11	≥24	≥24	23.08	
		Overall	23.5	≥23.5	≥23.5	24.04	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	65.6	≥67.41	≥67.41	71.28	WFP survey
		Male	68.34	≥66.41	≥66.41	71.04	
		Overall	66.91	≥66.91	≥66.91	71.15	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	9.63	≤9.59	≤9.59	3.59	WFP survey
		Male	9.55	≤9.59	≤9.59	5.88	
		Overall	9.59	≤9.59	≤9.59	4.81	
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	50.5	≥55.5	≥55.5	60.18	WFP survey
		Male	55	≥50	≥50	52.1	
		Overall	52.75	≥52.75	≥52.75	56.14	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	30	≥30	≥30	42.09	WFP survey
		Male	29	≥29	≥29	40.13	
		Overall	29.5	≥29.5	≥29.5	41.11	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	4.79	≤4.79	≤4.79	2.2	WFP survey
		Male	5.77	≤5.77	≤5.77	2.6	
		Overall	5.28	≤5.28	≤5.28	2.4	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	47.35	≤47.35	≤47.35	44.44	WFP survey
		Male	45.21	≤45.21	≤45.21	42.1	
		Overall	46.28	≤46.28	≤46.28	43.27	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	19.78	≤19.78	≤19.78	13.45	WFP survey
		Male	18.1	≤18.1	≤18.1	12.99	
		Overall	18.94	≤18.94	≤18.94	13.22	
URT1 - Food - Refugee; Faradje; Food							
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	59.4	≤59.4	≤59.4	56.3	WFP survey
		Male	59.8	≤59.8	≤59.8	58.6	
		Overall	59.7	≤59.7	≤59.7	57.7	
URT1 - Food - Refugees; Faradje; Food							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	4.9	≤4.9	≤4.9	16.17	WFP survey
		Male	4.94	≤4.94	≤4.94	15.87	
		Overall	4.92	≤4.92	≤4.92	16.02	

Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	General Distribution	Female	4.44	≥4.44	≥4.44	15.59	WFP survey
		Male	4.76	≥4.47	≥4.47	16.09	
		Overall	4.6	≥4.6	≥4.6	17.34	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	General Distribution	Overall	9.35	>70	>70	25.67	WFP survey
URT1 - Food / Refugiés; Faradje; Food							
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP survey
		Male	0	≥0	≥0	0	
		Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	1.15	≥1.15	≥1.15	10.88	WFP survey
		Male	1.11	≥1.11	≥1.11	11.32	
		Overall	1.13	≥1.13	≥1.13	11.1	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	9.7	≥9.7	≥9.7	5.22	WFP survey
		Male	9.99	≥9.99	≥9.99	6.38	
		Overall	9.8	≥9.8	≥9.8	5.8	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	94.15	≤94.15	≤94.15	96.4	WFP survey
		Male	90.45	≤90.45	≤90.45	91.6	
		Overall	92.3	≤92.3	≤92.3	94	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	63.21	≤63.21	≤63.21	18.72	WFP survey
		Male	65.79	≤65.79	≤65.79	20.28	
		Overall	64.5	≤64.5	≤64.5	19.5	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	66.33	≤66.33	≤66.33	66.54	WFP survey
		Male	81.1	≤81.1	≤81.1	69.26	
		Overall	73.7	≤73.7	≤73.7	67.9	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	8.01	≥8.01	≥8.01	6.52	WFP survey
		Male	7.39	≥7.39	≥7.39	5.48	
		Overall	7.7	≥7.7	≥7.7	6	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	24.67	≥24.67	≥24.67	75.68	WFP survey
		Male	26.73	≥26.73	≥26.73	73.72	
		Overall	26.7	≥25.7	≥25.7	74.7	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: <i>Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)</i>	General Distribution	Female	27.96	≥27.96	≥27.96	22.35	WFP survey
		Male	20.24	≥20.24	≥20.24	19.65	
		Overall	24.1	≥24.1	≥24.1	21	
URT1 - Food / Refugiés; Faradje; Food							
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	3.93	≥3.93	≥3.93	3.93	WFP survey
		Male	4.19	≥4.19	≥4.19	4.02	
		Overall	4.1	≥4.1	≥4.1	3.98	
URT1 -Food - Refugiés; Faradje; Food							
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	10	≥45	≥45	15.9	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	8	≥45	≥45	13.5	
		Overall	9	≥45	≥45	14.5	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	84	≥51.4	≥51.4	79.7	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	90	≥54.3	≥54.3	83.7	
		Overall	88	≥52.85	≥52.85	82.1	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	6	≤3.6	≤3.6	4.3	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	2	≤0.7	≤0.7	2.9	
		Overall	3	≤2.5	≤2.5	3.5	

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	42	≥42	≥42	17.3			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	39	≥39	≥39	15.1			
		Overall	41	≥41	≥41	16.2			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	10	≤10	≤10	16.4			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	8	≤8	≤8	14.8			
		Overall	9	≤9	≤9	15.6			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	5.5	≤5.5	≤5.5	65.6			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	4.5	≤4.5	≤4.5	62.8			
		Overall	5	≤5	≤5	64.2			
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): <i>Percentage of households using stress coping strategies</i>	General Distribution	Female	47	≤47	≤47	4.6			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	43	≤43	≤43	3.4			
		Overall	45	≤45	≤45	4			
URT_GD/CBT; Haut-Uele; Cash									
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	8.4	≥45.64	≥45.64	16	15		WFP survey
		Male	9.4	≥45.04	≥45.04	9	14		
		Overall	8.8	≥45.34	≥45.34	11	14		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	53.1	≤31.86	≤31.86	50	58		WFP survey
		Male	42.8	≤25.68	≤25.68	39	60		
		Overall	46.6	≤28.77	≤28.77	43	59		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	37.5	≤22.5	≤22.5	34	28		WFP survey
		Male	48.8	≤29.28	≤29.28	52	26		
		Overall	44.7	≤25.89	≤25.89	46	27		
URT_GD/CBT; Nord Kivu; Cash									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	16.67	<16.67	<16.67	16.89	18		WFP survey
		Male	15.88	<15.88	<15.88	10.59	21		
		Overall	16.15	<16.15	<16.15	14.94	20		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	11.6	=82.3	=82.3	9	0		WFP survey
		Male	16.3	=83.1	=83.1	7	2		
		Overall	14.7	=82.9	=82.9	8	1		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	26	=5.2	=5.2	16	5		WFP survey
		Male	30.5	=6.1	=6.1	27	11		
		Overall	29	=5.8	=5.8	20	10		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	62.4	=12.5	=12.5	75	95		WFP survey
		Male	53.2	=10.6	=10.6	66	87		
		Overall	56.3	=11.3	=11.3	72	89		
Activity 02: Provide food assistance to populations affected by non-conflict shocks who experience acute food insecurity									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Resident/IDPs/Returnees; Kalehe; Cash									
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	29.8	>29.8	>29.8	53			Joint survey
		Male	30.2	>30.2	>30.2	47			
		Overall	30.1	>30.1	>30.1	49			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	39.3	<39.3	<39.3	22			Joint survey
		Male	42.8	<42.8	<42.8	23			
		Overall	42	<42	<42	23			

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	31	<31	<31	25		Joint survey
		Male	27	<27	<27	30		
		Overall	27.9	<27.9	<27.9	29		

Strategic Outcome 02 : Food-insecure and vulnerable populations in conflict and shock-affected areas have improved nutritional status in line with national protocols by 2021. - Crisis Response

Output Results

Activity 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care& treatment;	Female Male Total	25,194 24,206 49,400	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	29,394 29,394	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	301,006 301,004 602,010	367,165 312,771 679,936
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	PMTCT clients	HIV/TB Care& treatment;	Female Total	23,374 23,374	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	159,118 159,118	164,218 164,218
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care& treatment;	Female Male Total	13,047 12,537 25,584	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	12,607	5,890
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Vulnerable people, including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB-DOTS clients, receive specialized nutritious foods (category B) to treat moderate acute malnutrition	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	1,367	1,001
	A.8*: Number of rations provided					
A: Vulnerable people, including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB-DOTS clients, receive specialized nutritious foods (category B) to treat moderate acute malnutrition	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	ration	44,672,402	31,262,834
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided					
B: Vulnerable people, including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB-DOTS clients, receive specialized nutritious foods (category B) to treat moderate acute malnutrition	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Mt	36,025	11,111.96

Activity 04: Prevent acute malnutrition among vulnerable groups including children 6–23 months and PLW/G

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
--------	------------------	-------------------	--------------	-----------------	---------	--------

A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	188,134 180,757 368,891	226,272 217,398 443,670
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	282,063 282,063	207,265 207,265
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	24,397	5,662
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Vulnerable people, including children 6–23 months and PLW/G, receive appropriate specialized nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Prevention of acute malnutrition	health center	682	529
A: Vulnerable people, including children 6–23 months and PLW/G, receive appropriate specialized nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	9	9
	A.8*: Number of rations provided					
A: Vulnerable people, including children 6–23 months and PLW/G, receive appropriate specialized nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	ration	59,995,300	37,837,765
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided					
B: Vulnerable people, including children 6–23 months and PLW/G, receive appropriate specialized nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	22,704	5,654.12

Activity 05: Prevent chronic malnutrition among vulnerable groups, including children 6–23 months and PLW/Gs.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	0	3,029 2,911 5,940
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	12,828 12,828	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	17,930 17,226 35,156	1,585 1,543 3,128
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	21,245 21,245	3,793 3,793
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,324	135
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,104,688	13,158
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					

A: Vulnerable people, including children 6–23 months and PLW/G receive appropriate specialized nutritious foods to prevent chronic malnutrition	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Prevention of stunting	health center	12	6
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided					
B: Vulnerable people, including children 6–23 months and PLW/G receive appropriate specialized nutritious foods to prevent chronic malnutrition.	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of stunting	Mt	2,170	135.28

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Children under 5; Haut Katanga; Food									
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	55.1	≥50	≥50	110.7	43.5	55.1	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	55.1	≥50	≥50	110.7	43.5		
		Overall	55.1	≥50	≥50	110.7	43.5		
Children under 5; Tanganyika; Food									
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	>70	>70	76.7	66	67	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	>70	>70	76.7	66	67	
		Overall	0	>70	>70	76.7	66	67	
Children; Haut Katanga; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<15	<15	0	0.36	0	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0.05	<15	<15	0	0.56	0.05	
		Overall	0.02	<15	<15	0	0.46	0.02	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	
		Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	
Children; Ituri; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1.64	<15	<15	0	1.21	0.61	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	1.47	<15	<15	0	1.57	0.98	
		Overall	1.56	<15	<15	0	1.36	0.78	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	
		Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.17	<15	<15	0	0.03	0	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0.2	<15	<15	0	0	0	
		Overall	0.18	<15	<15	0	0.02	0	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	98.11	>75	>75	100	98.76	98.11	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	98.99	>75	>75	100	98.43	98.99	
		Overall	98.5	>75	>75	100	98.62	98.5	
Children; Kasai Central; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	4.3	<15	<15	0.16	1.69	1.84	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	4.48	<15	<15	0.26	1.99	1.85	
		Overall	4.38	<15	<15	0.21	1.84	1.84	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	<3	0.01	0	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	<3	<3	0.01	0.01	0	
		Overall	0	<3	<3	0.01	0.01	0	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	1.68	<15	<15	0.06	0.51	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	3.6	<15	<15	0.05	0.5	0.2	
		Overall	2.55	<15	<15	0.06	0.5	0.2	



MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	97.89 97.92 97.9	>75 >75 >75	>75 >75 >75	99.77 99.68 99.73	97.51 97.79 97.66	97.89 97.92 97.9	WFP programme monitoring
Children; Kasai; Food									
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0.9 0.7 0.79	<3 <3 <3	<3 <3 <3	0 0 0	0 0.01 0.01	0 0.01 0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	0.02 0.03 0.02	0.01 0.01 0.01	0 0 0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	99.99 99.95 99.97	>75 >75 >75	>75 >75 >75	99.95 99.93 99.94	99.14 99.23 99.19	99.99 99.95 99.97	WFP programme monitoring
Children; Kasai Oriental; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	0.28 0.34 0.31	0.53 0.46 0.46	0.24 0.17 0.21	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	<3 <3 <3	<3 <3 <3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	0.28 0.34 0.31	1.1 0.91 1	0.71 0.71 0.71	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	99.1 99.12 99.11	>75 >75 >75	>75 >75 >75	98.94 98.81 98.88	98.49 98.56 98.53	99.1 99.1 99.1	WFP programme monitoring
Children; Nord Kivu; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0.26 0.26 0.26	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	0 0 0	0.12 0.15 0.13	0 0 0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0.06 0.08 0.07	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	99.65 99.63 99.64	>75 >75 >75	>75 >75 >75	100 100 100	99.89 99.84 99.87	100 100 100	WFP programme monitoring
Children; Sud Kivu; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0.91 0.54 0.74	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	0.04 0.02 0.03	0.27 0.42 0.34	0.54 0.91 0.74	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	<3 <3 <3	<3 <3 <3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0.2 0.4 0.3	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	0.51 0.46 0.48	0.23 0.42 0.32	0.2 0.4 0.3	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	98.72 99.29 98.98	>75 >75 >75	>75 >75 >75	99.4 99.5 99.5	99.5 99.16 99.34	99.29 98.72 98.98	WFP programme monitoring
Children; Tanganyika; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	1.05 1.15 1.09	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	0 0 0	0.25 0.27 0.26	0 0 0	WFP programme monitoring

MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	<3 <3 <3	<3 <3 <3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0.02 0 0.01	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	98.95 98.83 98.89	>75 >75 >75	>75 >75 >75	100 100 100	99.73 99.75 99.74	100 100 100	WFP programme monitoring
PLW/G; Haut Katanga; Food									
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	55.1 55.1	≥55.1 ≥55.1	≥55.1 ≥55.1	100 100	20.8 20.8	55.1 55.1	WFP programme monitoring
PLW; Tanganyika; Food									
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	67 67	≥70 ≥70	≥70 ≥70	80.1 80.1	50.1 50.1	67 67	WFP programme monitoring
Women; Haut Katanga; Food									
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	0 0	<3 <3	<3 <3	0 0	0.29 0.29	0 0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	0 0	<15 <15	<15 <15	0 0	0.34 0.34	0 0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	87 87	>75 >75	>75 >75	100 100	98.98 98.98	87 87	WFP programme monitoring
Women; Ituri; Food									
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	0 0	<3 <3	<3 <3	0 0	0 0	0 0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	0.13 0.13	<15 <15	<15 <15	0 0	0 0	0 0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	97.72 97.72	>75 >75	>75 >75	99.61 99.61	99 99	97.72 97.72	WFP programme monitoring
Women; Kasai Central; Food									
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	0 0	<3 <3	<3 <3	0 0	0 0	0 0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	2.54 2.54	<15 <15	<15 <15	0 0	0.3 0.3	0 0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	98 98	>75 >75	>75 >75	100 100	97 97	97 97	WFP programme monitoring
Women; Kasai; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	0 0	<15 <15	<15 <15	0 0	0 0	0 0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	0 0	<3 <3	<3 <3	0 0	0.01 0.01	0 0	WFP programme monitoring

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	0 0	<15 <15	<15 <15	0 0	0.01 0.01	0 0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	100 100	>75 >75	>75 >75	100 100	100 100	100 100	WFP programme monitoring
Women; Kasai Oriental; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	0 0	<15 <15	<15 <15	0 0	0.53 0.53	0 0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	0 0	<3 <3	<3 <3	0 0	0 0	0 0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	0 0	<15 <15	<15 <15	0 0	0.91 0.91	0 0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	98 98	>75 >75	>75 >75	100 100	98 98		WFP programme monitoring
Women; Nord Kivu; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	0.2 0.2	<15 <15	<15 <15	0 0	0 0	0 0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	0 0	<3 <3	<3 <3	0 0	0 0	0 0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	0 0	<15 <15	<15 <15	0 0	0 0	0 0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	99.84 100	>75 >75	>75 >75	100 100	100 100	100 100	WFP programme monitoring
Women; Sud Kivu; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	0.59 0.59	<15 <15	<15 <15	1.03 1.03	0.57 0.57	1.4 1.4	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	0 0	<3 <3	<3 <3	0 0	0 0	0 0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	0.47 0.47	<15 <15	<15 <15	0 0	0.27 0.27	0.47 0.47	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	100 100	>75 >75	>75 >75	98.97 98.97	99 99	98.93 98.93	WFP programme monitoring
Women; Tanganyika; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	0 0	<15 <15	<15 <15	0 0	0 0	0 0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	0 0	<3 <3	<3 <3	0 0	0 0	0 0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	0 0	<15 <15	<15 <15	0 0	0 0	0 0	WFP programme monitoring

MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	100 100	>75 >75	>75 >75	100 100	100 100	100 100	WFP programme monitoring
children; Haut Katanga; Food									
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	96.85 96.45 96.67	>75 >75 >75	>75 >75 >75	100 100 100	99.33 98.88 99.11	96.85 96.45 96.67	WFP programme monitoring
children; Kasai; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	0.03 0.04 0.04	0.7 0.9 0.79	0.01 0.04 0.02	WFP programme monitoring
children; Nord Kivu; Food									
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0.02 0.03 0.02	<3 <3 <3	<3 <3 <3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	WFP programme monitoring
children; Haut Katanga; Food									
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	3.15 3.5 3.31	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	0 0 0	0.31 0.56 0.43	3.15 3.5 3.31	WFP programme monitoring
women; Haut Katanga; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	13 13	<15 <15	<15 <15	0 0	0.39 0.39	13 13	WFP programme monitoring
women; Ituri; Food									
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Overall	2.2 2.2	<15 <15	<15 <15	0 0	0.82 0.82	0 0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Prevent acute malnutrition among vulnerable groups including children 6–23 months and PLW/G									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Children 0-23 month; Tanganyika; Food									
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	1.7 1.7 1.7	>70 >70 >70	>70 >70 >70	5.3 2.3 4	12.5 12.5 12.5	22.3 22.3 22.3	WFP programme monitoring
Children 6 - 23 months; Tanganyika; Food									
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	83.1 83.1 83.1			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	>66 >66 >66	>66 >66 >66	63.2 65.1 64	66.7 66.7 66.7	0 0 0	WFP survey
PLW/G; Haut Katanga; Food									
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Overall	63.5 63.5	≥70 ≥70	≥70 ≥70	24.2 24.2	20.8 20.8	63.5 63.5	WFP programme monitoring
PLW/G; Tanganyika; Food									
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	26.2	>70	>70	34.5	30	26.2	WFP survey
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Overall	0 0	>70 >70	>70 >70	19.3 19.3	59 59	0 0	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Overall	26.2 26.2	≥66 ≥66	≥66 ≥66	59 59	66.7 66.7	29.8 29.8	WFP survey
Activity 05: Prevent chronic malnutrition among vulnerable groups, including children 6–23 months and PLW/Gs.									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Children 6-23 months; Kalehe / ZS Minova; Food									
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of stunting	Overall	6.3	>70	>70	13	10.4		WFP survey

Output Results

Activity 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	3,955 4,116 8,071	1,559 1,498 3,057
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	493	4
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Participating households benefit from conditional transfers (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food needs	A.1.18: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (community preparedness, early warning, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	579	579
A: Participating households benefit from conditional transfers (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food needs	A.1.20: Number of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	training session	765	9
A: Participating households benefit from conditional transfers (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food needs	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	800	800
A: Participating households benefit from conditional transfers (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food needs	A.1.23: Number of institutions supported for the delivery of shock responsive and nutrition sensitive social protection programmes		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	institution	28	24
A: Participating households benefit from conditional transfers (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food needs	A.1.31: A. Number of direct beneficiaries of capacity strengthening transfers (female)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	person	2,800	2,800
	A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed					
A: Participating households benefit from conditional transfers (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food needs	A.5.13: Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	non-food item	7,673,000	7,663,590

A: Participating households benefit from conditional transfers (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food needs	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	non-food item	26,200	18,268
A: Participating households benefit from conditional transfers (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food needs	A.5.15: Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	non-food item	3	2
A: Participating households benefit from conditional transfers (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food needs	A.5.2: Number of bicycles distributed		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	non-food item	55	55
A: Participating households benefit from conditional transfers (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food needs	A.5.20: Quantity of motorbikes/vehicles distributed		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	non-food item	108	108
A: Participating households benefit from conditional transfers (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food needs	A.5.21: Quantity of stationary distributed		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	non-food item	3,892	950
A: Participating households benefit from conditional transfers (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food needs	A.5.22: Quantity of tablets/phones distributed		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	non-food item	146	146
	C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from improved knowledge and skills in agricultural production and marketing in order to improve their sales and incomes	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	US\$	142,842.84	5,431
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
E*: Participating targeted households benefit from conditional transfers (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food needs	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Number	10,961	5,145
E*: Participating targeted households benefit from conditional transfers (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food needs	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Number	11,030	4,969
	E*.5*: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media					

E*: Participating targeted households benefit from conditional transfers (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food needs	E*.5.2: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	18,000	8,236
	F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained					
F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from improved knowledge and skills in agricultural production and marketing in order to improve their sales and incomes	F.1.13: Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in market information system		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	98	42
F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from improved knowledge and skills in agricultural production and marketing in order to improve their sales and incomes	F.1.15: Number of farmer organisations leaders trained in business skills (FaaB, savings, marketing skills, lobby and advocacy)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	141	149
F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from improved knowledge and skills in agricultural production and marketing in order to improve their sales and incomes	F.1.19: Number of farmer organizations / SCPs reporting linkages to profitable markets for the first time		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	farmer organization	8	4
F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from improved knowledge and skills in agricultural production and marketing in order to improve their sales and incomes	F.1.2: Number of demonstration gardens established		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	garden	334	174
F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from improved knowledge and skills in agricultural production and marketing in order to improve their sales and incomes	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	376	375
F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from improved knowledge and skills in agricultural production and marketing in order to improve their sales and incomes	F.1.33: Number of Farmers trained on basic nutrition practices and gender mainstreaming		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	1,308	624
F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from improved knowledge and skills in agricultural production and marketing in order to improve their sales and incomes	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	39,181	31,359
F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from improved knowledge and skills in agricultural production and marketing in order to improve their sales and incomes	F.1.54: Number of stakeholder meetings conducted		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	instance	64	64
F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from improved knowledge and skills in agricultural production and marketing in order to improve their sales and incomes	F.1.58: Number of women trained in leadership roles and responsibilities		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	277	227
F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from improved knowledge and skills in agricultural production and marketing in order to improve their sales and incomes	F.1.61: Number of training sessions/workshops organized		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	training session	739	512

	F.3*: Number of smallholders farmers aggregation systems supported (new)					
F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from improved knowledge and skills in agricultural production and marketing in order to improve their sales and incomes	F.3*.1: Number of smallholders farmers aggregation systems supported (new)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Number	1,703	2,103
	F.4*: Number of trainings provided to smallholders farmers (new)					
F: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from improved knowledge and skills in agricultural production and marketing in order to improve their sales and incomes	F.4*.1: Number of trainings provided to smallholders farmers (new)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	Number	78,600	63,787
Activity 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category D: Assets created						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total		1,139 1,186 2,325
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	0 0 0	6,621 6,889 13,510
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male Total	78,959 82,181 161,140	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total		7,172 7,461 14,633
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	19,129 19,130 38,259	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,510	0
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	13,026,552	732,836
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Participating targeted households (tier 1) benefit from conditional transfers (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food needs	A.1.28: Number of project participants (male)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	425	81
A: Participating targeted households (tier 1) benefit from conditional transfers (food or cash) in order to meet their basic food needs	A.1.29: Number of project participants (female)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	425	142

	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure								
D: Smallholder farmers benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed social and productive assets and access to post-harvest management tools in order to increase their incomes and productivity	D.1.154: Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	16,700	16,376			
D: Smallholder farmers benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed social and productive assets and access to post-harvest management tools in order to increase their incomes and productivity	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Km	55	11			
D: Smallholder farmers benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed social and productive assets and access to post-harvest management tools in order to increase their incomes and productivity	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Number	191	138			
D: Smallholder farmers benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed social and productive assets and access to post-harvest management tools in order to increase their incomes and productivity	D.1.50: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Number	79	79			
D: Smallholder farmers benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed social and productive assets and access to post-harvest management tools in order to increase their incomes and productivity	D.1.52: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures rehabilitated (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Number	26	26			
D: Smallholder farmers benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed social and productive assets and access to post-harvest management tools in order to increase their incomes and productivity	D.1.56: Number of community post-harvest structures built		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Number	7	0			
D: Smallholder farmers benefit from rehabilitated and newly constructed social and productive assets and access to post-harvest management tools in order to increase their incomes and productivity	D.1.77: Number of latrines constructed		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Number	7	0			

Outcome Results

Activity 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
SmallHolder Farmer; Kabalo;									
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	0	≥40	≥40	28	28.31		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0	≥35	≥35	32	25.11		
		Overall	0	≥75	≥75	60	53.42		
SmallHolder Farmers; Tanganyika;									
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	36	<30	<30	24			WFP programme monitoring

Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0	≥1,040,000	≥1,040,000	614,439			WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0	≥1,000	≥1,000	386.09			WFP programme monitoring

Activity 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Small holder farmers; Mobay Mbongo;									
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	24.29	≥62.14	≥62.14				WFP survey
		Male	44.79	≥72.4	≥72.4				
		Overall	10.39	≥55.19	≥55.19				
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	62.86	≤31.43	≤31.43				WFP survey
		Male	45.12	≤22.56	≤22.56				
		Overall	46.96	≤23.48	≤23.48				
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	12.86	≤6.43	≤6.43				WFP survey
		Male	10.08	≤5.04	≤5.04				
		Overall	42.67	≤21.37	≤21.37				
Small holder farmers; Sud Ubangi / Libenge;									
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	20.75	≥60.38	≥60.38				Secondary data
		Male	32.28	≥66.14	≥66.14				
		Overall	29.38	≥64.69	≥64.69				
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	39.63	≤19.82	≤19.82				Secondary data
		Male	43.04	≤21.52	≤21.52				
		Overall	42.18	≤21.09	≤21.09				
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	39.62	≤19.81	≤19.81				Secondary data
		Male	24.68	≤12.34	≤12.34				
		Overall	28.44	≤14.2	≤14.2				

Output Results

Activity 08: Strengthen the Government's capacity in respect of social protection, nutrition, food security, emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction and supply chain management

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Populations affected by crisis benefit from enhanced government capacity to scale up services in times of crisis in order to reach those in need.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	200	403
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Populations affected by crisis benefit from enhanced government capacity to scale up services in times of crisis in order to reach those in need.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	4	2
	C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Populations affected by crisis benefit from enhanced government capacity to scale up services in times of crisis in order to reach those in need.	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	0

Activity 09: Provide evidence-based analysis to national institutions and the humanitarian community

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Food-insecure populations benefit from an improved social protection system and stronger food security and nutrition policies.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	individual	358	358

	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)								
C: Food-insecure populations benefit from an improved social protection system and stronger food security and nutrition policies.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	training session		3			3
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)								
C: Food-insecure populations benefit from national institutions' access to rigorous evidence in order to improve implementation of the Government's hunger-reduction programme	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	individual		0			156
	C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)								
C: Food-insecure populations benefit from national institutions' access to rigorous evidence in order to improve implementation of the Government's hunger-reduction programme	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	unit		19			27

Outcome Results

Activity 08: Strengthen the Government's capacity in respect of social protection, nutrition, food security, emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction and supply chain management

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
National Institutions in DRC; Congo, Democratic Republic of; Capacity Strengthening									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	3	=6	=6	4	3		WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=360,000	=360,000	205,000	180,000		WFP programme monitoring

National Institutions; Congo, Democratic Republic of; Capacity Strengthening



Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	0	=228,990	=228,990	500,000	114,495		WFP programme monitoring
National institutions in the DRC h; Congo, Democratic Republic of; Capacity Strengthening									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Overall	3	=4	=4	4	3		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 09: Provide evidence-based analysis to national institutions and the humanitarian community									
Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
National Institutions in DRC; Congo, Democratic Republic of; Capacity Strengthening									
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	Overall	0	=150,000	=150,000	475,000	250,000		WFP programme monitoring

Output Results

Activity 10: Provide Humanitarian platforms (Logistics Cluster Coordination services) to the humanitarian community in DRC

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported					
H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from supply-chain and other services offered by WFP to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief	H.4.12: Quantity (mt) of humanitarian cargo moved through logistics common services		Logistics Cluster	Mt	0	342
H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from supply-chain and other services offered by WFP to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief	H.4.19: Volume (m3) of cargo moved through logistics common services		Logistics Cluster	m3	0	2,661
H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from supply-chain and other services offered by WFP to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief	H.4.23: Volume (m3) of humanitarian cargo consolidated & prioritised through common logistics services		Logistics Cluster	m3	0	4,290
H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from supply-chain and other services offered by WFP to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief	H.4.25: Volume of cargo handled through storage services		Logistics Cluster	m3	0	559
	H.9*: Number of camps and sites installed/maintained					
H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from supply-chain and other services offered by WFP to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief	H.9.1: Number of camps and sites installed/maintained		Logistics Cluster	site	2	2

Activity 11: Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to the humanitarian community in DRC

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported					
H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from reliable, client-oriented air services offered by WFP to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief	H.4.3: Cost for quantity (mt/km) transported		Humanitarian Air Service	US\$	0	14.4
H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from reliable, client-oriented air services offered by WFP to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief	H.4.6: Metric tons of cargo transported		Humanitarian Air Service	metric ton	700	713
H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from reliable, client-oriented air services offered by WFP to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief	H.4.8: Percentage of cargo delivered within promised lead time		Humanitarian Air Service	%	100	89
	H.7*: Total number of passengers transported					

H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from reliable, client-oriented air services offered by WFP to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief	H.7.1: Average cost per passenger transported (USD)		Humanitarian Air Service	US\$	1.2	1.3
H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from reliable, client-oriented air services offered by WFP to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief	H.7.11: Utilization of the contracted hours of aircraft		Humanitarian Air Service	%	0	5,944
H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from reliable, client-oriented air services offered by WFP to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief	H.7.12: Number of medical evacuations		Humanitarian Air Service	unit	80	80
H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from reliable, client-oriented air services offered by WFP to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief	H.7.13: Number of destinations served		Humanitarian Air Service	unit	85	85
H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from reliable, client-oriented air services offered by WFP to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief	H.7.2: Average no. of passengers transported monthly by air		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	3,333	3,890
H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from reliable, client-oriented air services offered by WFP to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief	H.7.4: Number of passengers transported monthly against planned (passenger segments)		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	40,000	45,479
H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from reliable, client-oriented air services offered by WFP to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief	H.7.5: Number of passengers transported monthly against planned (passengers transported)		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	3,333	3,890
H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from reliable, client-oriented air services offered by WFP to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief	H.7.6: Number of requests for air transportation (passenger) fulfilled		Humanitarian Air Service	instance	0	45,479
H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from reliable, client-oriented air services offered by WFP to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served		Humanitarian Air Service	%	95	91

Activity 12: Provide Humanitarian platforms (Supply Chain services) to the humanitarian community in DRC

Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided

Output Category K: Partnership supported

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.14: Number of transport and storage services provided to partners, by type					
H: Populations affected by crises benefit from supply chain and others services offered by WFP to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief.	H.14.1: Number of road transport services provided		Service Delivery General	Number	360	269
H: Populations affected by crises benefit from supply chain and others services offered by WFP to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief.	H.14.7: Number of fixed storage services provided		Service Delivery General	Number	15	9
H: Populations affected by crises benefit from supply chain and others services offered by WFP to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief.	H.14.8: Number of mobile storage services provided		Service Delivery General	Number	25	20

H: Populations affected by crises benefit from supply chain and others services offered by WFP to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief.	H.14.9: Number of cold (2-8 celsius) storage services provided		Service Delivery General	Number	2	2
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
K: Population affected by crises benefit from supply chain and others services offered by WFP to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief.	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Service Delivery General	partner	30	17
Activity 14: Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects						
Output Category H: Shared services and platforms provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	H.4*: Total volume of cargo transported					
H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from reliable, client-oriented air services offered by ECHO to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported		Humanitarian Air Service	Mt	0	208
	H.7*: Total number of passengers transported					
H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from reliable, client-oriented air services offered by ECHO to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief	H.7.1: Average cost per passenger transported (USD)		Humanitarian Air Service	US\$	0	4.67
H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from reliable, client-oriented air services offered by ECHO to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief	H.7.11: Utilization of the contracted hours of aircraft		Humanitarian Air Service	%	0	999.43
H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from reliable, client-oriented air services offered by ECHO to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief	H.7.12: Number of medical evacuations		Humanitarian Air Service	unit	0	15
H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from reliable, client-oriented air services offered by ECHO to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief	H.7.13: Number of destinations served		Humanitarian Air Service	unit	0	35
H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from reliable, client-oriented air services offered by ECHO to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief	H.7.2: Average no. of passengers transported monthly by air		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	0	322
H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from reliable, client-oriented air services offered by ECHO to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	0	3,869
H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from reliable, client-oriented air services offered by ECHO to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief	H.7.5: Number of passengers transported monthly against planned (passengers transported)		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	0	322
H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from reliable, client-oriented air services offered by ECHO to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief	H.7.6: Number of requests for air transportation (passenger) fulfilled		Humanitarian Air Service	instance	0	3,869

H: Populations affected by crisis benefit from reliable, client-oriented air services offered by ECHO to humanitarian partners in order to receive timely humanitarian relief	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served		Humanitarian Air Service	%		0	95.18
---	--	--	--------------------------	---	--	---	-------

Outcome Results

Activity 10: Provide Humanitarian platforms (Logistics Cluster Coordination services) to the humanitarian community in DRC

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Cluster Log; Congo, Democratic Republic of;									
User satisfaction rate	Logistics Cluster	Overall	80	>80	>80	68	0	94	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 11: Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to the humanitarian community in DRC

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Humanitarian Community; Congo, Democratic Republic of; Capacity Strengthening									
User satisfaction rate	Humanitarian Air Service	Overall	93	=95	=95	86	94	93	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 14: Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
ECHO FLIGHT; Congo, Democratic Republic of;									
User satisfaction rate	Humanitarian Air Service	Overall	85	=0	=0	85			WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women empowerment among assisted populations									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
IDPs and Refugees; Ituri; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution		Overall	20	>60	>60	45	27
URT_GD/FOOD; Nord Kivu; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution		Overall	27	>60	>60	50	50
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Displaced/Residents /Returned; Kalonda-Ouest; Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	45.50	<20	<20	52.80	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	45.50	<20	<20	26.60	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	9	≥60	>60	20.60	
Displaced/Residents /Returned; Luebo; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	45.50	<20	<20	33	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	45.50	<20	<20	22	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	9	≥60	≥60	45	
Displaced/Returned /Residents; Kalehe; Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	15.56	<25	<25	37.90	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	15.56	<25	<25	12.20	

			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	15.56	>50	>50	49.90	
Displaced/Returned /Residents; Mwenga; Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	15.56	<25	<25	45.70	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	15.56	<25	<25	9.80	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	15.56	≥50	≥50	44.50	
IDPs/Returnees; Haut Katanga; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	18.20	>18.20	>18.20	33.20	20.10
			Decisions made by men	Overall	16.60	>16.60	>16.60	3.60	10.60
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	65.20	>65.20	>65.20	63.20	69.30
IDPs/Returnees; Haut Katanga / Pweto; Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	63.80	=3	=63.80	6	14.70
			Decisions made by men	Overall	8.30	=8.30	=6	3	19.10
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	27.90	≥27.90	≥91	91	66.20
IDPs/Returnees; Kasai Central; Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	15.60	=20	=20	24	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	29.10	=20	=20	23	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	55.40	=60	=60	54	
IDPs/Returnees; Tanganyika; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	20.70	≥20	≥20	22.60	42.40

			Decisions made by men	Overall	13.60	≤13.60	≤13.60	21	20
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	65.70	≥66.40	≥66.40	56.40	37.60
Refugees; Bosobolo / Bili; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	32	=25	=25	18.20	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	36	=25	=25	50.50	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	32	=50	=50	31.30	
Refugees; Gbadolite / Inke; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	31.84	=25	=25	23.60	59.60
			Decisions made by men	Overall	29.85	=20	=20	32.80	21.10
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	38.31	=50	=60	43.70	19.30
Refugees; Libenge / Boyabu; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	48.52	=25	=25	10.80	28.60
			Decisions made by men	Overall	38.46	=25	=25	52.50	52.10
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	13.02	=50	=50	36.70	19.30
Refugees; Nzulu / Mole; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	61.73	=25	=25	28.10	47.70
			Decisions made by men	Overall	26.53	=25	=25	53.70	31.80
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	11.73	=50	=50	18.20	20.60

Returnees; Haut Katanga; Cash	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	20.30	≥20.30	≥20.30	33.20	12
			Decisions made by men	Overall	13.50	≤13.50	≤13.50	3.60	20
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	66.20	≥66.20	≥66.20	63.20	68

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity.								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
CASH/IDP/RETURNEES; Tanganyika; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	97.50	=100	=100	100	100
			Male	99	=100	=100	100	100
			Overall	98.30	=100	=100	100	100
FOOD/IDPs/Returnees; Tanganyika; Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	97.50	=100	=100	100	93.80
			Male	99	=100	=100	100	99.50
			Overall	98.30	=100	=100	100	97.30
IDPs/Returnees; Haut Katanga; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	100	≥100	≥100	100	100
			Male	99.60	≥99.60	≥99.60	100	100
			Overall	99.70	≥99.70	≥99.70	100	100
IDPs/Returnees; Haut Katanga / Pweto; Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	98.90	≥98.90	≥98.90	100	100
			Male	98.90	≥98.90	≥98.90	100	100
			Overall	98.90	≥98.90	≥98.90	100	100
Refugees; Bosobolo / Bili; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	100	≥90	≥90	97.40	100
			Male	100	≥90	=100	100	100
			Overall	100	=100	≥90	99	100
Refugees; Gbadolite / Inke; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	100	>90	=90	94.80	100
			Male	98.10	>90	=90	93.10	100
			Overall	99.50	=90	>90	93.70	100
Refugees; Libenge / Boyabu; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	98.10
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	99.20
Refugees; Libenge / Mole; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	89.10	=100	=100	96.90	100
			Male	88.50	=100	=100	96.50	98
			Overall	88.90	=100	=100	96.70	99.10
Returnees; Haut Katanga; Cash	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Male	100	=100	=100	100	100
			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100

Smallholder Farmers; Tanganyika; Food	Act 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	96.60 96.70 96.60	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
IDPS / CBT; Tanganyika; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	95	≥95	≥95	97.30	91.20
			Male	93.40	≥93.40	≥93.40	99	97.10
			Overall	94.10	≥94.10	≥94.10	98.15	94.40
Returnees; Haut Katanga; Cash	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	≥100	≥100	96.30	100
			Male	97.90	≥97.90	≥97.90	98.50	100
			Overall	98.60	≥98.60	≥98.60	97.40	100
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Displaced/Residents /Returned; Kalonda-Ouest; Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	94.30	≥90	≥90	97.10	
			Male	98.50	≥90	≥90	98.90	
			Overall	95	≥90	≥90	98.70	
Displaced/Residents /Returned; Luebo; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	94.30	≥90	≥90	100	94.30
			Male	98.50	≥90	≥90	99.70	98.50
			Overall	95	≥90	≥90	99.80	95
IDPs / Cash; Tanganyika; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	100	≥90	≥90	100	
			Male	100	≥90	≥90	100	
			Overall	100	≥90	≥90	100	
IDPs/Returnees/Residents; Haut Katanga; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	100	≥90	≥90	100	100
			Male	100	≥90	≥90	100	100
			Overall	100	≥90	≥90	100	100
Refugees; Bosobolo / Bili; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	100	≥90	≥90	100	
			Male	100	≥90	≥90	100	
			Overall	100	≥90	≥90	100	
Refugees; Gbadolite / Inke; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	100	≥90	≥90	100	
			Male	100	≥90	≥90	99.10	
			Overall	100	≥90	≥90	99.40	

Refugees; Libenge / Boyabu; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	71 90.90 78.80	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	98.70 100 99.30	
Refugees; Libenge / Mole; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	97 97.70 97.30	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	100 100 100	
Returnees; Haut Katanga; Cash	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	100 100 100	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	100 100 100	100 100 100

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
IDPs / CBT; Tanganyika; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	96.50	=100	=100	98.90	
			Male	92.60	=100	=100	97.50	
			Overall	94.40	=100	=100	98.20	
IDPs/Returnees/residents; Haut Katanga; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	99	100
			Male	100	=100	=100	99	99.30
			Overall	100	=100	=100	99	99.50
Returnees; Haut Katanga; Cash	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	=100	=100	99	100
			Male	100	=100	=100	99	100
			Overall	100	=100	=100	99	100

Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
IDPs/CBT; Tanganyika; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	16.70	≥16.70	≥16.70	67.20	12.30
			Male	13.30	≥13.30	≥13.30	58.80	7.40
			Overall	15.40	≥15.40	≥15.40	63	9.60
IDPs/Returnees; Haut Katanga; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	91.50	≥91.50	≥91.50	25.60	33.30
			Male	92.60	≥92.60	≥92.60	50	35.30
			Overall	92.30	≥92.30	≥92.30	37.80	34.70
IDPs/Returnees; Haut Katanga / Pweto / Kakonona; Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	65.30	≥65.30	≥65.30	6.40	3
			Male	67.20	≥67.20	≥67.20	6.80	40.50
			Overall	66.20	≥66.20	≥66.20	6.70	29.50
IDPs/Returnees/Refugees; Ituri; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	1.90	=80	=80	22.40	22
			Male	0.80	=80	=80	25.30	50
			Overall	1.10	=80	=80	24	36
Refugees; Bosobolo / Bili; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	2.30	>80	≥80	0	0
			Male	1.40	≥80	≥80	0	2.40
			Overall	1.70	≥80	>80	0	1.60
Refugees; Gbadolite / Inke; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	15.40	≥80	≥80	0	0
			Male	50.30	≥80	≥80	0.90	4.50
			Overall	41.30	≥80	≥80	0.60	4.90
Refugees; Libenge / Boyabu; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	28	≥80	≥80	10	10.80
			Male	31.10	>80	≥80	8.50	11.10
			Overall	29.10	≥80	>80	9.40	10.90
Refugees; Nzulu / Mole; Cash	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	14	>80	>80	1.60	0
			Male	16.10	≥80	≥80	5.30	0
			Overall	14.80	>80	>80	3.30	0
Returned/Displaced /Residents; Kalehe; Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female	0.50	≥80	≥80	12.80	
			Male	2.10	≥80	≥80	13.70	
			Overall	1.50	≥80	≥80	13.50	

Returned/Displaced /Residents; Mwenga; Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0.50 2.10 1.50	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	6.50 16.90 13.30	
Returnees / Food; Tanganyika; Food	Act 01: Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	1.50 2.90 2.40	≥1.50 ≥2.90 ≥2.40	≥1.50 ≥2.90 ≥2.40	27.10 25.70 26.20	2 6.60 5.20
Returnees; Haut Katanga; Cash	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	40.70 27.70 32.40	≥40.70 ≥27.70 ≥32.40	≥40.70 ≥27.70 ≥32.40	25.60 50 37.80	40 31.80 33

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
IDPs/returnees; Kasai; Cash, Food			Overall	33.33	=100	=100	64.80	
IDPs/Refugees/Residents; Sud Kivu; Cash, Value Voucher			Overall	0	=100	=100	76.90	0
IDPs/Refugees/Residents; Sud Kivu; Food, Value Voucher			Overall	0	=100	=100	59.50	
IDPs/Returnees; Kasai Central; Cash, Food			Overall	33.33	=100	=100	54.50	12
IDPs/Returnees; Kasai Central; Food			Overall	33.33	=100	=100	54.31	
IDPs/Returnees/Refugees; Ituri; Cash, Food			Overall	0	=100	=100	62.90	1
IDPs/Returnees/Refugees; Ituri; Food			Overall	0	=100	=100	64.90	
IDPs/Returnees/Refugees; Nord Kivu; Cash, Food			Overall	25	=100	=100	69.60	
IDPs/Returnees/Residents; Tanganyika; Cash			Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100
IDPs/Returnees/Residents; Tanganyika; Food			Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100
Refugees; Bosobolo / Bili; Cash			Overall	0	=100	=100	100	
Refugees; Bosobolo / Bili; Food			Overall	0	=100	=100	100	
Refugees; Gbadolite / Inke; Cash			Overall	0	=100	=100	100	0
Refugees; Gbadolite / Inke; Food			Overall	0	=100	=100	100	0

Refugees; Libenge / Boyabu; Food		Overall	0	=100	=100	100	
Refugees; Libenge / Mole; Cash		Overall	0	=100	=100	100	0
Refugees/Residents; Libenge / Boyabu; Cash		Overall	0	=100	=100	100	0
Returnees; Haut Katanga / Pweto / Kapampa; Cash		Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100
Returnees/IDPs; Haut Katanga; Food		Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100
Returnees/Refugees /IDPs; Bas uélé.; Cash, Food		Overall	0	=100	=100	64.90	2

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; Congo, Democratic Republic of; Cash, Food	Act 06: Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	
	Act 07: Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	

World Food Programme

Contact info

Peter Musoko

peter.musoko@wfp.org

Cover page photo © WFP/Benjamin Anguandia

Lamerveille Etimolange (far left) and two of her classmates enjoy lunch at a WFP-assisted school in Beni, North Kivu, November 2020.

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

Financial Section

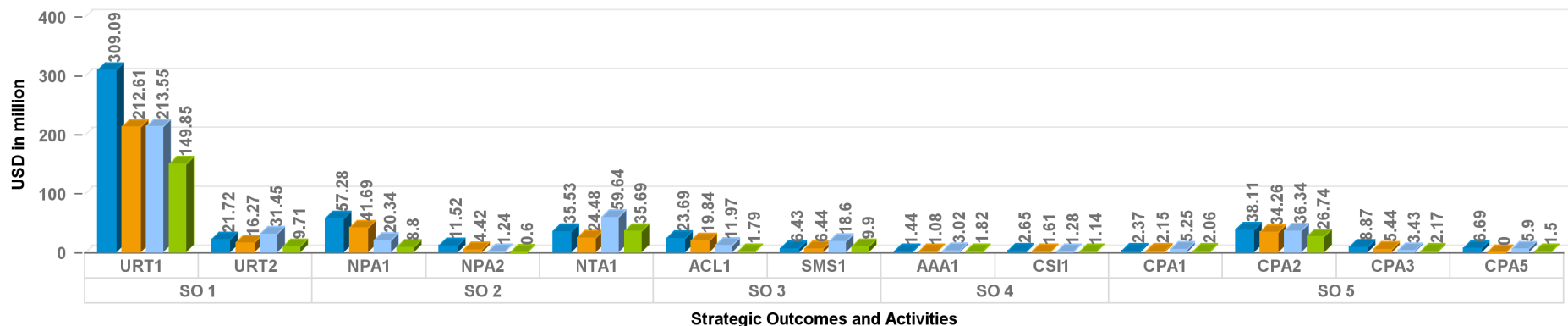
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

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

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



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

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Targeted food insecure populations affected by shocks in DRC are able to meet their basic food requirements in times of crisis
SO 2	Food-insecure and vulnerable populations in conflict and shock-affected areas have improved nutritional status in line with national protocols by 2021.
SO 3	Smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in targeted and crisis-prone areas, especially in Eastern DRC, enhance their productive livelihoods and improve their food security and resilience by 2021
SO 4	National institutions in the DRC have strengthened capacity to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition and respond to shocks by 2021
SO 5	The humanitarian community in the DRC have the capacity to effectively respond to shocks through strategic partnership by 2021
Code	Country Activity Long Description
AAA1	Provide evidence-based analysis to national institutions and the humanitarian community
ACL1	Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities
CPA1	Provide Humanitarian platforms (Logistics Cluster Coordination services) to the humanitarian community in DRC
CPA2	Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to the humanitarian community in DRC
CPA3	Provide Humanitarian platforms (Supply Chain services) to the humanitarian community in DRC
CPA5	Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects
CSI1	Strengthen the Government's capacity in respect of social protection, nutrition, food security, emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction and supply chain management
NPA1	Prevent acute malnutrition among vulnerable groups including children 6–23 months and PLW/G
NPA2	Prevent chronic malnutrition among vulnerable groups, including children 6–23 months and PLW/Gs.
NTA1	Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients
SMS1	Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)
URT1	Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity

Annual Country Report

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

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

URT2	Provide food assistance to populations affected by non-conflict shocks who experience acute food insecurity
------	---

Annual Country Report

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

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Targeted food insecure populations affected by shocks in DRC are able to meet their basic food requirements in times of crisis	Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	309,094,717	212,610,038	213,547,816	149,848,350
		Provide food assistance to populations affected by non-conflict shocks who experience acute food insecurity	21,716,840	16,267,781	31,449,968	9,705,600
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			330,811,557	228,877,819	244,997,785	159,553,950

Annual Country Report

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

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Food-insecure and vulnerable populations in conflict and shock-affected areas have improved nutritional status in line with national protocols by 2021.	Prevent acute malnutrition among vulnerable groups including children 6–23 months and PLW/G	57,280,827	41,688,330	20,336,600	8,802,413
		Prevent chronic malnutrition among vulnerable groups, including children 6–23 months and PLW/Gs.	11,519,820	4,422,150	1,243,316	596,233
		Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB-DOTS clients	35,530,247	24,483,831	59,642,713	35,687,574
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,967	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			104,330,894	70,594,311	81,229,596	45,086,221

Annual Country Report

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

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
3	Smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in targeted and crisis-prone areas, especially in Eastern DRC, enhance their productive livelihoods and improve their food security and resilience by 2021	Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	23,692,144	19,844,348	11,966,782	1,793,214
		Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	6,427,963	6,435,672	18,602,932	9,895,505
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,386,532	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			30,120,108	26,280,020	31,956,246	11,688,719

Annual Country Report

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

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National institutions in the DRC have strengthened capacity to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition and respond to shocks by 2021	Provide evidence-based analysis to national institutions and the humanitarian community	1,439,465	1,083,022	3,024,217	1,818,890
		Strengthen the Government's capacity in respect of social protection, nutrition, food security, emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction and supply chain management	2,650,301	1,612,512	1,279,555	1,144,213
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			4,089,766	2,695,533	4,303,772	2,963,102

Annual Country Report

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

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	The humanitarian community in the DRC have the capacity to effectively respond to shocks through strategic partnership by 2021	Provide Humanitarian platforms (Logistics Cluster Coordination services) to the humanitarian community in DRC	2,373,179	2,149,347	5,250,051	2,057,735
		Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to the humanitarian community in DRC	38,110,917	34,260,543	36,341,593	26,744,632
		Provide Humanitarian platforms (Supply Chain services) to the humanitarian community in DRC	8,865,134	5,444,031	3,427,713	2,170,278
		Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects	6,694,013	0	5,896,746	1,499,500
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			56,043,244	41,853,920	50,916,103	32,472,145
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	12,264,329	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	12,264,329	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			525,395,568	370,301,604	425,667,831	251,764,138
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			15,732,670	18,559,092	15,955,999	11,432,988
Total Direct Costs			541,128,238	388,860,696	441,623,830	263,197,125

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

Annual Country Report

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

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			34,579,847	25,275,945	16,588,673	16,588,673
			575,708,085	414,136,641	458,212,502	279,785,798



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

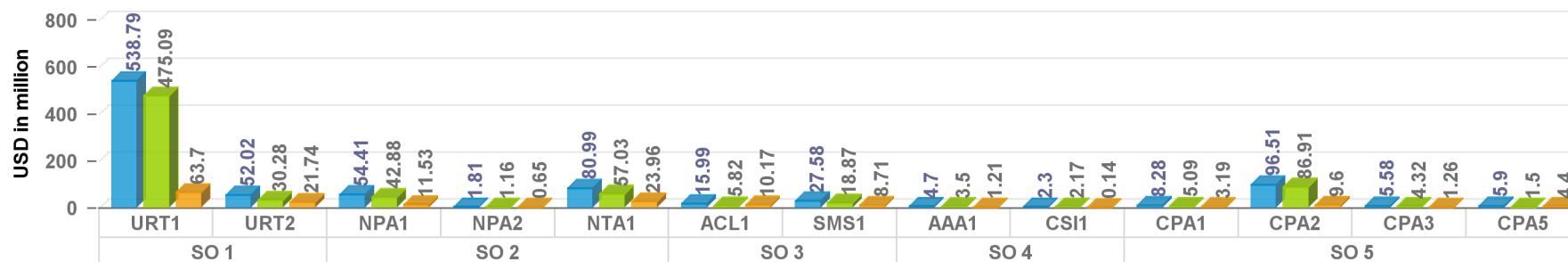
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

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

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Targeted food insecure populations affected by shocks in DRC are able to meet their basic food requirements in times of crisis
SO 2	Food-insecure and vulnerable populations in conflict and shock-affected areas have improved nutritional status in line with national protocols by 2021.
SO 3	Smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in targeted and crisis-prone areas, especially in Eastern DRC, enhance their productive livelihoods and improve their food security and resilience by 2021
SO 4	National institutions in the DRC have strengthened capacity to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition and respond to shocks by 2021
SO 5	The humanitarian community in the DRC have the capacity to effectively respond to shocks through strategic partnership by 2021
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
AAA1	Provide evidence-based analysis to national institutions and the humanitarian community
ACL1	Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities
CPA1	Provide Humanitarian platforms (Logistics Cluster Coordination services) to the humanitarian community in DRC
CPA2	Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to the humanitarian community in DRC
CPA3	Provide Humanitarian platforms (Supply Chain services) to the humanitarian community in DRC
CPA5	Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects
CSI1	Strengthen the Government's capacity in respect of social protection, nutrition, food security, emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction and supply chain management
NPA1	Prevent acute malnutrition among vulnerable groups including children 6–23 months and PLW/G
NPA2	Prevent chronic malnutrition among vulnerable groups, including children 6–23 months and PLW/Gs.
NTA1	Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients
SMS1	Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)

Annual Country Report

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

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
URT1	Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity
URT2	Provide food assistance to populations affected by non-conflict shocks who experience acute food insecurity

Annual Country Report

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

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Targeted food insecure populations affected by shocks in DRC are able to meet their basic food requirements in times of crisis	Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations who experience acute food insecurity	952,134,274	538,789,882	0	538,789,882	475,090,415	63,699,467
		Provide food assistance to populations affected by non-conflict shocks who experience acute food insecurity	47,082,676	52,022,667	0	52,022,667	30,278,299	21,744,368
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			999,216,950	590,812,549	0	590,812,549	505,368,714	85,443,835

Annual Country Report

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

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Food-insecure and vulnerable populations in conflict and shock-affected areas have improved nutritional status in line with national protocols by 2021.	Prevent acute malnutrition among vulnerable groups including children 6–23 months and PLW/G	174,907,731	54,414,009	0	54,414,009	42,879,821	11,534,187
		Prevent chronic malnutrition among vulnerable groups, including children 6–23 months and PLW/Gs.	24,811,415	1,810,710	0	1,810,710	1,163,627	647,082
		Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6–59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB-DOTS clients	91,565,319	80,985,047	0	80,985,047	57,029,908	23,955,139
		Non Activity Specific	0	6,967	0	6,967	0	6,967
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			291,284,464	137,216,732	0	137,216,732	101,073,357	36,143,375

Annual Country Report

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

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in targeted and crisis-prone areas, especially in Eastern DRC, enhance their productive livelihoods and improve their food security and resilience by 2021	Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities	73,659,032	15,991,674	0	15,991,674	5,818,106	10,173,567
		Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	17,541,961	27,581,735	0	27,581,735	18,874,308	8,707,428
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,386,532	0	1,386,532	0	1,386,532
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			91,200,993	44,959,941	0	44,959,941	24,692,414	20,267,527

Annual Country Report

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

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National institutions in the DRC have strengthened capacity to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition and respond to shocks by 2021	Provide evidence-based analysis to national institutions and the humanitarian community	3,544,152	4,701,593	0	4,701,593	3,496,266	1,205,327
		Strengthen the Government's capacity in respect of social protection, nutrition, food security, emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction and supply chain management	5,382,337	2,302,690	0	2,302,690	2,167,348	135,343
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			8,926,489	7,004,283	0	7,004,283	5,663,614	1,340,670
8	The humanitarian community in the DRC have the capacity to effectively respond to shocks through strategic partnership by 2021	Provide Humanitarian platforms (Logistics Cluster Coordination services) to the humanitarian community in DRC	6,798,198	8,282,756	0	8,282,756	5,090,440	3,192,316
		Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to the humanitarian community in DRC	103,716,937	96,511,835	0	96,511,835	86,914,874	9,596,961

Annual Country Report

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

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	The humanitarian community in the DRC have the capacity to effectively respond to shocks through strategic partnership by 2021	Provide Humanitarian platforms (Supply Chain services) to the humanitarian community in DRC	17,595,280	5,577,557	0	5,577,557	4,320,122	1,257,435
		Provide Humanitarian platforms (Emergency Telecommunications Cluster Services) to the humanitarian community in DRC	824,263	0	0	0	0	0
		Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in Support of DG-ECHO Funded Projects	6,694,013	5,896,746	0	5,896,746	1,499,500	4,397,247
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			135,628,692	116,268,893	0	116,268,893	97,824,935	18,443,958
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	12,264,329	0	12,264,329	0	12,264,329
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	12,264,329	0	12,264,329	0	12,264,329
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,526,257,588	908,526,727	0	908,526,727	734,623,034	173,903,693

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

25/01/2021 13:38:43

Annual Country Report

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

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	44,172,342	35,848,771	0	35,848,771	31,325,759	4,523,011
		Total Direct Costs	1,570,429,929	944,375,497	0	944,375,497	765,948,793	178,426,705
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	100,900,907	54,684,370		54,684,370	54,684,370	0
		Grand Total	1,671,330,836	999,059,868	0	999,059,868	820,633,163	178,426,705



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures