

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Congo

Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023



World Food
Programme

Table of contents

2020 Overview	3
Context and operations & COVID-19 response	7
Risk Management	9
Partnerships	10
CSP Financial Overview	11
Programme Performance	13
Strategic outcome 01	13
Strategic outcome 02	15
Strategic outcome 03	17
Strategic outcome 04	19
Cross-cutting Results	21
Progress towards gender equality	21
Protection and accountability to affected populations	22
Environment	24
Data Notes	24
Figures and Indicators	27
WFP contribution to SDGs	27
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	28
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	28
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	29
Annual Food Transfer	29
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher	29
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	31
Cross-cutting Indicators	39

2020 Overview

In 2020, WFP entered the second year of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP), continuing to support the Government's efforts towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) by assisting the most vulnerable, shock-affected groups through in-kind and cash-based transfers (CBT), and providing technical assistance to the Government. In contribution to SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), WFP assisted the Government in bringing together different partners to collaborate on several activities that also contribute to other goals related to education, health, gender equality, climate change and sustainability. The CSP was extended until 2024, following a budget revision, to align with the current United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. In March, COVID-19 started to spread locally, and the related control measures worsened food insecurity and hindered WFP's operations. A WFP survey on food security revealed that the pandemic has increased food insecurity in urban areas where many people lost their main source of income, particularly in the informal sector. A national lockdown was put in place from March to June. For a country that relies on imports to meet 70 percent of its food demand, the disruption of the supply chain negatively affected the food markets where food prices increased while availability decreased. In response, WFP launched an urban CBT programme, assisting 68,400 people in Brazzaville with once-off assistance at a total transfer of USD 1.3 million. This urban response, implemented under the unconditional resource transfer (URT) programme, ultimately led to reaching more people than initially planned (306 percent). WFP conducted a weekly market monitoring to ensure the CBT value (based on a cost of a typical food basket) enabled the assisted people to meet their needs in the local market. WFP, together with the Ministry of Education, provided school meals to 95,569 children during the 2019/2020 school year, including alternative take-home rations when schools closed during the lockdown. WFP also continued to support the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) approach, with about 25 percent of students receiving locally supplied foods. During the year, WFP expanded the programme to support more schoolchildren (146 percent of the plan) in the targeted departments with support from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program, as well as additional funding for the HGSF. Throughout the year, WFP pursued local procurement for both its URT (general food distribution) and school meals, stimulating the local production of smallholder farmers, especially those involved in the cassava value chain. Cassava is produced by over 90 percent of farmers in the Republic of Congo. By reinforcing human capital in the agricultural sector, WFP supported the diversification of the economy, which is a priority of the National Development Plan. This also provided an alternative to imported grains while helping reduce the level of reliance on food imports. In 2020, WFP concluded its four-year project for bean producers in the Bouenza department, which strengthened the capacity of producer groups by providing equipment and warehouses, as well as trainings in cooperative management, extension services, and crop management. Lessons learned from the bean producer support project were capitalised for the cassava value chain initiative. For the second consecutive year, the country experienced intense flooding in Likouala, Cuvette, Sangha and Plateaux departments. WFP started monitoring the situation in July with remote sensing specialist partner Cloud to Street, which helped provide early warning to the Government and humanitarian partners. Through the Immediate Response Account, WFP's lifesaving internal funding facility, WFP mounted an immediate response to 25,000 flood-affected people with food or CBT to meet their urgent food needs. The floods also affected refugees from the Central African Republic in the Likouala department and asylum-seekers from the Democratic Republic of Congo in the Plateaux department. WFP provided assistance through food and CBT to 13,800 refugees. To promote self-reliance among crisis-affected populations, WFP continued its food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) programme to support the rehabilitation of productive assets in the Pool department. WFP's activities in 2020 were implemented in partnership with other UN agencies, such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), through South-South Cooperation, and non-governmental organizations. Key 2020 donors were Canada, China, the European Union, Germany, Japan and the United States.



410,609



51%
female

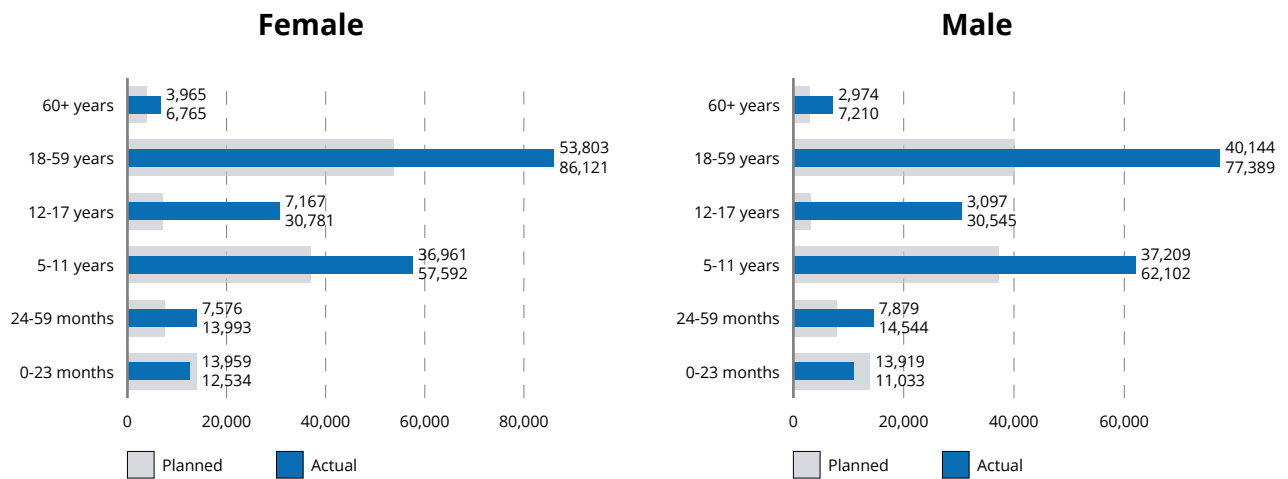


49%
male

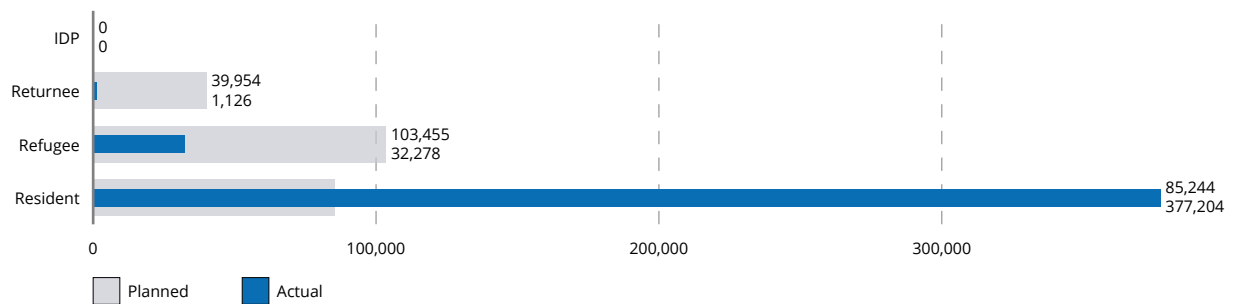
Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 5,313 (51% Female, 49% Male)

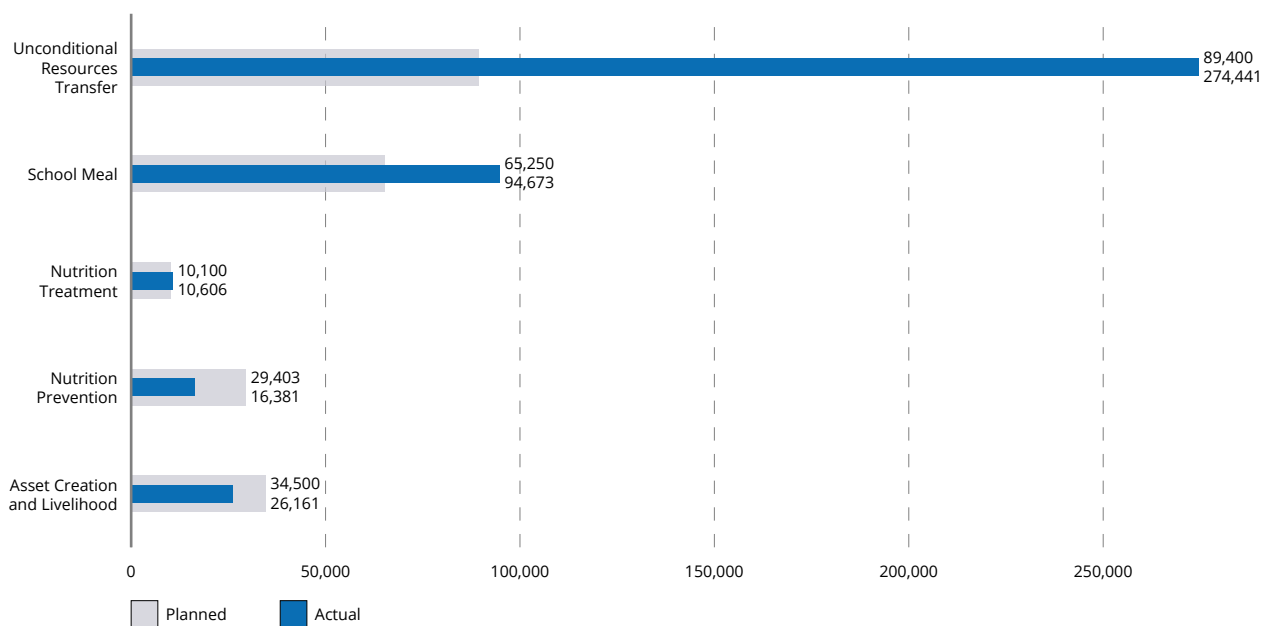
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



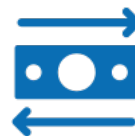
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT

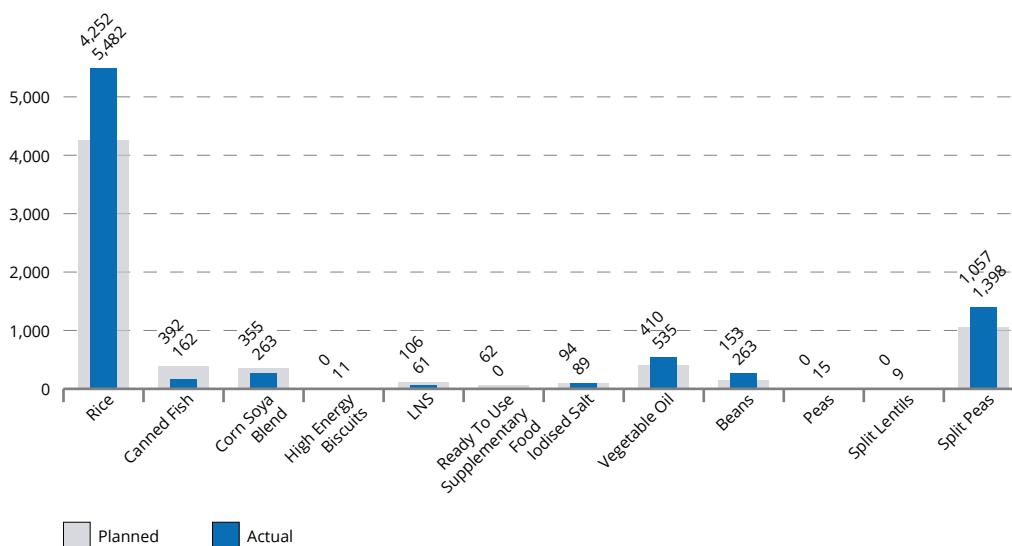


8,286 mt
total actual food transferred in 2020
of 6,881 mt total planned

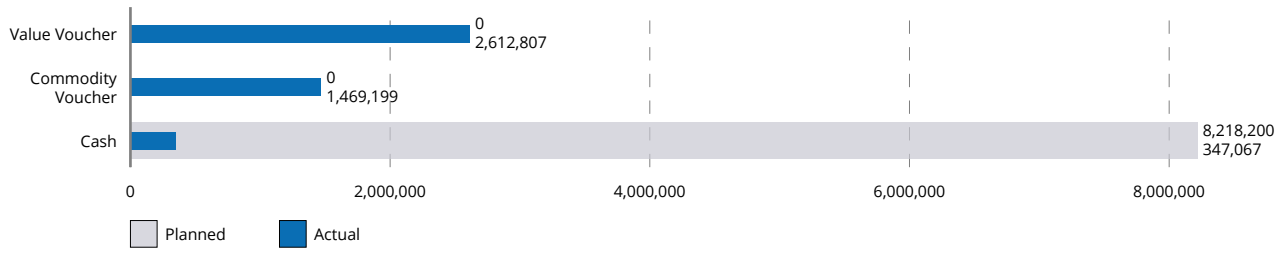


US\$ 4,429,073
total actual cash transferred in 2020
of \$US 8,218,200 total planned

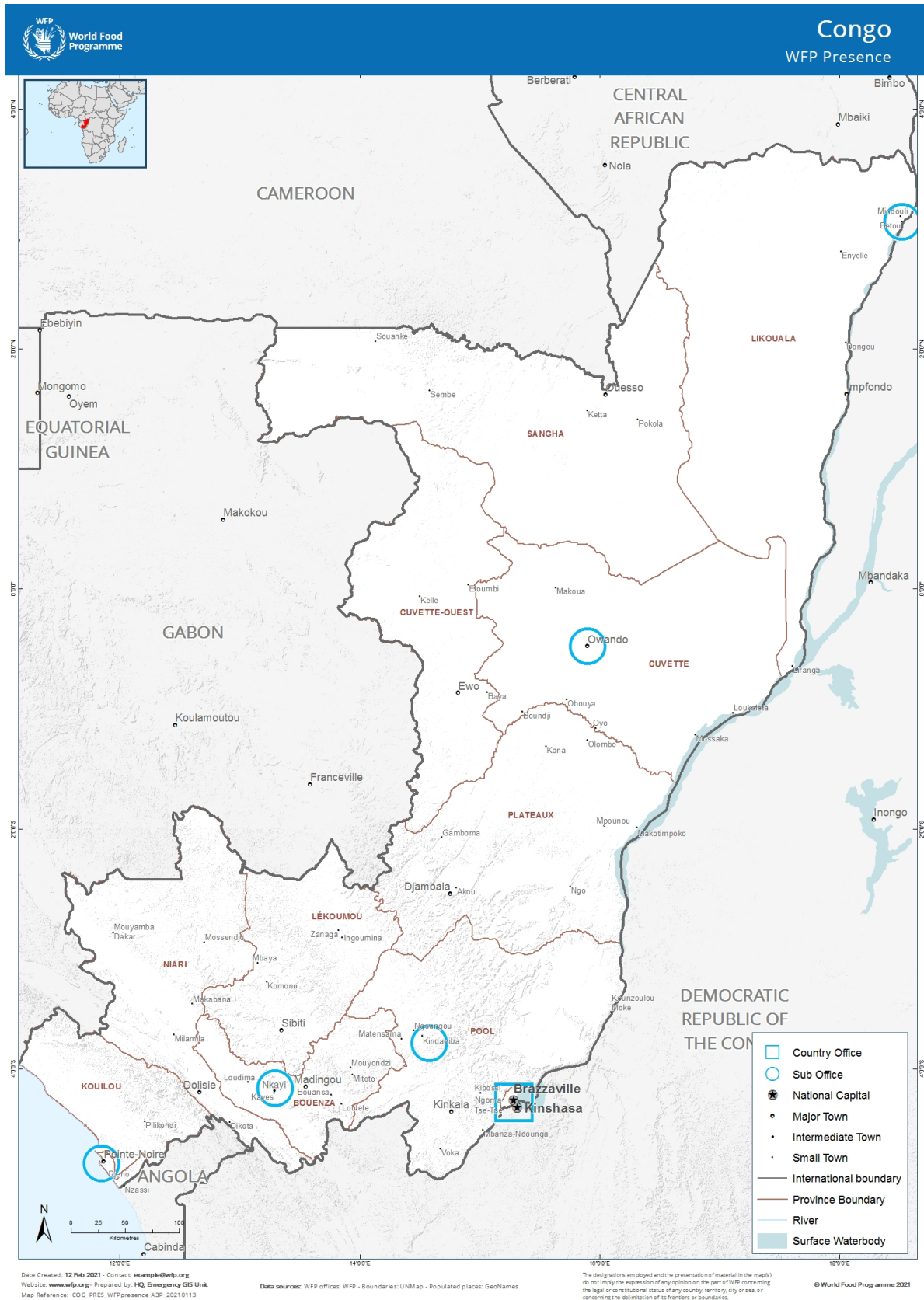
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



The Republic of Congo (RoC) is a middle-income country with an economy that relies heavily on oil revenues. The economy was hit hard in 2014 by the sharp decline in oil prices and was on the path to recovery in 2018 and 2019. In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic and associated restrictions impacted the global demand for oil, creating an excess supply and a steep decrease in oil prices. This threatened RoC's economic outlook, with projections for 2020 anticipated gross domestic product (GDP) growth of -7 percent from 4.2 percent before the pandemic.



The RoC ranked 149 out of 189 countries in the 2020 Human Development Index, putting it above the average for countries in Sub-Saharan Africa[1]. While the proportion of the population living below the poverty threshold decreased to 41 percent in 2011 from 51 percent in 2005, extreme poverty incidence worsened from 2016 due to the fall in oil prices[2]. Additionally, the country ranked 91 out of 107 countries in the 2020 Global Hunger Index[3], indicating a 'serious' level of hunger. Food insecurity in the country largely stems from limited agricultural activity, with domestic food production covering only 30 percent of the needs. Moreover, RoC faces a triple burden of malnutrition among children under 5, with the coexistence of stunting (21.2 percent), overweight (5.9 percent), and deficiencies in iron, vitamin A and iodine[4]. Furthermore, the country has made little improvement in gender equality since 2000 with a rank of 144 out of 162 countries in the 2019 Gender Inequality Index[5], denoting significant gender gaps. This is largely attributed to women's lower education and skills and by their higher concentration in informal and own-account work.

In the last two years, increases in the frequency and intensity of rainfall have led to major flooding during the two rainy seasons in the Likouala, Cuvette, Sangha, and Plateaux departments. In July 2020, rainfall doubled the seasonal average. This phenomenon of intense flooding used to occur once in a ten-year period, and its accelerated rate illustrates the direct impact of climate change in the country. In the Likouala department, about 80 percent of the crops were destroyed during the 2019/2020 floods.

Despite a social protection policy in place, the Government continued to face challenges in implementing a coherent social protection programme. The Lisungi Safety Nets System Project, which is funded by the World Bank, is the country's only flagship safety net programme.

Through WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP supports the Government in implementing shock-responsive social protection interventions. In alignment with the National Development Plan (PND 2018–2022), WFP's activities fall under the focus areas of crisis response (Strategic Outcomes 1 and 4), addressing the root causes of hunger and food insecurity (Strategic Outcome 2), and resilience-building (Strategic Outcome 3). Together, these contribute to Sustainable Development Goals 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). A budget revision in 2020 extended the CSP until 2024.

Through the CSP, WFP provides early recovery assistance to crisis-affected people in preparation for a transition to resilience-building activities. WFP works closely with the Government, especially the Directorate for School Feeding, created as part of the National School Feeding Policy.

During the course of the CSP, WFP aims to increase local procurement for both the emergency food assistance and the Home-Grown School Feeding to foster agricultural development, and therefore, contributing to the resilience of rural communities.

WFP also focuses on leveraging the use of technology and innovations to improve information management processes for vulnerability analysis and targeting, monitoring, and coordination in the areas of social protection, emergency preparedness, and crisis response. Innovations such as satellite-based flood monitoring for early warning and response, Ebola impact monitoring in neighbouring Democratic Republic of Congo, urban food security and nutrition monitoring through mVAM (mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping), and data collection using the Open Data Kit platform aimed to enhance national capacities for programme management to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of responses.

COVID-19 Response

RoC confirmed its first COVID-19 case on 14 March 2020. By the end of 2020, the country registered 7,127 positive cases, including 108 deaths, mainly affecting the urban areas of Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. The RoC ranked 173 out of 195 countries in the Global Health Security Index, and it was classified in the least prepared category when it comes to addressing infectious disease outbreaks[6].

To curb the spread of the virus, a national lockdown was imposed, and roads and airports were closed. As a country that heavily depends on imports for its food needs, the border closures and mobility restrictions triggered a food inflation and disruption to urban-rural food supply chains between March and June. With about 70 percent of the country's population living in urban areas, a survey conducted by WFP to assess the impact of COVID-19 on food insecurity in Brazzaville found that at least 31 percent of households were moderately food insecure and 5 percent were severely food insecure. The survey also revealed that 78 percent of households declared a decline in income, the majority of whom had incomes coming only from the informal sector. The pandemic crisis also widened the gender gaps, with women reported having the informal sector as the primary source of income. Moreover, during the lockdown, the price of the basic food basket increased by 15.5 percent and returned to the pre-confinement levels in June.

The crisis had an impact on children, primarily in terms of education and nutrition. The nutritional situation of children in Brazzaville aged 6–23 months was affected, with only 48.2 percent having a minimal food diet intake. COVID-19 and related measures led to school closures, affecting the school feeding programme. To continue supporting the nutrition of schoolchildren, WFP quickly launched take-home rations for children enrolled in the McGovern-Dole Food for



Education Program. To avoid a learning and education gap, the Ministry of Education together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) transitioned to radio- and television-based distance-learning.

Risk Management

The COVID-19 pandemic became a compounding factor for existing and new risks. WFP continued facing risks linked to the socio-political instability, including the insecurity in the Pool department and the upcoming presidential elections in March 2021. Moreover, the volatile regional security situation and the political tensions in the Central African Republic (CAR) and the Democratic Republic of Congo continued to trigger a refugee influx into RoC, which could affect WFP activities.

WFP designed its programmes with flexibility to scale up and down, including through supply chain preparedness. WFP monitored national and regional risks, relying on strong collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Health Organization (WHO). During the year, WFP worked with the UN agencies in monitoring and determining appropriate responses to the Ebola virus resurgence in west DRC in June 2020, the pre- and post-presidential elections in CAR in December 2020, and the ongoing pandemic.

Due to COVID-19, the country faced disruptions to markets and food prices, specifically in urban areas highly dependent on markets and less resilient than rural areas. As a consequence of movement restrictions, there emerged heightened risks related to health, safety and security of WFP staff, partners and beneficiaries. The pandemic also exacerbated gender inequalities and exposed women and girls to high risks of gender-based violence.

To manage risks, WFP conducted regular reviews and assessments, clearly articulating its risk appetite and embedding mitigation measures across its activities. Risk mitigation actions were incorporated into the annual performance plan, with implementation progress monitored regularly. The operational organization of the activities was also adapted to reduce the spread of COVID-19 among WFP, partners, and beneficiaries. WFP worked with the United Nations Department for Safety and Security on information-sharing regarding the intervention in Pool department to ensure a smooth implementation of the activities.

Partnerships

Throughout 2020, WFP supported the Government's national priorities for achieving food and nutrition security while providing significant logistical support during the response to COVID-19. At the national level, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery, and the Ministry of Planning. WFP also provided technical support to the Government in improving the implementation of shock-responsive social protection intervention, as well as preparation for the future transition of programmes, particularly the school feeding programme.

WFP remained a proactive member of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and sectoral groups. WFP was involved in joint programmes with other UN agencies, where WFP contributed its comparative advantages to complement other UN activities. The collaboration of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Food and Agriculture Organization and WFP has been crucial for the cassava value chain development, funded through the China-IFAD South-South and Triangular Cooperation Facility. WFP was also part of the joint SDG Fund project with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for an increased access to social protection for indigenous communities. Moreover, collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in the sexual and reproductive health, and prevention of gender-based violence, which started in 2018, was expanded to cover the urban COVID-19 response. Meanwhile, under the McGovern-Dole school feeding programme, WFP strengthened its partnership with UNICEF and ACTED, a French NGO, which supported the quality of education and WASH (wash, sanitation, and hygiene) components.

Government donors have been WFP's leading partners and sources of funds. The bulk of funding received in 2020 has been earmarked to support crisis response from traditional donors such as the United States, the UN Central Emergency Response Fund, and China — from which WFP can forecast at least one contribution per year — as well as support from other government donors. Advanced financing through WFP's internal financing mechanism, also allowed WFP to deliver the needed assistance at an opportune moment. One of the challenges faced by WFP, however, was the earmarking of contributions for specific activity, transfer modality, or geographic areas. Earmarking negatively impacted the reach and efficiency of some of WFP's interventions, with some activities becoming underfunded as a result. Flexible and multi-year funding is needed for emergency and resilience-based activities to ensure quality implementation, continuity, and significant impacts on beneficiaries.

Continued contributions from the Congolese Government for the school feeding programme, both in-kind and financial, underscored the Government's engagement in the programme. WFP's Emerging Donor Matching Fund (EDMF) completed the associated costs to ensure these contributions were utilised effectively and efficiently.

Given the limited number of potential cooperating partners in the country, WFP managed to select its cooperating partners with strong capacities in various areas through a competitive process to ensure the effective implementation of WFP activities.

In 2019, WFP secured USD 10 million from the Adaptation Fund for climate change adaptation activities until 2023. In 2020, WFP scaled up resilience programmes in the country portfolio and initiated thematic and geographical synergies. The memorandum of agreement with the Ministry of Tourism is expected to be signed in January 2020, with activities to begin thereafter.

In 2020, WFP received contributions from Mastercard for the Home-Grown School Feeding project through cash-based transfers, which helped promote women's empowerment. Additionally, a contribution from the German City of Dresden for the urban COVID-19 response represented a new type of partnership supporting WFP's operations. The refugee response, however, failed to attract further funding, with the United States the only partner supporting the response.

Since the end of 2019, WFP has been benefiting from the Centre of Excellence Against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM) in Cote d'Ivoire in the capacity strengthening for cassava producers. In December 2020, a webinar brought together the Excellence Centres of China, Brazil, and Cote d'Ivoire with Congolese stakeholders to exchange good practices around cassava value chain opportunities and linkages with the national Home-Grown School Feeding programme. As part of the South-South cooperation, WFP partnered with the Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Science's Congo branch to support smallholder cassava producers. WFP also secured EDMF for South-South cooperation to share Congolese experience in the cassava value chain.



CSP Financial Overview

In 2020, WFP was over 100 percent resourced against the annual needs-based plan (USD 31.7 million including all associated costs). Contributions from traditional donors allowed WFP to facilitate programming and provide unconditional food assistance to food-insecure flood-affected people, and conditional food assistance to returnees in the Pool department. COVID-19 certainly impacted the overall programming, with the implementation of response in urban areas, as well as the adaptation of activities, in line with the COVID-19 context. This also resulted in WFP securing funds from traditional and non-traditional donors through special funding windows.

Earmarked contributions at strategic outcome or activity levels, however, resulted in underfunding in certain activities. This also prompted WFP to suspend cash-based transfers to refugees in the north. The flexibility of some donors, as well as the availability of food stocks in the country, made it possible to switch modality to food distribution. Response plans for COVID-19 and the flood emergency, however, remained underfunded.

Strategic Outcome 1, focusing on providing food assistance to food-insecure people was resourced at 120 percent. This consisted of direct bilateral contributions received during the year plus carry-overs from 2019. The unforeseen assistance such as the COVID-19 response in urban areas and the two successive years of floods in the north were partially financed by traditional donors such as the United States, China, and Germany. WFP's corporate Immediate Response Account (IRA) was used to respond quickly to both crises. The food-assistance-for-assets intervention in the Pool Department was implemented, thanks to contributions from the United States, Japan and China. Support to refugees and asylum-seekers was funded mainly by the United States.

Strategic Outcome 2, focusing on school feeding, was resourced at 118 percent of the annual needs-based plan including the multi-year funding through the McGovern-Dole programme. The school feeding programme also received continued support from Japan through a contribution of canned fish and through the Global Partnership for Education COVID-19 response, and also attracted new donors such as the Canadian Fund for Local Initiative and Mastercard. Despite the difficulty in securing new multi-year funding, WFP managed to reach approximately 95,569 students for the school year 2020/2021, and advocated for its Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme, which represented 25 percent of the students reached in 2020. The Congolese Government also contributed 72 mt of salt, complementing the in-kind-based school feeding programme and XAF 11 million (about USD 20,000) contribution for the HGSF. The associated costs were covered through WFP's Emerging Donor Matching Fund (EDMF).














Strategic Outcome 3, focusing on smallholder farmer's support and capacity strengthening, was resourced at 351 percent. This activity was essentially funded through multi-year and joint programming contributions secured in 2019, except for the new EUR 1.5 million contribution from the European Commission Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO) for the strengthening of the cassava value chain until 2022.

Through the bilateral service provision, WFP provided partners with full cost-recovery supply chain services and trilateral service during the flood response, for which WFP received a logistic-specific contribution from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). During the COVID-19 response, WFP also received a CERF allocation for procuring, stocking and dispatching commodities for programmes by the Government, while offering services through the UN Humanitarian Air Service for humanitarian staff movements or evacuation.

In 2020, WFP undertook a budget revision extending the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) by an additional year until 2024 to align with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and increasing the financial needs to USD 155 million from USD 97 million. So far, WFP secured 43 percent of the overall 2019–2024 CSP requirements.



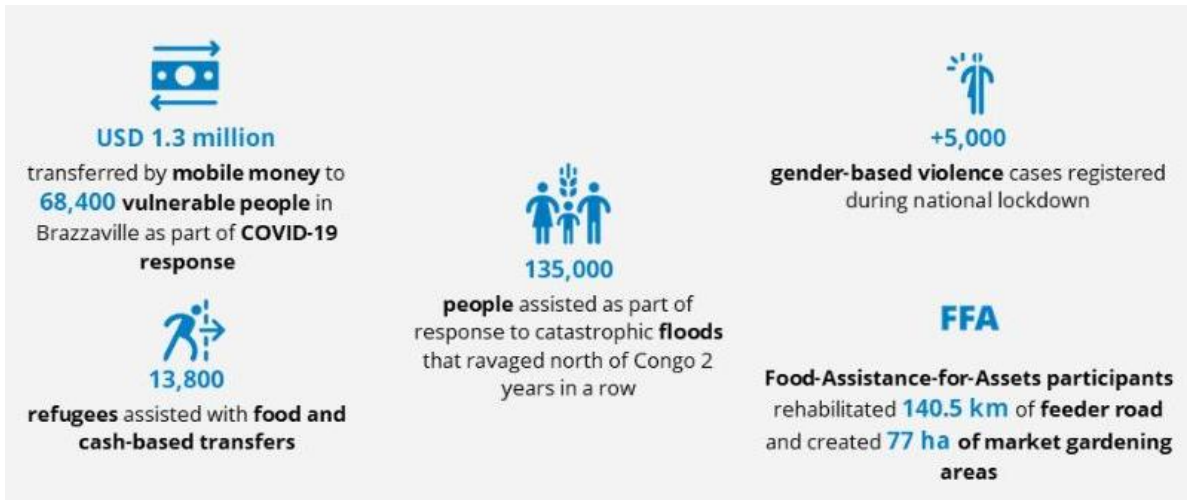
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round	 15,093,314	 4,902,746	 18,124,865	 12,959,586
02: Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food	 8,041,766	 6,862,686	 9,185,687	 3,468,466
03: Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains	 3,501,388	 2,385,486	 12,299,294	 1,015,611
04: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	 1,509,601	 459,601	 1,066,464	 1,040,391
Total:	 28,146,069	 14,610,519	 40,676,310	 18,484,054

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



Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on assisting vulnerable people, including refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons, returnees, the indigenous population, and urban vulnerable people in response to COVID-19, and those affected by conflict, natural disasters, or other shocks. In 2020, WFP assisted 411,505 vulnerable people to enable them to meet their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after the crisis. The Republic of Congo (RoC) overachieved the Unconditional Resources Transfer by 306 percent for various reasons. The pandemic came with unpredictable primary and secondary impacts on vulnerable and food-insecure populations across the world. To respond to the increasing needs, WFP identified geographic areas and populations most in need to enable the provision of timely and relevant support. The support included rural and urban areas particularly hard-hit by the outbreak. The COVID-19 response funded by the IRA, USAID, Germany was not in the initial plan. However, it should be noted that although the beneficiary caseload was overachieved, the CBT planned amount did not follow the same trend. This was due to the one-off distribution support to cover the COVID-19 affected people in the urban setting. Due to the disruption in cash funding, WFP was prompted to shift the refugees' transfers from CBT to in-kind food assistance. This included 110,000 beneficiaries affected by catastrophic floods at the end of 2019. At the request of the Congolese Government, WFP and the United Nations provided sectoral assistance to flood-stricken populations in the northern departments. Depending on the accessibility of the areas and the functionality of the markets, WFP prioritised cash-based transfer assistance. Floods destroyed the livelihoods of communities and about 80 percent of crops in the Likouala departments, which led to a critical food insecurity situation. The early recovery activities initially planned as part of the WFP humanitarian response plan were delayed due to the COVID-19 crisis and the mitigation measures (national lockdown and social distancing). The successive crises, floods in the northern region, the pandemic, and the resurgence of the Ebola virus in the Equateur Province of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), have weakened local markets (higher prices, lower supplies) and increased the already high vulnerability of populations in the north. WFP has implemented preparedness activities through two IR-Preps for Ebola and floods responses to avoid a dire humanitarian situation. As early as July, thanks to the satellite imageries tracking by WFP's partner "Cloud to Street", the warning was raised earlier with heavy rainfall affecting the northern part of the country. This system of early warning put in place has allowed WFP and humanitarian actors to take early action this year. At the end of 2020, 25,000 flood-affected people received food or cash-based transfer to meet their daily food needs. Refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) in the Likouala department and asylum seekers from the DRC in the Plateaux department were also impacted by the floods. WFP adapted and pursued its assistance through food and cash transfers to 13,800 refugees. In mid-2020, WFP and UNHCR faced a funding shortfall and difficulties in mobilising resources. Both agencies in the ROC and the DRC organised a joint advocacy and pledge event to highlight the needs of refugees, and raise the attention of strategic donors. In the Pool department, WFP continued its efforts towards self-resilience of crisis-affected populations through the implementation of Food-Assistance-for-Assets (FFA) activities to support the rehabilitation of productive assets. However, to respect government mitigation measures for COVID-19, FFA activities could not be conducted from March to June 2020. These activities were implemented with carryover funds from 2019 and new

funding from China, in collaboration with the cooperating partners national NGOs CIAD and international NGOs APDRA and CRS. 24,105 beneficiaries received in-kind and 2,055 beneficiaries received cash-transfers while participating in the rehabilitation of 140.5 km of feeder roads, 15 assets restored and the creation of 49 ha of market gardening areas. 524 fishponds, rehabilitated in 2019, were filled with young fry and entered their production cycle. Thirty fish farming groups have been trained in the local production of fish feed and 49 market gardening groups have been trained in new agricultural techniques. In Mindouli, the producers of fish and vegetables from the FFA activities have been linked with the surrounding schools part of the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) program to procure local food products and boost the local economy. Following the Pool crisis, malnutrition rates including stunting were high among the returnee community. In 2020, WFP supported the prevention of acute malnutrition intervention to 1,580 children aged 6-23 months and 4,815 pregnant and lactating women (PLW). At the same time, 3,380 children aged 6-59 months and 1,265 PLW were supported with treatment for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in targeted health centres in the Pool. The first COVID-19 cases in the RoC were officially detected in March. The Government adopted measures to control the pandemic, such as national lockdown and social distancing from March to May 2020. WFP developed specific recommendations for adjusting food distribution Standards Operating Procedures in the context of COVID-19, which aimed to minimise the risk of exposure of personnel, partners, and beneficiaries. The adjustments were made in line with country-specific guidance shared by the relevant health authorities and partners. WFP supported the transportation of PPEs and medicines for government hospitals. To address the negative impact of the COVID-19 crisis, WFP conducted in June 2020, a food and nutrition security assessment in Brazzaville. To address the negative impact of COVID-19, WFP conducted in June 2020 a food and nutrition security assessment in Brazzaville. The results showed an alarming food insecurity, with more than a third of households (about 700,000 people) in Brazzaville found to be food insecure. WFP launched in May, an unconditional mobile e-voucher transfer as an urban safety-net intervention, enabling people to purchase food from neighbouring identified shops. The program built on the existing national social protection program. This initially unprogrammed assistance has been possible thanks to internal allocations of WFP and UNDP, and by a bilateral contribution from donors. A total of 68,400 received cash-transfers in Brazzaville, for a total of USD 1,335,000 transferred. The COVID-19 impacted nutrition. June 2020 assessment showed in Brazzaville only 48.2percent children aged 6-23 months had a minimum acceptable diet (a percentage of at least 70percent is considered as a good score). UNICEF reported an increase in Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and a sharp decline in health center attendance in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. To help improve the nutritional status of children aged 6-59 months and PLW, WFP supported the prevention of acute malnutrition with a focus on 5,730 children aged 6-23 months and 4,980 PLW, and treatment to MAM to 1,050 children aged 6-59 months through SNF for PLW. Malnourished PLW received 250g Super Cereal and 25g oil, while those enrolled in prevention got 200g Super Cereal and the same ration of oil. Children with MAM received Ready to Use Supplementary Food (100g per day for the duration of treatment) and children aged 6-23 months enrolled in prevention received a Lipid-Based Nutrient Supplement – Medium Quantity (LNS-MQ). The urban response to COVID-19 included a protection component in response to gender-based violence, which increased sharply during the national lockdown. WFP collaborated with UNFPA, following the experience of the cash for dignity activity in the Pool department in 2019, for the identification of GBV victims in the network of shops identified by WFP, they were referred to hospitals for medical and psychological follow-up, while wider communities received awareness sessions on GBV and sexual and reproductive health. WFP mainstreamed protection also through active complaint mechanisms, data protection, partners training in major topics like account protection and gender issues in the implementation of activities.

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

Strategic outcome 02: Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food



Activities under Strategic Outcome 2 aim to enhance human capital in the Republic of Congo (RoC) by supporting the development and implementation of national social protection mechanisms. WFP worked with relevant ministries and other partners at the national, district, and community levels to ensure effective, equitable, and sustained social protection interventions. WFP mainstreamed protection through awareness-raising of WFP's gender/protection policy and its inclusion in partnership agreements with all its operational partners.

In 2020, WFP provided safe and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren as part of the fourth year of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) McGovern-Dole multi-year program and the national Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme. Prior to COVID-19, school distributions were done as onsite rations to school children, including cash-based transfers (CBT). However, the implementation of the activity was strongly disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. In March 2020, the Government decided to close schools as part of their COVID-19 containment measures.

To avoid deterioration of children's nutritional status during the school closure, WFP consulted with the Government and decided to introduce take-home rations (THR), with the agreement of USDA McGovern-Dole programme. WFP assisted children with individual dry ration during school closure. The schools targeted for HGSF were assisted through CBT including during the exam period. 75,080 children received the equivalent of three months of dry rations (April, May, June) to take home. The rations were composed of rice, peas, oil and supplemented by canned fish (Japanese contribution). This resulted in the distribution of 573.204 mt of fortified rice, 155.01 mt of peas, and 77.39 mt of vegetable oil.

WFP ensured COVID-19 preventive measures such as handwashing facilities were put in place and sanitary measures were respected. Food distributions and reporting were managed by teachers, principals, teachers' associations, and inspectors, with school feeding management committees under the close supervision of WFP. Rations were pre-packed to limit contact and potential transmission. During the school closure, WFP and UNICEF, did their utmost through THR and distance learning classes (TV/Radio) to keep school children learning and well fed. School feeding outcomes were not collected with the THR because it was given individually to each school child instead of a family ration. Thus, it will be hard to have an individual food consumption score while the child is living with their family.

The percentage change in the enrolment rate in 2020 showed a negative value, particularly for girls, as 38 indigenous primary schools (with a high number of girl students) were closed due to the government's failure to take over the payment of teachers according to UNICEF programme, which was supporting the costs for many years.

WFP extended the HGSF programme, which started in 2019 and carried over in 2020, thanks to a Share the Meal campaign, as a sustainable solution to the systemic problem of food imports into RoC, which has demonstrated its weaknesses during the COVID-19 pandemic (price volatility, supply disruption). By providing school committees with vouchers to buy local products in the markets, targeted shops, and surrounding market gardening groups, WFP stimulates the local economy and creates opportunities at the local level. To provide communities with an integrated social safety net package, WFP links together the school feeding activity with the activities under Strategic Outcome 3, focused on smallholder farmers' support, or the Food-Assistance-for-Asset (FFA) activities carried out under Strategic

Outcome 1. In the Pool department, school committees can buy fish and vegetables from the groups engaged in FFA rehabilitation activities.

The Mbala Pinda project has been designed in this integrated approach. To address COVID-19 impacts in rural areas on women involved in agricultural activities, WFP received a contribution from the Canadian Fund for Local Initiatives. WFP supports 16 women's groups (approx. 160 women) with training and equipment to process and sell mbala pinda (a highly nutritious local snack with cassava and peanut, appreciated by children) in two districts of the Bouenza department. School committees received vouchers to purchase and distribute mbala pinda from women's groups and distributed to 3,700 primary school students. Based on a WFP survey with the women's groups, the project contributed to women's empowerment by having a production market and income (which increased by 200-300 percent) and helped retain students after a long period of school closure.

With the remaining funds from Share the Meal, and additional funds (Canada, Mastercard, Global Partnership for Education) secured during the year in response to the impacts of COVID-19 on the education sector, the Home-Grown School Feeding program, for the school year 2020-2021, represents 25 percent of students receiving a daily meal in the RoC; for the school year 2020-2021, WFP plans to reach 108,000 students.

In 2020, WFP has been a proactive member of the national education sector working group along with partners such as UNICEF, UNESCO, the World Bank to carry out advocacy work and draft strategic documents with the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education and Literature. In RoC COVID-19 response for the education sector, WFP positioned school canteens as a key factor for the return of students to schools, especially girls. Through the response plan, the national education sector group secured funding from the Global Partnership for Education (GPE). This funding of USD 7 million aimed to support the reopening of schools in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. WFP received USD 810,000 for the school feeding program in urban and peri-urban areas most affected by the socio-economic impacts, where 22,000 students will benefit from a local daily school meal over the school year 2020-2021.

Since 2017, the Directorate of School Feeding (DSF) at the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education and Literature has the role to coordinate and follow up on activities related to the school feeding program. WFP is reinforcing the capacities of this directorate by providing technical and material support. In October 2020, the Government of RoC contributed to the school feeding program through a donation of 72 mt of salt, which will complement the school meals provided by Mc Govern Dole, and XAF 11 million (about USD 20,000). This is the second participation of the Government in the program since the creation of the national policy for school feeding and the sectorial strategy for education, which has been reviewed in 2020 to meet more realistic objectives: by 2025, 50 percent of elementary schools should have a school canteen in RoC (2020 – 15 percent).

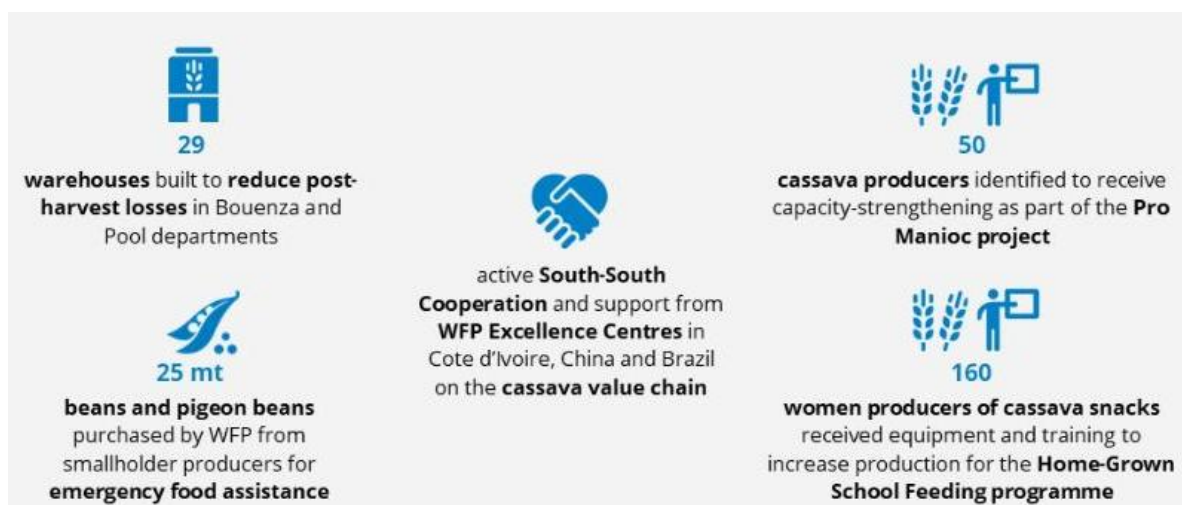
Activity 3: Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions

In 2020, WFP started the implementation of the joint SDG funded project with UNICEF and WHO, which aimed at improving indigenous peoples' access to social protection. Despite the delays due to the COVID-19 situation, a national steering committee and a technical coordination committee, in charge of monitoring the activities at the national level were set up, a baseline study on the functioning of the social protection system and the problems encountered by the indigenous people was carried out, as well as the process of identification of the indigenous farming groups, health centres that will receive support over the 24 months duration of the project. Additional schools have been included in the school feeding program thanks to this joint program. The baseline has shown limited access to many life-saving social services for the indigenous people. This includes civil registration documents that limit their children from acceding to schools, unavailability of boreholes for clean drinking water forcing indigenous women and girls to travel miles looking for river water with all the exploitation risks that come with it, high occurrence of GBV with social norms (cultural determinants) that prevent the use of reproductive health services or the filing of a complaint in case of GBV, limited use of health care services forcing them to rely on traditional medicines.

Multi-year funding will be critical to ensure the long-term sustainability of the program under Strategic Outcome 2.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide safe, adequate and nutritious donated in-kind and locally-procured school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	1
Provide technical support to Government on policy implementation and monitoring, targeting, food security and nutrition analysis, quality of social protection systems, and linkages to smallholder farmers	0

Strategic outcome 03: Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains



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

In 2020, WFP ended the four-year (2016-2020) project for bean producers (PAPPH) in the Bouenza department funded by EU DEVCO. A major component in the implementation of this activity – WFP, in partnership with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the Institute of Agronomic Research (IRA) – supported producer groups in strengthening their technical capacities, through providing equipment and warehouses, trainings in cooperative management, extension services, and crop management. In 2020 WFP purchased 19.400 mt of beans and 5.350 mt of pigeon peas from smallholder farmers.

Additionally, to reduce post-harvest losses, 29 warehouses were built and delivered to farmer groups in Bouenza and Pool departments. This project has laid the foundations for capacity building with smallholder farmers in the Bouenza and Pool departments. Lessons learned and good practices from the bean producer support project are the basis for the cassava value chain projects implemented since 2019.

In 2020, WFP expanded its range of projects in support of the cassava value chain and dedicated to artisanal and semi-artisanal cassava processing. The various projects follow a dynamic of capitalization both geographically and in terms of skills and knowledge sharing. They promote the local production of cassava by small-scale artisanal producers and aim to promote the consumption of local products in response to the country's strong trend towards food imports.

The South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) project, as part of the cassava value chain initiative, aims to strengthen technical capacities in cassava cultivation and processing by capitalizing on the skills of "South-South" actors. Under the facilitation of the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM), experts from Benin and Côte d'Ivoire have trained Congolese producers in the manufacture of processing equipment, and the processing of cassava into by-products such as gari and attiéké. Artisan welders are also trained in the manufacture of equipment, dedicated to facilitating tasks and increasing the productivity of the groups. WFP also partnered with the Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences (CATAS) branch based in Brazzaville and organised trainings for smallholder cassava producers on production and transformation.

Additionally, WFP has secured funding of EUR 1.5 million from EU DEVCO over a two-year period for the Pro Manioc. The project aims to improve food resilience and raise awareness on the consumption of cassava products. CO started the identification of 50 producer groups (about 500 beneficiaries) who will benefit from support to structure and strengthen the technical capacities, prioritizing women's participation, through training and mechanization. 150 local artisans and workers suppliers will undertake the construction of equipment for the cassava products supply chain. One pilot agricultural fair has been organized in October 2020, on the occasion of World Food Day, to promote transactions and networking between producers groups and traders.

The Mbala Pinda (a local snack made of cassava and peanuts) project, implemented thanks to a contribution from the Canadian Fund for Local Initiatives in response to the effects of COVID-19 on local markets, provided 16 groups of

women producers (about 160 women) of Mbala Pinda with capacity building through training and processing equipment, as well as a dedicated market through the WFP school canteen program. This product is exclusively produced by women and the project aims at their long-term financial empowerment. Since October 2020, more than 70,000 units of Mbala Pinda are produced every month and eaten daily by 3,700 students and 3,000 vulnerable people in the Bouenza department.

Through 2020, WFP has strengthened its role as a facilitator between stakeholders but also as a buyer. Purchasing locally produced cassava flour as an alternative to rice and other imported cereals contributed not only to encourage local agriculture but also to reduce lead time.

In the Republic of Congo, 90 percent of cassava processing remains artisanal. To enable the cassava value chain to develop to its full potential, it is necessary to industrialize the processes and link small producers with industrial actors. As part of the joint WFP-FAO-IFAD project through the South-South and China-IFAD Triangular Cooperation Mechanism, WFP is facilitating collaboration between the Congolese Government and a private Chinese company for the construction of a cassava processing factory in the Bouenza department. Small-scale cassava producers are being identified and will be supported in their production to supply the factory, which will then produce fortified cassava flour for Congolese consumers and the WFP food assistance program.

At the national level, WFP uses its mandate to carry out advocacy and put forward private actors to support the industrialization of the cassava sector in the Republic of Congo, which is very underdeveloped, even though cassava is the most consumed food.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP directly provided technical assistance for sustainable production techniques and climate change adaptation measures. Environmental and social safeguards are put in place to avoid the overextension of cultivated areas and other negative impacts.

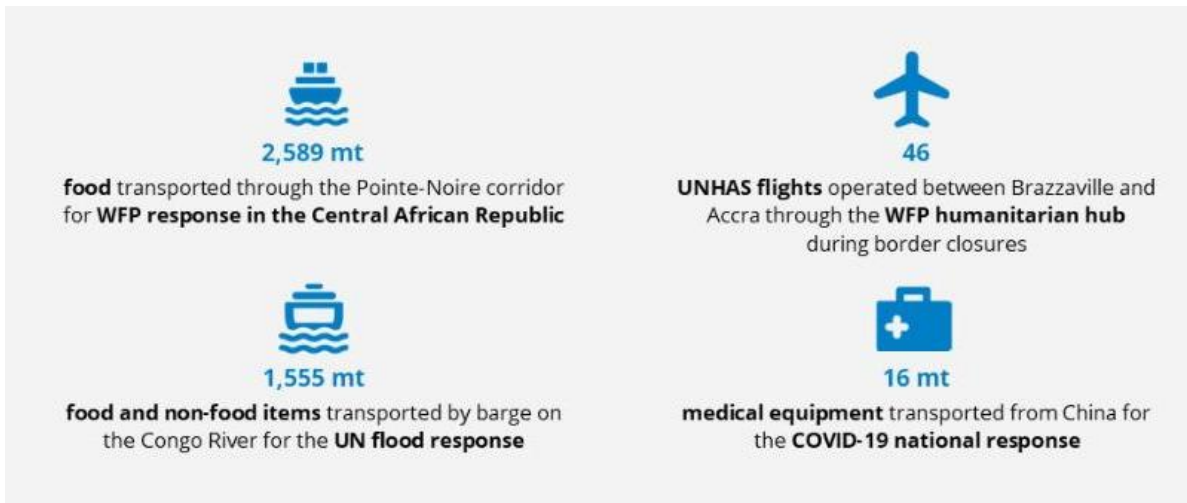
To improve the resilience of communities to climate change and extreme weather events, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism to begin the implementation of the USD 10 million Adaptation Fund project in the departments of Likouala, Sangha, and Bouenza over a four-year period until 2024.

WFP mainstreamed protection in Strategic Outcome 3 at four levels:

- The ecological level to prevent damage to soil quality by focusing more on yields than on the extension areas by the producer;
- Protecting against climatic hazards by distributing crop protection equipment (tarps coverings, motor pumps) and delivery of warehouses;
- Limiting the drop in incomes due to COVID-19 as described in the Mbala Pinda project, with access to innovative tools against heavy works;
- Complementing resilience in the SDG Fund project: indigenous producers will be trained in Lékoumou and then in Bouenza in basic techniques of production and food processing to diversify diet and improve incomes.

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

Strategic outcome 04: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services



Strategic Outcome 4 focuses on the provision of on-demand supply chain services to the humanitarian community. It aims to fill critical gaps to ensure the coherent and effective delivery of assistance, enabling partners to achieve humanitarian and development objectives, and strengthening the capacity of the humanitarian community to effectively respond to shocks.

To carry out this mission, in 2020, WFP in the Republic of Congo (RoC) ensured timely and reliable logistics support through the provision of warehousing, storage, and transport of non-food items (NFIs) on behalf of the humanitarian community around the country by land and river. Trainings and sharing of technical expertise in supply chain were also organized with humanitarian actors and government counterparts.

Early in the year, WFP, as the lead agency for logistics, provided logistics services to UN agencies and national partners engaged in the flood response in the north of the country. Through an allocation from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to the logistics sector, WFP was able to transport a total of 1,555 mt of food and NFIs by barge and another 73 mt by truck. A weekly meeting was organized by the WFP logistics team in Brazzaville, which brought together other agencies to discuss their logistical needs. For the implementation of this activity, WFP relied on its fleet of trucks and its network of local transporters (on contract), especially for the river transport.

As part of the regional optimisation of supply chain corridors for the humanitarian response to the crisis in the Central African Republic (CAR), it was assessed in January 2020 that the corridor through RoC is faster and safer than the one used so far along Douala (Cameroon). From June 2020, WFP CAR was able to transport commodities through WFP RoC's logistics services by truck from the port of Pointe-Noire and then by barge on the Congo River from Brazzaville. In 2020, a total of 2,589 mt of food were transported through the corridor.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the lockdown and associated movement restrictions limited the transport capacity across the country. As part of an agreement signed between WFP RoC and the Ministry of Health, WFP and its logistics partners continued to provide on-demand logistics services to national entities and humanitarian partners. WFP organized the transport of 16 mt of medical equipment by airfreight from China to RoC, and then the dispatch of the equipment in eight hospitals in the country.

With the closure of international borders since May 2020, special movements of people and medical evacuations have been done on demand through the WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) and through the WFP humanitarian hub in Accra, Ghana. This ensured uninterrupted humanitarian assistance in places that are inaccessible to humanitarian workers by any other means than by air. A total of 46 flights were operated from and to RoC during the year.

Overall, WFP achieved a favourable user satisfaction rate, higher than the baseline, indicating the humanitarian actors and government counterparts were satisfied with WFP's supply chain services.

WFP Gender and Age Marker

CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners	0

Cross-cutting Results

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

The Republic of Congo (RoC) ranked 144 out of 162 countries in the 2019 Gender Inequality Index[1], reflecting the medium-to-high gender inequality in the country. Gender inequalities continued to predispose women, girls and marginalised groups to food insecurity and malnutrition.

In 2020, WFP continued to strengthen gender equality across its activities, with 60 percent of the people assisted being women and girls. Through training in WFP's Gender Policy, WFP ensured that gender equality was adequately embedded and promoted in all activities.

Following the piloting of the Gender and Age Marker (GAM) in 2020, RoC's Country Strategic Plan achieved a GAM score of 3, indicating the integration of gender with programme design through in-kind food and cash-based transfers. Food security assessments also incorporated the minimum dietary diversity of women and children, ensuring the individual dietary intake and nutrient adequacy for women of reproductive age.

During the national lockdown that was imposed to curb the spread of COVID-19, many people lost their source of income, particularly those who worked in the informal sector, leading to heavier domestic burden for women. Reports of victims of gender-based violence (GBV) care in hospitals also increased by 200 percent. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Ministry of Women Development set up a toll-free hotline following this observation.

In May 2020, WFP launched a cash-based transfer programme in Brazzaville to respond to the alarming food insecurity increase in urban areas. WFP leveraged the Government's social safety net lists of beneficiaries and applied its own vulnerability criteria to prioritise households headed by women and households with children aged 0–59 months, elderly, or people living with disabilities for better targeting.

During distribution, WFP partnered with UNFPA to mobilise communities for the prevention of GBV, raise awareness on sexual and reproductive health, and help identify victims of GBV cases that were referred to hospitals for medical and psychological support. These activities of sensitisation, identification, and support helped to reach 5,917 people in six different districts of Brazzaville.

While women play a critical role in agriculture (60 percent of the labour force), they face gender-specific barriers to land ownership and access to credit, agricultural inputs, and labour, and are often restricted to less profitable agricultural activities. This critical situation for women worsened during the COVID-19 crisis. Additionally, the pandemic and associated restrictions affected supply chains, disrupting local production and transport to markets or selling areas. Through a Canadian Fund for Local Initiatives COVID-19 funding window, WFP implemented a local and gender-transformative project, Mbala Pinda (a cassava and peanut snack). In the Bouenza department, 16 groups of women were trained in the production of the Mbala Pinda, which was then purchased by WFP's school feeding programme and by vulnerable populations in the area. This project aims to provide women producers with capacity strengthening and economic empowerment, with a high potential for project extension.

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

In an unstable regional context, the security situation in the Republic of Congo has been stable since the end of 2017. However, the Pool department — the scene of armed conflict during the last elections in 2016 — remained an area of tension, reinforced by frustrations and lack of job opportunities among the youth. Insecurity in the Pool has also affected family food security and nutrition, with women unable to travel to the farms for fear of violence.

The COVID-19 pandemic and restriction measures have had negative impacts on population safety, particularly in urban areas. The lockdown, imposed by the Government from March to May 2020, led to a loss of employment and income, and a rise in domestic violence. Alarmed by the increase in the number of gender-based violence (GBV) cases, the Ministry of Women Development and the United Nations Fund for Population (UNFPA) set up a toll-free hotline. More than 5,000 calls to report GBV cases have been registered. In Brazzaville's hospitals, the GBV-related cases increased by 200 percent in 2020. Most of the identified victims were young women and girls.

Through its Country Strategic Plan, WFP focuses on designing and carrying out food assistance that avoids protection risks for those it serves, but rather, contributes to their safety, dignity, and integrity. To this end, WFP focused on providing trainings and sensitisation for UN focal points, sub-office staff, and cooperating partners. Community sensitisation was conducted through local opinion leaders, introducing the hotline to community focal points who would then refer to authorised health services. WFP also conducted monitoring during each distribution to address concerns raised during the activities.

WFP organized trainings for WFP staff and partners to provide them with the technical knowledge to enhance protection of affected persons, including WFP protection policy, protection risk matrix, code of conduct, and protection of vulnerable groups such as persons living with disabilities. Awareness-raising sessions were also undertaken for partners, including how to refer GBV cases to authorised health services. Prevention of fraud and sexual exploitation and abuse was also included in the agreement signed with cooperating partners. WFP and its partners, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Ministry of Women supported the Government in purchasing GBV kits for health care, as well as raising awareness about GBV among women in rural areas.

The objective of WFP's accountability to affected populations commitments is to facilitate the participation of affected people in WFP's programmes by ensuring that programme design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation processes are informed by the needs, choices, and greater participation of the affected populations. For instance, during the 2020 flood response for the affected refugee and local population in the northern part of the country, WFP worked in partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), cooperating partners local implementing partners, and representative of the refugees and local authorities in charge of relaying the information to the local community to ensure consultations with the affected communities to support the identification of beneficiary criteria, location prioritisation, and identification of the most appropriate transfer modalities, including appropriate value of food and cash transfers. These actions have given WFP insights in terms of food consumption habits of the affected communities; therefore, WFP was able to ask contracted shops to diversify food offerings and elections.

At the distribution sites and in the shop network involved in the cash-based transfer programme, accessible and updated information enabled affected populations to make informed decisions and report allegations of misconduct. These were done through the display of fixed prices for food commodities, the display of WFP feedback hotline number, and any relevant information about WFP assistance in the local language and which is accessible to the most isolated people.

WFP has in place a monitoring system and a complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM). The CFM included a toll-free hotline called "Ligne Verte" and a committee to review complaints. The WFP hotline allowed beneficiaries to call and provide feedback or complaints, ensuring greater accountability to affected populations. In 2020, 176 calls were registered, 76 percent of them were from women, and the majority of the calls concerned requests for additional information and not receiving cash on their SIM cards. Complaints received were referred to relevant staff, and once the issue was resolved, feedback was provided to the complainants. Based on the WFP hotline dashboard, 71 percent of cases (linked to direct programming) were not closed due to the nature of the system (one-way). WFP will explore how to put in place a two-way system in 2021. The effectiveness of the CFM, however, can be seen by comparing the monitoring results between distributions. Most of the challenges (related to shops being far from affected population's home, security concern, long waiting time, and saturated shops) mentioned during the first distribution were not reported during the second one, indicating that the programme adopted necessary changes.

For activities related to the management of GBV, WFP worked with UNFPA; particularly in the context of GBV cases increasing during the pandemic. UNFPA staff were present at WFP-identified shops in Brazzaville for the urban cash response; where they identified victims of GBV, they referred them to hospitals where they could receive dedicated



medical and psychological support.



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

The Republic of Congo (RoC) is highly vulnerable to climate change. Risks include rising temperatures, increased inter-annual and intra-annual rainfall variability, floods, rising sea levels, and more frequent and intense extreme weather events. These risks also translate into high environmental and socio-economic vulnerabilities. For instance, in 2020, intense rainfall in the northern region triggered severe flooding, resulting in lost crops, damaged homes and roads, and displaced populations. Previously, floods were a rare occurrence within a ten-year period, but increasingly intense weather has now made floods more likely in the country.

RoC's national food production only covers 30 percent of the needs of the population. The remaining 70 percent are fulfilled through food imports, which has implications for the carbon footprint associated with longer supply chain and transport emissions. To support local production, WFP's activities in RoC focused on promoting local agriculture and limiting food imports. The COVID-19 crisis and the associated lockdowns, especially between March and June 2020, showed the consequences of an import-dependent food market when traditional transportation routes and food supply are disrupted. An increase in food insecurity was observed during these months, particularly in urban areas due to supply chain issues of food commodities coming from rural areas.

Through WFP's school feeding programme, especially the Home-Grown School Feeding (HSGF) initiative, WFP aimed to stimulate local production and establish a reliable food supply, while also supporting the nutrition of school children. During the 2020/2021 school year, more than 25 percent of the students attending the school feeding programme were enrolled in the HGSF-supported canteens. The school management committees received cash-based transfers (CBT) in the form of vouchers for purchasing local food products from markets and market gardener groups, allowing them to diversify the composition of school meals. The initiative also contributed to women's empowerment by providing trainings for women in peanut and cassava bar snack production, delivered to school canteens. To limit the impact of activities on the environment, the use of plastic was reduced: the school snacks were wrapped, cooked, and delivered directly in biodegradable banana leaves. Additionally, WFP introduced improved stoves to reduce the consumption of wood during the food preparation.

All of WFP's capacity-strengthening activities align with acceptable agricultural practices that do not harm the environment. In 2020, WFP introduced several projects involving the production of cassava, a staple food in RoC which is cultivated by more than 90 percent of farmers. This contributed to strengthening local food production and reducing the dependency on grain imports, while also supporting the Government's development priority of diversifying the economy by investing in the agricultural sector.

In October 2019, WFP secured a USD 10 million four-year project with the Adaptation Fund. The project aims to strengthen the capacities of vulnerable populations, provide them with solutions to adapt to climate change, support livelihood diversification, and improve resilience in the departments of Likouala, Sangha, and Bouenza. The memorandum of agreement is expected to be signed with the Ministry of Tourism in January 2021, with activities to commence afterwards.

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.

Beneficiaries by Programme Areas - The overachievement in 2020 happened in two areas: The Unconditional Resources Transfer (306 percent) and school feeding (146 percent) programmes. To respond to the increasing needs due to COVID-19, WFP identified geographic areas and populations most in need to enable the provision of timely and relevant support. The support included rural and urban areas particularly hard-hit by the outbreak, were not in the initial plan. Meanwhile, the USDA McGovern Dole support for the school feeding arrived one year later. To absorb the commodities, the donor authorized WFP to scale up by increasing the number of schools/children in the same targeted departments. Due to COVID-19, WFP also received funding from other donors (Canada and Mastercard) to implement home-grown school feeding through CBT to assist schoolchildren beyond the initial plan.

Total Food and CBT: It should be noted that although WFP reached more beneficiaries than planned, the CBT plan did not follow the same trend. This was due to the one-off distribution to COVID-19-affected people in urban areas, which translated to more beneficiaries but not more cash transferred. Additionally, due to the disruption to cash funding, WFP was prompted to shift the refugees' transfers from CBT to in-kind food assistance, which also contributed to the distribution of more food than planned.

WFP contribution to SDG: WFP RoC has conducted, in collaboration with the Government and UNICEF, a nationwide nutrition and food security survey (SMART) in 2020-21. However, due to the election taking place end of March, the analysis of the data was delayed till April. WFP was expecting to use these national figures under the SDG indicators to no avail due to the time constraint. The next national data dated back to 2015 which is outdated because the country has known at least three major crises since then: Drop in the oil price which had a major implication on the economy in 2015, the political crisis that cause the displacement of over 100,000 people in 2017 and finally the COVID-19 crisis with all its consequences.

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] current country Human development Index is 0.574 <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/COG>

[2] After the profound economic crisis that plagued the country from mid-2014 following the decline in oil prices, the Congolese economy resumed an upward trajectory in 2018 with real GDP growth <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/congo/overview#1>

[3] With a score of Global Hunger Index equal to 26.0, the Republic of Congo has a level of hunger that is serious <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/congo.html>

[4] See Table A1, progress toward the sustainable development Goals <http://www.fao.org/3/ca9692en/online/ca9692en.html#tab1-1>

[5] The Republic of Congo has a Global Inequality Index of 0.570 in 2019, which is a considerable set back from previous years. <http://hdr.undp.org/en/indicators/68606>

[6] RoC scores 17.6 in prevention (rank 171), 7 Detect (rank 185), 23.6 Respond (Rank 161) <https://www.ghsindex.org/country/congo-brazzaville/>

Strategic outcome 01

Activity 1 received a Gender and Age Marker scale score of 3 with a programme approach that principally focused on promoting gender equality without attention to age groups.

The RoC overachievement in 2020 happened in two areas: The Unconditional Resources Transfer and school meals, 306 percent and 146 percent respectively. The reasons for the overachievement are:

The COVID-19 outbreak came with unpredictable primary and secondary impacts on vulnerable and food-insecure populations across the world. To respond to the increasing needs, WFP RoC identified geographic areas and populations most in need to enable the provision of timely and relevant support. The support included rural and urban areas particularly hard-hit by the outbreak. The COVID 19 responses funded by (IRA, USAID, Germany) were not in the CO initial plan.

The USDA McGovern Dole support for the school feeding in RoC arrived one year later. To absorb the commodities, the donor authorized WFP to scale up by increasing the number of schools/children in the same targeted departments. Due to COVID-19, the CO received funding from other donors (Canada and Mastercard) to implement homegrown school feeding through CBT to assist school children (other than the initial planned caseload of the McGovern Dole programme).

However, it should be noted that although the beneficiary caseload was overachieved, the CBT planned amount did not follow the same trend. This was due to the one-off distribution support to cover the COVID-19 affected people through a one-off distribution in the urban setting. Due to the disruption in cash funding, the CO was also obliged to shift the refugees' transfers from CBT to in-kind food assistance.

For school meals programme the amount per school child was very low USD0.12/per day.

Data notes on missing values in the Outcome table

1- Missing 2019 follow up values for "Children aged 6 to 59 months; POINTE-NOIRE,CG; Food", The Nutrition program started late in 2019 at Pointe Noire, so no data was collected that year

2- Missing 2019 and 2020 follow-up values for Nutrition data for "DRC Asylum seekers; PLATEAUX,CG; Food, Value Voucher" Asylum seekers arrived in late 2018 and the nutrition program started late 2019.

3- Missing 2019 follow-up nutrition data for "Flood victims; CUVETTE, CG; Food" Flood-affected response started in 2019 so no 2018 follow-up.

4- Missing 2019 follow-up values for "Flood victims; LIKOUALA, CG; Food, Value Voucher" Flood-affected response started in 2019 so no 2018 follow-up.

5- Missing 2020 follow up values for "Returnees; POOL, CG; Cash, Food, Value Voucher"

6- Missing 2020, 2019 follow up values for "Vulnerable people affected by COVID pandemic; BRAZZAVILLE,CG; Value Voucher"

Strategic outcome 02

Activity 2 received a Gender and Age Marker (GAM) scale score of 1 as it aimed to address inequalities but without the necessary gender equality measures. Meanwhile, Activity 3 received a GAM score of 0 as the activity did not have a gender component and did not target gender equality.

Strategic outcome 03

Activity 4 received a Gender and Age Marker scale score of 3 with a programme approach that principally focused on promoting gender equality without attention to age groups.

Strategic outcome 04

The provision of supply chain services under Strategic Outcome 4 received a Gender and Age Marker scale score of 0 as the activity did not have a gender component and did not target gender equality.


Progress towards gender equality

[1] Human Development Reports (undp.org)

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 moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	12,959	13,202	26,161	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	139,503	134,938	274,441	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	8,458	18,529	26,987	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			77	

 SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all											
WFP Strategic Goal :						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	

Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	%					Number of children reached (by WFP or by governments or partners with WFP support) to promote access to and retention in school	Number	50,172	45,397	95,569
---	---	--	--	--	--	---	--------	--------	--------	--------

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	105,222	202,823	193%
	female	123,431	207,786	168%
	total	228,653	410,609	180%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	13,919	11,033	79%
	female	13,959	12,534	90%
	total	27,878	23,567	85%
24-59 months	male	7,879	14,544	185%
	female	7,576	13,993	185%
	total	15,455	28,537	185%
5-11 years	male	37,209	62,102	167%
	female	36,961	57,592	156%
	total	74,170	119,694	161%
12-17 years	male	3,097	30,545	986%
	female	7,167	30,781	429%
	total	10,264	61,326	597%
18-59 years	male	40,144	77,389	193%
	female	53,803	86,121	160%
	total	93,947	163,510	174%
60+ years	male	2,974	7,210	242%
	female	3,965	6,765	171%
	total	6,939	13,975	201%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	85,244	377,204	442%
Refugee	103,455	32,278	31%

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Returnee	39,954	1,126	3%
IDP	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	34,500	26,161	75%
Nutrition Prevention	29,403	16,381	55%
Nutrition Treatment	10,100	10,606	105%
School Meal	65,250	94,673	145%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	89,400	274,441	306%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	2,294	4,148	181%
Corn Soya Blend	355	263	74%
High Energy Biscuits	0	11	-
LNS	106	61	58%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	62	0	0%
Iodised Salt	29	79	276%
Vegetable Oil	215	386	180%
Beans	101	263	261%
Peas	0	15	-
Split Lentils	0	9	-
Split Peas	588	1,051	179%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Rice	1,958	1,333	68%
Canned Fish	392	162	41%
Iodised Salt	65	10	16%
Vegetable Oil	196	148	76%
Beans	52	0	0%
Split Peas	470	347	74%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			



Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Cash	7,813,200	347,067	4%
Commodity Voucher	0	1,468,830	-
Value Voucher	0	2,597,768	-
Commodity Voucher	0	368	-
Value Voucher	0	15,039	-
Cash	405,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round - Crisis Response						
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)						
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	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	8,687 8,313 17,000	1,038 1,018 2,056
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	25,243 24,157 49,400	87,018 84,170 171,188
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	8,941 8,559 17,500	12,164 11,941 24,105
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	20,440 19,560 40,000	52,485 50,768 103,253
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	8,977 8,624 17,601	5,002 4,363 9,365
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	3,514 3,386 6,900	4,095 3,902 7,997
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	11,802 11,802	7,016 7,016
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	3,200 3,200	2,609 2,609
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,749	6,286
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	7,813,200	4,413,666
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women and girls affected by crisis receive specialized nutritious products to treat malnutrition and improve their nutritional status.	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted		Prevention of acute malnutrition	health center	152	152
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Vulnerable populations affected by crisis benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of productive assets that support transition towards resilience and self-reliance.	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		Food assistance for asset	site	565	531

	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Vulnerable populations affected by crisis receive sufficient cash and/or food-based transfers to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		General Distribution	site	120	114
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure					
D: Vulnerable populations affected by crisis benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of productive assets that support transition towards resilience and self-reliance.	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created		Food assistance for asset	Ha	100	77
D: Vulnerable populations affected by crisis benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of productive assets that support transition towards resilience and self-reliance.	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	200	140.5
D: Vulnerable populations affected by crisis benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of productive assets that support transition towards resilience and self-reliance.	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Food assistance for asset	Number	550	524

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
CAR Refugees; LIKOUALA,CG; Food, Value Voucher									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	11.7	≤1.17	≤2.34	18	14.02		WFP survey
		Male	13.54	≤1.35	≤2.7	16	10.69		
		Overall	12.58	≤1.25	≤2.51	17	12.61		
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	3.28	=6	=6	4.3	4.37		WFP survey
		Male	3.45	=6	=6	5	4.54		
		Overall	3.36	=6	=6	4.6	4.44		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female	25.09	>80	≥62.7	51.3	62.7		WFP survey
		Male	30.23	>80	≥69.12	51.7	69.12		
		Overall	27.52	>80	≥65.42	51.5	65.42		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female	25.09	≤15	≤22.7	25.9	22.7		WFP survey
		Male	28.68	≤15	≤14.71	35.9	14.71		
		Overall	26.79	≤15	≤19.31	30.9	19.31		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	Female	49.83	<5	≤14.59	22.8	14.59		WFP survey
		Male	41.09	<5	≤16.18	12.4	16.18		
		Overall	45.69	<5	≤15.26	17.6	15.26		
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	72.82	≤20	≤15	30.4	59.19		WFP survey
		Male	72.09	≤20	≤15	34.8	65.79		
		Overall	72.48	≤20	≤15	32.6	62.07		

MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0.87 1.02 0.91	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	2.06 3.84 2.95	0.87 1.02 0.91	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0.26 0.17 0.21	<3 <3 <3	<3 <3 <3	0.65 0.68 0.67	0.26 0.17 0.21	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0.28 0.32 0.3	<15 <15 <15	<5 <5 <5	2 2.27 2.14	0.28 0.32 0.3	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	92.67 90.3 90.48	>75 >75 >75	>75 >75 >75	81.35 82.18 81.77	92.67 90.3 90.48	Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	84.8 80.77 82.78	=100 =100 =100	>60 >60 >60	52.52 54.05 53.29	84.8 80.77 82.78	Secondary data
Children aged 6 to 59 months; POINTE-NOIRE,CG; Food								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	6.84 7 6.92	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	6.84 7 6.92		Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	<3 <3 <3	<3 <3 <3	0 0 0		Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	1.13 1.43 1.28	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	1.13 1.43 1.28		Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	81.44 81.8 81.62	>75 >75 >75	>75 >75 >75	81.44 81.8 81.62		Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	73.88 73.52 73.2	>70 >70 >70	>70 >70 >70	72.88 73.52 73.2		Secondary data
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	95.2 93.82 94.51		Secondary data
DRC Asylum seekers; PLATEAUX,CG; Food, Value Voucher								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	17.32 15.82 16.39	≤8.66 ≤7.91 ≤8.2	≤17.32 ≤15.82 ≤16.39	16 13 14.5	21.23 20.6 20.9	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	3.88 4.13 4.03	=6 =6 =6	=6 =6 =6	3.4 3.8 3.6	4.02 4.28 4.21	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	60.61 77.73 71.14	>83 >83 >83	≥60.61 ≥77.73 ≥71.14	64.1 40.6 52.4	49.62 57 54.73	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	22.73 16.59 18.95	≤15 ≤15 ≤15	≤22.73 ≤16.59 ≤18.95	20.1 24.2 22.1	21.05 23 22.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	16.67 5.69 9.91	≤2 ≤2 ≤2	<16.67 <5.69 <9.91	15.8 35.2 25.5	29.32 20 22.86	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	55.3 44.55 48.69	≤5 ≤5 ≤5	≤41.52 ≤35.74 ≤36.12	32.1 36.3 34.2	41.52 35.74 36.12	Joint survey

MAM Treatment Default rate	General Distribution	Female	4.9	<15	<15				Secondary data
		Male	3.6	<15	<15				
		Overall	4.3	<15	<15				
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.73	<3	<3				Secondary data
		Male	0.54	<3	<3				
		Overall	0.63	<3	<3				
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.25	<15	<15				Secondary data
		Male	0.22	<15	<15				
		Overall	0.23	<15	<15				
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	76.1	>75	>75				Secondary data
		Male	72.8	>75	>75				
		Overall	74.4	>75	>75				
Flood victims; CUVETTE,CG; Food									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	7.41	≤5.41	≤7.41	17.6			WFP survey
		Male	5.38	≤3.38	≤5.38	15.4			
		Overall	6.74	≤4.74	≤6.74	16.56			
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	2.42	=6	=6	4.3			WFP survey
		Male	2.6	=6	=6	5			
		Overall	2.48	=6	=6	4.6			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	18.39	≥72	≥68.25	77.8			WFP survey
		Male	24.43	≥69.6	≥72.5	81			
		Overall	22.43	≥71.2	≥70.8	79.5			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	51.72	≤23.5	≤16.85	13.5			WFP survey
		Male	40.91	≤25	≤10.17	14.2			
		Overall	44.49	≤25.4	≤14.1	13.8			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	29.89	≤4.5	≤14.9	8.7			WFP survey
		Male	34.66	≤5.4	≤17.33	4.8			
		Overall	33.08	≤3.4	≤15.85	6.7			
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	4.96	≤3.96	≤4.96	22.7			WFP survey
		Male	3.54	≤2.54	≤3.54	21.4			
		Overall	4.07	≤3.07	≤4.07	22.05			
Flood victims; LIKOUALA,CG; Food, Value Voucher									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	11.16	≤4.25	≤7.25	17			WFP survey
		Male	13.53	≤5.79	≤8.79	11			
		Overall	11.84	≤4.69	≤7.69	14			
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	4.68	=6	=6	4.67			WFP survey
		Male	4.67	=6	=6	4.68			
		Overall	4.68	=6	=6	4.68			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	43.79	≥76.4	≥71.45	44.2			WFP survey
		Male	48.93	≥80.45	≥75.5	57.2			
		Overall	47.45	≥79.87	≥74.92	50.7			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	20.71	≤17.69	≤10.8	36.4			WFP survey
		Male	28.4	≤15.78	≤13.17	30.8			
		Overall	26.19	≤15.74	≤11.9	33.6			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	35.5	≤5.91	≤17.75	19.4			WFP survey
		Male	22.67	≤3.77	≤11.33	12			
		Overall	26.36	≤4.39	≤13.18	15.7			
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	28.1	≤9	≤14	25.8			WFP survey
		Male	30.81	≤10.4	≤15.4	32.4			
		Overall	29.78	≤9.89	≤14.89	29.1			
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0	>66	>66	79.73			Secondary data
		Male	0	>66	>66	81.82			
		Overall	0	>66	>66	80.78			
Returnees; POOL,CG; Cash, Food, Value Voucher									

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Female	14.51	≤7	≤13.05		13.05	WFP survey
		Male	14.78	≤7	≤12.47		12.47	
		Overall	14.72	≤7	≤12.7		12.7	
Dietary Diversity Score	General Distribution	Female	3.51	=6	=6		4.58	WFP survey
		Male	3.93	=6	=6		4.92	
		Overall	3.82	=6	=6		4.79	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	27.97	>80	≥55.94		33.33	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	34.61	>80	≥69.22		37.39	
		Overall	32.84	>80	≥65.68		35.84	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	30.77	≤15	≤35.81		28.77	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	32.06	≤15	≤24.11		30.65	
		Overall	31.72	≤15	≤27.23		29.93	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	Food assistance for asset	Female	41.26	<5	≤8.25		37.89	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	33.33	<5	≤6.67		31.96	
		Overall	35.45	<5	≤7.09		34.23	
Food Expenditure Share	Food assistance for asset	Female	81.39	≤8	≤9.48		9.48	WFP survey
		Male	81.96	≤8	≤9.35		9.35	
		Overall	81.83	≤8	≤9.4		9.4	
MAM Treatment Default rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.18	<15	<15	6.95	0.18	Secondary data
		Male	0	<15	<15	4.59	0	
		Overall	0.18	<15	<15	5.77	0.18	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.15	<3	<3	0.65	0.15	Secondary data
		Male	0.3	<3	<3	0.15	0.3	
		Overall	0.22	<3	<3	0.4	0.22	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.86	<15	<15	1.62	0.86	Secondary data
		Male	0.65	<15	<15	0.98	0.65	
		Overall	0.75	<15	<15	1.3	0.75	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	80.6	>75	≥90	95.9	80.6	Secondary data
		Male	78.12	>75	≥90	97.6	78.12	
		Overall	79.36	>75	≥90	96.75	79.36	
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	64.09	=100	>70	97.35	64.09	Secondary data
		Male	68.8	=100	>70	95.05	68.8	
		Overall	66.44	=100	>70	96.2	66.44	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0	>66	>66	95.56		Secondary data
		Male	0	>66	>66	93.38		
		Overall	0	>66	>66	94.47		

Vulnerable people affected by COVID pandemic; BRAZZAVILLE,CG; Value Voucher

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	50.5	≥80.25	≥75.25			WFP survey
		Male	56.8	≥83.4	≥78.4			
		Overall	53.7	≥81.85	≥76.85			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	23.4	≤12.7	≤11.7			WFP survey
		Male	24.8	≤10.4	≤12.4			
		Overall	24.1	≤12.05	≤12.05			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	26.1	<7.05	≤13.05			WFP survey
		Male	18.4	<6.2	≤9.2			
		Overall	22.2	<6.1	≤11.1			

Vulnerable people affected by COVID pandemic; BRAZZAVILLE,CG; Value Voucher

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	18.4	≤5.98	≤11.96			WFP survey
		Male	12.8	≤4.3	≤8.6			
		Overall	15.6	≤5.7	≤10.14			
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	17.04	≤4.52	≤8.52			WFP survey
		Male	20.86	≤6.43	≤10.43			
		Overall	18.95	≤5.47	≤9.47			

Strategic Outcome 02 : Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food - Root Causes

Output Results

Activity 02: Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	3,750 3,750 7,500	1,723 1,905 3,628
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	0	26,926 30,105 57,031
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	32,625 32,625 65,250	43,668 48,273 91,941
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,132	2,001
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	405,000	15,408
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Primary school-aged children receive a meal every day they attend school to improve their access to food and nutrition and their education	A.1.14: Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution		School feeding (on-site)	individual	30	28
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Primary school-aged children receive a meal every day they attend school to improve their access to food and nutrition and their education	A.6.14: Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed		School feeding (on-site)	latrine	16	16
A: Primary school-aged children receive a meal every day they attend school to improve their access to food and nutrition and their education	A.6.19: Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	10	10
A: Primary school-aged children receive a meal every day they attend school to improve their access to food and nutrition and their education	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	368	368
A: Primary school-aged children receive a meal every day they attend school to improve their access to food and nutrition and their education	A.6.24: Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model		School feeding (on-site)	school	17	5
A: Primary school-aged children receive a meal every day they attend school to improve their access to food and nutrition and their education	A.6.45: Number of technical support activities provided in schools		School feeding (on-site)	activity	5	3

A: Primary school-aged children receive a meal every day they attend school to improve their access to food and nutrition and their education	A.6.46: Number of schools receiving textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided		School feeding (on-site)	school	123	84
A: Primary school-aged children receive a meal every day they attend school to improve their access to food and nutrition and their education	A.6.MGD1.1.2: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided		School feeding (on-site)	item	12,000	9,500
A: Primary school-aged children receive a meal every day they attend school to improve their access to food and nutrition and their education	A.6.MGD1.1.5: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified		School feeding (on-site)	individual	2,300	2,264
A: Primary school-aged children receive a meal every day they attend school to improve their access to food and nutrition and their education	A.6.MGD1.4.4: Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported		School feeding (on-site)	structure	370	368
	A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed					
A: Vulnerable children benefit from increased capacity in safe food preparation and storage	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	10,000	8,541
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Primary school-aged children receive a meal every day they attend school to improve their access to food and nutrition and to education	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		School feeding (on-site)	individual	110	100

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Primary school aged children; Congo, Republic of; Food, Value Voucher									
Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	93.27	=95	≥93.27	80.09	93.27		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	93.67	=95	≥93.67	79.33	93.67		
		Overall	93.48	=95	≥93.48	79.68	93.48		
Drop-out rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0.45	≤0.4	≤2.6	0.45	2.6		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	0.43	≤0.4	≤2.8	0.43	2.8		
		Overall	0.44	≤0.4	≤2.27	0.44	2.27		
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	5.77	≥10	≥5.77	-12.81	5.77		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	5.83	≥10	≥5.83	19.81	5.83		
		Overall	5.8	≥10	≥5.8	-6.33	5.8		
Gender ratio	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	0.9	=1	≥0.9	0.87	0.9		WFP programme monitoring
Pass rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	97.4	≥85	≥97.4	60.59	97.4		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	97.2	≥85	≥97.2	61.12	97.2		
		Overall	97.73	≥85	≥97.3	60.87	97.73		

Retention rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	97.4	=100	≥97.4	99.55	97.4	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	97.2	=100	≥97.2	99.57	97.2	
		Overall	97.3	=100	≥97.3	99.56	97.3	

Outcome Results

Activity 04: Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow- up	2019 Follow- up	2018 Follow- up	Source
Smallholders farmers; Congo, Republic of; Capacity Strengthening									
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	60.6	=60	=65	65	60.6	Secondary data	
		Male	39.4	=40	=35	35	39.4		
		Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	178,428.2	=508,544	≥700,000	649,595.24	178,458.2	Secondary data	
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	200	=350	=800	724.12	200	Secondary data	

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow- up	2019 Follow- up	2018 Follow- up	Source
Humanitarian partners; Congo, Republic of; Capacity Strengthening									
User satisfaction rate	Service Delivery General	Overall	87.5	=98	=100	90	87.5	Secondary data	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
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
CAR Refugees; LIKOUALA,CG; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution		Overall	40	≥65	≥45	40	
DRC Asylum seekers; PLATEAUX,CG; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution		Overall	28.70	=50	=30	28.57	
Primary school aged children; Congo, Republic of; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 02: Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	School feeding (on-site)		Overall	22	=50	≥25	23	
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
CAR Refugees; LIKOUALA,CG; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	42.50	≥60	≥60	42.50	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	45.30	≤25	≤25	45.30	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	12.30	≥15	≥15	12.30	
DRC Asylum seekers; PLATEAUX,CG; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	44.61	≥70	≥70	26.80	45.91
			Decisions made by men	Overall	38.19	≤10	≤10	27.70	42.32
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	17.20	≥20	≥20	45.50	11.77

Flood victims; CUVETTE,CG; Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	41	≥60	≥60	41
			Decisions made by men	Overall	42.20	≤25	≤25	42.20
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	10.50	≥15	≥15	10.50
Flood victims; LIKOUALA,CG; Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	31.60	≥60	≥60	31.60
			Decisions made by men	Overall	54.70	≤25	≤25	54.70
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	13.70	≥15	≥15	13.70

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 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
CAR Refugees; LIKOUALA,CG; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution	Female	76	=100	=100	76	
			Male	79.30	=100	=100	79.30	
			Overall	77.90	=100	=100	77.90	
DRC Asylum seekers; PLATEAUX,CG; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=28.64	94.10	28.64
			Male	83.33	=100	=65.13	100	65.13
			Overall	88.89	=100	=93.76	95	93.76
Flood victims; CUVETTE,CG; Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution	Female	87.80	=100	=100	87.80	
			Male	83.80	=100	=100	83.80	
			Overall	85.60	=100	=100	85.60	
Flood victims; LIKOUALA,CG; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution	Female	73.70	=100	=100	73.70	
			Male	65.80	=100	=100	65.80	
			Overall	68.40	=100	=100	68.40	
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
CAR Refugees; LIKOUALA,CG; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution	Female	85.10	=100	=100	85.10	
			Male	89.60	=100	=100	89.60	
			Overall	87.70	=100	=100	87.70	
DRC Asylum seekers; PLATEAUX,CG; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution	Female	97.73	=100	≥30.48	97.05	30.48
			Male	97.16	=100	≥66.51	100	66.51
			Overall	97.38	=100	≥97	97.50	97
Flood victims; CUVETTE,CG; Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution	Female	95.70	=100	=100	95.70	
			Male	96.50	=100	=100	96.50	
			Overall	96.10	=100	=100	96.10	

Flood victims; LIKOUALA,CG; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distributi on	Female	94.70	=100	=100	94.70	
			Male	88.60	=100	=100	88.60	
			Overall	90.60	=100	=100	90.60	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactiv ity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
CAR Refugees; LIKOUALA,CG; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distributi on	Female	83.50	≥90	≥90	83.50	
			Male	78.70	≥90	≥90	78.70	
			Overall	80.70	≥90	≥90	80.70	
DRC Asylum seekers; PLATEAUX,CG; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distributi on	Female	28.18	≥90	≥90	61.80	28.18
			Male	60.97	≥90	≥90	91.70	60.97
			Overall	89.15	≥90	≥90	66.30	89.15
Flood victims; CUVETTE,CG	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distributi on	Female	95.70	≥90	≥90	95.70	
			Male	92.30	≥90	≥90	92.30	
			Overall	93.80	≥90	≥90	93.80	
Flood victims; LIKOUALA,CG; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distributi on	Female	84.20	≥90	≥90	84.20	
			Male	78.50	≥90	≥90	78.50	
			Overall	80.30	≥90	≥90	80.30	

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
CAR Refugees; LIKOUALA,CG; Cash, Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution	Female	92.60	=100	≥100	92.60	
			Male	97	=100	≥10	97	
			Overall	95.10	=100	≥100	95.10	
DRC Asylum seekers; PLATEAUX,CG; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution	Female	28.79	=100	≥100	66.20	17.90
			Male	34.60	=100	≥100	16.70	49.65
			Overall	32.36	=100	≥100	58.80	66.74
Flood victims; CUVETTE,CG; Food	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution	Female	79.10	=100	=100	79.10	
			Male	78.20	=100	=100	78.20	
			Overall	78.60	=100	=100	78.60	
Flood victims; LIKOUALA,CG; Food, Value Voucher	Act 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	General Distribution	Female	100	=100	=100	97.40	
			Male	100	=100	=100	84.80	
			Overall	100	=100	=100	88.90	

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
CAR refugees; LIKOUALA,CG; Cash, Food, Value Voucher			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
DRC Asylum seekers; PLATEAUX,CG; Food, Value Voucher			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Primary school aged children; Congo, Republic of; Food, Value Voucher			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Returnees; POOL,CG; Cash, Food, Value Voucher			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

World Food Programme

Contact info

Ali Ouattara

ali.ouattara@wfp.org

Cover page photo © WFP/Alice Rahmoun

Gloire, an acutely malnourished 8-months-old girl, receives ready-to-use supplementary food from WFP through the Mabaya health centre.

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

Financial Section

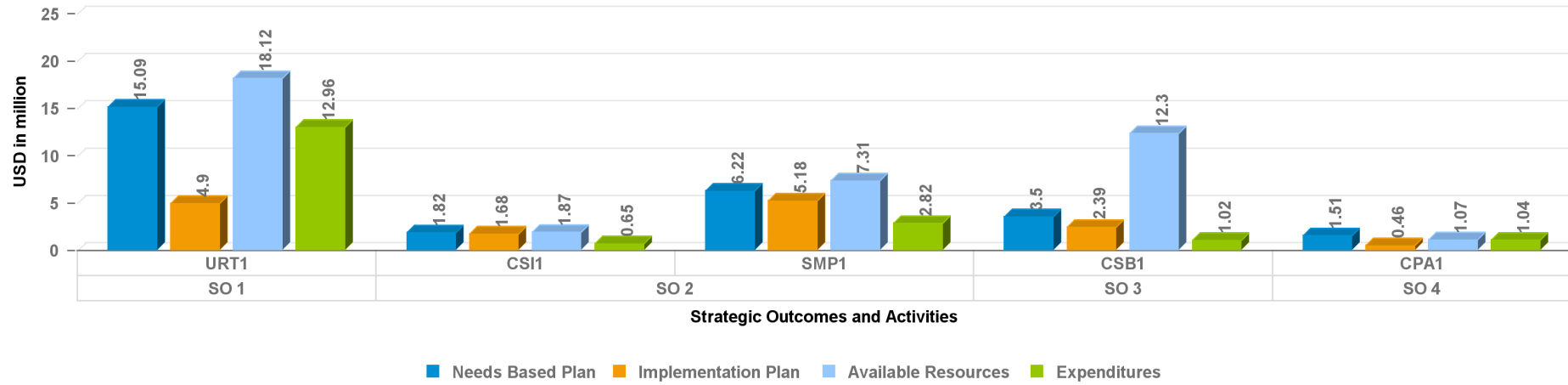
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

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

Annual CPB Overview



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

Annual Country Report

Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

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	Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food	Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions.	1,818,540	1,678,252	1,873,135	653,260
		Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	6,223,227	5,184,435	7,312,552	2,815,207
	Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	15,093,315	4,902,747	18,124,865	12,959,586
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			23,135,081	11,765,433	27,310,553	16,428,053
3	Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains	Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods	3,501,388	2,385,487	12,299,295	1,015,611
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			3,501,388	2,385,487	12,299,295	1,015,611

Annual Country Report

Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

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	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners.	1,509,601	459,601	1,066,464	1,040,392
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,509,601	459,601	1,066,464	1,040,392
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	201,783	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	201,783	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			28,146,071	14,610,521	40,878,094	18,484,056
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,779,334	1,729,334	2,757,918	947,406
Total Direct Costs			29,925,405	16,339,855	43,636,013	19,431,462
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,840,824	1,062,091	1,858,975	1,858,975
Grand Total			31,766,229	17,401,946	45,494,988	21,290,437



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

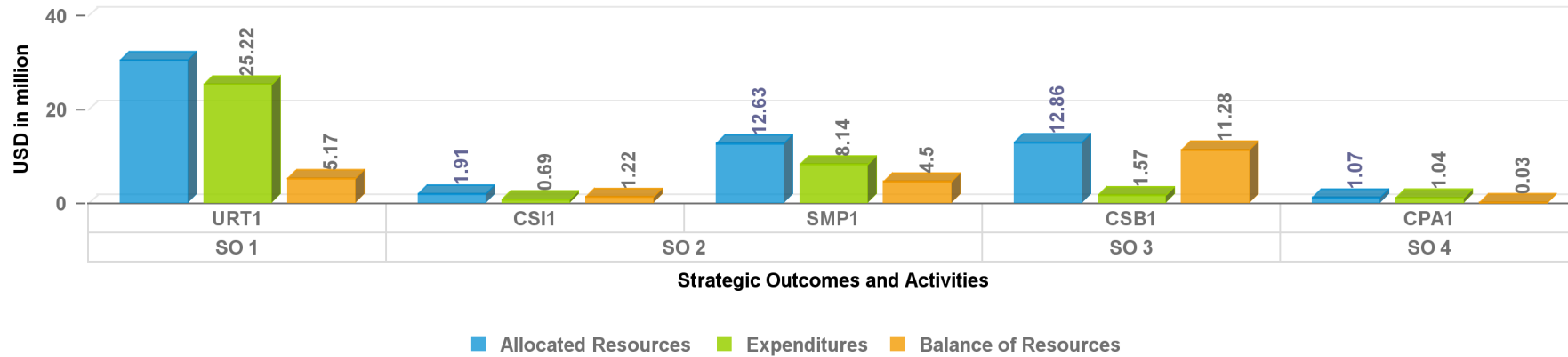
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

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

Cumulative CPB Overview



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

Annual Country Report

Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

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	Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	29,052,529	28,165,843	2,220,941	30,386,785	25,221,506	5,165,279
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food	Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions.	3,637,283	1,912,216	0	1,912,216	692,341	1,219,876
		Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	11,558,539	12,633,351	0	12,633,351	8,136,007	4,497,345
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			44,248,351	42,711,411	2,220,941	44,932,352	34,049,853	10,882,499

Annual Country Report

Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2024)

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	Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains	Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods	5,988,730	12,856,612	0	12,856,612	1,572,928	11,283,684
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			5,988,730	12,856,612	0	12,856,612	1,572,928	11,283,684
5	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners.	1,948,801	1,066,464	0	1,066,464	1,040,392	26,073
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,948,801	1,066,464	0	1,066,464	1,040,392	26,073
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	201,783	0	201,783	0	201,783
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	201,783	0	201,783	0	201,783
Total Direct Operational Cost			52,185,882	56,836,270	2,220,941	59,057,211	36,663,173	22,394,038
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,490,811	3,866,826	208,282	4,075,108	2,264,595	1,810,512
Total Direct Costs			55,676,693	60,703,095	2,429,223	63,132,319	38,927,768	24,204,550
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,484,077	3,410,350		3,410,350	3,410,350	0
Grand Total			59,160,771	64,113,445	2,429,223	66,542,669	42,338,118	24,204,550



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