Operational Context

The Republic of Congo (RoC) ranks poorly on the Human Development Index. Its food production is below national requirements, with only 2 percent of arable land currently under cultivation, covering 30 percent of the country’s food needs. Forty-eight percent of Congolese live on less than USD 1.25 per day.

WFP is assisting 34,000 people affected by the economic consequences of COVID-19 in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire. Vulnerability assessments show that 15.2 percent of the population living in the urban areas of these cities, are moderately or severely food insecure. Sustained food assistance is needed to avoid an increase in food insecurity in the country.

WFP also supports refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) in Likouala and asylum-seekers from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in Plateaux with food assistance.

WFP’s operations in RoC contribute to the global efforts to reach Sustainable Development Goals 1 (End Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality) and 17 (Partnerships).

Operational Updates

Strategic Result 01: Food-insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round.

- WFP is providing value vouchers to 12,011 refugees from the Central African Republic in Bétoù and Impfondo (Likouala Department) and to 4,610 refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo in the Bouembá district (Plateaux department). Through this activity, beneficiaries are accessing food from a network of identified retailers.

- WFP provided Treatment and Prevention of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) to 9,605 vulnerable children and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) in the departments of Likouala and Pool. The beneficiaries included refugees and people affected by the economic consequences of the COVID-19.

- In the Pool department, 1,793 families benefited from a Food Assistance for Asset (FFA) programme. In the framework of this activity, road rehabilitation work continued in Kindamba and Mayama. In addition, the fish farming groups received the fish along with the fish food.

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

- In September, schools remained closed because of the summer holidays, so no hot school meals were provided. During the last month, WFP started distributing the food to the schools for the next school year. WFP dedicate this period of the year to plan the School Feeding Distribution for the first semester of the 2021/2022 School Year.

- The US Department of Agriculture (USDA) and WFP finalized the negotiations for the next phase of a McGovern Dole programme from 2022 to 2025. The award was signed on 30 September by WFP and USDA.

- WFP is implementing a Home-Grown School Feeding programme called “Ya Buala”. Through this activity, 69,894 schoolchildren are benefiting from local food.

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WFP Republic of Congo Country Brief September 2021

In Numbers

- 20.352 mt of food distributed
- USD 425,610 cash-based transfers
- 9.5 USD million six-month (October 2021 – March 2022) net funding requirements
- 127,289 people assisted in September 2021

Population: 5.5 million
2019 Human Development Index: 149 out of 189 countries
Income Level: Lower Middle
Chronic malnutrition: 21.2% of children aged 6-59 months

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Strategic Result 01: Everyone has access to food

**Strategic Outcome 01: Food-insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round**

**Focus area: Emergency Response**

- Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks

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

**Focus area: Addressing the root causes of hunger and food insecurity, and improving national institutions and systems for social protection**

- Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted school children.
- Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions

**Strategic Result 03: Smallholder productivity and incomes**

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

**Focus area: Building the resilience of smallholder agricultural systems**

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

**Strategic Result 08: Enhance global partnership**

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

**Focus area: Crisis response**

- Provide on-demand logistics common services for partners

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

- The SDG fund is financing a joint programme running from January 2020 until June 2021. In September, the local authorities’ capacities were reinforced by the purchase of IT equipment and the capacities of 22 smallholder groups are being strengthened.
- The managerial and marketing capacities of 16 groups of women producers of Mbala Pinda are being reinforced. In September, a field mission from the Innovation Accelerator performed a supply chain assessment in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire, and an acceptability test in Brazzaville and Nkayi.

- Under the Pro Manioc programme framework, financed by the European Union, 50 groups are receiving training.
- Under the framework of the "India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation" (IBSA) fund, from September to December 2021, WFP, the Government of the Republic of Congo and the Government of Brazil are working on elaborating the final project document.

**Monitoring**

**Floods monitoring in Likouala, Sangha, Cuvette and Plateaux**

- From August to January of each year, floods are expected in the north of the country. WFP and the partner Cloud to Street closely monitor the level of rivers in the departments prone to risk.
- In September 2021, the first floods were registered in the Likouala, Plateaux and Cuvette regions, where 716.35km² of land were flooded. By the end of this month, according to local authorities and the partner Cloud to Street, 11,870 people are living in flooded areas in the Likouala’s districts of Liranga, Dongou, Impfondo, Bébou, Bouanila and Epena; the Plateaux’s districts of Loukolela, Mpouya, and Makotimpo; and in the Cuvette’s district of Mossakka.
- The Minister of Social Affairs and Humanitarian action carried out a field mission to monitor the situation and determine which kind of assistance is needed. WFP and its partners are in daily contact with the local authorities to monitor the flooding progress.

**Influx of Central African Republic refugees**

- Senior staff and management from WFP and UNHCR are revising the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) preliminary results. This study, elaborated in coordination with UNHCR, will determine the refugee population’s food security and the nutritional situation in the Likouala department.
- In September 2021, WFP performed a Household Economic Analysis in this area, coordinating with the Food Economy Group (FEG) for the outcome analysis. These figures will provide the most updated food security and nutritional situation.

**Donors**

The Adaptation fund, Canada, the European Union, France, the Global Partnership of Education, Germany, IBSA fund, People’s Republic of China, Japan, Mastercard, Republic of Congo, the SDG fund, Share the Meal, the United States of America and the WFP Innovator Accelerator.

**Photo:** *WFP staff monitoring the floods in Bétou. WFP/Cécile Mercier (August, 2021)*