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# Congo

## Annual Country Report 2021

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2024

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# Overview

In 2021, WFP entered the third 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 assistance 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 (such as the deployment of international agricultural experts, training of school teachers and committees, training of analysts from different government entities) that also contributed to other goals related to education, health, gender equality, climate resilience and sustainability.

Overcoming several challenges and in demanding contexts, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to 176,435 food insecure people composed of groups affected by shocks, such as the urban population impacted by the economic consequences of COVID-19, flood-affected population, refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) and asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

WFP adapted its operations according to measures focused on curbing the spread of COVID-19 in the Republic of Congo (RoC). WFP implemented measures of physical distancing and hygiene in its school feeding operations, as the schools remained open throughout the 2020/2021 school year. A total of 166,577 children in 485 schools benefited from school feeding through in-kind and CBT assistance. The country office secured multi-year funding from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Japan, and the Government of Congo (which contributed salt and cash for CBT activities), enabling the continued provision of school meals across seven departments for the next five years.

WFP supported 1,138 smallholder farmers by providing small equipment, seeds, and analytical and technical support to encourage market-oriented and climate-resilient livelihoods. WFP designed these activities with an integrated approach that aims to enhance local production and reduce national dependence on food imports. The focus was placed on the participation of women smallholders, as demonstrated by the Mbala Pinda project, which benefits 16 women-only farming groups producing a traditional local snack.

In 2021, WFP continued implementing a multi-year programme funded by the European Union in the Bouenza department reinforcing the capacities of the smallholder farmers to improve cassava value chain. WFP and the Ministry of Environment launched the Adaptation Fund programme with the overall objective to improve adaptation to climate change, food security and resilience of vulnerable communities in the Congo Basin.

WFP continued its capacity strengthening efforts towards national institutions. WFP and partners advocated for implementing the national law (called 05/2011) designed to improve access to social protection schemes to the indigenous populations. This initiative generated an opportunity to promote inclusion and gender equality actions in the pathway towards Zero Hunger. WFP continued to promote climate-resilience initiatives with the Government. The Minister of Environment expressed RoC's willingness to adopt the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) in the country and signed a memorandum creating the steering committee. In the last quarter of 2021, in collaboration with WFP, training was provided to 25 experts from the Government, non-governmental organisations and United Nations organisations for the rollout of the IPC in 2022. The IPC will provide a common language for experts and policymakers to harmonize the analysis of food insecurity and thus improve decision making for crises.

WFP continued to assist the thousands of people affected by the 2020 floods. Since more than 80 percent [1] of the crops were lost to these floods, WFP has been working to improve the resilience of these people against similar climatic shocks. WFP carried out a food assistance for assets (FFA) pilot project with refugees and host communities to build their income-generating capacities and strengthen social cohesion. During the last quarter of 2021, the Government and the humanitarian community reported new flooding episodes. Following the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action mission and the various analyses and reports by the Departmental Directorate of Humanitarian Action, the Prime Minister declared a state of humanitarian disaster on 29 November 2021.

WFP's 2021 results were only possible thanks to the strengthened relations with local authorities and partners, coordination with United Nations agencies, and the reliable support of the donor community.

[1] <https://reliefweb.int/report/congo/situation-sur-les-inondations-en-r-publique-du-congo-dition-no1-24-septembre-2021>

# 343,012

## Total beneficiaries in 2021



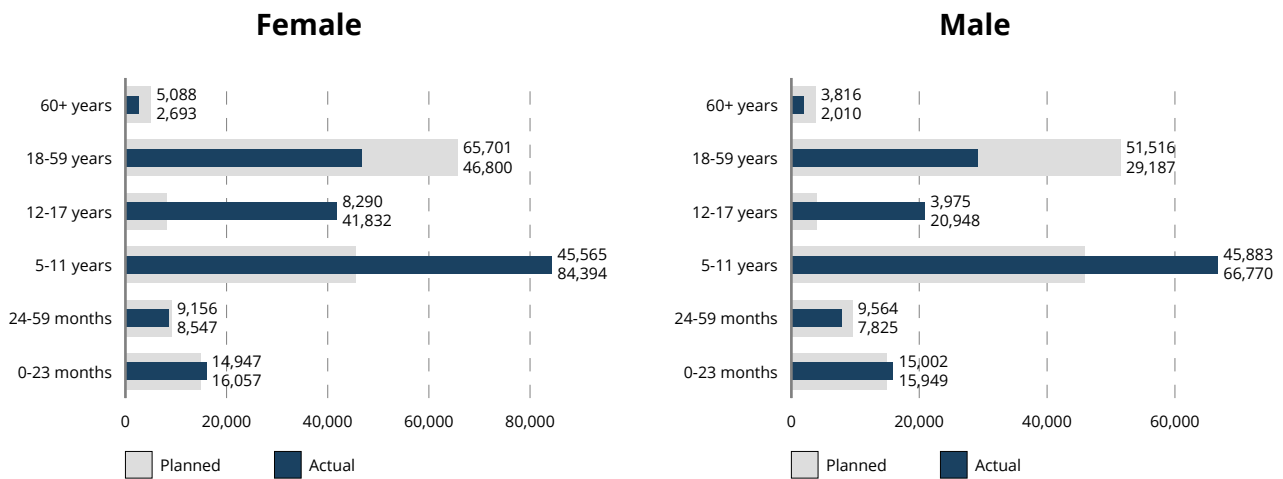
58% female



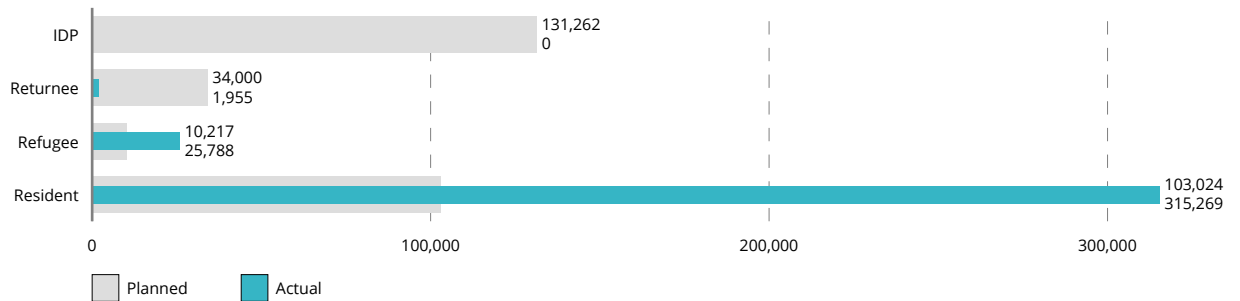
42% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 4,761 (61% Female, 39% Male)

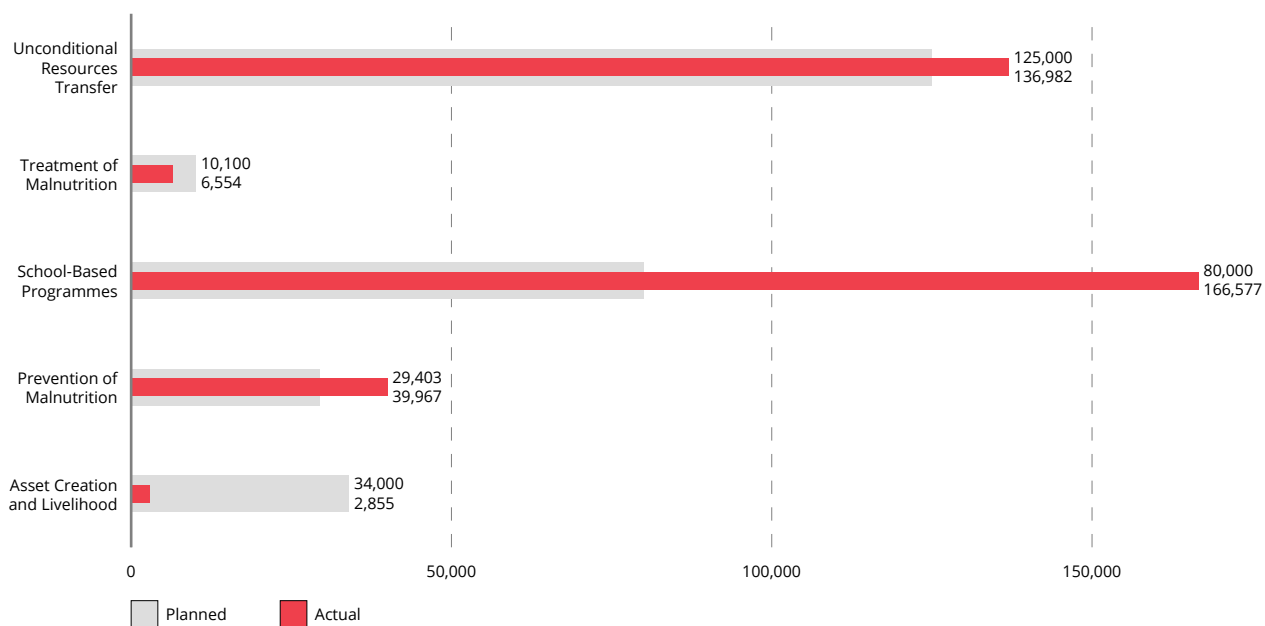
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



## Beneficiaries by Modality



221,294

**total actual food beneficiaries in 2021**

of 150,003 total planned  
( 130,274 Female, 91,020 Male)



121,718

**total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021**

of 128,500 total planned  
(68,280 Female, 53,438 Male)

## Total Food and CBT



4,598 mt

**total actual food transferred in 2021**

of 6,445 mt total planned

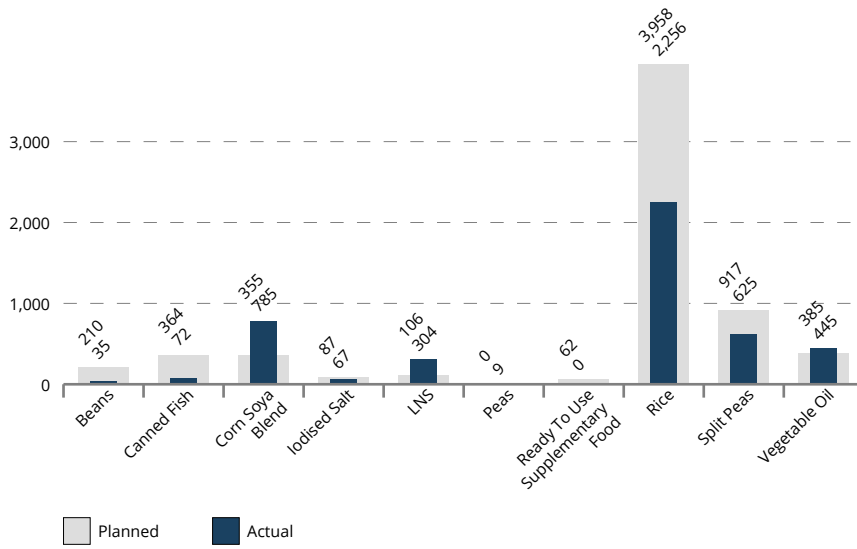


US\$ 5,166,743

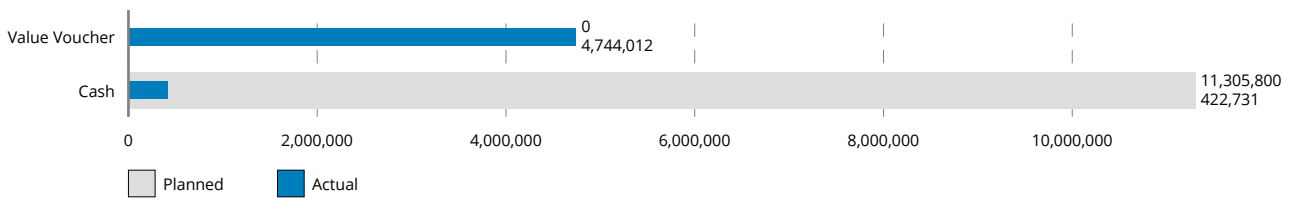
**total actual cash transferred in 2021**

of \$US 11,305,800 total planned

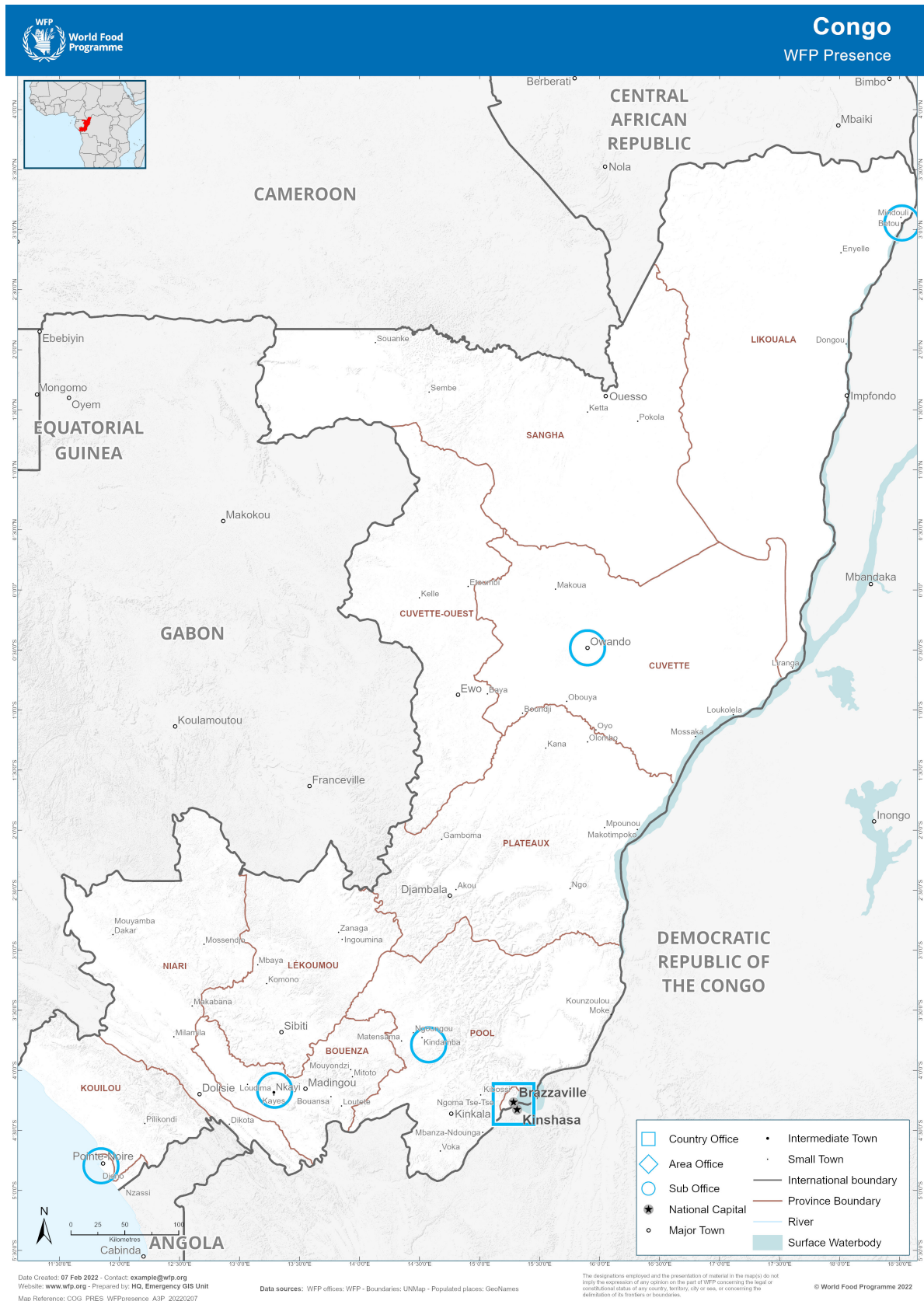
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations



The Republic of Congo (RoC) has been facing economic stagnation since 2015, aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021, RoC's economy declined for the seventh consecutive year, with the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimated at -1.2 percent and a poverty rate projected to increase from 48.5 percent in 2019 to 53.3 percent in 2021[1]. The RoC ranks 149 out of 189 countries in the Human Development Index, putting it above the average of countries in

Sub-Saharan Africa[2]. The country also ranked 105 out of 116 countries in the 2021 Global Hunger Index[3], indicating a 'serious' level of hunger. According to the 2018 Zero Hunger Strategic Review, 15 percent of Congolese households report poor or limited food consumption, with peaks of 30 percent in rural areas. The RoC faces different types of malnutrition: 21.2 percent of children aged 24-59 months are stunted, and 8.2 percent of children aged 24-59 months are wasted (much higher than the global average of 3.62 percent).

The RoC is a food-deficit country producing only 30 percent of national food needs and has only 2 percent of its arable land cultivated. Although the agriculture industry employs 35 percent of the population, less than 5 percent of the annual GDP comes from this sector. The problem of insufficient agricultural production stems from the country's very high rate of urbanisation (70 percent of the population lives in urban areas) and traditional agricultural practices.

Given the uncertain socio-economic recovery, WFP provides consistent support to the Government in implementing programmes for the most vulnerable population, such as indigenous communities and around 30,000 refugees and asylum seekers from the Central African Republic (CAR) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). WFP also aims to increase procurement from local smallholders and national industries to foster agricultural development and, thereby, contributing to the resilience of rural communities.

### **Government's Response and WFP's Operations**

WFP's interventions seek to harness existing national efforts to reach zero hunger, acting in coordination with ongoing social protection programmes. In its National Development Plan 2018-2022 and national policies, the Government encourages poverty reduction and economic diversification (notably through agriculture) and promotes food security and social protection programmes. Yet, these efforts are often underfunded, affecting the country's most vulnerable groups (for instance the pension schemes only cover 6.3 percent of the working population)[4]. The RoC shows growing interest in regional and global initiatives to ensure better food and nutrition security. After joining the Scaling Up Nutrition movement in 2013, RoC established a Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition in 2018, intending to hold regional forums and formalising its interest in joining the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Framework in 2021.

WFP contributes to these national efforts through the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024, aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2020-2024. The CSP aims at tackling the causes of food and nutrition insecurity by promoting innovative longterm solutions. WFP assists the Government to ensure that the most vulnerable population have access to nutritious and adequate food, especially during emergencies, through five strategic objectives:

- **Strategic Outcome 1:** Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year.
- **Strategic Outcome 2:** Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-age children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food.
- **Strategic Outcome 3:** Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods that support the nutrition value chain.
- **Strategic Outcome 4:** Humanitarian and Development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services.
- **Strategic Outcome 5:** National humanitarian and development actors have access to WFP expertise

WFP also submitted a second budget revision to extend the COVID-19 response in the urban areas of Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire until June 2022 and the assistance to refugees from CAR and asylum seekers from DRC until the end of 2022.

### **COVID-19**

The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed deep-seated inequalities and significant gaps in social protection coverage, highlighting the structural weaknesses of the Congolese socio-economic system and the country's capacity to deal with emergencies. By the end of 2021, RoC recorded 19,179 cases of COVID-19 since the start of the pandemic. Although the national vaccination plan has progressed over the past months, the population remains highly resistant, with only 583,609 people (about 10 percent) fully vaccinated[5].

Measures to limit the spread of the pandemic, such as social distancing, curfews and travel restrictions, impacted formal and informal market activities, causing income losses for many households. These negative effects are more pronounced for the vulnerable populations living in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire's urban and peri-urban areas, as most of these people derive their income from informal activities. Due to the relatively higher proportion of their resources devoted to food, food price increases resulting from trade disruptions and market restrictions added an additional burden on many poor households. In 2021, the price increase was particularly significant, increasing up to 7.4 percent in August 2021. WFP estimates that the number of food insecure people in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire increased from



150,000 in 2020 to 700,000 in 2021.

COVID-19 has also severely affected the distribution and consumption of food products. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)[6], the food value chain suffered severe constraints in getting products to consumer markets in 2020 and 2021.

### **Floods**

For three consecutive years, recurrent flooding has plagued the northern part of RoC. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action and the humanitarian community coordinated activities to support at least the 210,000 people affected by the floods from December 2019 to February 2021. In December 2021, according to the Government, nearly 71,690 people were affected by new floods in the departments of Likouala, Cuvette, Sangha and Plateaux.

## **Risk Management**

RoC has limited institutional capacity to identify and respond to various types of shocks, including natural and climate-related disasters. According to the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) [7], the RoC has a high vulnerability score yet a low preparedness score, indicating a great need for investment and innovation to improve preparedness for various shocks. Additionally, the poor conditions of most of the roads and the substandard quality of external transporters (road and river) constantly threaten WFP's activities. To ensure timely assistance, WFP has identified qualified transport providers.

As in 2020, the economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic remained a risk to food security of the most vulnerable population. WFP implemented biosecurity protocols for all activities, ensured hygiene supplies on distribution sites, and that staff, partners, and beneficiaries correctly used personal protective equipment.

At the onset of 2021, socio-political instability was identified as a potential threat to impact WFP's operations due to the insecurity in the Pool Department and the presidential elections held in March 2021. Nevertheless, during this year, no episodes of violence resulted from the conflict in the Pool Department (which has affected the country since 2016), and the presidential election did not bring clashes between opposing sides. Therefore, none of these threats affected WFP's planned operations. Moreover, given the volatile regional security situation and political tension that caused an increase in the number of refugees from CAR, WFP is extending this assistance until the end of 2022.

Flooding is a constant risk impacting WFP's activities. Given the new flooding episodes, WFP continued assistance to the affected population and engagement with Cloud to Street (a flood mapping platform that follows climate emergencies) for regular monitoring during the rainy season.

# Partnerships

In the Republic of Congo (RoC), WFP supports capacity building of government and national counterparts through strategic partnerships to achieve zero hunger sustainably and overcome poverty, food insecurity and gender inequality.

Strong partnerships with the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Economy, Planning, Statistics and Regional Integration sustain the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024. To ensure national ownership, WFP works closely with sectoral ministries. WFP's leading partner is the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action to support shock-affected populations and improve social protection for vulnerable people. WFP provided a tangible contribution to this Ministry through its safety net programming - which includes cash, in-kind and malnutrition treatment, and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition. WFP's school feeding programme is implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Pre-school, Primary, Secondary Education and Literacy, continuing the longstanding partnership which has led to the development of a national school feeding policy in recent years.

Based on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach, WFP established partnerships with the Government, United Nations (UN) agencies and non-governmental organisations to address the needs of the most vulnerable people through activities focusing on shock-response, nutrition, school feeding, social protection and support to local farmers. In 2021, WFP was able to provide an effective response working with UN partners (mainly UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR, FAO, UNFPA, IFAD, World Bank and OCHA) and cooperating partners, such as Caritas, the Agence d'assistance aux rapatriés et réfugiés, and Terre sans Frontières. Other partnerships focused on WFP's logistics and emergency management expertise, enabling the country office to provide humanitarian transport services and coordinate humanitarian responses.

WFP's implementation of social protection strategies is built on close partnerships with government counterparts, UN agencies, the private sector, and civil society organisations. WFP is leading a joint UN programme with UNICEF and WHO, financed by the Joint SDG Fund, to support the Government in providing integrated social protection programmes to the indigenous population.

WFP mobilised sufficient resources for its operations for 2021 through an engagement with longstanding donors and non-traditional donors. The United States of America, Japan, China and the European Union (and members such as Germany and France) have been the main contributors to the operations. WFP also received a contribution under the multi-stakeholder partnership and funding platform Global Partnership for Education.

The US Department of Agriculture confirmed a USD 25 million contribution in support of the school feeding programme until 2026. The German Federal Foreign Office provided a two year contribution of EUR 3 million in support of nutrition, food assistance for assets and the refugee operation in the Likouala, Plateaux, Pool and Lekoumou departments (implemented in coordination with UNHCR). These multi-year and predictable contributions have allowed WFP to plan for and provide longterm food security and nutrition programmes.

The Government of RoC continued its engagement by providing 70 mt of in-kind contributions for the school feeding programme, a contribution that was encouraged by WFP's Emerging Donors Matching Fund. Additionally, through the engagement of the Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Congo Basin, WFP implements a multi-year programme financed by the Adaptation Fund.

To address governance and technical gaps in the agricultural development sector, an important focus of the RoC's National Development Plan 2018-2022, WFP collaborated with Rome-based agencies (FAO and IFAD), South-South Cooperation partners (China's Ministry of Agriculture, China-IFAD South-South and Triangular Cooperation Facility and CERFAM), the private sector (Mastercard, Sodexo and Share the Meal) and academic partners (Natural Resources Institute of the University of Greenwich). WFP maintained dialogue with other partners such as IFAD to provide capacity strengthening activities in line with national priorities. These partnerships led to several complementary projects aimed to increase the production of smallholder farmers, link them to home-grown school feeding initiatives and contribute to women empowerment and financial inclusion. A first time contribution by the India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation Fund will allow WFP to establish a partnership with WFP's Centre of Excellence in Brazil from 2022.

WFP led the organisation of dialogues for the participation of the RoC in the UN World Food Summit, in collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinator Office, UN agencies and the Government.

# CSP Financial Overview

WFP's systematic and strategic engagement with longterm traditional and private donors contributes to a successful implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024. As of 2021, WFP has managed to mobilise 75 percent of the required resources to implement the budgeted activities of the CSP.

Although a global humanitarian crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and, locally, devastating floods that generated new humanitarian needs marked the last two years, WFP has been able to adapt and increase its operation with a budget revision approved in February 2021. To address the 2019/2020 severe floods and in line with the national COVID-19 response, WFP expanded the scope of strategic outcome (SO) 1 to include the prevention of acute malnutrition and increased the number of beneficiaries. To align with the new corporate Strategic Result 8, the country office (CO) included Strategic Outcome 5 to provide on-demand logistics common services to humanitarian partners[1]. The CSP was extended by one year (until 2024) to follow the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

In 2021, WFP was over 100 percent resourced against the annual needs-based plan (USD 35.1 million including associated costs). The contributions received this year from traditional and non-traditional donors allowed WFP to provide food assistance to the most vulnerable and food insecure people.

Funding from the United States of America, Germany, Japan, China, and France contributed to providing food assistance to vulnerable populations under SO1. This included nutritional support for treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition, cash or in-kind transfer to refugees, flood-affected population and urban people impacted by the economic consequences of COVID-19. In the latter two cases, WFP was able to provide food assistance at critical times thanks to internal advance financing facilities, until the forecasted funds were received. The activities under SO1 were resourced at 105 percent, considering a multi-year contribution from Germany, the extension of the COVID-19 response, and the assistance provided to flood-affected people. In contrast, food assistance for assets (FFA) activities did not receive enough contributions, and were mainly supported through internal funding mechanisms.

SO2, which focuses on school feeding and support to national social protection mechanisms, was resourced at 184.6 percent, considering the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) McGovern-Dole's multi-year funding. The school feeding programme benefited from a new in-kind contribution from the Government of Japan and renewed support from the Government of RoC, which donated 70 mt of salt. Home-Grown School Feeding activities were financed thanks to the Global Partnership for Education, Share the Meal, Mastercard and Sodexo. In 2021, these contributions increased the number of school-aged children receiving school meals made from local and nutritious products and processed mainly by women groups. The development of national social protection mechanisms was mainly funded through the Joint SDG fund, aiming to improve access to social protection for indigenous and vulnerable populations in the Lekoumou Department.













SO3, focusing on smallholder farmers' support and capacity strengthening, was resourced at 164.3 percent. Multi-year contributions from the European Union, the Adaptation Fund, and single-year contributions from China's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, IFAD - China South-South and Triangular Cooperation Facility, and the India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation Fund funded this activity.

Through bilateral service provision, WFP provided full cost-recovery supply chain services to partners, and the country office received new payments from partners for SO4 and 5.

[1] This change is also to align with WFP's Strategic Result 8.

## 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	18,785,536.0	15,240,800.0	19,744,821.0	10,828,291.0
02: Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food	7,624,466.0	7,011,174.0	23,227,474.0	4,572,006.0
03: Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains	3,800,946.0	2,479,050.0	12,116,306.0	1,028,743.0
04: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	0.0	0.0	51,770.0	24,257.0
05: National Humanitarian and development actors have access to WFP expertise	1,049,341.0	1,034,351.0	188,147.0	247.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	12,533,569.0	0.0
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	<b>31,260,289.0</b>	<b>25,765,375.0</b>	<b>67,862,087.0</b>	<b>16,453,544.0</b>
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	1,797,728.0	1,772,728.0	3,523,272.0	1,426,490.0

<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	 33,058,017.0	 27,538,103.0	 71,385,359.0	 17,880,034.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 2,076,642.0	 1,718,118.0	 2,868,046.0	 2,868,046.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	 35,134,659.0	 29,256,221.0	 74,253,405.0	 20,748,080.0

# Programme performance

## Strategic outcome 01: Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round



**25,788** refugees and asylum seekers reached through in-kind, electronic value voucher and nutrition assistance



**73,748** flood affected people reached through **nutritional assistance and food and electronic value vouchers**

**FFA**

**293** productive assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities



**USD 4.8 million** transferred to beneficiaries through **cash based transfer interventions**

WFP focuses on assisting people vulnerable to food insecurity, including refugees, asylum seekers, returnees, people living in urban areas who have been impacted by the economic consequences of COVID-19, and flood-affected populations. In 2021, WFP extended the flood response as well as the COVID-19 urban response and scaled-up assistance for the increased number of refugees from the Central African Republic. WFP faced funding gaps for the food assistance for assets (FFA) activity in the Pool Department. Given the increase in needs, a budget revision for 2022 is ongoing.

WFP assisted 176,435 vulnerable people in meeting their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after the shocks. WFP implemented activities in the departments of Pool, Plateaux, Likouala, Sangha, and the urban areas of Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire.

RoC is experiencing climate change effects with flooding becoming more recurrent. For the last three years, the northern part of the Republic of Congo (RoC) faced massive floods due to torrential rains. Floods affected the agricultural land in the Likouala, Plateaux, Sangha and Cuvette Departments, impacting 80 percent of the crops that farmers were expecting to harvest in March. The Government declared a state of emergency on November 29th to respond to the humanitarian crisis. According to the government, 71,690 individuals were affected by the flood in four departments. WFP's cooperating partner, Cloud to Street, provided periodic flood reports using satellite imagery to the country's humanitarian actors through different platforms created for this reason. In total, Cloud to Street identified 80,209 people living in flooded areas in Likouala, Plateaux, Sangha, and Cuvette Departments. During the first semester, WFP assisted 73,748 flood-affected people through electronic value vouchers, treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), and in-kind assistance. WFP distributed USD 786,832 and 472 mt of food and nutrition supplements to beneficiaries. WFP provided ongoing flood information support throughout the flood season to the humanitarian actors through its partner Cloud to Street.

Following the general elections in the Central African Republic (CAR) in December 2020, new waves of violence and displacement in the country led to new influxes of Central African refugees, increasing the already significant number of refugees in RoC. The refugees are mainly located in the Likouala region, specifically in Impfondo, Dongou, and Betou districts, including Kpakaya, Mouale, Thanry, Lombo, Ndongomissa, Lopola, and Tingama. In 2021, in close coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP assisted 25,788 refugees and asylum seekers respectively from CAR and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in the Likouala and Plateaux Departments, distributing 912 mt of food and nutrition supplements and USD 2,154,314 in CBT. Among those assisted in the Likouala department, 20,989 refugees from CAR received electronic value vouchers, treatment, and prevention of MAM and in-kind assistance, while in the Plateaux, WFP supported 4,799 asylum seekers from DRC, living in the camp near Bouemba, from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), fleeing inter-community violence and instability.

The food insecurity and nutrition status of refugees and asylum seekers, particularly new arrivals, continue to be a cause of concern. This situation is due to the poor access to productive resources (primarily land), forcing half of the households to spend 75 percent of their total expenditure on food. Refugee households depend on assistance (food, cash, seeds, fishing kits, etc.), as they have little stability in income sources and purchasing power. DRC asylum seekers have greater access to some livelihoods (agriculture, fishing and small trade), but they remain vulnerable to long term external shocks. The increase in food prices, particularly significant in the last quarter of 2021, impacted the diversification and frequency of food consumption.

As in the rest of the world, the COVID-19 pandemic still affects the RoC. The curfew was still in effect throughout the year in the country's two largest cities (Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire), and the Government launched vaccination campaigns had limited progress. Mobility restrictions affect the informal economy (limited access to markets, raw materials, and intermediate goods, drop in demand and production), reducing activity and generating job losses.

To support the Government and provide a response to the most affected population, WFP continued its COVID-19 response in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. This assistance included the distribution of electronic value vouchers reaching 18,703 vulnerable people (elderly, sick, disabled, pregnant and lactating women) and distributing a total of USD 1,463,111 to beneficiaries. The electronic value vouchers programme experienced difficulties with phone sim cards, which were sometimes lost, deactivated, or had network issues. WFP maintains active coordination with the cooperating partner to ensure that the programme is properly implemented and that technical and other difficulties are addressed promptly. Additionally, WFP provided treatment and prevention of MAM to 8,437 children aged from 6 to 59 months and 19,748 pregnant and lactating women (PLW).

WFP's COVID-19 response has contributed to improving the food security of the beneficiaries. While in 2020, 35.3 percent of Brazzaville's population was food insecure, only 15.2 percent of assisted households were food insecure in 2021. WFP continues to monitor the food security situation of these populations closely, as their lack of income-generating capacity makes them vulnerable to discontinuation of assistance.

In 2021, WFP implemented food assistance for assets (FFA) projects involving 2,855 vulnerable people in the departments of Likouala and Pool. WFP conducted a pilot market gardening project with refugees and host populations in Betou (Likouala Department), benefiting 900 people who had access to six cultivated acres for production. A seasonal livelihood planning exercise performed in 2019 informed the selection and design of these activities. The Minister of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action visited this project in May 2021.

In the Pool Department, WFP continued its efforts towards the self-reliance of vulnerable populations by implementing activities to support the creation of productive assets. In partnership with the non-governmental organizations "Centre d'Initiative et d'Action pour le Développement" (CIAD) and "Forum pour la Promotion des Groupes Ruraux" (FPGR), WFP implemented two FFA projects in Kindamba, Kimba, Mayama, Mindouli and Vindza benefiting 1,955 returnees. The FFA participants created 275 fishponds and rehabilitated 25 km of rural track between Mayama and Kindamba. In addition, WFP sensitized 539 PLW in this department to good nutrition practices. For this activity, WFP distributed USD 422,730 and 263 mt of food. Due to a lack of funding for this activity, WFP could only meet 8 percent of the planned beneficiaries. WFP also assisted PLW and children aged from 6 to 59 months in the Pool Department, reaching 94.3 percent of MAM treatment recovery.

A total of 24,646 children aged from 6 to 59 months and 21,875 PLW received treatment and prevention of MAM in 155 health centres across the country. WFP also reached beneficiaries and caregivers in health centres through messages to promote healthy nutrition. The nutritional status of CAR refugee children aged 6-59 months notably improved the minimum acceptable diet score increased from 42.6 percent in 2020 to 59.1 percent in 2021. However, the prevalence of global acute malnutrition remains a serious concern among the beneficiaries of the COVID-19 response at 6.2 percent, with 1.9 percent of severely malnourished children and 4.3 percent of moderately malnourished children.

Strategic Outcome 1 is aligned with WFP's gender and protection policies throughout the programme cycle, as reflected by the Gender and Age Marker score (3) for Activity 1. At the distribution point, WFP gave priority to PLW, the elderly, people with disabilities and those living in the most remote areas. In 2021, cooperating partner's teams and community feedback committees were equally made up of women and men to augment community engagement. In coordination with other UN agencies, strengthening cooperating partners' gender and protection capacities will be prioritised for 2022.

## 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



**166,577 children (47 percent girls)** received a **meal every school day**



**USD 339,755** transferred to school committees to **procure nutritious food locally**



**70 mt** of salt contributed from the **Government of the Republic of Congo** for WFP's School Feeding Programme



**44 percent** of assisted school children received a daily meal through the **Home-Grown School Feeding** programme during the school year 2020/2021

WFP aims 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 partners at the national, district and community levels to ensure that social protection interventions were effective, equitable and sustained by sound data and technologies.

In line with the Government's National School Feeding Policy (NSFP), WFP continued to deliver daily nutritious meals to primary school-aged children in seven of the 12 departments of RoC for the 180 school days. WFP designed activities to provide longterm benefits to recipients and achieve measurable progress toward sustainable handover of direct implementation to the Government for the continued benefit to education, attendance and graduation of primary school children.

The USDA-McGovern Dole programme provides funds to WFP to reduce short-term hunger, improve the nutrition of primary school children in the RoC and support longterm human development. The programme also allowed for government and school staff capacity building, infrastructure improvements, and support for school gardening activities, among others. In 2021, WFP distributed 1,835 mt of commodities through this programme, reaching a total of 95,293 primary schoolchildren (including 4,456 highly vulnerable indigenous children). The rations were composed of rice, peas, oil, salt and canned fish representing 901 kcal per day, or 56 percent of the energy coverage. Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSP) activities augmented this food ration with local nutritious food. Although COVID-19 continues to affect the country, schools remained open, enabling WFP to distribute hot meals on each school day of the 2020/2021 school year. WFP also distributed take-home rations to the most vulnerable families in June 2021.

WFP and partners delivered complementary inputs (such as school supplies, rehabilitation of latrines and handwashing stations) across 491 schools in Likouala, Sangha, Cuvette, Plateaux, Pool, Bouenza and Lekoumou Departments to improve child education, health, water, sanitation, and hygiene. WFP supported the Directorate of School Feeding by training 150 government staff members and 130 school administrators focused on school governance and management to enhance performance and quality in education. WFP also worked with WHO to ensure the distribution of deworming medication to schools, benefitting 67,960 children. Social and behaviour change communication activities are carried out with strategic messages on hygiene in latrines, food handling for cooks and messages on good nutritional habits in schools.

In 2021, a new 70 mt Government of RoC contribution of salt complemented the school meals provided by the USDA-McGovern Dole programme. This contribution is the third from RoC since the launch of the NSFP. Additionally, WFP supports the operationalisation of the National Multi-Sectoral Committee on School Feeding and Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee, which will be one of the main priorities for 2022.

Although the Government reopened the schools, the longstanding economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic continue to affect the country and school attendance. The impact on the national budget entailed the suspension of teachers' salaries in 60 schools for autochthonous children, resulting in these schools not being regularly open. According to the World Bank, the increase in poverty (from 48.5 percent in 2020 to 52.5 percent in 2021) has prevented



many families from meeting the costs associated with schooling. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), only 21 percent of students complete primary education with the required reading skills, and 41 percent for math skills. The lack of regular school hours, exacerbated by a complex educational context, also impacts dropout and pass rate indicators. However, the enrollment rate has returned to positive values (1 percent compared to negative values in 2020) and is approaching the values that prevailed before the pandemic. School managers reported improvements in enrolment, retention, and attendance in the departments of Bouenza and Pool, where many families heavily affected by the lack of income-generating opportunities live.

In line with the RoC's NSFP, which envisions providing sustainable, good quality, locally produced food for all children enrolled in all basic education schools in the country, 71,284 primary schoolchildren were supported through the HGSF programme, locally called *Cantines Ya Buala*. At the request of the Government, WFP has expanded the number of beneficiary schools considered vulnerable since the COVID-19 pandemic. WFP stimulates the local economy by providing school committees with vouchers to buy local products in the markets, targeted shops and surrounding market gardening groups. In 2021, USD 339,755 were transferred to HGSF supported schools. The Global Partnership for Education, Sodexo-Stop Hunger Foundation, Mastercard, and Share the Meal financed these activities.

Community members (often mothers and fathers of school children) voluntarily participated in preparing school meals on a rotation basis and contributed firewood, water and some vegetables, making school kitchens functional. Each school day, they prepared and distributed the food to ensure that each child received a nutritious meal. WFP and partners also contributed by training them in food safety and providing cooking demonstrations and cooking equipment.

A successful pilot under this activity is the Mbala Pinda project. This initiative was designed in 2020 to address the impacts of COVID-19 in rural areas, involving 160 women who produce Mbala Pinda, a traditional nutritious snack made from cassava and peanut paste. In 2021, contributions from Sodexo-Stop Hunger Foundation and the WFP Innovator Accelerator helped strengthen the women producers' managerial and hygiene capacities, with a view to linking them to stable markets in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. These contributions also enabled WFP to continue distributing Mbala Pinda to schools and health centres in the Bouenza department. This project benefited 4,670 schoolchildren and 3,392 vulnerable people in health centres.

In 2021, WFP faced significant challenges in delivering commodities to schools. Given the country's geographical characteristics, bad quality of roads, and recurrent flooding in the northern part of the country, delays in food shipments occurred. To overcome these difficulties, WFP is in the process of expanding its list of transporters to increase its rapid delivery options and plans to carry out a countrywide route assessment within the framework of the Logistics Capacity Assessment (LCA).

WFP is leading a UN joint programme with UNICEF and WHO in the Lekoumou Department to complement the national social protection programmes, a region with lagging social indicators and 25 percent of the indigenous population. Supported by the Joint Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Fund, it aims to strengthen the Government's capacity to address the needs of indigenous communities and other vulnerable groups. In 2021, the UN joint programme resumed activities delayed in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

To achieve integrated policy solutions to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, WFP and partners organised a national advocacy workshop in June 2021 involving all stakeholders (Government, academia, civil society, and UN agencies). This workshop resulted in adopting a roadmap to strengthen national coordination in implementing the law 05-2011 that seeks to ensure that indigenous people in the RoC have equal access to social protection programmes. Moreover, 50 ministerial authorities have been sensitised in specialised sessions on the law on indigenous people, and 155 people were sensitised through focused communication campaigns on land acquisition laws and Indigenous Peoples' Rights.

The UN joint programme also focused on strengthening social protection actors' technical and operational capacities by sensitising and training 34 health workers and 24 community leaders on sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence (GBV). 540 school employees (teachers, administrators, and collaborators) were also trained on the rights of indigenous people to reduce discrimination against indigenous children in schools. In addition, WFP strengthened the capacity of 19 mixed smallholder groups with indigenous and other vulnerable groups by providing small-scale machinery and training in fish feed production. In partnership with The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), WFP distributed small agricultural equipment and trained 43 oil palm producers in soap production.

Gender was fully integrated in the implementation of WFP's school feeding programme as reflected in the Gender and Age Marker (GAM) scoring 3 for activity 2. WFP and partners integrated GBV prevention in their training for school managers and staff (most of these activities could not take place in 2020 with the closure of schools) and built or rehabilitated gender-segregated latrines. While efforts have been made to promote equal access of girls, boys, women, and men to national basic social protection programmes among national authorities and health staff (as part of the Joint SDG Fund programme), there is an opportunity for WFP to improve gender integration in national capacity building activities. Activity 3 received a Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score of 1.

## 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.	3
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	1

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



**200** local farmers received capacity strengthening support as part of the **South South and Triangular cooperation project**



**1,138 smallholder farmers** supported with small equipment, analytical and technical support



**32 mt** of food procured from **local smallholders**



The multi-year programme financed by the Adaptation Fund was officially launched

In alignment with the Government's rural development priorities, WFP invests in strengthening the livelihoods of smallholder farmers, improving their access to markets, their financial inclusion and integration within the food value chain. WFP seeks to revitalise the agricultural sector, create employment opportunities and facilitate the economic integration of rural communities, which are the populations most exposed to natural hazards and climatic shocks and thus to food insecurity. WFP supports smallholders in quality production and encourages investments in agriculture by purchasing local food for food assistance activities, such as school feeding.

Despite great agricultural potential, with an estimated 10 million hectares of arable land, the cultivated area covers 240,000 ha, representing only 0.7 percent of the national territory and 2 percent of the arable land[1]. In line with the National Development Plan (2018-2022), WFP is reinforcing smallholders' production to improve this situation. WFP collaborates with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and the Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and the Congo Basin by providing smallholder farmers with analytical and technical support and equipment aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient livelihoods.

WFP is implementing the European Union-funded 'ProManioc' project, aiming to improve the cassava value chain in the Republic of Congo (RoC). This two-year project relies on the capacity building of smallholders to transform cassava into derived products (*gari*, *attiéké*, flour, starch, tapioca) and the involvement of traders and the population in the consumption of these products. In 2021, the project benefited 630 smallholders from 50 groups from five districts of the Bouenza Department (Kayes, Loudima, Madingou, Mouyondzi and Yamba). Thirty artisans were involved and trained on manufacturing equipment to process these products to ensure that the equipment used by the smallholders for processing complies with food safety and hygiene requirements. Some of these groups were newly created, and artisans received training in organisation, management, business planning, financial inclusion, hygiene, and food safety. These trainings had to be extended and refined, resulting in delays in the manufacture of machines, production, and, thus, in the procurement processes by WFP. As a result, sales volumes were lower than expected in 2021. The Government (notably the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries) and local representatives of the European Union were involved in field visits and the organisation of events (such as World Food Day).

The Congo Basin region is expected to be increasingly affected by climate change. According to the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), tropical forests are among the most vulnerable ecosystems to climate change[2]. To improve adaptation, food security and resilience to climate change of vulnerable communities in the RoC, WFP and the Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and the Congo Basin launched the multiyear programme "Building adaptive capacity to climate change in vulnerable communities living in the Congo Basin" in September 2021, financed by the Adaptation Fund. As part of the project start-up, WFP conducted departmental consultations and workshops with communities and technical partners in two of the three departments targeted by this project (Likouala and Sangha). These activities provided stakeholders with a good understanding of local needs and contexts, particularly the sustainable income-generating activities and climate-smart agriculture that WFP will develop under this five-year project.

WFP is engaged in implementing South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) projects. Under the facilitation of the Centre of Excellence Against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM), experts from Côte-d'Ivoire and the Republic of Benin trained 200 smallholders in Brazzaville, Pool, Bouenza and Plateaux Departments. The training was focused on theoretical and practical use of cassava and banana processing equipment and techniques for processing into *gari*, *attiéké*, starch, tapioca and other products such as banana chips and cassava flour. A strong partnership with China's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs allowed the training of 140 artisans from 14 farming groups on cassava processing techniques and the distribution of 28 processing equipment. Positive results led to a third contribution from China for the third phase of this pilot that will include new beneficiaries, new products, and areas of intervention.

To develop the cassava value chain to its full potential, WFP supports the Government of RoC to industrialise processes and link small producers-processors with industrial actors through the China-IFAD South-South Triangular and Cooperation Facility. In the framework of this project, an expert from the Natural Resources Institute[3] and WFP staff conducted food tasting in two schools in Brazzaville for 757 children (aged 6-13 years). The test focused on *foufou*, a favourite staple food made from cassava flour. On a scale of 1 to 9, with 9 being extremely likeable, the test showed overall mean acceptability scores as 5.7 for industrial fortified *foufou*, 6.7 for traditional fortified *foufou*, and 7.2 for traditional unfortified *foufou*. The team also concluded that texture and appearance, not taste, are the most likely to impact consumer preference, underscoring the importance of producing a product with attributes as close as possible to traditional *foufou*. In partnership with the Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences (CATAS), WFP trained 200 smallholder farmers on the good practices of cassava cultivation, pest control and treatment and cultivation planning. Additionally, a market and environment sustainability study of cassava processing was realised. These studies demonstrated the potential of fortified cassava flour in the local market, given its acceptability from the local population and the lack of competition.

To contribute with new innovative visions for the development of Congolese agriculture while expanding partnerships with non-traditional donors, WFP secured for the first time a contribution from the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Fund for a field pilot programme. In the last quarter of 2021, coordination meetings were held between the country office, the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil, the Congolese and Brazilian Ministries of Agriculture and Education. From 2022, the Government of Brazil will provide technical assistance and share its expertise in smallholder farming and school feeding programming with RoC's national partners.

With support from the Canadian Fund for Local Initiatives, WFP continued implementing a pilot project producing Mbala Pinda (a traditional savoury cassava and peanut snack). The project seeks to make the production of Mbala Pinda a stable source of income for the 160 women producers, 29 artisans, the various suppliers of raw materials and transporters of Mbala Pinda. For the women producers' groups, production was multiplied by four, bringing an individual gain of USD 576.6 in income per month. The successful results of this pilot attracted the interest of non-traditional donors such as WFP's Innovation Accelerator (which provided two different awards for this programme) and Sodexo's Stop Hunger Foundation. An end-to-end value chain assessment identified transporters able to bring Mbala Pinda from the Bouenza Department to Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. An acceptability test confirmed that people know and like Mbala Pinda. This initiative is also linked to Activity 3 under strategic outcome 2 as WFP transfers electronic value vouchers to selected schools in the Bouenza Department, allowing them to procure Mbala Pinda for their school feeding programme.

WFP has strengthened its role as a facilitator between stakeholders and as a buyer. Purchasing locally produced cassava products as an alternative to rice and other imported cereals boosted local agriculture, reduced procurement lead time, and enhanced efficiency. In 2021, WFP procured 32 mt of food from smallholders.

WFP sustained effective gender integration in Activity 4, notably through the 'ProManioc' project, which started training activities in 2021 and ensured the representation of women from its inception (more than half of the supported cassava producers-processors are women). This strategic outcome received a Gender and Age Marker score of 3.

[1] Ministry of Agriculture, Landstock and Fisheries, 2019.

[2] UN Environment Programme, The Congo Basin and Climate Change, February 2020.

[3] University of Greenwich, United Kingdom.

## 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

WFP provided on-demand supply chain services to the humanitarian community, aiming to fill critical gaps to ensure coherent and effective delivery of assistance, enabling partners to achieve humanitarian and development objectives and strengthening the humanitarian community's capacity to respond to shocks effectively. In the Country Strategic Plan, this was carried out under Strategic Outcome 4. In February 2021, WFP's Executive Board approved the first budget revision of the Country Strategic Plan. Through this budget revision, Activity 5 - previously planned under WFP's Strategic Result 5 - was realigned under Strategic Result 8 as Activity 6, under the new Strategic Outcome 5.

As Activity 5 concluded in January 2021, WFP has reported the results of this support under Activity 6 within Strategic Outcome 5.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners	N/A

## Strategic outcome 05: National Humanitarian and development actors have access to WFP expertise



**36 UNHAS flights** operated in the Republic of Congo transporting **375** humanitarians and **21** mt of non-food items



**4,965** mt of **commodities** received in the port of Pointe-Noire



**640** mt food transferred to the **Central African Republic** for WFP's crisis response



**16** **medical evacuations** carried out through UNHAS

WFP aims to fill gaps to ensure coherent and effective delivery of assistance by allowing the humanitarian and development actors in the Republic of Congo (RoC) to access WFP expertise. This strategic outcome was introduced through a budget revision approved in February 2021 to align with WFP's corporate Strategic Result 8 sharing of knowledge, expertise, and technology, strengthening global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDG.

With Activity 6, WFP aims to provide on-demand common services to the humanitarian community by coordinating logistics support management to other United Nations (UN) agencies and cooperating partners, allowing the humanitarian community to perform timely activities to save lives.

Due to poor progress in vaccination campaigns, lack of health infrastructure and limited pandemic monitoring and control capacities, RoC continued to implement travel restrictions (land and river borders remain closed, vaccination certificate required for domestic travel between major cities). In 2021, WFP ensured special movement of people and medical evacuations through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS). This ensured uninterrupted humanitarian assistance in places inaccessible by any other means. UNHAS carried out 36 flights, through which they transported 375 passengers, 16 medical evacuations and 21 mt of non-food items. WFP also facilitated transport in a speed boat from Brazzaville to Kinshasa for UNDP, FAO, UNODC, and WFP staff.

Other services provided by WFP included warehouses that were made available for Catholic Relief Services in Pointe-Noire (100 mt of non-food items stocked) and for the World Health Organization (WHO) in Brazzaville (13 mt of medical goods stocked). WFP also provided transport for partners such as Konterra[1] and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office. In partnership with WHO, WFP provided transport services to ensure that schoolchildren receive deworming medication.

RoC's Pointe-Noire port is a key port for Central Africa and the principal discharge port for WFP operations. In Pointe-Noire, WFP has a logistics hub to manage, store and dispatch commodities arriving in the country by road and river. In 2021, the port of Pointe-Noire received 5,413 mt of food that was timely dispatched to Brazzaville, Nkayi, Betou and Kindamba.

As part of the regional optimization of supply chain corridors for the humanitarian response to the crisis in the Central African Republic (CAR), the sub-office in Pointe-Noire received and dispatched 640 mt of vegetable oil for WFP's operations in CAR.

The bad quality of roads in the north of the Lekoumou Department, the centre and north of the Plateaux Department, and the Likouala Department was a major challenge for supply chain services and distribution in 2021. The increase in toll fees contributed to an increase in supply chain costs. Most transporters from Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire stated that they were confronted daily by difficulties in accessing parts of the country. In some cases, this had consequences on the user satisfaction rate due to delays in the delivery of food or non-food items. WFP is working to identify new transporters locally in hard-to-reach areas and plans to carry out a countrywide route assessment within the logistics capacity assessment.

WFP did not consider gender and age integration in these activities as there are no direct beneficiaries, the Gender and Age Marker was therefore not applicable for this Strategic Outcome. Nevertheless, there is an opportunity for WFP to

increase the number of women among its logistics staff.

[1] Firm in charge to realize the mid-term evaluation of the USDA McGovern-Dole Programme.



# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

### Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

According to the 2020 United Nations (UN) Human Development Report, the Republic of Congo (RoC) attained a Human Development Index score of 0.574 and ranked 149 out of 189 countries. The Gender Inequality Index ranks the RoC 144 out of 162 countries (2020). Even if women constitute 64 percent of the agricultural workforce, they only earn half the wages of men, have lower education, rely more on the informal market[1]. Social norms limit women's ability to access productive resources, such as land and formal employment. Maternal and infant mortality rates remain high 5 percent of children will not reach their fifth birthday and chronic malnutrition increased from 21.2 in 2020 to 27 percent in 2021[2].

WFP in RoC is committed to gender equality and achieved an important landmark by formalising the Gender Results Network in February 2021. It established terms of reference and a work plan to disseminate information on activities, resources, capacity development initiatives, and international campaigns.

WFP is engaged in promoting women empowerment among its activities. As part of the refugee response, nutritional awareness was provided in distribution sites (by posters and trained staff) to equally engage men and women beneficiaries in making nutritious choices for the entire household. In 2021, more men were involved in deciding how to use the vouchers provided for food assistance (compared to 2020). Regarding the school feeding activities, 40 percent of the members of school committees are women (double that of 2020).

The draft 2021 UN Common Country Analysis highlights that gender equality and women's empowerment in RoC remain a major challenge. Gender-based violence (GBV) affects girls at an increasingly early age and often occurs within the family circle. Half of the victims are said to be under the age of 13-14, which may explain the high rates of HIV infection among pregnant girls under 15 in recent years. To address this situation, WFP provides training to beneficiaries and partners on preventing and responding to GBV. As part of the UN Joint SDG Fund programme, 33 community leaders and 24 health workers received training on GBV and sexual and reproductive health. To enhance gender equality with cooperating partners and prevent the increase of GBV related to the COVID-19 lockdowns, WFP and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) trained 112 government experts. WFP also distributed 429 dignity kits valued at USD 18 per woman of reproductive age (15 to 49 years old). They contained basic hygiene and health goods to contribute to proper menstrual hygiene and sexual and reproductive health.

To promote women empowerment and financial inclusion, WFP supports women smallholders with adapted training, designing business plans, promoting banking inclusion and identifying bottlenecks that prevent them from marketing their products. In the case of the women producing Mbala Pinda, this has allowed them to increase their income by 200-300 percent (based on a WFP survey conducted in March 2021).

[1] World Bank (2020) Lisungi COVID-19 response.

[2] Preliminary SMART results, August 2021.

# 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**

The security situation in the Republic of Congo (RoC) has been stable since the end of 2017. The presidential elections in March 2021 took place in a calm atmosphere, and no clashes between opposing parties or other episodes affecting the population or WFP activities were reported. The WFP office in Kindamba closely monitored the situation in the Pool Department as it had been heavily affected by the armed conflict following the 2016 presidential elections.

Cases of COVID-19 continued to rise, forcing the Government to maintain restricting measures, exacerbating the food insecurity and malnutrition among vulnerable people, particularly in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. World Bank household surveys (April 2021) showed that 56 percent of households were still experiencing income losses due to the pandemic. As a result, one-third of households were unable to pay their rent and health costs or meet their food needs.

WFP continues to work with local smallholder farmers who are vulnerable due to the lack of employment opportunities. In the Likouala Department, new influxes of refugees occurred during the year due to the resurgence of violence in the Central African Republic (CAR). WFP focuses on designing and carrying out food assistance while enhancing people's safety, dignity, and integrity. In this regard, WFP and its partners have established working groups with assisted communities to improve communication with beneficiaries throughout the different phases of assistance. From the initial stage, WFP communicates information about the project objectives, beneficiary selection criteria, method of distribution, time and location of distributions to each community leader, who then disseminates it to their communities. WFP and cooperating partners are continuously improving the organisation of distributions by strengthening the communication before, during and after the distribution through community leaders.

WFP has in place a toll-free hotline system called *ligne verte*. Through this mechanism, people, particularly beneficiaries, can make calls 24 hours per day, seven days a week, to provide feedback or complaints and ensure greater accountability to affected populations. WFP staff members in Brazzaville handle these calls as they are trained in the protection of affected persons, including protection policy, protection risk matrix, code of conduct, and protection of vulnerable groups such as persons living with disabilities. The responder is fluent in French, Kituba and Lingala (the latter language is commonly spoken in the extreme south of the Central African Republic and by many registered refugees in the Republic of Congo). The responder's role is to handle basic information requests, collect necessary information from the callers and escalate sensitive complaints (gender-based violence, abuses, corruption) according to established protocols. 99 percent of the calls received are from beneficiaries. The vast majority of these calls come from beneficiaries in Brazzaville (COVID-19 response) and, to a lesser extent, refugees or asylum seekers (4.7 percent of calls) and smallholder farmers (less than 1 percent of calls). About half the calls are for distribution information, 20 percent are requests for food assistance, and 30 percent are complaints (especially about food basket size). Refugees and asylum seekers occasionally called the hotline to report changes in their family size. All the calls received from refugees are followed by an internal review, in conjunction with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), who compiles the lists of refugees to resolve any oversight or technical errors. Other calls were related to shop-owners not respecting food prices, which was investigated and addressed accordingly.

WFP's complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) comprises suggestion boxes and a CFM table on site, in addition to the hotline and a committee to review the complaints. Similar to the hotline, most complaints received are related to the size of the food basket, the amount of the value voucher or concerns regarding changes in family size. For beneficiaries who cannot access or do not feel comfortable with the hotline, cooperating partners and WFP staff are present on distribution sites and are easily reachable to listen to any concerns. WFP and partner staff are also trained to manage gender and protection issues. WFP prioritises those who meet the criteria for high vulnerabilities, such as disabled persons, elderly people, pregnant women, women with young children during distributions.

# Environment

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

According to the ND-GAIN Country Index, the Republic of Congo (RoC) is the 45th most vulnerable country and 19th least ready country to climate change. RoC faces several climate change risks: rising temperatures, increased inter-annual and intra-annual rainfall variability, rising sea levels and more frequent weather events. Since 2019, the RoC has been exposed to devastating floods in the Likouala, Plateaux, Cuvette and Sangha Departments[1].

RoC's agriculture is directly affected by climate change (disruption of the crop calendar, destruction of crops, increased post-harvest losses, change in supply and demand). To reinforce the capacities of local smallholders and their resilience to climate change risks, WFP implements an Adaptation Fund financed programme in partnership with the Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Congo Basin. Launched in September 2021, the project aligns with the national strategy for sustainable development which is based on sustainable utilisation of the country's abundant natural resources, the diversification of the economy, the improvement of governance for agriculture development, the environment, and climate shocks management. This five-year project will strengthen knowledge on climate change adaptation, develop targeted climate services, diversify, and enhance climate-resilient livelihoods. In 2021, WFP organized departmental consultations and workshops in two of the three departments targeted by this project (Likouala and Sangha) to understand local needs and contexts, to raise awareness on climate change adaptation among project stakeholders, and to specify the work plan for the first year of this project with both the local community and decentralized government services.

As part of its efforts to reinforce the value chain of local products and increase its supply, WFP provided training to more than 1,100 smallholder farmers (mostly beans, cassava and banana producers) and locally manufactured equipment. In addition, WFP commissioned an environmental and social impact assessment of a project for the local production of fortified cassava flour in Loudima (Bouenza Department). This assessment, financed by China, provided inputs about the environmental impacts of the possible construction of a cassava flour factory. WFP shared these recommendations with private partners interested in building this factory. Given the consequences of climatic events on infrastructure and livelihoods, WFP has implemented food for assets activities to rehabilitate roads, fish ponds and water reservoirs in the Pool department. Through these activities, WFP supported 1,853 households.

When rainfall permits, WFP in RoC uses river transport for commodities from the south of the country to operations in the north, contributing to reducing the carbon footprint. Air travel (emergency response, staff rotation and attendance at meetings and conferences) is undertaken in the most economical and efficient way possible while reducing greenhouse gas emissions as much as possible. WFP's new Betou warehouse which can store 400 mt of food is entirely running on solar power. In WFP's office in Brazzaville, LED lighting was chosen for its durability and low energy consumption.

[1] Climate Service Center Report 11 - Climate Change Scenarios for the Congo Basin

# South-South Cooperation

## South-South and Triangular Cooperation

WFP in the Republic of Congo (RoC) received funding through South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) to assist the Government in providing capacity building opportunities for smallholder farmers. The SSTC initiatives enabled technology and knowledge transfer from countries that have faced similar challenges as the RoC. In July and August 2021, Ivorian and Beninese experts, identified by WFP's Centre of Excellence Against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM), were deployed in RoC for a second technical assistance mission. Face-to-face trainings were conducted to reinforce the cassava and banana value chains, allowing 200 smallholder and artisanal welders to experiment with West-African good practices (manufacture of small equipment for more varied food processing; new techniques for cassava and banana processing). To ensure the sustainability of this programme, WFP began integrating these local products in the national school feeding programme and in distributions to vulnerable populations.

WFP received funding from China, IFAD and the India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA) Fund for a new phase of the programme financed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the People's Republic of China.

Since 2019, China has financed the development of smallholder support programmes. In 2021, the second phase of a pilot project strengthened the supply of fortified cassava products and reduced post-harvest losses of bananas in the departments of Bouenza and Pool. Through these SSTC financing endeavours, around 140 smallholders reinforced their cassava processing and small machinery manufacturing capacities. The good results of phases one and two and the quality of the collaboration with SSTC's partners, such as the Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences (CATAS), led to the extension of the partnership with China and the implementation of the third phase of this project. CATAS and the Agricultural Technology Demonstration Centre in RoC (an institution born from the Sino-Congolese technical cooperation) are also involved in the Local Production of Fortified Cassava Flour in the Bouenza department project, financed by the China-IFAD South-South and Triangular Cooperation Facility. The Agricultural Technology Demonstration Centre expressed its strong interest to continue cooperating with WFP and partners to implement the project and deliver training for smallholders.

Successful results, prompted the design of a new SSTC pilot approved by the IBSA fund. With the support of the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil, WFP secured a USD 1 million contribution for this pilot project that seeks to strengthen institutional capacity in expanding smallholder farmers' access to local markets. This project will start in 2022 and is aligned with the National School Feeding Policy, which envisions promoting the inclusion of locally produced products.

These SSTC experiences have been taken as models by other WFP offices with similar context and challenges to RoC.

## Innovation

The support to smallholder farmers has allowed the identification of innovative approaches that reduce food and nutrition insecurity in RoC and strengthen the national food system. In that regard, the Mbala Pinda project's scale-up and success show how relevant it is to capitalise on local traditional foods and invest in women's productive and income generating capacities.

Through financing from the WFP Innovator Accelerator, this programme supported women's resilience and empowerment through promotion and scaling production and marketing of Mbala Pinda, a traditional nutritious bar of peanut and cassava paste. WFP trained 16 groups of women on business management and financial inclusion. WFP also collaborated with the National Research Institute (NRI) of the University of Greenwich to develop tools and training to optimise and standardise the product in nutritional composition, quality, food safety, and wider marketing. Studies showed that Mbala Pinda provides 30 percent of a person's daily energy, protein, and micronutrient requirements, leading WFP to include this product in its school feeding programme.

Through WFP's Innovation Accelerator and the Nutrition in Retail Initiative, an end-to-end supply chain assessment of *chikwangue* (the most widely traded processed cassava product in the RoC) indicated the good potential for transporting the product from the Bouenza Department to Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire markets. WFP is also participating in the pilot Crowdsourced Price and FX prediction, supported by the Innovator Accelerator, which aims to generate accurate and actionable data and insights on commodity prices and exchange rates.

WFP continues promoting initiatives that contribute to improving the livelihoods of smallholder farmers through innovative solutions and strategic alliances to implement effective, gender-sensitive projects that contribute to eradicating hunger by 2030.

# Data Notes

## Overview

1. The difference between the planned and actual numbers for asset creation and livelihoods resulted from WFP not having the necessary resources to implement FFA activities at the planned scale.
2. Regarding the difference between the planned and actual numbers for school-based programmes: WFP assisted a greater number of children due to an increase in the number of schools assisted under HGSF (as per the request of the Government to provide assistance to more schools under this activity, due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in the country).
3. Regarding food beneficiaries: WFP assisted more beneficiaries than planned as the refugees' response and the urban COVID-19 programme were extended. A budget revision has been recently submitted to adapt these figures.
4. Regarding the use of unplanned value vouchers and the underperformance in cash transfers per the plan: While immediate cash transfer was initially identified as the appropriate distribution model, the lack of a stable financial partner in the often remote and isolated intervention areas led WFP to change the plan for the assistance from cash to value vouchers. This change is not yet reflected in WFP's beneficiary management system but will be incorporated from the next reporting period.
5. Regarding the underachievement of the amount of money transferred: The value voucher programme mostly relied on mobile money technology and encountered difficulties with phone sim cards, which were sometimes lost, deactivated or had network problems. As a result, some households (under SO1) and schools (under SO2) were not supported until the technical problem was resolved. In addition, due to a break in the pipeline, some beneficiaries did not receive regular support throughout the year and the FFA activity (using immediate cash as a modality) was underfunded which limited the total amount distributed. Moreover, to align with the ration size policy of one of the donors of the school feeding programme, the size of the rations was reduced, resulting in a decrease in the amount of money transferred to supported schools. To be noted as well: school feeding is foreseen for the whole school year (180 days), however, some beneficiaries were involved after the school year started and were not therefore assisted during the whole school year.
6. Regarding the underachievement of the amount of food distributed: Some beneficiaries did not receive in-kind assistance for the entire planned period due to logistical constraints (poor road conditions, disruption of the supply chain, irregular river transport) which led to delays in the provision of food.
7. Regarding the lack of IDPs assisted compared to the plan: Since 2020, all IDPs went back home and their status became returnees or residents. In 2021, the majority of the returnees were no longer eligible for WFP assistance. For the eligible returnees, WFP assistance was limited due to a lack of funding.

## Context and Operations

- [1] World Bank, Global Economic Prospects report
- [2] Human Development Report Office, 2020.
- [3] Global Hunger Index, 2021.
- [4] ILO, World Social Protection Report, 2021
- [5] WHO Vaccination Dashboard, February 2022
- [6] FAO (2021), L'impact de la crise du COVID-19 sur les systèmes alimentaires locaux du Congo et la réponse des institutions
- [7] ND-GAIN, Congo Country Index; <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/>

## CSP Financial Overview

1. Regarding the difference between available resources and implementation plan for SO 1: Responses to COVID-19 and the floods received more funding than planned, allowing WFP to extend assistance (from a planned 3 months to 9-12 months of implementation). The multi-year contribution from Germany (2021-2022) also contributes to the overfunding of this SO.
2. Regarding the difference between available resources and implementation plan for SO 2: The CO received a new 5-year multi-year contribution for its school feeding programme (operations to start in 2022), explaining the overfunding of this SO.
3. Regarding the difference between available resources and implementation plan for SO 3: The CO received multi-year contributions from the Adaptation Fund (operations to start in 2022), explaining the overfunding of this SO.
4. The overall funding for 2021 includes carry-overs from 2020.

## Strategic outcome 01

1. Regarding the number of beneficiaries assisted under SO 1: WFP assisted 176,435 vulnerable people, of whom 9,923 benefited from several sub-activities and are therefore counted according to different indicators in the Output Results table. These are CAR refugee households who benefited from the general distribution (in-kind and CBT) and whose children aged from 6 to 59 months and/or PLW received treatment and prevention of MAM.

2. Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) on CAR refugees: The reason why the DDS continues to be poor is that we are seeing an increase in households with poor and limited consumption compared to previous years, which is reflected in poor diversification and frequency of food consumption. The introduction of CBT was supposed to improve the DDS, but the increase in prices has meant that people continue to access the same products that are the least expensive (cereals), resulting in people not accessing other diversified products.

3. Food Expenditure Share of CAR refugees: On the one hand the beneficiaries receive an increase in their monthly income thanks to CBT, on the other hand there is an increase in food prices in Likouala. The inclusion of CBT (which has to be spent on food) has an impact on the total expenditure on food. In addition, the increase in food prices has also resulted in 66.5% of refugees spending more than 65% of their total income on food.

4. Coping Strategy Index for CAR refugees: An improvement linked to CBT that supports better access to food for beneficiaries.

5. Explaining the data gaps in the outcome table:

CAR Refugees located in Likouala department:

- The program of MAM treatment has started in 2019 for children aged 6 to 59 months. Outcome data are available
- However, the program of MAM prevention began in June 2020 with an irregular distribution, that's why the outcomes figures are empty before 2021.

DRC Asylum seekers located in Plateaux department:

- The program of MAM treatment has started in 2019 for children aged 6 to 59 months. However, in 2020, the distribution was held only for one month (June 2020), which was insufficient to generate outcome data. In 2021 the distribution was held in the second semester starting from July 2021. Outcomes data were generated and available in the ACR figures.
- The program of MAM prevention started in July and continued in August 2020 for two months, which was not enough to generate outcomes data requiring six months. In 2021 distribution has been done from July 2021 and outcomes data was generated.

Vulnerable people affected by COVID pandemic located in Brazzaville department:

- The program of MAM treatment for children aged 6 to 59 months was held from April to December 2021; therefore, Outcome data was generated in the ACR 2021.
- The program of MAM prevention has started in the last quarter of 2020 for three months. This timeframe was not enough to generate outcomes data in 2020. In 2021, the distribution took place throughout the year and outcome data was generated in the 2021 ACR.
- The Food security outcome indicators were calculated in 2020 and used as the baseline for 2021 program. Therefore, no outcomes indicators for 2020 and 2019

Children aged 6 to 59 months located in Pointe-Noire department:

- The program of MAM treatment for children aged 6 to 59 months started in 2020. Outcomes were generated in the 2020 ACR. The distributions were held throughout 2021, outcomes are generated in the ACR.
- The program of MAM prevention started in 2020. Outcome data were generated for 2020 and 2021 in ACR 2021 but not 2019.

## Strategic outcome 02

1. Regarding the overachievement in the number of beneficiaries assisted: The CO received additional funds from the Global Partnership for Education (as part of its COVID-19 response) which allowed the inclusion of new schools/children not initially planned, especially in peri-urban areas, and thus the assistance to more children. To be noted as well: school feeding beneficiaries are counted as beneficiaries from the moment they receive assistance, regardless of whether the assistance was sustained over time.

2. About the underachievement in the amount of money transferred: To align with the ration size policy of one of the donors of the school feeding programme, the size of the rations was reduced, resulting in a decrease in the amount of money transferred. In addition, the e-voucher programme relied on mobile money technology and encountered difficulties with phone sim cards, which were sometimes lost, disabled or had network problems. As a result, some schools were not supported for a short period of time before the technical problem was resolved. To be noted as well: school feeding is foreseen for the whole school year (180 days), however, some beneficiaries were enrolled after the school year started and were not therefore assisted during the entire school year.

3. Regarding the remaining schools to receive textbooks: UNICEF is currently distributing the textbooks to the remaining schools.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

1. Regarding the data gaps in the table "Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programs in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity, and integrity":

- CAR Refugees located in Likouala department: These new indicators were introduced in 2021. Related data was collected in 2020 as part of WFP surveys but not in 2019.
- Vulnerable people affected by COVID pandemic located in the Brazzaville department: These new indicators were introduced in 2021. This program started in 2020. Related data was not collected in 2020 and 2019.

2. Regarding the data gaps in the table " Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences ":

- CAR Refugees located in Likouala department: These new indicators were introduced in 2021. Related data was collected in 2020 as part of WFP surveys but not in 2019.
- Vulnerable people affected by COVID pandemic located in the Brazzaville department: These new indicators were introduced in 2021. This program started in 2020. Related data was not collected in 2020 and 2019.

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.



# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
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 undernourishment	%	10.4			2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	200,323	142,689	343,012	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	4.5	5.6	5	2021	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	34,026	12,495	46,521	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	829	404	1,233	

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	129,756	142,689	110%
	female	148,747	200,323	135%
	total	278,503	343,012	123%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	15,002	15,949	106%
	female	14,947	16,057	107%
	total	29,949	32,006	107%
24-59 months	male	9,564	7,825	82%
	female	9,156	8,547	93%
	total	18,720	16,372	87%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
5-11 years	male	45,883	66,770	146%
	female	45,565	84,394	185%
	total	91,448	151,164	165%
12-17 years	male	3,975	20,948	527%
	female	8,290	41,832	505%
	total	12,265	62,780	512%
18-59 years	male	51,516	29,187	57%
	female	65,701	46,800	71%
	total	117,217	75,987	65%
60+ years	male	3,816	2,010	53%
	female	5,088	2,693	53%
	total	8,904	4,703	53%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	103,024	315,269	306%
Refugee	10,217	25,788	252%
Returnee	34,000	1,955	6%
IDP	131,262	0	0%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	34,000	2,855	8%
Prevention of Malnutrition	29,403	39,967	135%
School-Based Programmes	80,000	166,577	208%
Treatment of Malnutrition	10,100	6,554	64%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	125,000	136,982	109%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	161	35	22%
Corn Soya Blend	355	785	221%
Iodised Salt	27	33	123%
LNS	106	304	288%
Peas	0	9	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	62	0	0%
Rice	2,136	999	47%
Split Peas	480	299	62%
Vegetable Oil	203	298	147%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	49	0	0%
Canned Fish	364	72	20%
Iodised Salt	61	34	56%
Rice	1,822	1,257	69%
Split Peas	437	326	75%
Vegetable Oil	182	147	81%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	10,630,800	422,731	4%
Value Voucher	0	4,404,257	-
Value Voucher	0	339,755	-
Cash	675,000	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)					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	3,066	1,016
			Male	2,934	939
			<b>Total</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>1,955</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	56,210	24,493
			Male	53,790	23,986
			<b>Total</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>48,479</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	14,308	468
			Male	13,692	432
			<b>Total</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>900</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	7,665	46,648
			Male	7,335	41,855
			<b>Total</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>88,503</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	8,977	9,773
			Male	8,624	10,283
			<b>Total</b>	<b>17,601</b>	<b>20,056</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	3,519	2,378
			Male	3,381	2,212
			<b>Total</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>4,590</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	11,802	19,911
			<b>Total</b>	<b>11,802</b>	<b>19,911</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	3,200	1,964
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>1,964</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,529	2,763
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	10,630,800	4,826,987

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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.				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	160	174
A: Vulnerable populations affected by crisis benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of productive assets that support transition towards resilience and self-reliance.				
Food assistance for asset				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	560	268
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.				
General Distribution				

A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	130	65
D: Vulnerable populations affected by crisis benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of productive assets that support transition towards resilience and self-reliance.				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	120	6
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	200	25
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	560	293

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> CAR Refugees - <b>Location:</b> LIKOUALA,CG - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>70	>70	83.56			Secondary data
	Male	0	>70	>70	84			Secondary data
	Overall	0	>70	>70	83.77			Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> CAR Refugees - <b>Location:</b> LIKOUALA,CG - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	11.7	≤1.17	≤12.5	11.41	18	14.02	Joint survey
	Male	13.54	≤1.35	≤11.5	11.04	16	10.69	Joint survey
	Overall	12.58	≤1.25	≤11.5	11.22	17	12.61	Joint survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3.28	=6	=6	4.05	4.3	4.37	Joint survey
	Male	3.45	=6	=6	3.78	5	4.54	Joint survey
	Overall	3.36	=6	=6	3.91	4.6	4.44	Joint survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	72.82	≤20	≤15	67.54	30.4	59.19	Joint survey
	Male	72.09	≤20	≤15	65.61	34.8	65.79	Joint survey
	Overall	72.48	≤20	≤15	66.57	32.6	62.07	Joint survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	41.82	≥85	≥80	58.3	70.23	36.73	Joint survey
	Male	43.33	≥85	≥80	60.5	73.11	42.11	Joint survey
	Overall	42.61	≥85	≥80	59.19	71.67	39.08	Joint survey
<b>Target Group:</b> CAR Refugees - <b>Location:</b> LIKOUALA,CG - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0.87	<15	<15	2.81	2.06	0.87	Secondary data
	Male	1.02	<15	<15	4.46	3.84	1.02	Secondary data
	Overall	0.91	<15	<15	3.49	2.95	0.91	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.26	<3	<3	1.4	0.65	0.26	Secondary data
	Male	0.17	<3	<3	2.97	0.68	0.17	Secondary data
	Overall	0.21	<3	<3	2.05	0.67	0.21	Secondary data

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0.28	<15	<15	5.26	2	0.28	Secondary data
	Male	0.32	<15	<15	7.92	2.27	0.32	Secondary data
	Overall	0.3	<15	<15	6.37	2.14	0.3	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	92.67	>75	>75	88.07	81.35	92.67	Secondary data
	Male	90.3	>75	>75	79.21	82.18	90.3	Secondary data
	Overall	90.48	>75	>75	84.39	81.77	90.48	Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	84.8	=100	>75	72.7	52.52	84.8	Secondary data
	Male	80.77	=100	>75	70.14	54.05	80.77	Secondary data
	Overall	82.78	=100	>75	71.62	53.29	82.78	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> CAR Refugees - <b>Location:</b> LIKOUALA,CG - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	25.09	>80	≥64.7	49.65	51.3	62.7	Joint survey
	Male	30.23	>80	≥71.02	41.82	51.7	69.12	Joint survey
	Overall	27.52	>80	≥67.5	45.7	51.5	65.42	Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	25.09	≤15	≥24.8	25.25	25.9	22.7	Joint survey
	Male	28.68	≤15	≥16.8	22.51	35.9	14.71	Joint survey
	Overall	26.79	≤15	≥21.5	23.9	30.9	19.31	Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	49.83	<5	≤10.5	25.1	22.8	14.59	Joint survey
	Male	41.09	<5	≤12.18	35.67	12.4	16.18	Joint survey
	Overall	45.69	<5	≤11	30.4	17.6	15.26	Joint survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Children aged 6 to 59 months - <b>Location:</b> BRAZZAVILLE,CG - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>70	>70	79.11			Secondary data
	Male	0	>70	>70	87.76			Secondary data
	Overall	0	>70	>70	82.74			Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Children aged 6 to 59 months - <b>Location:</b> BRAZZAVILLE,CG - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	1.52			Secondary data
	Male	0	<15	<15	1.59			Secondary data
	Overall	0	<15	<15	1.55			Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0.38			Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3	0.61			Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.48			Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	1.42			Secondary data
	Male	0	<15	<15	2.32			Secondary data
	Overall	0	<15	<15	1.81			Secondary data

MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	0	>75	>75	95.74			Secondary data
	Male	0	>75	>75	94.5			Secondary data
	Overall	0	>75	>75	95.2			Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	0	>70	>70	84.08			Secondary data
	Male	0	>70	>70	84.24			Secondary data
	Overall	0	>70	>70	84.15			Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Children aged 6 to 59 months - <b>Location:</b> POINTE-NOIRE,CG - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	95.2	>66	>70	91	95.2		Secondary data
	Male	93.82	>66	>70	85.14	93.82		Secondary data
	Overall	94.51	>66	>70	88.44	94.51		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Children aged 6 to 59 months - <b>Location:</b> POINTE-NOIRE,CG - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	6.84	<15	<15	2.74	6.84		Secondary data
	Male	7	<15	<15	1.37	7		Secondary data
	Overall	6.92	<15	<15	2.09	6.92		Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0.61	0		Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3	0.34	0		Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.48	0		Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	1.13	<15	<15	2.13	1.13		Secondary data
	Male	1.43	<15	<15	1.71	1.43		Secondary data
	Overall	1.28	<15	<15	1.93	1.28		Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	81.44	>75	>75	92.71	81.44		Secondary data
	Male	81.8	>75	>75	94.86	81.8		Secondary data
	Overall	81.62	>75	>75	93.72	81.62		Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	73.88	>70	>70	73.6	72.88		Secondary data
	Male	73.52	>70	>70	77.25	73.52		Secondary data
	Overall	73.2	>70	>70	75.27	73.2		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> DRC Asylum seekers - <b>Location:</b> PLATEAUX,CG - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	17.32	≤8.66	≤12	3.43	16	21.23	Joint survey
	Male	15.82	≤7.91	≤12	3.62	13	20.6	Joint survey
	Overall	16.39	≤8.2	≤12	3.52	14.5	20.9	Joint survey

Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3.88	=6	=6	3.43	3.4	4.02	Joint survey
	Male	4.13	=6	=6	3.62	3.8	4.28	Joint survey
	Overall	4.03	=6	=6	3.52	3.6	4.21	Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	60.61	>83	≥65.61	53.3	64.1	49.62	Joint survey
	Male	77.73	>83	≥72	58.1	40.6	57	Joint survey
	Overall	71.14	>83	≥71.2	56.8	52.4	54.73	Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.73	≤15	≥23.7	27.9	20.1	21.05	Joint survey
	Male	16.59	≤15	≥21.5	26	24.2	23	Joint survey
	Overall	18.95	≤15	≥20.2	26.5	22.1	22.4	Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	16.67	≤2	≤10.69	18.8	15.8	29.32	Joint survey
	Male	5.69	≤2	≤6.5	15.9	35.2	20	Joint survey
	Overall	9.91	≤2	≤8.6	16.7	25.5	22.86	Joint survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	55.3	≤5	≤15	89.09	32.1	41.52	Joint survey
	Male	44.55	≤5	≤15	90.21	36.3	35.74	Joint survey
	Overall	48.69	≤5	≤15	89.65	34.2	36.12	Joint survey
<b>Target Group:</b> DRC Asylum seekers - <b>Location:</b> PLATEAUX,CG - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>70	>70	92.77			Secondary data
	Male	0	>70	>70	91.58			Secondary data
	Overall	0	>70	>70	92.25			Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> DRC Asylum seekers - <b>Location:</b> PLATEAUX,CG - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	4.9	<15	<15	0.95			Secondary data
	Male	3.6	<15	<15	1.55			Secondary data
	Overall	4.3	<15	<15	1.21			Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.73	<3	<3	1.19			Secondary data
	Male	0.54	<3	<3	0.93			Secondary data
	Overall	0.63	<3	<3	1.08			Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0.25	<15	<15	2.38			Secondary data
	Male	0.22	<15	<15	4.04			Secondary data
	Overall	0.23	<15	<15	3.1			Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	76.1	>75	>75	94.54			Secondary data
	Male	72.8	>75	>75	91.3			Secondary data
	Overall	74.4	>75	>75	93.14			Secondary data
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	2.7	≥85	≥80	63.9	78.5	13.33	Joint survey
	Male	20.29	≥85	≥80	71.5	82.24	19.59	Joint survey
	Overall	14.15	≥85	≥80	67.7	80.46	18.1	Joint survey



Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	100	>100	>90	95.46			Secondary data
	Male	100	>100	>90	89.69			Secondary data
	Overall	100	>100	>90	92.88			Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Returnees - <b>Location:</b> POOL,CG - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>66	>70	80	95.56		Secondary data
	Male	0	>66	>70	75.36	93.38		Secondary data
	Overall	0	>66	>70	77.83	94.47		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Returnees - <b>Location:</b> POOL,CG - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0.18	<15	<15	1.94	6.95	0.18	Secondary data
	Male	0	<15	<15	1.25	4.59	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0.18	<15	<15	1.62	5.77	0.18	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.15	<3	<3	0.65	0.65	0.15	Secondary data
	Male	0.3	<3	<3	0.5	0.15	0.3	Secondary data
	Overall	0.22	<3	<3	0.58	0.4	0.22	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0.86	<15	<15	1.94	1.62	0.86	Secondary data
	Male	0.65	<15	<15	2.74	0.98	0.65	Secondary data
	Overall	0.75	<15	<15	2.31	1.3	0.75	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	80.6	>75	>75	94.4	95.9	80.6	Secondary data
	Male	78.12	>75	>75	94.26	97.6	78.12	Secondary data
	Overall	79.36	>75	>75	94.34	96.75	79.36	Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	50	=50	>50	83.91	97.35	64.09	Secondary data
	Male	50	=50	>50	82	95.05	68.8	Secondary data
	Overall	50	=50	>50	83.01	96.2	66.44	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable people affected by COVID pandemic - <b>Location:</b> BRAZZAVILLE,CG - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.32	=6	=6	5.08			WFP survey
	Male	4.61	=6	=6	5.2			WFP survey
	Overall	4.49	=6	=6	5.16			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	50.5	≥80.25	≥78.25	70.5			WFP survey
	Male	56.8	≥83.4	≥81.5	75.8			WFP survey
	Overall	53.7	≥81.85	≥77.8	74.4			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	23.4	≤12.7	≥14.7	20.5			WFP survey
	Male	24.8	≤10.4	≥15.3	20			WFP survey
	Overall	24.1	≤12.05	≥16.1	20.1			WFP survey

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	26.1	<7.05	≤7.05	8.9		WFP survey
	Male	18.4	<6.2	≤3.2	4.2		WFP survey
	Overall	22.2	<6.1	≤6.1	5.4		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable people affected by COVID pandemic - <b>Location:</b> BRAZZAVILLE,CG - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	18.4	≤5.98	≤9.2	14.37		WFP survey
	Male	12.8	≤4.3	≤6.9	9.61		WFP survey
	Overall	15.6	≤5.7	≤7.8	13.8		WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	17.04	≤4.52	≤10	9.9		WFP survey
	Male	20.86	≤6.43	≤10	10		WFP survey
	Overall	18.95	≤5.47	≤10	10.2		WFP survey

<b>Strategic Outcome 02: Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food</b>				<b>Root Causes</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>Activity 02: Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.</b>					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	6,250	42,771
			Male	6,250	28,513
			<b>Total</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>71,284</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	33,750	57,175
			Male	33,750	38,118
			<b>Total</b>	<b>67,500</b>	<b>95,293</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	0	1,177
			Male	0	784
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,961</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,916	1,835
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	675,000	339,755

Output Results				
Activity 02: Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Primary school-aged children receive a meal every day they attend school to improve their access to food and nutrition and their education				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.14: Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	individual	32	36
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.14: Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	8	16
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.19: Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	12	16
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	school		
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	370	491
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.24: Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model	school	20	137
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.45: Number of technical support activities provided in schools	activity	5	4
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.46: Number of schools receiving textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	school	123	67
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.9: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove		
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.1.2: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	item	14,000	13,580
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.1.5: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	individual	2,400	130
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.4.4: Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported	structure	370	385
A: Vulnerable children benefit from increased capacity in safe food preparation and storage				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	11,000	41,509
C: Primary school-aged children receive a meal every day they attend school to improve their access to food and nutrition and to education				
School feeding (on-site)				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	120	150

### Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Primary school aged children - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	93.27	=95	≥90	72.76	80.09	93.27	WFP
	Male	93.67	=95	≥90	70.11	79.33	93.67	programme monitoring
	Overall	93.48	=95	≥90	71.34	79.68	93.48	WFP programme monitoring
Drop-out rate	Female	0.45	≤0.4	≤2.5	2.91	0.45	2.6	WFP
	Male	0.43	≤0.4	≤2.5	2.9	0.43	2.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.44	≤0.4	≤2.5	2.91	0.44	2.27	WFP programme monitoring
Enrolment rate	Female	5.77	≥10	≥5.77	-4	-12.81	5.77	WFP
	Male	5.83	≥10	≥5.83	-13	19.81	5.83	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.8	≥10	≥5.8	1	-6.33	5.8	WFP programme monitoring
Gender ratio	Overall	0.9	=1	≥0.95	0.9	0.87	0.9	WFP programme monitoring
Pass rate	Female	97.4	≥85	≥97	51	60.59	97.4	WFP
	Male	97.2	≥85	≥97	48	61.12	97.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	97.73	≥85	≥97	50	60.87	97.73	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate	Female	97.4	=100	=98	97.09	99.55	97.4	WFP
	Male	97.2	=100	=98	97.1	99.57	97.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	97.3	=100	=98	97.09	99.56	97.3	WFP programme monitoring

#### Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholders farmers - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	60.6	=60	=60	52.63	65	60.6	Secondary data
	Male	39.4	=40	=40	47.37	35	39.4	Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	178,428.2	=508,544	≥649,595.24	50,015.94	649,595.24	178,458.2	Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	200	=350	=724.12	32.1	724.12	200	Secondary data

### Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Humanitarian partners - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Service Delivery General								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	87.5	=98	=100	80	90	87.5	Secondary data

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 06: Provide on-demand logistics common services for partners.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Humanitarian partners - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Service Delivery General								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	87.5	=98	=100	80	90	87.5	Secondary data

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> CAR Refugees - <b>Location:</b> LIKOUALA,CG - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	40	≥65	≥50	33.33	40		Secondary data
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	12.3	≥15	=15	8.8	12.3		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	45.3	≤25	≥25	28	45.3		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	42.5	≥60	≥60	63.2	42.5		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> DRC Asylum seekers - <b>Location:</b> PLATEAUX,CG - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	28.7	=50	=35	22.22	28.57		Secondary data
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	17.2	≥20	≥20	32.1	45.5	11.77	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	38.19	≤10	≤10	28.5	27.7	42.32	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	44.61	≥70	≥70	39.4	26.8	45.91	WFP survey

<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable people affected by COVID pandemic - <b>Location:</b> BRAZZAVILLE,CG - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	40	≥60	≥60	40			WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	7.3	≤10	≤10	7.3			WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	52.7	≥30	≥30	52.7			WFP survey
<b>Activity 02: Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Primary school aged children - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	22	=50	≥31.25	40	23		-

## Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group: CAR Refugees - Location: LIKOUALA,CG - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	76	=100	=100	99.6	76		WFP survey
	Male	79.3	=100	=100	99	79.3		WFP survey
	Overall	77.9	=100	=100	99.4	77.9		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	85.1	=100	≥95	97.7	85.1		WFP survey
	Male	89.6	=100	≥95	97.4	89.6		WFP survey
	Overall	87.7	=100	≥95	97.6	87.7		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	83.5	≥90	≥90	88.2	83.5		WFP survey
	Male	78.7	≥90	≥90	88.1	78.7		WFP survey
	Overall	80.7	≥90	≥90	88.1	80.7		WFP survey
<b>Target Group: DRC Asylum seekers - Location: PLATEAUX,CG - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	98.2	94.1	28.64	WFP survey
	Male	83.33	=100	=100	96.3	100	65.13	WFP survey
	Overall	88.89	=100	=100	96.8	95	93.76	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	97.73	=100	≥95	99.4	97.05	30.48	WFP survey
	Male	97.16	=100	≥95	97.3	100	66.51	WFP survey
	Overall	97.38	=100	≥95	97.8	97.5	97	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	28.18	≥90	≥90	82.9	61.8	28.18	WFP survey
	Male	60.97	≥90	≥90	80.5	91.7	60.97	WFP survey
	Overall	89.15	≥90	≥90	81.2	66.3	89.15	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Vulnerable people affected by COVID pandemic - Location: BRAZZAVILLE,CG - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	98.7	=100	=100	98.7			WFP survey
	Male	95.8	=100	=100	95.8			WFP survey
	Overall	97.25	=100	=100	97.25			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	92.8	=100	=100	92.8			WFP survey
	Male	99.1	=100	=100	99.1			WFP survey
	Overall	95.95	=100	=100	95.95			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	85.3	≥90	≥90	85.3			WFP survey
	Male	81.4	≥90	≥90	81.4			WFP survey
	Overall	83.35	≥90	≥90	83.35			WFP survey



## 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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> CAR Refugees - <b>Location:</b> LIKOUALA,CG - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	92.6	=100	≥100	72.8	92.6		WFP survey
	Male	97	=100	≥100	77.9	97		-
	Overall	95.1	=100	≥100	74.8	95.1		-
<b>Target Group:</b> DRC Asylum seekers - <b>Location:</b> PLATEAUX,CG - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	28.79	=100	≥80	85.4	66.2	17.9	WFP survey
	Male	34.6	=100	≥80	88.6	16.7	49.65	WFP survey
	Overall	32.36	=100	≥80	87.7	58.8	66.74	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable people affected by COVID pandemic - <b>Location:</b> BRAZZAVILLE,CG - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	94.2	≥95	≥95	94.2			WFP survey
	Male	90.9	≥95	≥95	90.09			WFP survey
	Overall	92.14	≥95	≥95	92.14			WFP survey

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Refugees from the Central African Republic participating in a food for asset programme in the Likouala region, Republic of Congo.

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

# Financial Section

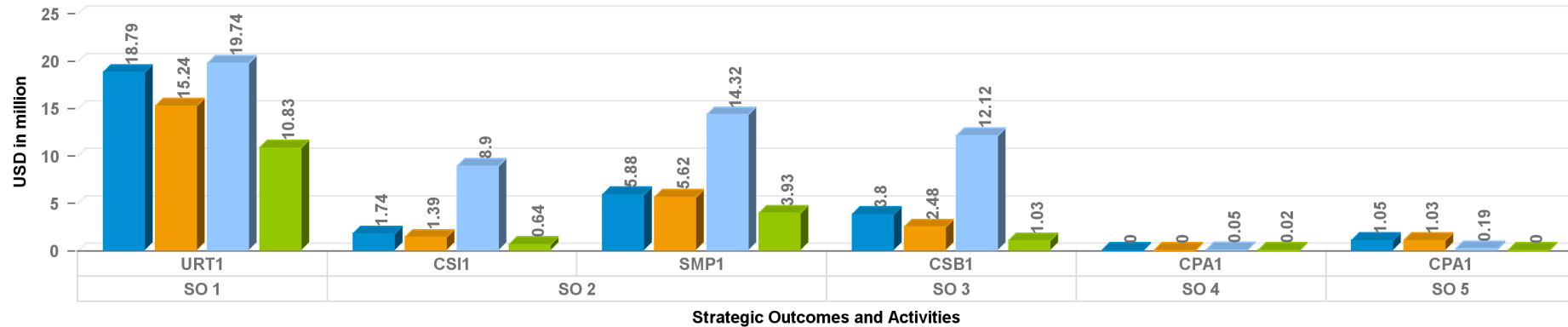
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



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

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
SO 5	National Humanitarian and development actors have access to WFP expertise
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide on-demand logistics common services for partners.
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 2021 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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)	18,785,536	15,240,800	19,744,821	10,828,291
		Non Activity Specific	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.	1,741,282	1,387,343	8,902,977	642,265
		Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	5,883,185	5,623,831	14,324,496	3,929,742
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>26,410,003</b>	<b>22,251,974</b>	<b>42,972,294</b>	<b>15,400,297</b>
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	3,800,946	2,479,050	12,116,306	1,028,743
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>3,800,946</b>	<b>2,479,050</b>	<b>12,116,306</b>	<b>1,028,743</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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.	0	0	51,770	24,257
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51,770</b>	<b>24,257</b>
8	National Humanitarian and development actors have access to WFP expertise	Provide on-demand logistics common services for partners.	1,049,341	1,034,351	188,147	247
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>1,049,341</b>	<b>1,034,351</b>	<b>188,147</b>	<b>247</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	12,533,569	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,533,569</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>31,260,290</b>	<b>25,765,375</b>	<b>67,862,087</b>	<b>16,453,544</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,797,728</b>	<b>1,772,728</b>	<b>3,523,272</b>	<b>1,426,490</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>33,058,018</b>	<b>27,538,103</b>	<b>71,385,359</b>	<b>17,880,034</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>2,076,642</b>	<b>1,718,118</b>	<b>2,868,046</b>	<b>2,868,046</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>35,134,659</b>	<b>29,256,221</b>	<b>74,253,405</b>	<b>20,748,080</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

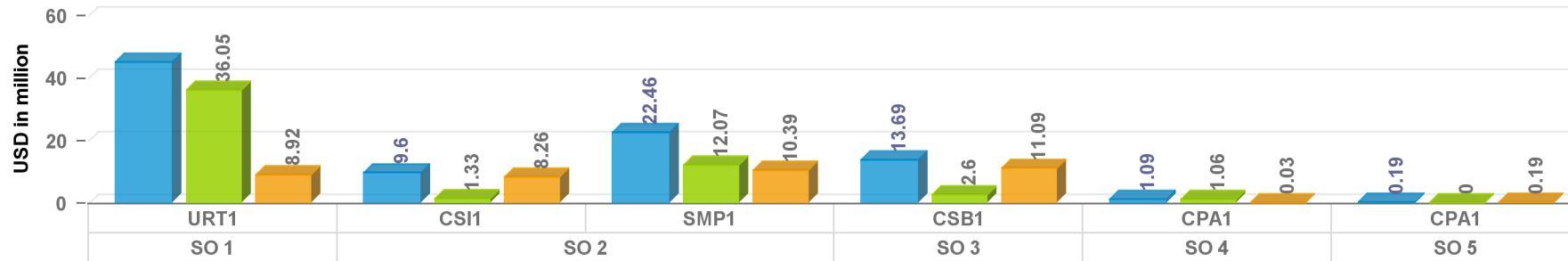
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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
SO 5	National Humanitarian and development actors have access to WFP expertise
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Provide on-demand logistics common services for partners.
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
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# Annual Country Report

## Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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)	47,838,066	43,680,459	1,285,868	44,966,327	36,049,797	8,916,529
		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 safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	17,441,724	22,460,503	0	22,460,503	12,065,748	10,394,755
		Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions.	5,378,564	9,595,318	0	9,595,318	1,334,605	8,260,713
	<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>70,658,354</b>	<b>75,736,280</b>	<b>1,285,868</b>	<b>77,022,147</b>	<b>49,450,150</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	9,789,677	13,689,234	0	13,689,234	2,601,671	11,087,563
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>9,789,677</b>	<b>13,689,234</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,689,234</b>	<b>2,601,671</b>	<b>11,087,563</b>
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	1,092,162	0	1,092,162	1,064,649	27,513
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,948,801</b>	<b>1,092,162</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,092,162</b>	<b>1,064,649</b>	<b>27,513</b>
8	National Humanitarian and development actors have access to WFP expertise	Provide on-demand logistics common services for partners.	1,049,341	188,147	0	188,147	247	187,900
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>1,049,341</b>	<b>188,147</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>188,147</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>187,900</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	12,533,569	0	12,533,569	0	12,533,569
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>12,533,569</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,533,569</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,533,569</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>83,446,172</b>	<b>103,239,392</b>	<b>1,285,868</b>	<b>104,525,259</b>	<b>53,116,717</b>	<b>51,408,543</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	5,288,539	5,635,621	152,247	5,787,868	3,691,085	2,096,782
		<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>88,734,711</b>	<b>108,875,013</b>	<b>1,438,114</b>	<b>110,313,127</b>	<b>56,807,802</b>	<b>53,505,325</b>
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	5,560,719	6,339,299		6,339,299	6,339,299	0
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>94,295,430</b>	<b>115,214,311</b>	<b>1,438,114</b>	<b>116,652,426</b>	<b>63,147,101</b>	<b>53,505,325</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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