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Programme

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Democratic Republic of the Congo

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2021 - 2024

Table of contents

Overview	3
Context and operations	7
RISK MANAGEMENT	8
Partnerships	10
CSP Financial Overview	12
Programme performance	16
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01	16
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 02	19
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 03	21
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 04	24
Cross-cutting results	26
PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY	26
PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS	27
ENVIRONMENT	29
Extra Section	30
Data Notes	31
Annex	33
REPORTING ON BENEFICIARY INFORMATION IN WFP'S ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS	33
Figures and Indicators	34
WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS	34
BENEFICIARIES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	34
BENEFICIARIES BY RESIDENCE STATUS	35
BENEFICIARIES BY PROGRAMME AREA	35
ANNUAL FOOD TRANSFER (MT)	35
ANNUAL CASH BASED TRANSFER AND COMMODITY VOUCHER (USD)	36
STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS	37
CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS	70

Overview

WFP supported the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) through one of the world's largest hunger crises for another year. DRC is home to the highest number of food-insecure people worldwide; 26.4 million people (a quarter of the population) [1]. WFP assisted 6.2 million people (58 percent women), which is similar to 2021 achievements (6.3 million) and was 79 percent of the 2022 planning.

While WFP made significant operational achievements, the contextual drivers of food insecurity worsened, threatening efforts towards the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger). Hunger and conflict fuelled one another, and political instability and climate-related shocks compounded to drive humanitarian needs. This volatile context drove food costs out of reach, particularly with the backdrop of global disruptions to supply chains arising from the Ukraine crisis.

Populations in eastern DRC lived with war and displacement. Armed groups killed civilians and impeded access to fields, roads, markets, income, education and food. Overall, 5.5 million people are internally displaced (the highest number in Africa), 75 percent of whom live with host families already vulnerable to food insecurity. Additionally, DRC hosts 523,000 refugees fleeing conflict across borders [2].

WFP tackled shrinking humanitarian access due to fighting on supply routes, by postponing distributions and undertaking security assessments. WFP addressed food inaccessibility and related malnutrition by distributing food, cash and nutrition support. 22.6 million people are in emergency (IPC 3) and 3.8 million people in crisis (IPC 4) levels of food insecurity. WFP's life-saving food and cash assistance comprised the largest part of its operations to contribute to averting catastrophic hunger levels.

WFP ensured that children in schools ate nutritious balanced meals and partnered with the Government nutrition programme (PRONANUT) to distribute specialized nutritious foods to treat and prevent malnutrition in children, and pregnant and lactating women and girls. 4.2 million people are malnourished, of which 2.4 million are children and 1.7 million are pregnant and lactating women and girls [4].

To complement crisis work, WFP leveraged opportunities to protect livelihoods and build productive capacities. WFP trained smallholder farmers (mostly women) on post-harvest loss management, business skills and collective marketing and helped local communities rebuild infrastructure.

WFP played an integral role in the humanitarian community to achieve SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). WFP's joint programmes with FAO, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNHCR, fulfilled a holistic response for those in need, through complementary expertise. WFP provided essential services through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), the WFP-led Logistics Cluster, and on-demand bilateral service provision. WFP and FAO led the Food Security Cluster (FSC) strengthening partner organisations capacities and facilitating strategic analysis and Humanitarian Country Team decision-making. The FSC allowed WFP and partners to coordinate strategies and operations, including with the private sector and the Government.

WFP led and supported food security and nutrition assessments including Emergency Food Security Assessments and the Integrated Phase Classification analysis which allowed the government and humanitarian community to assess needs, improve geographic targeting, and prioritise resources.

WFP's protection and accountability work maintained beneficiary safety and dignity, ensuring that people access assistance and participate in decisions related to the assistance they receive. WFP assessed the barriers women and girls face, used consultations to identify specific needs and launched partnerships with civil society organisations to improve targeting.

WFP worked with the Government covering governance and technical gaps, strengthening their ability to achieve their vision to eradicate hunger by 2030 and to respond to shocks. WFP is transferring its management of school feeding and social protection programmes to the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Social Affairs. WFP supported the Ministries for Rural Development, Education and Planning with international cooperation opportunities on scalable, sustainable agriculture, and a strategic food reserve. WFP supported PRONANUT with a future food fortification policy to reduce micronutrient deficiencies, learning from Ghanaian and Malawian experiences.

WFP delivered life-saving results thanks to government and private donors. However, WFP faced funding shortages, operating with 38 percent less than 2021 due to shifting donor priorities. WFP used funds carried over from 2021 thus programmes could run as planned, however, in 2023, there will be shortfalls across all activities. WFP also raised its needs budget this year by USD 197 million to reflect the increasing humanitarian demands.

6,108,795

Total beneficiaries in 2022



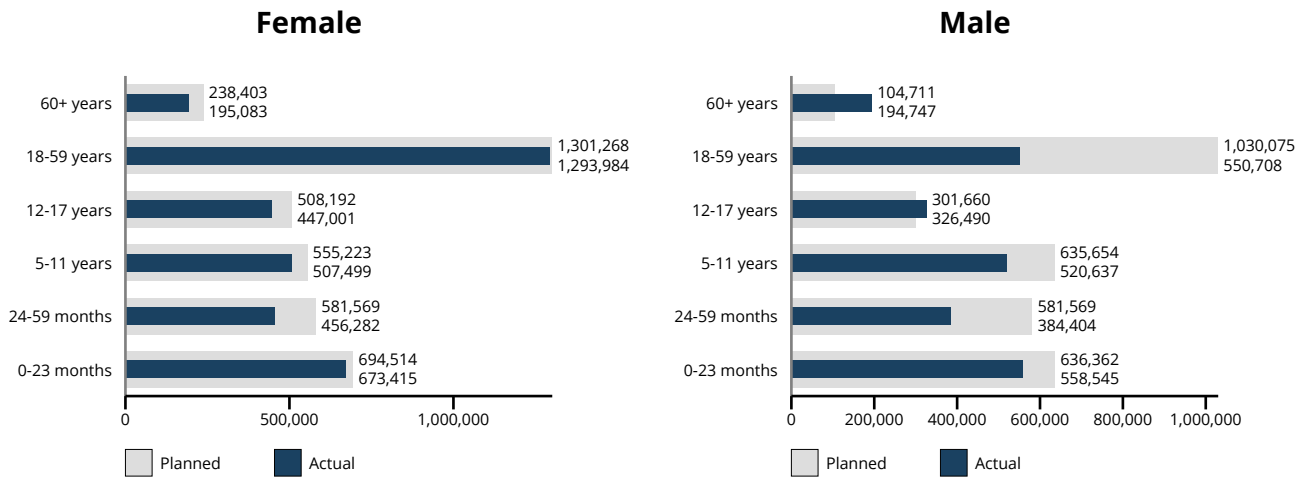
58% female



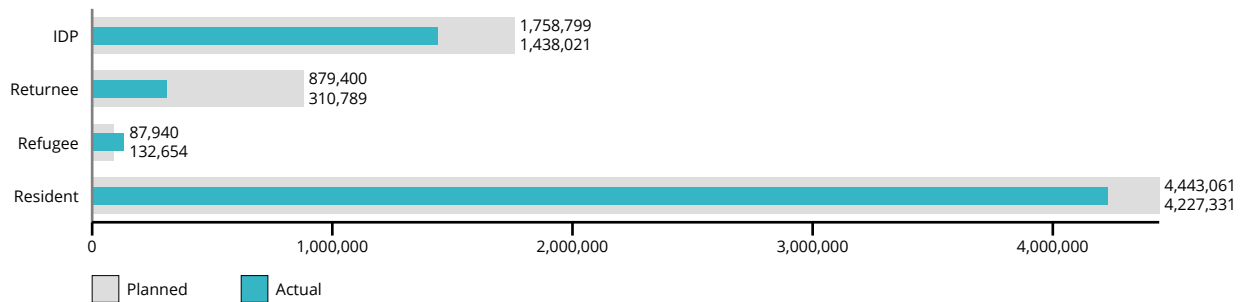
42% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 54,988 (58% Female, 42% Male)

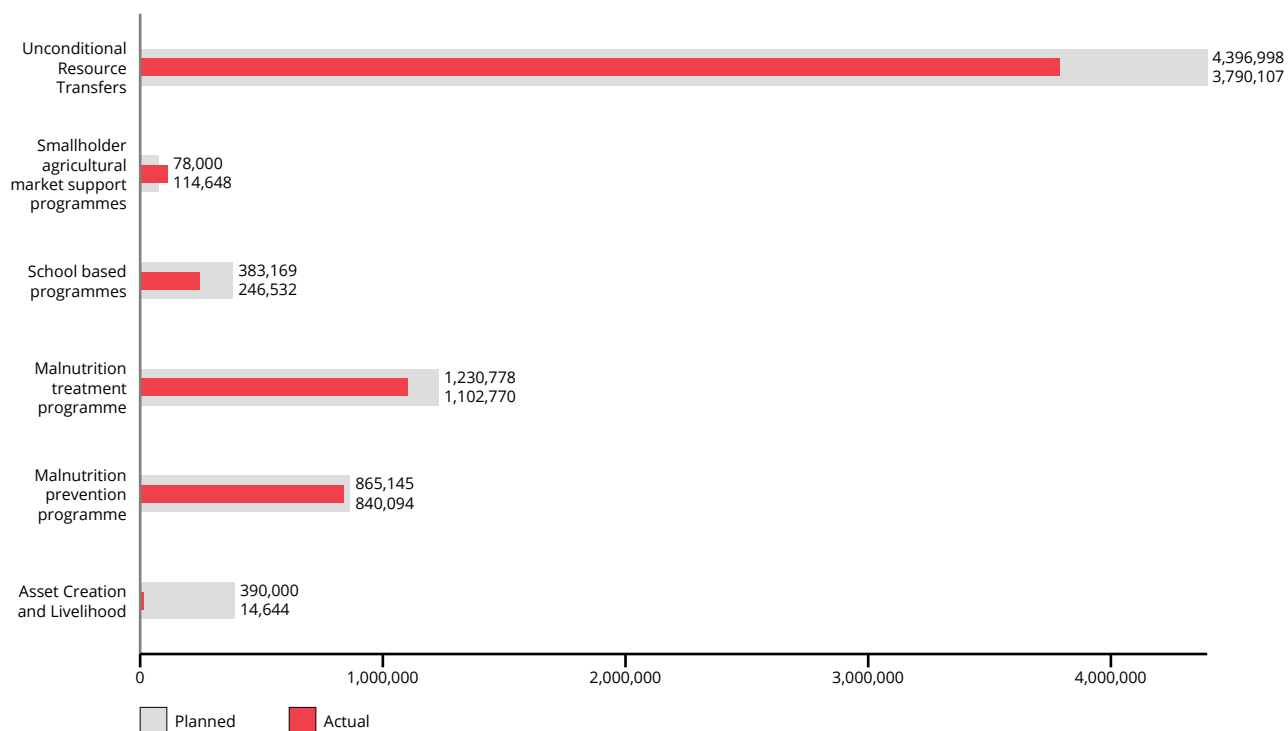
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



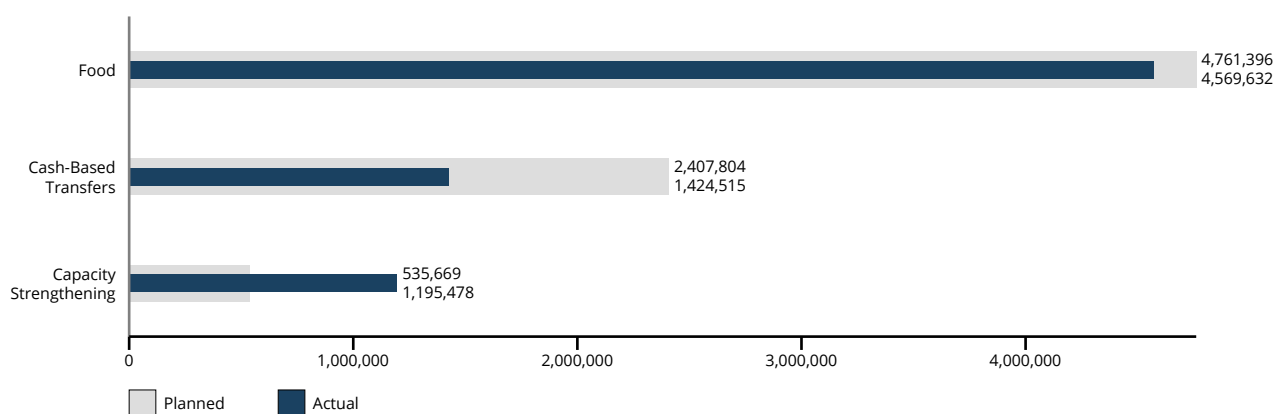
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



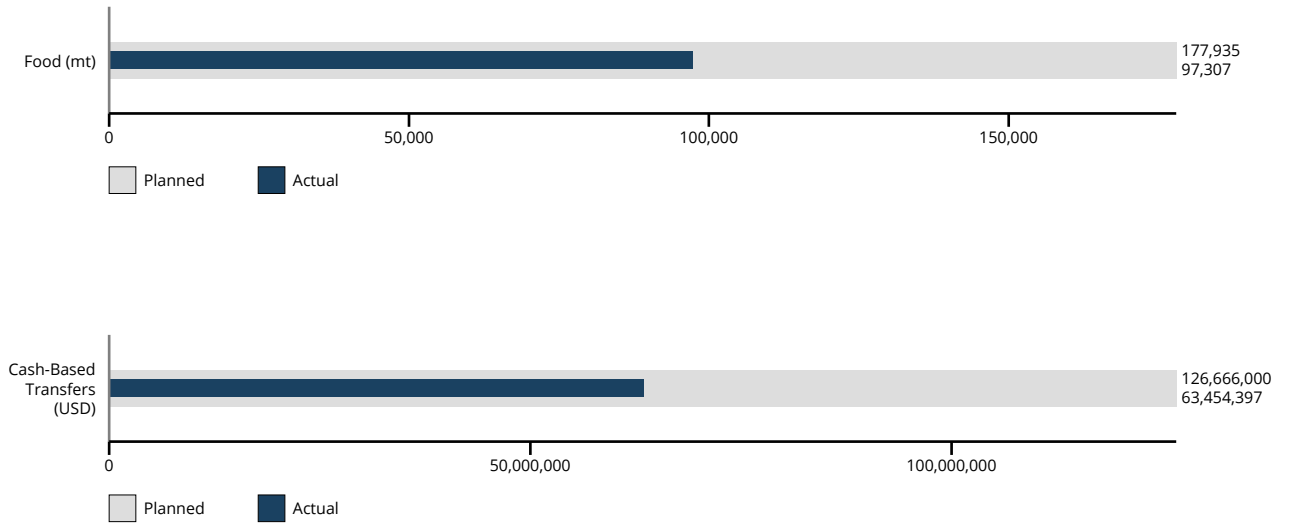
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



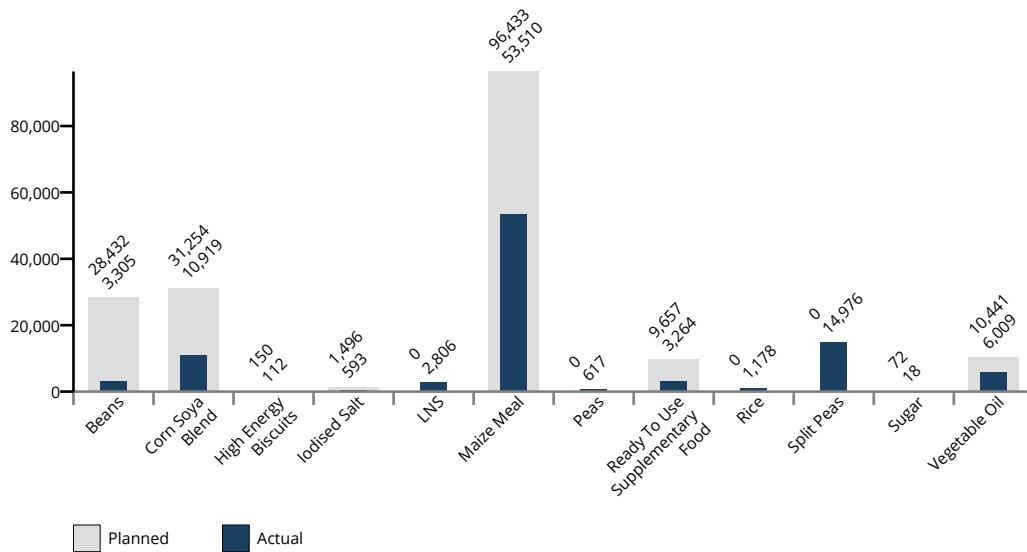
Beneficiaries by Modality



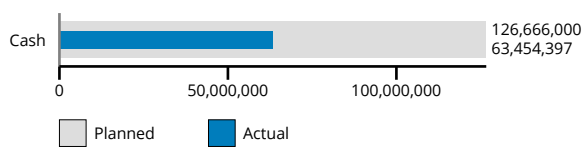
Total Transfers by Modality



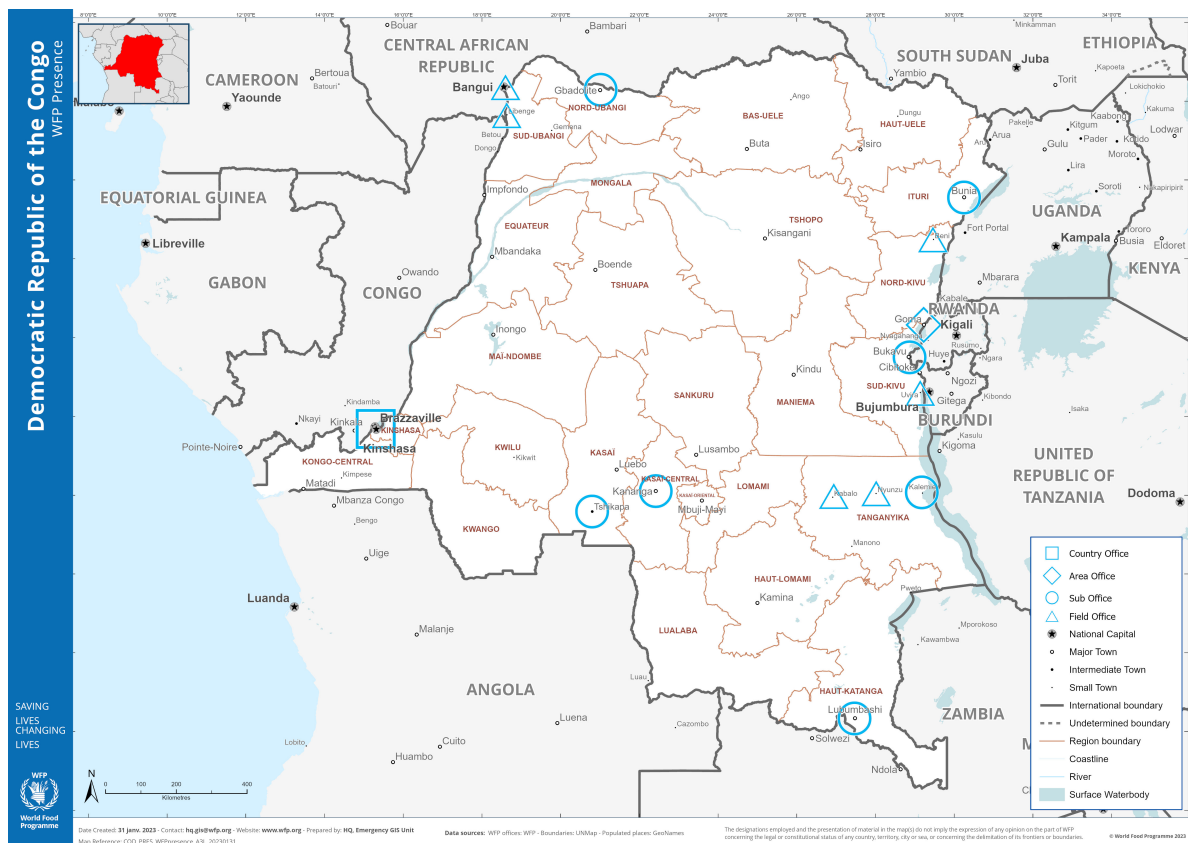
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Years of crises have eroded access to food and nutrition for the DRC population. In 2022, Congolese people witnessed intensifying conflict, large-scale population displacement and an international military response. Internally displaced people and humanitarian actors became targets for attacks which impeded access to people in need. The population also faced diseases, such as Ebola and cholera, and unpredictable weather, hampering agricultural production. The price of food and fuel rose out of reach due to global supply chain disruptions. Underlying this, poor governance and corruption prevent people accessing the resources they need to sustain their families.

In DRC, 26.4 million people are acutely food insecure and take drastic measures to feed their families. Children and women bear a disproportional brunt of the suffering [1]. 2.4 million children and 1.7 million pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls are acutely malnourished [2]. WFP serves more women than men in DRC as 61 percent of women live below the poverty line and women are 27 percent more likely to experience food insecurity [3].

Thirteen million Congolese live with disabilities, disproportionately in areas of conflict [4]. In 2022, WFP piloted a questionnaire to identify people with functional limitations to understand the correlation between food security and disability; the results are due in 2023. Nevertheless, WFP's gender and access assessment released in June outlined that the humanitarian community must still adapt to the specific needs of people with disabilities.

WFP responded to emergencies in eastern DRC where a state of siege is in place as armed groups are launching violent attacks, destabilising areas and forcing displacement; 5.5 million people are internally displaced. The country also hosts 523,000 refugees who are fleeing conflict in their homes in Rwanda, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, and Burundi [5].

The resurgence of the March 23 Movement (M23) and the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) armed groups has further destabilized eastern DRC. The M23's advancements drove 521,000 people from their homes or settlements this year. Of this population, 59 percent are children [6]. Conflict and displacement led to gender-based violence, with women and girls at risk when collecting firewood, water and accessing agricultural fields.

The crisis also created barriers to safe access to WFP's programmes due to roadblocks, mines, targeting of schools, enclaving of communities, unsanitary and unsafe displacement sites, and stoked ethnic tension. UN workers became targets for violent protests, reducing WFP's mobility to reach people in conflict-affected territories. WFP adjusted its operations by delaying distributions until sites were safe or using alternative supply routes to ensure the continuity of assistance to those in need.

WFP served those in need, despite several incidents jeopardizing its operations in 2022, including attacks on vehicles, lootings, food diversion, demands for bribes by the police at distribution sites, taxation by community leaders, and state and non-state armed groups at checkpoints near distribution sites. WFP has a stringent mechanism to conduct fact-finding missions and to take measures to mitigate such risks. For example, WFP ran a radio campaign in two provinces with messages on WFP's mandate and activities to engage local communities. WFP also designed targeting and implementation of unconditional cash assistance using the results of protection risk assessments.

WFP delivered mostly emergency food, cash and nutrition assistance, under its first strategic outcome, to those whose income and livelihoods were affected by conflict. Whilst health services frayed in conflict-torn areas, WFP treated and prevented moderate acute malnutrition in women and children. Some women and girls have been pushed into negative coping mechanisms such as survival or transactional sex, heightening their risk to sexually transmitted infections, including HIV and unwanted pregnancies. WFP and UNFPA complement nutritional services with gender-based violence risk mitigation and prevention and awareness raising about sexual and reproductive rights.

WFP's second strategic outcome ensured that schools could provide nutritious meals for children and that health centres could combat chronic malnutrition. School meals are investments in the health, education, and futures of Congolese children and they incentivise parents to send their children, particularly girls, to school, narrowing the gender gap in education and literacy, and helping prevent recruitment into armed groups.

WFP safeguarded Congolese livelihoods against the deteriorating agricultural context under its third strategic outcome. WFP and partners trained smallholder farmers to increase productivity considering the changing climate, manage post-harvest agricultural practices, and increase women's role in decision-making. WFP also supported smallholder farmers to rehabilitate lands, roads and infrastructure through conditional cash activities, thereby injecting cash into local economies. This strengthened the sustainability of farms and access to markets whilst meeting immediate food and nutrition needs.

In aid of progress towards SDG 17, strengthening the global partnership for sustainable development, WFP ran joint programmes with FAO, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNHCR, on all its activities, from emergency response to resilience work. These actors complement each other's expertise and provide a foundation of assistance that empowers people in need by increasing their resilience and reducing their vulnerabilities.

WFP also provided the humanitarian community with reliable common services under its fourth strategic objective. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), run by WFP, transported passengers and cargo to populations in need, including airlifts of critical life-saving food assistance in the hard-to-reach Hauts Plateaux. Due to funding constraints and to enhance cost effectiveness, as of February 2022 the operation reconfigured its fleet and revised its flight schedule to optimize coverage. The Steering Committee has continuously reviewed its changes to facilitate humanitarian access to places most in need. WFP and UNHAS are advocating for the USD 40.5 million needed to sustain and grow the aviation services it provides.

WFP led the Logistics Cluster, providing technical support, information and geographic information systems for humanitarian partners, including UN agencies and NGOs. Under its bilateral services provision activity, WFP provided specialized transportation and storage of goods for the community.

DRC remains a fragile country with general elections in 2023. Civil and political conflict necessitate that WFP provides emergency assistance to people who are destitute. Nevertheless, WFP worked with the government to create long-term solutions enabling inclusive social protection and enhanced economic prospects.

Risk Management

WFP faced various threats to its operations in 2022 including attacks on UN staff and property, mass displacements, logistical and access challenges, fraud and food diversion, sexual exploitation and abuse, food spoiling in transit, and funding shortfalls. Furthermore, climate change-induced extreme and unpredictable weather threatens a society dependent on rain-fed agriculture.

WFP identified and assessed these threats in a real-time risk register and planned and implemented mitigation actions. For example, WFP negotiated with local government to control the presence of commodities in markets. Authorities issued local decrees forbidding the sale of WFP products and engaged the police and provincial health inspectors to recover stolen food.

The risk management process incorporates audit findings, evaluations and oversight missions, and WFP integrates risk mitigation actions into an annual work plan. WFP channelled recommendations from a 2021 external audit into an action plan, while findings from a 2022 internal audit are in the pipeline in 2023.

WFP enhanced staffing to manage risk and compliance across levels of the organisation and within cooperating partners, to embed a robust risk management culture and ensure compliance with WFP policies.

Partnerships

WFP's large operational footprint and unparalleled capacity for assistance in hard-to-reach places attracted vital partners in 2022.

WFP strengthened its donor relationships through field visits. Ambassadors or representatives from traditional and new donors witnessed activities to understand WFP's operations and open new funding opportunities for example for resilience programmes from Norway and for UNHAS from Belgium.

WFP met partners to update on priorities, security challenges, pilots (such as varying ration sizes) and market analyses following the Ukraine crisis and the pandemic. WFP continually assessed the dynamic emergency landscape and worked with the diplomatic community in overcoming operational hurdles. WFP circulated monthly situation reports and emergency flash reports.

WFP was funded at 38 percent less than in 2021 due to shifting priorities amongst key donors away from the DRC's chronic crisis. USAID, historically WFP DRC's largest donor, reduced their funding significantly. WFP worked with USAID on mitigating risks highlighted in third party monitoring reports and strengthened risk monitoring procedures and controls. WFP held bilateral meetings to update on the fast-changing humanitarian landscape, and operational achievements and obstacles.

Contributions are mostly earmarked to specific activities (83 percent), as in previous years. There was an increase in flexible funding over funding pegged to specific provinces. This flexibility helped WFP to meet urgent needs, serve underfunded areas or activities, or react to changing emergencies. Flexible Canadian funds covered shortfalls for activities and geographical areas where other donors have restrictions. WFP also used its internal borrowing mechanism, the Immediate Response Account, to initiate a rapid response to escalating conflict in eastern DRC.

Several donors continued their steady multi-year contributions mostly to sustain WFP's resilience programmes. Multi-year funding gives WFP predictable resources, facilitating longer-term planning for crisis responses and for UNHAS, and sustaining school feeding or nutrition projects across several years. WFP's multi-year funding was USD 10.4 million, which was 60 percent less than in previous years as two funding streams ended.

Partnerships with UN agencies leveraged expertise across different sectors, enabling WFP and partners to implement programmes in complementarity and to progress towards the achievements towards SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships). WFP continued to work with UNHCR to provide food assistance and long-term resilience building assistance to refugees from neighbouring countries. WFP also furthered its work with UNICEF and FAO each providing expertise and complementary activities in resilience, nutrition, education and social protection programmes. With UNFPA, strengthened collaboration has positively impacted WFP activities to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse and service provision to potential survivors.

The Food Security Cluster, co-led by WFP, coordinated and advocated for food security actors in DRC providing analysis to guide decision making. It developed and implemented an advocacy strategy to mobilise national and international organizations. It launched a high-level policy dialogue on food security financing and strategies, developed communications and advocacy materials, built a youth network and held awareness-raising events for target groups.

WFP partnered with 50 organisations, of which 90 percent were local, all selected through the UN Partner Portal. The platform documents and verifies the capacity of NGOs authorised to operate in DRC and their alignment to the national development policy. WFP could therefore select appropriate partners based on geography and theme and scope of work. Throughout the year, WFP met with NGO partners to raise awareness about its activities and WFP's partnerships policies.

In 2022, WFP continued to be a strategic partner to the Government covering governance and technical gaps, strengthening capacities to respond to shocks and reducing food insecurity and malnutrition. In the short term, WFP strengthened national and provincial capacities in managing emergency and resilience responses. In the long term, WFP continues to advance its ambition to transfer expertise and the management of an equitable and inclusive national food security and nutrition oriented social protection system and a national school feeding programme.

The African Union Development Agency-New Partnership for Africa's Development (AUDA-NEPAD) Rural Development Forum held in January that is co-led by WFP, advanced discussions amongst the DRC national government and its partners around rural transformation. Leaders agreed to put rural development at the head of plans, strategies and budgets.

WFP supported several government ministries, namely for Rural Development, Education and Planning with international cooperation opportunities. WFP and ministers visited Namibia in February to examine the scalability of

sustainable agricultural models. WFP invited the First Lady, Denise Tshisekedi, and ministers to discuss improving partnerships with national governments at the April WFP regional leadership meeting. In May, WFP took ministers to the Zambian Food Reserve Agency to plan a roadmap for the DRC's own food reserve. WFP accompanied the Vice-Minister of Planning to the International Cooperation Forum in Cairo in September ahead of COP 27 to discuss the impact of climate change on food, water and energy security, and to increase South-South cooperation opportunities.

This year, WFP advanced its relationship with International Financial Institutions and positioned itself as a valuable development partner to bridge the tripartite relationship with the national government. WFP launched a partnership with the World Bank for a multi-sectoral health and nutrition project with a USD 14.3 million budget, where WFP is responsible for cash transfers for nutrition programmes. WFP hopes to continue with the second phase of the project in 2023. WFP will also support the DRC's national agricultural development programme by developing sustainable climate risk insurance schemes for the first time in the country. WFP has also engaged with the World Bank on working together on a social protection programme in synergy with the World Bank's own social protection mechanism.

Private sector partnerships are increasingly a priority area for WFP to achieve progress towards ending hunger. In May, WFP mapped companies to foster new partnerships and explore new private sector opportunities within the top key areas including in agriculture, consumer and manufacturing or goods, and banking. WFP designed a strategy to find entry points with the private sector, shortlisted ten companies for future discussions and devised an action plan for potential engagement. Under private partnerships, a significant contribution from a faith-based organisation was registered.

CSP Financial Overview

In 2022, with thanks to the generous support of donors, WFP mobilised USD 230.2 million towards the fight against hunger. This includes USD 223.2 million in direct bilateral contributions from donors and USD 7 million in flexible multilateral contributions.

The needs-based plan was set at USD 428.3 million at the beginning of the year and was funded at 90 percent, of which 37 percent was the carryover from 2021. However, following the 2022 Integrated Phase Classification results, which revealed that 25 percent of the Congolese population (26.5 million people) was in a crisis or emergency state of food insecurity, WFP revised its budget to cover the growing hunger needs. An additional USD 197 million was needed to respond to dire food insecurity, bringing the total requested budget at USD 625.3 million per year. WFP utilised carryover from 2021 to reach 90 percent funding.

WFP received 38 percent less funding through new contributions than last year due to reductions in contributions from key donors. Some reduction in funding from the previous years is because 2020-2021 was an exceptional period where the donor community increased resources to address the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Due to the reduction in funding, WFP relied heavily on contributions carried over from 2021 to sustain operations in 2022 (49 percent of available resources for this year were carried over from 2021). Additionally, WFP used USD 32.6 million from an internal borrowing mechanism (the Immediate Response Account) to save the lives of the most vulnerable populations in the eastern DRC where the crisis worsened over the course of the year. WFP will face major funding shortfalls across all activities in 2023. WFP augmented advocacy efforts and is adapting its 2023 programming to a scenario of limited resources. Unless new funding opportunities are found, WFP will be forced to provide fewer unconditional and more targeted assistance in fewer provinces, despite the ongoing the crisis in eastern DRC.

Crucially, with commitments from donors, WFP was also able to convert pledges by some donors into advance financing, thereby making food and cash promptly available to avert disruptions in assistance. WFP used USD 11.5 million in advanced financing for emergency cash activities. Furthermore, WFP distributed 18,645 mt of commodities from the Global Commodity Management Facility, which taps forecasted funding to purchase and pre-position food where it is most needed.

Most donor government contributions were earmarked for specific activities and locations, and were mostly in-kind commodities, cash or nutrition products which constrained WFP's operational flexibility. WFP advocates for greater flexibility in funding to allow for quick responses to new emergency scenarios and to plug imminent funding gaps across operations. Flexible funding allows WFP to purchase more food locally to shorten transportation times and risks associated with long lead times for imported commodities. This also stimulates local economies. This year, flexible funding contributed to the continuation of a social safety net project and malnutrition prevention programmes.

Emergency response activities under strategic outcome 1 constituted 80 percent of WFP's total portfolio and they were resourced at 86 percent. Resilience building and livelihood activities under strategic outcomes 2 and 3 accounted for 12 percent and were fully resourced. Strategic outcome 4, under which WFP provides common logistics and humanitarian air services, constituted 8 percent and it was fully resourced. These budgets refer to WFP's direct operational costs, not indirect and direct support costs. Although the Logistics Cluster did not receive any contribution, it was financed by carryovers from last year.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	 481,787,695	 308,604,825	 427,683,568	 263,636,343
SO01: Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.	 450,416,973	 294,782,943	 385,465,305	 252,057,200
Activity 01: Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination	 344,668,048	 241,692,921	 326,089,788	 211,275,426
Activity 02: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC	 52,980,734	 40,334,193	 42,963,174	 30,154,808
Activity 03: Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC	 52,768,191	 12,755,828	 16,412,342	 10,626,966
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 0	 0
SO02: The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.	 31,370,721	 13,821,881	 42,218,263	 11,579,143
Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding	 19,738,169	 10,386,981	 29,661,150	 9,065,863

Activity 05: Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people	11,632,551	3,434,899	12,152,384	2,513,279
Non-activity specific	0	0	404,727	0
SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	36,544,878	22,071,363	44,419,000	12,781,191
SO03: Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2024	36,544,878	22,071,363	44,419,000	12,781,191
Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.	36,544,878	22,071,363	44,419,000	12,781,191
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	44,288,801	31,816,915	53,138,910	32,855,597
SO04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises	44,288,801	31,816,915	53,138,910	32,855,597
Activity 07: Provide humanitarian air services to the humanitarian community	38,094,806	28,309,087	39,348,011	26,258,590

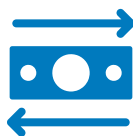
Activity 08: Provide humanitarian platforms (logistics cluster coordination and information services) to the humanitarian community	 1,361,682	 1,266,965	 824,806	 725,041
Activity 09: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	 4,832,311	 2,240,863	 12,966,092	 5,871,965
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 1,728,710	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 562,621,375	 362,493,104	 525,241,478	 309,273,132
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 24,792,495	 17,782,824	 22,481,145	 17,209,368
Total Direct Costs	 587,413,870	 380,275,929	 547,722,624	 326,482,501
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 37,853,960	 24,478,741	 13,311,645	 13,311,645
Grand Total	 625,267,830	 404,754,670	 562,762,979	 339,794,146

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.



2.4 million people received **97,000 mt of food** assistance



USD 62.2 million injected into local economies, benefitting **1.4 million people**



1.1 million children and pregnant and lactating women and girls were given nutritious foods to **treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition**

WFP's most far-reaching portfolio of work, under the first strategic objective, was emergency food and cash assistance for 3.8 million people affected by crises in DRC (2 million women and 1.8 million men). These are 15 percent of people facing 'emergency' or 'crisis' levels of food insecurity (IPC 3 or 4). As in previous years, emergency response activities accounted for almost 65 percent of WFP's programme of work due to the staggering needs in the country.

Due to the escalating conflicts in the East, and the growing impact of climate insecurity on people country-wide, WFP reached 3.8 million people (slightly less than last year's 4 million), marking 82 percent of the planned figure. This is because funding for emergency activities was at 86 percent in 2022, allowing WFP to provide food (97,300 mt) and cash (USD 62.2 million) to people in dire need. The rations are calculated to provide 100 percent of the household's minimum dietary needs, to ensure those whose meals are growing ever smaller have access to a balanced diet.

According to the Emergency Food Security Assessment, 4.7 million previously severely food insecure people fell into the moderately food insecure category since the previous year, a positive trend to which WFP's programmes contribute.

WFP pivoted towards cash assistance where markets were accessible and functional, permitting local communities greater flexibility and autonomy regarding their use of assistance. WFP provided cash to 1.4 million people, out of which 732,400 were women, which is similar to WFP's reach last year. Cash was 23 percent of WFP's emergency operations against the 77 percent which was in-kind food assistance. Furthermore, WFP scaled up mobile money transfers which paved the way for financial inclusion in peri-urban and urban settings. In 2022, WFP's transfer value could not keep up with rising market prices due to the global effects of the war in Ukraine. The cost of a food basket increased 34 percent between March and December 2022, due to inflation and the sky-high cost of fuel and imported maize. Vulnerability assessments recommended increasing the transfer value of the food basket from USD 14 to USD 18, however, WFP could only afford to adjust to USD 15.

Particularly for Central African refugees, WFP is transitioning families away from emergency provisions and towards creating and improving livelihoods and resilience building to support long-term interests and reduce dependencies on assistance. Recipients are thus more resilient to economic shocks which may arise due to unpredictable weather conditions, market prices and conflict.

WFP continued its 'social safety net' programme providing USD 2.6 million in cash transfers to 85,000 people vulnerable to food insecurity in N'sele, a Kinshasa suburb, over the course of the year. This assistance mitigated against the impact of the pandemic on livelihoods. The programme is intended to be transitioned to the Ministry of Social Affairs, as the social protection sector is currently nascent.

WFP worked with UNICEF and the government in health centres across the country, in areas with the highest prevalence of global acute malnutrition, to provide specialised nutritious food to treat and prevent malnutrition. Although nutrition activities were funded at 25 percent against the needs this year, using carryover funds from 2021, WFP reached 459,300 pregnant and lactating women and girls and 628,500 young children (55 percent girls) and 6,000 people living with HIV (61 percent women). This allowed WFP to meet 89 percent of its plan which is similar to last year's achievements, despite the 2022 global food crisis.

WFP and partners developed their nutrition programme in line with the Government's Strategy for Nutrition and its national protocols to strengthen the government's commitment to nutrition interventions.

WFP screened people for malnutrition at its distribution sites leading to easy referrals to health centres and smooth follow up and treatment. In areas where food insecurity is high, or where there are epidemics or large population movements, communities were also informed about healthy diets and feeding practices through messaging at distribution sites and health centres, to create cultural change through education.

WFP provided assistance to 1,400 health centres, despite major challenges due to the scale of the operation. Insecurity, poor road conditions during the rainy season and limited transporters' interest in delivering small quantities of nutrition commodities to very remote areas have been major impediments to the delivery of commodities to health centres. WFP increased its number of trucks on the roads, adapting vehicle types where necessary, to reach remote areas.

Since 2018, WFP is part of the multisectoral response to HIV alongside UNFPA, UNHCR, UNAIDS, WHO and UNICEF. WFP supported the government's AIDS programme (PNLS), in partnership with PRONANUT, through studies in South Kivu and Tanganyika which examined the nutritional status of people living with HIV. These surveys revealed food insecurity rates of 43 percent, on average, in households of people living with HIV. As a result, the PNLS held consultation workshops and a national dialogue workshop on social protection and HIV. WFP also presented the results at the National AIDS Conference which hosted relevant stakeholders. WFP supported the government with social protection and HIV-TB consultations and a national dialogue for government, community and civil society experts. Technical support at provincial and central levels included advocacy on incorporating nutrition in development plans, supporting on the Integrated Phase Classification acute malnutrition analysis, and other assessments and research, and supervising activities at field level. Furthermore, health providers and community workers were trained on nutritional supplementation units and acute malnutrition protocols.

WFP met 80 percent of the needs calculated at the start of the year based on the prevalence of food insecurity. 83 percent of the funding was earmarked for food and cash assistance while 17 percent went towards nutrition assistance. To mitigate against funding shortfalls, WFP used its carryover from 2021 and its emergency internal borrowing mechanism to cover the dire needs in the country.

In total this year, 1.5 million people displaced from their homes in DRC due to conflict needed WFP's support to keep a meal on the table for their families. Since October, WFP was forced to redirect and reprogramme its resources to respond to the critical needs of 521,000 people displaced by the conflict between the M23 and FARDC [1].

People also faced severe food and fuel price hikes because of global supply chain disruptions due to the Ukraine crisis and the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. Particularly in areas of conflict, people struggled to make their income cover their basic needs, and WFP's support was invaluable to ensure a basic nutritious diet could be followed and malnutrition avoided.

Throughout the year, WFP tried to maximise the number of people assisted by reducing rations to manage commodity shortages. The reduced rations cover on average 66 percent of a family's food needs.

Furthermore, in collaboration with donors, WFP gathered more evidence on the impact of unconditional assistance. WFP conducted a pilot varying ration sizes based on vulnerability assessments which can help focus the impact of limited resources. The results so far show that offering different levels of assistance to different households can cause misunderstandings and tensions, though the final results are still anticipated and will inform whether a roll-out to other provinces will be appropriate. A targeting evaluation will provide evidence on the effectiveness of the targeting mechanism. WFP is also adapting its humanitarian response to different contexts, for example, areas where food insecurity is higher will receive lean season assistance.

WFP expanded biometric registrations for both food and cash activities to ensure intended beneficiaries were reached, increasing accountability and efficiency. For cash programmes 100 percent of registrations were biometric and for in-kind the coverage was 15 percent in its pilot year. This allowed the elimination of 10 percent of duplicates for both activities, improving WFP's ability to reach the most vulnerable households.

WFP mitigated transportation delays, both international and in-country, such as extended shipping times, complex customs rules and poor road conditions, by redirecting trucks through different routes and engaging with local authorities. WFP also bought 21,000 mt of locally grown food, which represented 22 percent of WFP's purchases for in-kind distributions in DRC. This strategy allowed WFP to overcome prolonged international shipping times and injected USD 16 million into the local economy while increasing awareness of food safety and quality standards amongst local producers.

WFP's gender and age marker (GaM) scores for emergency food and cash responses and for malnutrition prevention were 1. These are lower than last year despite the growth in gender assessments across emergency, nutrition and resilience programmes and the increase in activities geared towards achieving gender equality. WFP has begun collecting data disaggregated by age and sex during monitoring, through canvassing recipients of assistance, however these data are not automatically integrated into programme designs yet, as is planned for the future. Nevertheless, specific needs based on gender and age are considered in WFP's programme designs and implementation. WFP

continues to find, in its gender assessments that gender inequality persists and that women appear to be more susceptible to food insecurity. Separate consultations for women and men allow WFP to understand women’s specific needs and circumstances and inform distribution methods. WFP ensured its staff and partners were trained in preventing sexual exploitation and abuse, so that staff can recognise and report cases and raise awareness amongst communities for the mechanisms available to survivors of sexual exploitation and abuse, and of gender-based violence. In North Kivu and South Kivu, WFP also provides food assistance to survivors of gender-based violence at health centres. The low GaM score reflects the need for WFP to better capture and provide evidence to support improved gender equality-related results.

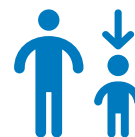
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination	1
Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict- and crisis-affected populations in DRC.	3
Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict- and crisis-affected populations in DRC	1

Strategic outcome 02: The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.



222,800 school children received WFP's **nutritious balanced meals**



164,500 children and pregnant and lactating women and girls were assisted with **stunting prevention**

WFP's portfolio under its second strategic outcome provides nutritious meals for children in school and prevents chronic malnutrition through programmes in health centres. WFP's programmes safeguard and build the human capital of future Congolese generations through nourishment and education.

WFP has provided school feeding in DRC for over twenty years, helping to bring and retain children in schools, while contributing to improving their nutritional status, growing the local economy and reducing poverty when food is locally purchased. It is an integral part of the school health and nutrition package, a multi-sectoral approach which ensures children and adolescents develop adequately throughout the first 8,000 days of their lives. WFP is building a sustainable school feeding model to be taken over and run by the government. In March, the government and partners worked to develop a draft for the national school feeding strategy and identified steps for disbursing the USD 10 million allocated under its national funds.

WFP was fully funded for both school feeding and nutrition activities in 2022, based on the funding needs assessed at the start of the year. This allowed WFP, in partnership with UNICEF, to serve 222,800 school children (51 percent girls) with one balanced meal every school day, which is 123 percent of those targeted.

WFP serves schools in post-conflict and chronically food-insecure areas. Post distribution monitoring data showed that enrolment increased by 13.5 percent in the schools served in Tanganyika, likely due to the effect of WFP assistance. The retention rate in Tanganyika remained high at 93.8 percent. While it was still below the 99.9 yearly target, the upward trend indicates that post-pandemic recovery efforts are helping to get children back to school. This suggests that serving meals in schools saved food expenditure for households which incentivised parents to invest in their children's education. In turn, this minimises the risk of children being utilised for labour, and girls marrying early. School principals noted that this helped with social cohesion which is particularly important towards building peace amongst communities healing from years of hostilities.

WFP also invested USD 3.1 million in home-grown school feeding, where WFP bought food (1,300 mt of cereals and beans, worth USD 970,000) from local farmer organizations or suppliers. This created a local supply chain from farm to school and a stable market for local farmers.

WFP ensured the smooth delivery of school meals despite closures due to conflict and displacement, disruptions to the school calendar year due to strikes, and infrastructural challenges delaying food deliveries, which explains the 46 percent achievement rate for volume of food delivered. In areas of conflict, WFP provided take home rations as an alternative to on-site meals. Children often collected their rations with a parent, cementing their parent's interest in their child's education and encouraging their return to school once possible. WFP's monitoring found that in Rutshuru enrolment remained high in schools supported by WFP.

The aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted a great risk to children of exclusion from schools, including domestic violence and inequality of opportunity, especially for girls. WFP and partners supported getting children back into schools, particularly in areas where ethnic conflict regularly causes population displacement. Furthermore, generous funding was secured this year for WFP and UNICEF to collaborate on a health and nutrition strategy which supports children with nutritious meals in their first 8,000 days.

WFP strengthened the nutritional status of food insecure and vulnerable populations in conflict and shock-affected areas. Despite its vast area and high potential for food production, the DRC does not produce enough to meet the needs of its population and thus it depends on expensive imports. Agricultural yields are low and nutritious food is not affordable for half the population due to low availability in many areas.

WFP's nutrition activities were crafted in line with the Government's Strategy for Nutrition and national protocols, and in partnership with PRONANUT (DRC's National Nutrition Programme), UNICEF and the Nutrition Cluster. PRONANUT was heavily supported by WFP's technical expertise and financial assistance. For example, WFP assisted PRONANUT with

developing a future food fortification policy to reduce micronutrient deficiencies which included visits to Ghana and Malawi to learn from other countries' experiences.

Under its mandate to prevent chronic malnutrition, WFP provided nutritious foods to 87,900 children aged 6 to 23 months (54 percent girls) and 53,600 pregnant and lactating women and girls. This was 103 percent of the target and a marked growth from last year when WFP reached 13,600 people (80 percent women and girls). WFP targets people in areas with a high prevalence of global acute malnutrition and where there are aggravating factors such as high food insecurity, epidemics and population movement. The challenges to commodity deliveries included insecurity from armed groups and poor road infrastructure.

Measures to improve the nutrition of targeted populations to prevent people from slipping into a state of malnutrition have long been integrated into WFP's other programmes. WFP addresses the root causes of malnutrition by raising awareness for malnutrition and communicating the appropriate measures, diets and lifestyles that help to prevent people from sliding into poor health. WFP's broader agenda aims to change social behaviours towards food consumption and its campaigns have reached 108,000 people throughout the year at health centres and distribution sites. WFP conducted formative research studies in several provinces to tailor messaging to communities taking into account the particularities of their contexts.

WFP's gender and age marker scores under this strategic outcome were 3 which demonstrates that the gender of recipients was considered, and specific needs were integrated into programme implementation. WFP continues to find gender inequality and that girls' nutritional status is worse than boys. They are less likely to go to school and are more likely to suffer abuse at home. WFP ensured its staff and partners were trained in preventing sexual exploitation and abuse, so that staff can recognise and report cases and raise awareness amongst communities for the mechanisms available to survivors of sexual exploitation and abuse, and of gender-based violence.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of HGSFP	3
Support prevention of chronic malnutrition interventions, especially for at risk people	3

Strategic outcome 03: Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2024



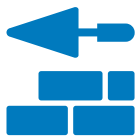
114,600 smallholder farmers received support with **market activities**



57,800 people took part in sessions to encourage **nutritional behavioural changes**



5,200 women took part in **literacy classes**



44 km of roads were built through 'food assistance for assets' cash programmes, benefitting 14,600 people



6 warehouse complexes and **3** local market structures were built to benefit 355 farmers organizations



1.1 million USD was made by smallholder farmers through **collective sales** of 1,200 mt of goods in North Kivu

WFP, under its third strategic outcome, worked with smallholder farmers and actors, such as farmers organisations and unions, to develop value chains that contribute to food system transformation, livelihood improvement and resilience to shocks.

WFP created sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems as part of a coordination programme across many years with FAO and UNICEF. This allows Congolese people, particularly women as 70 percent of the women's labour force is engaged in agricultural activities, to benefit better from their 80 million hectares of arable land.

WFP's resilience training reached 114,600 smallholder farmers (64 percent women), helping to improve their food quality, prevent post-harvest losses and strengthen their transportation and marketing capacities. Increased local food production leads directly to improved consumption of nutrient-rich food in households. Another 21,700 farmers received storage equipment, 15,000 were trained in business practices, and more on warehouse management and governance. Results showed that families were less stressed to find food in provinces where WFP's resilience programmes are operational [1]. Food insecurity dropped from 47 percent of households in 2021 to 30 percent in 2022. Furthermore, people reported income increases of 14.6 percent likely due to the resilience programme in their area. Families could use their income for healthcare, and school necessities amongst other things. Higher earnings also create cohesive communities who work together to build resilient and productive societies, which in turn maintains peace.

As healthy food is unaffordable in DRC due to low local production, weak distribution models and unfit patterns of consumption, WFP worked to promote healthy diets through cooking demonstrations and nutrition education sessions. Communications to stimulate behavioural changes reached 57,800 people. However, more investment is needed to enable access to nutritious products and facilitate healthier food consumption. Thus WFP's work addresses hurdles in the food system which impacts affordability and availability by improving production, reducing post-harvest losses and improving customer behaviour.

WFP and partners developed a new resilience strategy which adapts its programme model to meet the different contexts within DRC, particularly focusing on social protection considerations and financial inclusion. WFP is working on promoting access to financial services for food value chain actors in collaboration with the DRC's Fund for the Promotion of Financial Inclusion. Analyses on the maize value chain has also been conducted to inform development opportunities which expand livelihoods.

WFP and UNHCR devised a strategy for socioeconomic integration of refugees, which supports refugees in their common livelihood sectors including agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and vocational training. This equips refugees with tools for long-term self-sufficiency and alleviates pressures on host communities, and their food systems. In 2022, 13,000 people in the Ubangis, an area which hosts Central African refugees, living outside of camps, benefitted from WFP's resilience activities. From repairing farm-to-market roads, tilling the soil, constructing warehouses to store grain

or getting basic lessons on literacy, refugees and locals are encouraged to work together. This helps to integrate refugees in local communities, easing any tensions over limited resources.

In Tanganyika, WFP partnered with conflict-sensitivity actor Search for Common Ground to allow community dialogue to drive programme planning. Key conflict drivers were highlighted, such as limited access to land, ethnic differences, and the reception of refugees or internally displaced people amongst host communities, to allow WFP to factor sensitivities into its activity planning. WFP and the University of Kalemie identified solutions to make resilience programmes more inclusive and responsive to the livelihood needs of indigenous peoples.

WFP also supported the creation of food systems infrastructure through its growing food for assets (FFA) programme. The FFA programme provided cash assistance to people for rehabilitating 44 km of roads and storage facilities, enabling the movement of goods across markets and stimulating markets. Major market infrastructure was completed in Ubangi, where 6 warehouse complexes and 3 local market structures were built to benefit over 355 farmers organisations. The completion of the Lwizi bridge in Tanganyika granted access between Kabalo and Nyunzu territories and drastically reduced the travel time by road in Tanganyika, benefitting 135 villages.

To maximize the benefits from the assets created and the livelihoods packages distributed, WFP planned its programme using an integrated context analysis which mapped areas vulnerable to food insecurity, shocks and conflict. This was the first time conflict-sensitivity was integrated in the southern African region. In the Kasai, WFP also prioritised interventions based on community-led needs, for example road construction or agricultural production. In North and South Ubangi, WFP recorded that 91 percent of beneficiaries reported benefits from FFA activities.

The achievements for beneficiaries receiving cash under FFA programmes were lower than the planned figures due to operational challenges with partnership contracts, slow procurement processes and insecurity in eastern DRC preventing activities. Also, road rehabilitation activities are not easy to scale up, therefore WFP will diversify its cash programmes through food for training (FFT) in 2023 to reach more beneficiaries.

WFP strengthened the capacity of national and local actors to implement their own resilience and food systems activities. WFP equipped the Ministry of Agriculture with expertise and developed a framework for a national informational management system, with UNICEF. The system collects and aggregates agricultural and food data which improves political decision-making. WFP also facilitated visits to its activities with government representatives for agriculture and for social affairs as well as local authorities to demonstrate the process, impact and possibilities for resilience work.

WFP provided technical assistance to the design of an agricultural index insurance in DRC due to the increase in recurrent shocks from weather variability and pests. WFP launched a new partnership with the World Bank and the national government under the National Programme for Agricultural Development (PNDA) for capacity strengthening on climate risk insurance. Investing in climate action remains a priority for the country and WFP will continue to explore strategic partnerships in this area in 2023.

With a gender and age marker score of 3, gender was systematically integrated into WFP's resilience and livelihoods activities. As women lead a large proportion of Congolese agricultural enterprises, rural women constituted 62 percent of programme participants under resilience programmes.

As women and girls' access to education is limited, WFP gave literacy classes to 5,200 women (6.5 times more than last year) of which 35 percent received additional cash to support their businesses, economic independence, and income diversification. In Ubangi province, training included environmental protection as the area has a high deforestation rate. A gender analysis from Tanganyika revealed that WFP's resilience programmes contributed to improving women's access to resources and household-level decision-making power, as 9.7 percent of households now have decisions led by women against the 0.4 percent recorded in 2021. Although more women than men reported access to income-generating activities, women still bear the burden of childcare and household responsibilities. Whilst resilience programmes empowered women, long-term investments are needed to help women overcome structural barriers to gender equality.

Thanks to generous contributions from donors, WFP was fully resourced for its resilience activities this year. Nevertheless, higher levels of flexible funding are needed to meet the increasing needs in DRC, a country extremely sensitive to climate change, prone to conflict and vulnerable to economic shocks. In 2022, donor funds enabled resilience programmes in three provinces to be extended, benefitting refugees and host communities. WFP and FAO also launched the first joint resilience programme in Kasai and Kasai Central in the framework of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, in collaboration with UNICEF and UNDP. It will benefit 9,000 food-insecure smallholder farmers with improved production systems, post-harvest management and access to local markets.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets	3

Strategic outcome 04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises



40,300 people and **500 mt** of light cargo transported with UNHAS, to **43 regular and 28 ad-hoc destinations**



59 partners used Logistics Cluster **platforms** and **80 information products** circulated



3,000 m³ of goods transported for **21 partners** through bilateral services

The air, transport and logistical services provided by WFP under its fourth strategic outcome, with the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and the Logistics Cluster, are crucial in DRC. Conflict and poor infrastructure strained by extreme weather limit access to critical supply pipelines for local populations and humanitarian organisations. WFP filled gaps to ensure the wider community and partners, including the government, could deliver essential services to those in need.

UNHAS, run by WFP, is a cornerstone of the humanitarian system, offering safe, reliable and cost-efficient passenger and light cargo transport for humanitarian and development entities. UNHAS flights are often the only way to access areas where no safe surface transport or viable commercial aviation options are available, for example, in the Ubangis where partners support Central African refugees, or in the deep field in the East afflicted by conflict and entrenched food insecurity.

UNHAS sustained humanitarian corridors, serving 43 regular and 28 ad-hoc destinations. It carried 40,300 people, 15 percent less than in 2021, and 500 mt of light essential cargo, 38 percent less, due to funding shortfalls. UNHAS was forced to reduce its fleet from nine to six aircraft, removing destinations in the Kasai province and between Kinshasa and Goma.

Most passengers were from international NGOs (54 percent) and national NGOs (32 percent) whilst the remainder were UN staff, government partners and diplomats. Survey results showed that 93 percent of users were satisfied overall with the service, and 90 percent of users are satisfied with the access that UNHAS provides across DRC.

Due to funding constraints and to enhance cost effectiveness, as of February 2022 the operation reconfigured its fleet and revised its flight schedule to refocus its coverage, in coordination with UNHAS users and donors. However, reducing the number of destinations served and the inability to meet users' ad hoc demands limited humanitarian operations. The discontinuation of flights to Tanganyika, at the time of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's (MONUSCO) withdrawal from the area in June 2022, risked an increase in insecurity and humanitarian and aviation needs. The UNHAS Steering Committee in October 2022 agreed to reinstate flights within the grand Kasai region to enable access for humanitarian and development actors to their project sites.

UNHAS requires USD 34.8 million to sustain its current level of operations and would need USD 40.5 million to bring its fleet back to the capacity it had in 2021.

UNHAS responded to the ever-changing political and environmental challenges by offering new destinations. Since November, UNHAS introduced routes to facilitate responses to the conflict between the M23 and FARDC in Rutshuru. Since January, UNHAS ran helicopter flights between Bunia and Roe as armed conflict made roads unsafe in Ituri. Humanitarians could reach over 75,000 displaced people in camps cut off by roads taken over by armed groups.

Together with Association des Jeunes pour le Développement Communautaire (AJEDEC), UNICEF, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UNHAS assisted three family reunifications and repatriated 182 Central African refugees.

During the year, shortages in aviation fuel in Mbandaka and Bangui reduced flight options to destinations where humanitarians serve refugees and other programmes, particularly in the West.

UNHAS and partners, including the local civil aviation authority (RVA), repaired and rehabilitated runways in Mahagi, Libenge and Mambasa. Improving runways mitigates against safety risks to operations and supports the national aviation industry, opening locations where commercial operators and government presence is minimal.

UNHAS and the RVA trained personnel and humanitarian actors in deep field locations on aviation security, terrorism and fundamental aviation knowledge. Other training included airfield focal points training and general aviation training. UNHAS also trained staff in Guinea, Mali and Mauritania.

The EU Humanitarian Aid Flight project (EUHAF), managed by WFP and UNHAS, complemented UNHAS' capacity by carrying 8,200 passengers and 115 mt of essential life-saving cargo for 62 partners. The EUHAF-funded helicopter was deployed to replace a damaged UNHAS helicopter in North Kivu, ensuring the continuity of services to the humanitarian community. Over the year, EUHAF covered 27 regular and eight ad-hoc destinations, including hard-to-reach locations. It also supported the ICRC's programme to reunify families.

In 2022, EUHAF users met for the first time in-person to tailor the service to their needs. This resulted in assessments in Maniema province to serve new destinations.

As lead of the Logistics Cluster, WFP facilitated an uninterrupted supply of relief assistance across all sectors by managing coordination and logistics. The cluster provided two coordination and information-sharing platforms, allowing actors to respond to crises quickly. 59 partners used the platforms in 2022 and 80 information products were circulated, including 49 maps on physical access constraints and air routes, to provide the humanitarian community with timely and accurate information to support operational decision-making.

The cluster contributed to the government's COVID-19 vaccination campaign through logistical support, including providing temperature loggers, electrogene groups and ambulances. Technical support was also given to the Civil Protection and Disaster Prevention Office and the Goma Volcano Observatory to update the evacuation map for the Nyiragongo volcano. The cluster also improved physical access to hard-to-reach areas, by coordinating the rehabilitation of 58 km of roads through partners in South Kivu.

WFP provided bilateral services to 21 partners, fulfilling specific logistical support requests. This included handling, storage, transport and distribution services, with 5,500 m² storage space available across 6 warehouses and 3 mobile storage units. WFP transported 3,000 m³ of goods for partners.

WFP's bilateral services unit refined the Service Market Place platform which improved processing of service requests. WFP also implemented the Country Tracking Application for managing stock and non-food items, which improved partners' oversight of warehouse stock, transport and distribution operations, and key performance indicators.

Temperature Sensitive Logistics were advanced this year as 25 staff received training, including members of the Ministry of Health and World Vision. WFP also supported the Ministry of Health's vaccination campaign, transporting 720,000 doses of the COVID-19 vaccine and 470,000 additional items (such as syringes and gloves) for the Africa Centre for Disease Control and Prevention. Cold chain equipment worth USD 940,000 was procured to bolster the Ministry of Health's capacity.

The Food Security Cluster (FSC) ensured partners made informed decisions based on reliable and timely assessments and studies. FSC facilitated partners' data collection, analysis and sharing, and provided a platform for joint initiatives encouraging participation in assessments. Through the FSC, WFP coordinated the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, including training 185 new analysts. FSC facilitated discussions on using the IPC chronic food insecurity analysis for decision-making and enhancing food security investments.

FSC's repository supplied partners with relevant and reliable information in dashboards and bulletins collated from government sources, agencies, civil society organisations, research institutes and disaster committees. FSC also organized field missions, participated in humanitarian funding allocation processes, and held regular monthly meetings with stakeholders.

In 2022, FSC improved its capacity building for partners on conflict sensitivity, accountability to affected populations, and food security indicators. It continues to raise awareness for preventing sexual exploitation and abuse, gender based violence and environmental protection.

DRC is one of the most complex operations logistically due to poor infrastructure and limited availability of quality service providers, which presents many challenges. WFP has a wide network of warehouses with capacity for 40,000 mt of food, making it the leading agency in the country for logistical services. WFP uses nine corridors through which commodities enter the country each with their own complex processes causing delays to the smooth provision of assistance. Nevertheless, in 2022, WFP delivered 97,000 mt of food to thousands of sites using its fleet of 91 trucks and 60 commercial transport companies. WFP is equipped and practiced in finding alternative routes when roads are destroyed by bad weather, using planes, barges, railways, pirogues, bicycles and porters. To mitigate against any food spoilage or diversion in such complicated conditions, WFP conducts quality controls at several points along the supply chain and tracks its commodities up until the last mile to ensure all food is accounted for.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

In DRC, gender inequality is deeply entrenched. Women face gender-based violence, particularly in conflict areas. Prejudices are intersected with discrimination arising from ethnic differences [1]. The ramifications on household food insecurity are enormous.

Whilst men are the primary decision-makers, women purchase and cook food, and attend health centres, cementing a firm role for women in the family's nutrition. Yet, women suffer from lower education levels and limited access to money, technology, and land. Women's participation in decision-making on resource allocation, supported by higher levels of formal education, can challenge socio-cultural norms. WFP therefore substantiates cash assistance for income-generating activities for women with literacy training.

Maternal mortality and HIV/AIDS among women is high, particularly amongst rape victims. WFP runs nutrition programmes for pregnant and lactating women and serves victims of gender-based violence with food assistance.

WFP's gender analyses ensured that food assistance contributed to the protection of women, men, girls and boys. Analyses informed recommendations for promoting gender equality, joint decision-making and equitable access to assistance. Subsequent actions included consulting women about WFP's activities, strengthening engagement with women civil society organisations and improving information sharing on sexual exploitation and abuse.

A gender and access assessment in North Kivu and Tanganyika allowed WFP to identify and mitigate against the barriers women and girls encountered in accessing cash assistance.

A gender and nutrition assessment in Kasai Oriental informed WFP's social behavioural change strategy through recommendations on women and girls' preferences for receiving information. It found that men felt excluded and ill-informed about nutrition activities.

A resilience and gender assessment in Tanganyika showed that women were excluded from decisions on using cash assistance due to stigmas in households and community structures led by men. Therefore, WFP created a new women-tailored strategy, recognising the burden of care and barriers to accessing assets and decision-making structures.

Assessments found that women were excluded from information disseminated by village chiefs and leaders about projects and humanitarian assistance. Women indicated that they seek information from church or women's groups and often require permission from men to be consulted by humanitarian organisations. WFP created guidelines for 50 percent representation of women in community complaints committees and conducted focus groups with women on improving the community feedback mechanism.

Due to women's safety issues when travelling long distances to distribution sites, WFP attempts, where logistics and security allows, to limit travelling distances to maximum 5 km, in line with humanitarian standards, and conducts distributions at safe travelling times.

Women suffering from illiteracy were vulnerable to discrimination and abuse by community leaders. WFP provided information on their rights through posters, illustrations, radio and discussions. WFP also gave literacy classes to 5,200 women, of whom 35 percent received additional cash to support their businesses, economic independence, and income diversification.

The 2022 assessments findings will provide a baseline for the gender action plan in 2023 and allowed WFP to develop tools for rapid gender assessments, which inform programme planning. WFP also implements the Humanitarian Country Team's gender roadmap.

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

Surging violence and attacks on camps for internally displaced people claimed lives, prolonged displacement and increased prevailing protection risks in DRC in 2022. Women and girls in camps and temporary shelters were vulnerable to gender-based violence (GBV) and reported feeling unsafe for example when accessing markets alone. Boys and young men were targeted for recruitment into armed group. In some provinces, it is the aftermath of conflict from previous years that is still felt. People returning to their homes faced volatile environments with sporadic inter-ethnic violence and no access to land [1].

Furthermore, UN workers were targeted by violent protests, restricting operations and limiting affected communities' access to life-saving assistance and protection services.

These challenges are compounded by health emergencies, including Ebola, measles and cholera, and by the changing climate. Natural resource-dependent communities, those already poor and marginalized, indigenous groups, and women, who represent most of the agricultural sector, experience the impact of climate insecurity most acutely.

WFP embeds protection measures into the design of its programmes to fulfil its mandate to safely serve people who need food.

WFP ensured real needs were met through oversight visits to distribution sites and vulnerability assessments that targeted host, internally displaced people and refugee communities. WFP worked with community leaders to improve understanding of the assistance and the humanitarian principles which brought WFP to their villages. Such relationships allowed WFP to address the barriers people faced and the risks they took to meet food needs. Therefore, WFP could establish mitigation measures, combat inequality and gain community engagement with interventions.

WFP communicated its mandate, targeting approach, registration procedures and how to use the community feedback mechanisms through radio spots, theatre productions and partners. Banners illustrated key protection messages to empower people to report on any misconduct, including sexual exploitation and abuse, experienced in the process of receiving assistance. WFP also advocated for community-selected distribution sites to safeguard existing community protection mechanisms.

WFP grew its protection and accountability to affected people (AAP) team in Goma, to meet the needs of the worsening humanitarian situation in North Kivu. This strengthened coordination with protection actors for safe and confidential referrals of protection cases.

WFP designed programmes in line with protection assessments. The joint protection and 'Do No Harm' assessment in Ituri, led by the national and global protection cluster with INTERSOS, determined WFP's intervention, including the types of assistance used in each context. Across DRC, WFP targeted both host and displaced, or refugee, communities with unconditional assistance to minimise ethnic tensions and contribute to peaceful coexistence, following assessments which examined conflict sensitivity and context analysis.

In the Kasai, a region recovering from conflict, WFP piloted a complaints form which supported safe delivery of unconditional cash assistance. WFP also piloted varying ration sizes based on household vulnerability assessments, which necessitated monitoring community dynamics and tracking possible negative coping strategies amongst households receiving smaller rations. WFP has also strengthened community and partner awareness on data protection and community engagement through conversations in vulnerability assessments across marginalised groups.

Furthermore, resilience activities country-wide were built in partnership with conflict sensitivity actors to achieve social cohesion. WFP worked with local civil society in Tanganyika to understand the Twa community's non-agricultural approach to livelihoods.

WFP amplified the safety and dignity of recipients of assistance amongst its partners. All partners supporting nutrition and general food assistance programmes had protection and accountability to affected population (AAP) focal points trained by WFP including on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). AAP and PSEA compliance and

reporting was also mainstreamed in partnerships agreements. WFP broadcast messages on local radio stations, through theatre groups and hung local language posters in health centres, markets, schools, and distribution sites. The messages covered the definition of sexual exploitation and abuse, WFP's zero tolerance commitments, reporting mechanisms and the importance of reporting, and information on available support services. Victims could report complaints and feedback to focal points, the WFP hotline, the PSEA interagency hotline or directly to the WFP Global Office of Inspections and Investigations. Each complaint is filtered to the appropriate team or committee depending on its nature, escalated as needed, and receives feedback.

WFP and UNFPA used GBV assessments to understand community dynamics and created a beneficiary registration strategy that eliminates inequalities based on gender and incorporates child safeguarding. For example, men and women were separated in targeting interviews to ensure confidentiality and to empower people to advocate accurately for their needs. WFP and UNFPA also promoted universal family planning and educated local populations about reproductive health in North Kivu. Furthermore, the elimination of harmful practices initiative engaged men and boys in conversations about GBV and child marriage. WFP also supports GBV survivors with food assistance in South Kivu.

WFP reacted to barriers that people were facing to access assistance. In areas of high military and armed group presence, WFP worked with security actors and local community agents to remove military checkpoints and undue taxation. In Tanganyika, WFP ran a feasibility assessment highlighting challenges people could face with the launch of a new type of mobile money assistance. Barriers included financial illiteracy, a lack of technological knowledge, and abuse of power by community leaders and financial service providers.

WFP updated its community feedback mechanism by establishing committees to monitor results and piloting digital community feedback forms in Ituri. These are used by partners and help desk personnel to make requests for information and get feedback from recipients of assistance. In 2023, the digital forms will be expanded country wide. To improve the analysis of data received through the CFM and to incorporate feedback directly into programmatic planning, WFP developed a tracking dashboard.

WFP performed 27 protection risk assessments primarily in emergency locations, 63 training sessions for its own staff, partners and stakeholders, ten briefing sessions to technical teams and 27 missions for community engagement and providing information.

Environment

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

DRC is the most biodiverse country in Africa, holding vast mineral reserves, and half of Africa's forests and water resources. However, decades of instability, deforestation, land degradation and heavy metal pollution have strained DRC's rich natural resources. Climate change has jeopardized small-scale agricultural production as the rainfall pattern became unpredictable. Natural resource-dependent communities, indigenous groups such as the Twa who live off the forest, and women, who represent most of the agricultural sector, experience climate change impacts most acutely.

Environmental degradation and food insecurity are intimately interlinked in DRC. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) estimates that 70 percent of the employed Congolese population is engaged in agriculture, therefore, most livelihood activities are highly sensitive to climate shocks [1]. The most food insecure populations adopt negative coping strategies, such as charcoal production, which increases deforestation and environmental degradation.

WFP worked with partners to integrate environmental and social impact assessments and screenings into programmes and field level agreements to ensure they do not cause unintended harm to the environment or to populations. For instance, the World Bank-funded cash project implemented in the Kasais abides by the World Bank's Environmental and Social Management Framework which incorporates measures to guard against identified environmental risks. Resilience programmes in North Kivu and South Kivu, which have been funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) since 2018, also integrate environmental and social impact assessments [2].

WFP promoted and adopted practices that conserve, protect and enhance natural resources, for example by sensitizing groups on fruit tree planting in the Ubangi provinces and by promoting the use of fuel-efficient stoves.

The WFP-managed Kananga guesthouse, built in 2021, uses solar powered renewable energy. In the latter six months of 2022, 97.8 percent of the energy consumed at the guesthouse came from the solar panels, almost eliminating the use of costly and emission heavy diesel generators.

As part of the environmental management system, WFP began the process of reviewing recycling companies for waste management, primarily for plastics. A battery recycling initiative was also launched in Goma whereby 3.2 mt of lead acid batteries were recycled through a certified recycler in Kigali, Rwanda. Waste management is particularly challenging in DRC as facilities needed for recycling waste are unavailable. WFP and its UN and NGO partners are investigating a system-wide solution for using waste management systems in other countries to facilitate waste recycling and minimizing the hazardous impact of waste in DRC.

All programmes which involved construction, such as roads, literacy centres and warehouses, applied environmental and social safeguards and consulted with local communities on designs. WFP is creating a Green Building Prototype that will help in creating more green design and construction for its premises in DRC.

Extra Section



'When you're alive, there's hope': WFP cash grants support displaced people in DRC

USD 81 a month from the World Food Programme is a lifeline for one woman and her family of six, including four children, in a country where conflict continues to force people away from their hometowns.

Four years ago, Marie Jeanne lived in her hometown of Kahanga in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)'s Équateur province. There she grew crops to make sure her family could eat. Then violence broke out. They were all forced to flee. Today, along with 2,000 displaced people in the Kibabi camp, Masisi territory, in North Kivu province, home is a tarpaulin shelter. With her four children and her husband, it's a cramped space, but Marie Jeanne is just glad they "all got here safe".

"Not everyone was that lucky," she says. "When you are alive, there is hope." The fresh weather and sun seem to reflect her hopes. She is among 26,000 people receiving the equivalent of USD 81 for her family of six from WFP in Katoyi district this month. Violence in this part of the country is a key reason many do not have adequate access to food. In DRC, 26 million people are food insecure; more than anywhere else in the world, with more than 5 million displaced.

This year alone, at least 1.5 million people had to leave their homes as Government forces clashed with armed groups in the eastern border towns. Wave after wave of people seek shelter in schools or even in open fields with no protection from the rains. In Kibabi, Marie Jeanne hoped to earn some cash helping people move their belongings, but of course, the pay was neither enough nor regular.

"There are times when you go to work, but you come home without being paid," she says. "You then sleep hungry. Sometimes the money you are paid is not enough and cannot feed you properly." In such circumstances, WFP cash transfers are a lifeline. People can buy food but also put a little away for livelihood activities such as starting up small shops or rearing livestock. It is on such work that long-term food security depends.

"Thanks to the money we receive monthly from WFP, many of us are no longer in the situation we once were," says Marie Jeanne. "Some have started small businesses, others have bought livestock. Today, the children eat well, and everyone is happy." With support from partners like the European Union, WFP reached more than 1 million people with cash in DRC this year. The money provides people with a choice over what they eat and a say in the assistance that affects their lives while helping towards needs such as healthcare and education.

"With the cash, I have received, I plan to buy goods for a small business so I can diversify my income sources", says Marie Jeanne as she feeds her baby with potato porridge. "And when my sheep give birth, I will sell them, make more profits so I can buy a piece of land. I don't intend to spend the rest of my life in this camp."

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Integrated Phase Classification Analysis (IPC) 2022

[2] UNHCR data portal

[3] IPC 2022

[4] Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022

[5] Returnee achievement is lower than planned figures because fewer beneficiaries were able to return to their homes in 2022 than expected due to continued and escalating conflict.

[6] The low performance under Asset Creation and Livelihoods is explained by several factors. The first was the persistence of technical problems with our financial services partner, leading to an enrollment rate of only 37 percent of the beneficiaries intended to receive assistance, causing low distribution rates. A solution has since been found remedying this issue for distributions in 2023. The second factor was the difficulty in choosing appropriate activity types due to weak project proposals from partners necessitating relaunches of the calls for proposals. The long contracting processes and seasonal changes delayed the start to projects and therefore distributions were not made in 2022. Thirdly, the deteriorating security situation in eastern DRC cut off access to many sites of WFP's resilience projects, blocking distributions and the progress of activities in North Kivu. In 2023, WFP is prioritising its diversified Food For Assets activities thanks to flexible funding. WFP's Asset Creation and Livelihoods activity achievements will therefore be more closely in line with the planning in the Country Strategic Plan.

[7] The cash achievements are lower than the planning as activities in 2022 were greatly affected by cash liquidity issues amongst WFP's financial partners in territories where people were in need. In some cases the lack of access to distribution sites due to insecurity has also impacted the performance.

[8] There is no SDG 17 table as there were no data collected against the indicators.

Context and Operations

[1] Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) 2022

[2] Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022

[3] DRC National Strategic Development Plan (NDSP) and IPC 2022

[4] Handicap International

[5] UNHCR Operational data portal December 2022

[6] OCHA Flash Update December 2022

Strategic outcome 01

[1] OCHA Flash Update December 2022

[2] In areas where WFP operates, monitoring data on food security does not consistently demonstrate improvements following WFP intervention. This is because WFP's assistance mechanism is rotational and different cohorts of beneficiaries are targeted every year based on their needs and available resources. As a result, annual monitoring efforts focus on different groups of people, thus unable to track year-on-year progress with the same population.

[3] 2020 follow up values are the baseline value.

[4] The beneficiaries reached with capacity strengthening under general distributions are beneficiaries reached with awareness-raising activities on infant and young child feeding in emergencies.

[5] Gender disaggregation is currently not available for all outcome results indicators, though WFP is working on addressing this in 2023. This explains why the GaM monitoring score is 1 for Activity 1 and 3.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022

[2] Enrolment rate data come from WFP's internal monitoring through post-distribution monitoring assessments conducted in assisted schools.

[3] The cash achievements for nutrition are zero, because a planned cash initiative did not take place in 2022. The assessments to initiate the programme were postponed due to human resources shortages and administrative obstacles. WFP is commencing this programme in 2023.

[4] 2020 follow up values are the baseline value.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

[2] 2020 follow up values are the baseline value.

[3] The number of planned beneficiaries under capacity strengthening for smallholder farmers is low compared to the achievements because the calculation was based on each organisation having 25 members. Over the course of the programme it became clear that organisations consist of more members, hence the increase in beneficiaries reached compared to the planned.

[4] Impact indicators for SO3 are missing for some field offices explaining the absence of 2022 follow up values. This includes food consumption scores (FCS), proportion of population in target communities reporting environmental benefits (EBI), and proportion of population in target communities reporting an improved livelihood asset base. In Rutshuru, North Kivu, insecurity prevented post-distribution evaluations from taking place. In Tanganyika, a service provider's technical fault caused a low distribution success rate, which caused dissatisfaction and prevented a post-distribution evaluation. In South Kivu, there were no food for assets programmes planned or undertaken in 2022, therefore there was no data collected.

[5] Collective sales were not conducted in Tanganyika or South Kivu therefore there are no data for the value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] 2020 follow up values are the baseline value.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] UN Women Factsheet 2021 and WFP's latest gender assessment conducted in June 2022.

[2] The percentage of households where decisions are made by men has increased in some regions in 2022 but that is reflective of the improved data collection methodology through trainings on questionnaire delivery. Cash programmes were also scaled up in these areas and men often monopolise decisions on money. WFP will work on addressing this in 2023.

[3] 2020 follow up values are the baseline value.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Gender-Based Violence Sub-Cluster Monthly Bulletin (August 2022)

[2] 2020 follow up values are the baseline value.

[3] The value for proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements is at 0 because these data were not collected this year.

[4] The decrease in the number of people informed in 2022 in comparison to last year is the result of multiple factors: 1. Improvements in the data quality due to increased training for individuals collecting the data and improving translations of the questions to ensure affected populations fully understand the questions. 2. Affected populations consider information provision (through illustrations, radio messages, community leaders and complaints committees) as a service rather than associating them as being informed about the programme. This is something WFP will look to better explain when asking questions in the future. 3. Access challenges in the East related to the ongoing conflict and anti-NGO and UN sentiments hindered engagement with affected populations. In the Kasai and Tanganyika, environmental factors, such as poor road conditions and long distances to distribution sites, decreased the frequency with which WFP and partners could provide information. For example, beneficiaries of unconditional assistance who travel far wish to reduce the time they spend at the distribution site where the majority of messages are shared. WFP is looking at improving its information provision to reach more people more effectively.

Environment

[1] International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

[2] Environmental risk screenings data are not mainstreamed in the country office's data tracking system, therefore the data table is not available. Nevertheless, in 2022, WFP's resilience programmes mentioned in the narrative took into consideration the results from environmental and social risk screenings, especially through awareness raising with implementing partners.

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	38.2	45.6	41.8	2022	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	100,791	40,709	141,500	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	5.8	7.1	6.5	2022	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	1,368,973	564,922	1,933,895	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	3,290,031	2,535,531	77%
	female	3,879,169	3,573,264	92%
	total	7,169,200	6,108,795	85%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	636,362	558,545	88%
	female	694,514	673,415	97%
	total	1,330,876	1,231,960	93%
24-59 months	male	581,569	384,404	66%
	female	581,569	456,282	78%
	total	1,163,138	840,686	72%
5-11 years	male	635,654	520,637	82%
	female	555,223	507,499	91%
	total	1,190,877	1,028,136	86%
12-17 years	male	301,660	326,490	108%
	female	508,192	447,001	88%
	total	809,852	773,491	96%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
18-59 years	male	1,030,075	550,708	53%
	female	1,301,268	1,293,984	99%
	total	2,331,343	1,844,692	79%
60+ years	male	104,711	194,747	186%
	female	238,403	195,083	82%
	total	343,114	389,830	114%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	4,443,061	4,227,331	95%
Refugee	87,940	132,654	151%
Returnee	879,400	310,789	35%
IDP	1,758,799	1,438,021	82%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	390,000	14,644	3%
Malnutrition prevention programme	865,145	840,094	97%
Malnutrition treatment programme	1,230,778	1,102,770	89%
School based programmes	383,169	246,532	64%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	78,000	114,648	146%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	4,396,998	3,790,107	86%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	26,525	2,754	10%
Corn Soya Blend	28,165	10,322	37%
High Energy Biscuits	150	112	74%
Iodised Salt	1,187	489	41%
LNS	0	2,638	-
Maize Meal	88,853	51,304	58%
Peas	0	534	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	9,152	3,264	36%
Rice	0	0	-
Split Peas	0	14,724	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Sugar	72	18	25%
Vegetable Oil	9,502	5,465	58%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	1,907	551	29%
Corn Soya Blend	3,089	597	19%
Iodised Salt	309	105	34%
LNS	0	167	-
Maize Meal	7,580	2,206	29%
Peas	0	83	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	505	0	0%
Rice	0	1,178	-
Split Peas	0	252	-
Vegetable Oil	939	544	58%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
Maize Meal	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	107,400,000	63,031,280	59%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	1,248,000	0	0%
Strategic result 03: Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	18,018,000	423,117	2%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	431	0
			Male	645	0
			Total	1,076	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	55,890	248,440
			Male	60,090	187,421
			Total	115,980	435,861
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	242	0
			Male	296	0
			Total	538	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	978,531	732,429
			Male	1,018,473	677,442
			Total	1,997,004	1,409,871
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	2,132	0
			Male	3,198	0
			Total	5,330	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	8,045
			Male	0	924
			Total	0	8,969
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	1,175,998	1,257,240
			Male	1,223,996	1,122,996
			Total	2,399,994	2,380,236
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	43,601	0
			Male	53,289	0
			Total	96,890	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	123,331	74,283
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	107,400,000	63,031,280
Activity 02: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	201,114	459,341
			Total	201,114	459,341
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	22,830	3,648
			Male	21,933	2,352
			Total	44,763	6,000
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	12,696	0
			Total	12,696	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	432,136	342,762
			Male	432,134	285,698
			Total	864,270	628,460
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	PMTCT clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	21,146	0
			Total	21,146	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	264,624	459,341
			Total	264,624	459,341

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	11,873 11,406 23,279	0 0 0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	19,465	11,618

Activity 03: Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC

Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	104,874 104,874	160,952 160,952
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	225,761 216,908 442,669	270,285 233,321 503,606
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	318,476 318,476	194,988 194,988
A.2: Food transfers			MT	20,811	5,722

Output Results

Activity 01: Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Conflict- and crisis-affected food insecure populations receive timely, adequate and nutritious food assistance, to meet their basic requirements and promote social cohesion and conflict mitigation				
General Distribution				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.21: Number of refugee/IDP sites assisted	site	599	503
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.27: Number of villages assisted	village	1,347	1,486
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	453,658,000	297,016,845
C: Conflict and crisis affected populations benefit from enhanced capacities of government and partners to predict and prepare for emergencies				
General Distribution				
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	552	67
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	5	45
E*: Conflict and crisis-affected food insecure populations receive timely, adequate and nutritious food assistance to meet their basic requirements and promote social cohesion and conflict mitigation				
General Distribution				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	570,072	493,798
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	702,572	780,575

Activity 02: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted populations, including children 6-59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB-DOTS clients, receive a comprehensive nutrition package including specialized nutritious foods to treat moderate acute malnutrition.				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				

A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	1,384	1,621
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	137,640,360	78,892,286
B: Targeted populations, including children 6-59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB-DOTS clients, receive a comprehensive nutrition package including specialized nutritious foods to treat moderate acute malnutrition.				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	MT	9,399.07	769.11
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	18,768.79	10,847.31
C: Conflict and crisis affected populations benefit from enhanced capacities of government and partners to treat acute malnutrition				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
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	155	841
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	30
Activity 03: Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Vulnerable populations, including children 6-23 months and PLW/G, receive a comprehensive nutrition package, including specialised nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	664	867
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	140,606,280	57,354,494
B: Vulnerable populations, including children 6-23 months and PLW/G, receive a comprehensive nutrition package, including specialised nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	MT	3,116.72	328.95
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	8,796.55	5,375.21
C: Conflict and crisis affected populations benefit from enhanced capacities of government and partners to prevent acute malnutrition				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
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	235	51
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2	18

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: All - **Location:** Congo, Democratic Republic of - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=4	=1	1	1		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned - Location: Ituri - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	26.53	<26.53	<26.53	10.55	13.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.8	<25.8	<20.8	10.56	14.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26.15	<26.15	<26.15	10.56	14.39		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned - Location: Kasai - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	24.84	<24.84	<16.34	15.64	16.34		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.8	<23.8	<15.17	13.25	15.17		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24.06	<24.06	<15.73	13.74	15.73		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned - Location: Nord-Kivu - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	22.4	<22.4	<10.4	14.14	10.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.8	<21.8	<10.5	13.71	10.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22	<22	<10.5	13.93	10.5		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	7.6	>7.6	>33.7	8.02	33.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.1	>5.1	>29.7	17.39	29.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.9	>5.9	>30.9	12.65	30.9		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	21.8	<21.8	<44.3	41.98	44.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22.7	<22.7	<46.4	53.14	46.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22.4	<22.4	<45.7	47.49	45.7		WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	70.6	<70.6	<22	50	22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	72.2	<72.2	<24	29.47	24	
	Overall	71.6	<71.6	<23.4	39.86	23.4	
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	12.5	<12.5	<12.5	16.85	15.32	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.42	<13.42	<13.42	12.57	18.36	
	Overall	12.95	<12.95	<12.95	14.66	17.11	
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned/CASH - Location: Kasai-Central - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	16.71	<16.71	<16.71	12.08	20.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.06	<25.06	<2.06	9.23	19.51	
	Overall	17.89	<17.89	<17.89	11.46	20.18	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	4.7	>4.7	>39.9	23.37	42.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.5	>9.5	>45.9	30.53	45.9	
	Overall	5.4	>5.4	>14.3	24.94	42.3	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	19.4	<19.4	<39.2	31.07	39.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.9	<15.9	<42.3	38.95	39.9	
	Overall	18.9	<18.9	<13.9	32.79	39.4	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	75.9	<75.9	<46.9	45.56	18.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	74.6	<74.6	<42.3	30.53	14.2	
	Overall	75.7	<75.7	<40.6	42.26	18.3	
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned/CASH - Location: Kasai-Oriental - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	9.5	>9.5	>13.7	36.4	13.7		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.9	>10.9	>7.9	37.3	7.9		
	Overall	10.1	>10.1	>11.2	37.2	11.2		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	24.8	<24.8	<29.6	39.5	29.6		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.9	<17.9	<28.7	41.5	28.7		
	Overall	21	<21.9	<29.2	41.1	29.2		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	65.7	<65.7	<56.7	24.1	56.7		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	71.1	<71.1	<63.5	21.1	63.5		
	Overall	68	<68	<59.6	21.7	59.6		
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned/CBT - Location: Kasai-Oriental - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	15.9	<15.9	<14.8	6.8	14.8		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.5	<15.5	<12.5	8.05	12.5		
	Overall	15.8	<15.8	<13.8	7.8	13.8		
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned/Food - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	3.8	>3.8	>10	2	10		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.9	>5.9	>14.8	3.2	14.8		
	Overall	5	>5	>13	2.7	13		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32.5	<32.5	<53.3	23.1	53.3		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32	<32	<60.4	24.8	60.4		
	Overall	32.2	<32.2	<57.8	24.1	57.8		

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	63.7	<63.7	<36.7	74.9	36.7		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	62.1	<62.1	<24.8	72	24.8		
	Overall	62.8	<62.8	<29.3	73.1	29.3		
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned/InKIND - Location: Kasai-Oriental - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	16.96	<16.96	<16.8	7.84	16.8		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.97	<15.97	<14.7	6.32	14.7		
	Overall	16.55	<16.55	<15.9	6.58	15.9		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	5.4	>5.4	>5.9	68.66	5.9		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	>3	>3.3	74.6	3.3		
	Overall	4.4	>4.4	>4.8	73.6	4.8		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	14.1	<14.1	<21.4	26.87	21.4		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.6	<11.6	<21.5	23.64	21.5		
	Overall	13.1	<13.1	<21.5	24.21	21.5		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	80.4	<80.4	<72.7	4.48	72.7		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85.4	<85.4	<75.1	1.6	75.1		
	Overall	82.5	<82.5	<73.8	2.11	73.8		
Target Group: Displaced/Returned/Residents - Location: Kasai - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	10.3	>10.3	>11.1	15.7	11.1		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.2	>5.2	>3.9	9	3.9		
	Overall	6.4	>6.4	>7.4	10.4	7.4		
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Ituri - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	4.1	>4.1	>13.7	2.27	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.4	>3.4	>20.9	2.16	6.5	
	Overall	3.8	>3.8	>17.8	2.22	5.3	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	37.4	<37.4	<73.6	59.09	55.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48.3	<48.3	<68.2	58.92	57.5	
	Overall	43	<43	<70.5	59	56.3	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	58.4	<58.4	<12.9	38.64	40.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48.3	<48.3	<10.9	38.92	36	
	Overall	53.2	<53.2	<11.6	38.78	38.4	
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Nord-Ubangi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	12.33	<12.33	<7.17	10.86	7.17	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.3	<12.03	<7.62	11.57	7.62	
	Overall	12.13	<12.13	<7.47	11.32	7.47	
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	9.1	>9.1	>12.9	13.6	12.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.8	>9.8	>10.4	9.6	10.4	
	Overall	9.6	>9.6	>11.3	11.1	11.3	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	41.7	>41.7	>34.1	6.8	34.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	39.9	>39.9	>44.7	10.9	44.7	
	Overall	40.4	>40.4	>41.1	9.4	41.1	

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	21.2	<21.2	<47.1	43.2	47.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.4	<26.4	<39.3	45.6	39.3		
	Overall	24.8	<24.8	<41.9	44.7	41.9		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	37.1	<37.1	<18.8	50	18.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33.7	<3.7	<16	43.5	16		
	Overall	34.8	<34.8	<17	45.8	17		
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Sud-Kivu - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	21.94	<21.94	<21.94	24.87	25.11		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.38	<20.38	<20.38	22.98	22.16		
	Overall	21.9	<21.9	<21.9	23.76	23.44		
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	19.8	>19.8	>23.5	23.8	21		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.1	>26.1	>21	29.3	23.5		
	Overall	23.2	>23.2	>22.4	27.1	22.4		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	5.2	>5.2	>11.5	12.3	11.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.6	>9.6	>12	13.4	12		
	Overall	7.6	>7.6	>11.8	12.9	11.8		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	34.7	<34.7	<41.6	36.1	41.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44.7	<44.7	<45.2	42.5	45.2		
	Overall	40.2	<40.2	<43.6	39.8	43.6		

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	60.1	<60.1	<46.9	51.6	46.9		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45.7	<45.7	<42.8	44.2	42.8		
	Overall	52.2	<52.2	<43.6	47.2	44.6		
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Sud-Ubangi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	14.37	<14.37	<11.72	12.47	11.72		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.6	<13.65	<11.23	10.85	11.23		
	Overall	14.04	<14.04	<11.5	11.7	11.5		
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	4.4	>4.4	>0.5	3.6	0.5		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.6	>8.6	>6	9.6	6		
	Overall	6.3	>6.3	>2.9	6.5	2.9		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	26.6	>26.6	>26.6	22.2	20.6		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34.9	>34.9	>34.9	27.5	16.3		
	Overall	30.4	>30.4	>30.4	24.7	18.7		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	57.1	<57.1	<37.8	54.1	37.8		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48.1	<48	<41.6	48.3	41.6		
	Overall	52.9	<52.9	<39.5	51.3	39.5		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	16.3	<16.3	<16.3	23.7	41.6		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.1	<17.1	<17.1	24.2	42.2		
	Overall	16.7	<16.7	<16.7	23.9	41.9		
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Ituri - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	13.95	<13.95	<11.26	9.23	11.26		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.08	<13.08	<10.54	8.5	10.54		
	Overall	13.5	<13.5	<10.91	8.85	10.91		
Target Group: Residents/Displaced/Returned - Location: Kasai-Central - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	13.6	>13.6	>59.3	20.4	59.3		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.9	>15.9	>46.4	11.6	46.4		
	Overall	14	>14	>56.5	18.5	56.5		
Target Group: Residents/Displaced/Returned - Location: Nord-Kivu - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	12.9	>12.9	>10	47.6	10		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.5	>21.5	>10.4	32.9	10.4		
	Overall	14.7	>14.7	>10.3	40.3	10.3		
Target Group: Residents/Displaced/Returned - Location: Nord-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	15.09	<15.09	<15.9	20.68	16.7		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.04	<15.04	<15.4	20.41	14.9		
	Overall	15.05	<15.05	<15.05	20.47	15.5		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	2.8	>20.3	>59.3	11.52	59.3		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.5	>2.5	>66.5	16.72	66.5		
	Overall	2.7	>2.7	>64.3	15.47	64.3		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	20.2	<20.2	<35	41.01	35		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.8	<20.8	<29.1	47.24	29.1		
	Overall	20.3	<2.8	<30.9	45.75	30.9		

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	77	<77	<5.7	47.47	5.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	76.7	<76.7	<4.4	36.05	4.4	
	Overall	76.9	<2.5	<4.8	38.78	4.8	
Target Group: Residents/Displaced/Returned - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	36.9	>36.9	>45.5	31.5	45.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35.5	>35.5	>42.5	40.9	42.5	
	Overall	36.2	>36.2	>43.8	36.3	43.8	
Target Group: Residents/Returned/Displaced - Location: Ituri - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	7.1	>7.1	>7.1	3.73	13.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.5	>5.5	>5.5	2.22	20.9	
	Overall	6.3	>6.3	>6.3	2.68	17.8	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	54.9	<54.9	<54.9	54.66	73.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57	<57	<57	60.94	68.2	
	Overall	56	<56	<56	59	70.5	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	38	<38	<38	41.61	12.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37.5	<37.5	<37.5	36.84	10.9	
	Overall	37.8	<37.8	<37.8	37.31	11.6	
Target Group: Returned/Displaced/Residents - Location: Kasai - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	20.6	>20.6	>31.6	38	31.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.6	>25.6	>27.6	44.3	27.6	
	Overall	25.1	>25.1	>29.5	43	29.5	

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32.4	<32.4	<27.4	38	27.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45.5	<45.5	<35.4	39.3	35.4		
	Overall	44.2	<44.2	<31.6	39	31.6		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	47.1	<47.1	<47.1	24.1	41		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28.8	<28.8	<28.8	16.4	37		
	Overall	30.6	<30.6	<30.6	18	38.9		
Target Group: Returned/Displaced/Residents - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	12.52	<12.52	<12.52	16.12	14.51		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.45	<14.45	<14.45	16.85	18.48		
	Overall	13.61	<13.61	<13.61	16.56	17		
Target Group: Returned/Displaced/Residents/Cash - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	3.4	>3.4	>6.9	56.8	6.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.9	>5.9	>8.2	55.9	8.2		
	Overall	4.9	>4.9	>7.7	56.4	7.7		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	19.9	<19.9	<42.8	27.8	42.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32.5	<32.5	<41.5	28.3	41.5		
	Overall	26.1	<26.1	<42	28.1	42		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	76.7	<76.7	<50.3	15.4	50.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61.5	<61.5	<50.2	15.7	50.2		
	Overall	69.3	<63.9	<50.3	15.6	50.3		
Target Group: Returned/Residents/Displaced/Food - Location: Haut-Katanga - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	14.64	<14.64	<16.69	21.92	16.69	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.89	<15.89	<14.38	21.51	14.38	
	Overall	15.55	<15.55	<14.92	21.59	14.92	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	10.2	>10.2	>43.8	22.08	43.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.6	>8.6	>44	40.26	44	
	Overall	9	>9	>43.9	36.58	43.9	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.2	<22.2	<36.5	36.36	36.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.4	<23.4	<42.4	40.92	42.4	
	Overall	23.1	<23.1	<41	40	41	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	67.6	<67.6	<19.8	41.56	19.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	68	<68	<13.6	18.81	13.6	
	Overall	67.9	<67.9	<15	23.42	15	

Activity 02: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=12	=3	3	3		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children MAM Treatment - Location: Haut-Katanga - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.1	0	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	0	<15	<15	0	0		
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.06	0		

MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.1	0	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.5	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.67	0	
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.57	0	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	99.41	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>75	>75	99.23	100	
	Overall	100	>75	>75	99.33	100	
Target Group: Children MAM Treatment - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	0.04	<15	<15	0.3	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children MAM Treatment - Location: Kasai-Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0.16	<15	<15	0.34	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.26	<15	<15	0.32	0	
	Overall	0.21	<15	<15	0.33	0	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.01	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.01	<3	<3	0.03	0	
	Overall	0.01	<3	<3	0.01	0	

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0.06	<15	<15	0.82	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.05	<15	<15	0.78	0	
	Overall	0.06	<15	<15	0.8	0	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	99.77	>75	>75	98.83	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.68	>75	>75	98.88	100	
	Overall	99.73	>75	>75	98.85	100	
Target Group: Children MAM Treatment - Location: Kasai-Oriental - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0.28	<15	<15	0.06	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.34	<15	<15	0.04	0	
	Overall	0.31	<15	<15	0.05	0	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0.34	<15	<15	0.84	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.28	<15	<15	0.78	0	
	Overall	0.31	<15	<15	0.81	0	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	98.95	>75	>75	99.1	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.81	>75	>75	99.18	100	
	Overall	98.88	>75	>75	99.14	100	
Target Group: Children MAM treatment - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0	0	
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	0	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0	0	
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	0	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>75	>75	100	100	
	Overall	100	>75	>75	100	100	
Target Group: Children - Location: Ituri - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.2	0.27	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.08	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.08	0	
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.08	0	

MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	100	>75	>75	99.71	99.73		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0.01		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	0.31	<15	<15	0.23	0.22		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	99.94	>75	>75	99.35	99.47		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>63.3	100	95.6		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Kasai-Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	100	30.1		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Kasai-Oriental - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	≥66	100	31.3		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Nord-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.49	0.14		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.03	0.02		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	100	>75	>75	90.4	99.32		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	≥66	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Sud-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	0.03	<15	<15	0.71	0.03		WFP programme monitoring

MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.02	0.02	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	0.48	<15	<15	7.65	0.04	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	99.5	>75	>75	91.8	99.9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	≥66	86.9	98.8	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	76.7	>50	≥66	86	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW MAM Treatment - Location: Haut-Katanga - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	100	>75	>75	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW MAM Treatment - Location: Kasai-Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.21	0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.19	0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	100	>75	>75	99.6	99.6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW MAM Treatment - Location: Kasai-Oriental - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.06	0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.79	0	WFP programme monitoring

MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	100	>75	>75	99.15	98.55	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW MAM treatment - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	100	>75	>75	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Haut-Katanga - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	≥66	52	29.6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Ituri - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.19	0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.03	0	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	≥66	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.16	0	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.13	0.38	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	≥66	39	25.2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Kasai-Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	≥66	53	44.8	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Kasai-Oriental - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	≥66	37	15.7	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Nord-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.03	0	WFP programme monitoring

MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.01	0		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	100	>75	>75	99.96	99.92		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	≥66	70	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Sud-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	1.03	<15	<15	2.73	0.04		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.01	0.01		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.51	0.04		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	≥66	100	56.9		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	≥66	35	46.3		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Women PLW - Location: Ituri - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.01	0		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	99.61	>75	>75	99.76	99.73		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Women PLW - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Women PLW - Location: Sud-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	98.97	>75	>75	96.75	99.85		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: women PLW - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	100	>75	>75	99.71	99.62		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=8	=2	2	2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children 6-23 mois - Location: Sud-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	27.1	>70	≥37.1	41.5	29.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.8	>70	≥28.8	45.9	25.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.2	>70	≥33.2	43.8	27.8	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Ituri - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	7	>70	>29	33	29	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.1	>70	>27.5	33.2	27.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.5	>70	>28.3	33.1	28.3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	3.5	>70	>13.5	18.9	16.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.9	>70	>11.9	18.7	20.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.7	>70	>12.7	18.8	18.4	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Kasai-Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	5.5	>70	≥15.5	32.5	0.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.4	>70	≥11.5	27.7	2.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.3	>70	≥13.3	30	1.7	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Kasai-Oriental - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	0	>70	>10	19.2	3.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.6	>70	>13.6	25.4	2.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.7	>70	>11.7	22.3	3.2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Nord-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	7.4	>70	>17.4	49.5	16.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.2	>70	>18.2	40.4	14.5	
	Overall	7.8	>70	>17.8	45	15.6	
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	13.2	>70	≥23.2	40.1	21.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.3	>70	≥23.3	39.8	16.7	
	Overall	13.3	>70	≥23.3	39.9	19	
Target Group: Children - Location: Ituri - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>66	>93.1	59.3	93.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>66	>92.2	53.3	92.2	
	Overall	0	>66	>92.7	56.3	92.7	
Target Group: Children - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	≥50	≥66	20	63.3	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	0	≥66	≥66	78.6	70.3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Kasai-Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	68.1	>66	>66	67.9	56.8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70.8	>66	>66	66.6	49.4	
	Overall	69.5	>66	>66	67.1	53	
Target Group: Children - Location: Kasai-Oriental - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>66	>72.1	72.4	72.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>66	>79.6	73	79.6	
	Overall	0	>66	>76.1	72.7	76.1	
Target Group: Children - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	63.2	>66	>66	59.1	91.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	65.1	>66	>66	60.6	89.2	
	Overall	64	>66	>66	59.9	90.5	
Target Group: PLW - Location: Ituri - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	20	>20	>22.6	25.8	22.6	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	0	>66	>96.5	55	96.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Kasai – Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	3.4	>3.4	>3.4	32.8	46.6	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	20	48.9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	0	≥66	≥66	74	71.9	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Kasai-Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	14.5	>14.5	>14.5	44.1	14.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Kasai-Oriental - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	42.5	>42.5	>42.5	41.2	32.2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Nord-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	11.9	>11.9	>11.9	23.1	16.9	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Sud-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	46.1	>46.1	>46.1	31.1	45.3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	18.9	>18.9	>18.9	51.5	52.8	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	59	>66	>85.6	59.8	85.6	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	524	517
			Male	787	494
			Total	1,311	1,011
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	148	317
			Male	180	311
			Total	328	628
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	5,565	12,136
			Male	2,384	11,615
			Total	7,949	23,751
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	122,850	112,616
			Male	150,150	110,165
			Total	273,000	222,781
A.2: Food transfers			MT	10,426	4,851
Activity 05: Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	32,448	23,037
			Total	32,448	23,037
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	20,800	0
			Total	20,800	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	19,094	47,159
			Male	18,346	40,709
			Total	37,440	87,868
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	45,760	53,632
			Total	45,760	53,632
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,903	832
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,248,000	0

Output Results				
Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Primary school children receive timely and adequate nutritious meals.				
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	182,789	67,766
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	406	395
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	61,808,780	25,632,704
N*: Primary school children receive timely and adequate nutritious meals				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	100	79.5
Activity 05: Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
B: Targeted populations and communities engage in nutrition-focused and gender transformative social behaviour change communication (SBCC) and have equitable access to fortified foods for the prevention of wasting and stunting				
Prevention of stunting				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	MT	198.01	67.35
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	MT	3,164.49	764.71

Outcome Results								
Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Nord-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	8	<8	<8	6.02	11		WFP
Drop-out rate	Male	8.8	<8.8	<8.8	6.24	12.5		programme monitoring
	Overall	8.4	<8.4	<8.4	6.13	11.8		WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	92	>92	>92	93.98	88.2		WFP
Retention rate	Male	91.2	>91.2	>91.2	93.76	89		programme monitoring
	Overall	91.6	>91.6	>91.6	93.87	87.5		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Kasai-Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								

Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	3.04	<3.04	<3.04	13.41	11.3		WFP
Drop-out rate	Male	2.98	<2.98	<2.98	11.19	12.2		programme monitoring
	Overall	3	<3	<3	12.25	11.7		WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	96.97	>96.97	>96.97	86.89	88.7		WFP
Retention rate	Male	97.02	>97.2	>97.2	88.81	87.8		programme monitoring
	Overall	97	>97	>97	87.75	88.3		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	5.93	8.5		WFP
Drop-out rate	Male	0.11	<0.11	<0.11	6.39	9		programme monitoring
	Overall	0.11	<0.11	<0.11	6.16	9.5		WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	99.89	>99.89	>99.89	94.07	91.5		WFP
Retention rate	Male	99.8	>99.8	>99.8	93.61	91		programme monitoring
	Overall	99.89	>99.89	>99.89	93.84	90.5		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children - Location: Sud-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	27.1	>70	>37.1	41.5	29.9		WFP
	Male	18.8	>70	>28.8	45.9	25.7		programme monitoring
	Overall	23.2	>70	>33.2	43.8	27.8		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Sud-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	12.3	>12.3	>15.4	31.1	15.4		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: children - Location: Sud-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	0	≥66	≥81.5	89.4	81.5	WFP programme monitoring
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Strategic Outcome 03: Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2024				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	39,780	73,180
			Male	38,220	41,468
			Total	78,000	114,648
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	198,900	7,292
			Male	191,100	7,352
			Total	390,000	14,644
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	18,018,000	423,117

Output Results				
Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted women and men smallholders benefit from conditional food assistance				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.15: Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed	non-food item	94,975	69,850
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.23: Quantity of weighing scales distributed	non-food item	7	3
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	566,800	188,258
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.28: Number of toolkits provided for beautician trainees	non-food item	101	101
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.2: Number of bicycles distributed	non-food item	355	355
D: 3. Targeted women and men smallholders and value chain actors benefit from enhanced equitable and inclusive livelihoods support on improved production skills for sustainable value chains				
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.1.147: Number of concrete bridges constructed	Number	14	6
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.154: Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)	Number	45,995	45,995
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	152	44
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.50: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	33	28
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Number	18,500	18,500
E*: Targeted communities benefit from nutrition education, social behavior change, improved local production, and the enhanced capacity of national and local stakeholders				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	18,576	23,731
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	24,939	34,115
F: 2. Targeted women and men smallholders benefit from support to increase local food production, marketing and the consumption of nutrient-rich food and enhanced capacity of national and local stakeholders.				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.11: Number of farmer leaders trained in farming as a business	Individual	27,479	15,000
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.14: Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in warehouse management practices	Individual	1,583	1,583
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.17: Number of Farmer Organizations/Farmer Group leaders trained on group dynamics	Individual	300	300

F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.21: Number of farmer organizations supported with equipment (tarpaulins) for post-harvest handling	farmer organization	7,992	7,756
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.22: Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	2,726	2,726
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.26: Number of farmers receiving hermetic storage equipment	Individual	40,723	21,694
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.31: Number of farmers trained in leadership roles and responsibilities	Individual	2,215	1,489
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	Individual	47,520	39,053
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.42: Number of individuals trained in business skills	Individual	5,510	1,800
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	Individual	89,015	89,977
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.55: Number of Store Management Committee (SCP) leaders trained on business records and record keeping	Individual	165	665
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.56: Number of Store Management Committee (SCP Leaders) trained on warehouse management	Individual	171	171
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.58: Number of women trained in leadership roles and responsibilities	Individual	600	600
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.5: Number of cooperatives societies supported	farmer group	49	49

Outcome Results								
Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Nord-Kivu - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	40.2	>40.2	>19.8		19.8		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36.2	>36.2	>31.8		31.8		
	Overall	23.6	>23.6	>28		28		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	43.2	≤43.2	<50.3		50.3		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25	≤25	<49.5		49.5		
	Overall	31.8	≤31.8	<49.7		49.7		

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	40.7	≤40.7	<29.9		29.9		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34.5	≤34.5	<18.8		18.8		
	Overall	24.8	≤24.8	<22.3		22.3		
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	>0	>79.74		79.74		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥0	≥74.45		74.45		WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	0	≥0	>211,300	1,143,704	211,300		Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	0	≥0	>300	1,240	300		Secondary data
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Sud-Kivu - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	22	>22	>42.1		42.1		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	33.7	>33.7	>44.9		44.9		
	Overall	31.2	>31.2	>43.9		43.9		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	43.4	<43.4	<40.1		40.1		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	41.3	<41.3	<39.1		39.1		
	Overall	41.7	<41.7	<39.3		39.3		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	34.7	<34.7	<17.8		17.8		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	25	<25	<16		16		
	Overall	27.1	<27.1	<16.8		16.8		
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	>0	>89.06		89.06		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥0	>86.79		86.79		WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	0	≥0	>31,299		31,299		Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	0	≥0	>63.6		63.6		Secondary data
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Sud-Ubangi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	28.8	<28.8	>17	87.7	17		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.6	<20.6	>27.3	89	27.3		
	Overall	24.1	<24.1	>26	88.8	26		

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28.8	<28.8	<51.1	12.3	51.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29	<29	<50.2	10.2	50.2	
	Overall	28.9	<28.9	<50.3	10.5	50.3	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	42.4	>42.4	<31.9	0	31.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50.4	>50.4	<22.6	0.8	22.6	
	Overall	47	>47	<23.8	0.7	23.8	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	>0	>97.77	90.8	97.77	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	>0	>97.27	69.4	97.27	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	0	>0	>177,812.5		177,812.5	Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	0	>0	>360		360	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises						- Crisis Response		
Output Results								
Activity 07: Provide humanitarian air services to the humanitarian community								
Output indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Populations affected by conflict and crisis benefit from reliable client-oriented air services that support timely and efficient humanitarian response								
Humanitarian Air Service								
H.7: Total number of passengers transported		H.7.3: Number of passengers transported			Individual	40,000	40,300	
Activity 09: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners								
Output indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
K: Vulnerable people benefit from supply chain, and other logistics services provided by WFP to partners in order to receive timely and effective assistance								
Logistics Cluster								
K.1: Number of partners supported		K.1.1: Number of partners supported			partner	31	21	

Outcome Results								
Activity 07: Provide humanitarian air services to the humanitarian community								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source

Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	68	≥70	≥70	93	91.16		WFP survey
Activity 08: Provide humanitarian platforms (logistics cluster coordination and information services) to the humanitarian community								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Logistics Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	68	≥90	≥80	100	66		WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned - Location: Nord-Kivu - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: 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	89.96	>89.96	>89.96	67.2	82.1		WFP programme monitoring
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	7.21	<7.21	<7.21	14.3	13.97		WFP programme monitoring
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	2.84	<2.84	<2.84	18.5	3.93		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Returned/Residents - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: 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	20.6	>20.6	>20.6	73.1	63.6		WFP programme monitoring
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	26.6	<26.6	<26.6	23.2	32.6		WFP programme monitoring
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	52.8	<52.8	<52.8	3.8	3.8		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Nord-Ubangi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: 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	70.1	>70.1	>70.1	66.7	57.3		WFP programme monitoring

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	25.4	<25.4	<25.4	16.3	28.6		WFP programme monitoring
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	4.6	<4.6	<4.6	17	14.1		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Sud-Ubangi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: 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	69.3	>69.3	>69.3	82.7	63.1		WFP programme monitoring
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	21.1	<21.1	<21.1	7.1	8.4		WFP programme monitoring
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	9.6	<9.6	<9.6	10.2	28.5		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents/Returned/Displaced - Location: Kasai - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: 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	70.1	>70.1	>70.1	54.9	64.6		WFP programme monitoring
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	27.2	<27.2	<27.2	38.5	27.7		WFP programme monitoring
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	2.7	<2.7	<2.7	6.6	7.7		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returned/Displaced/Residents - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: 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	56.4	>56.4	>56.4	74.5	73.8		WFP programme monitoring

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	21	<21	<21	15.8	25.8		WFP programme monitoring
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	22.6	<22.6	<22.6	9.7	0.4		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returned/Residents/Displaced - Location: Haut-Katanga - Modality: Food - Subactivity: 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	27.9	>27.9	>27.9	53.1	51.1		WFP programme monitoring
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	8.3	<8.3	<8.3	27.8	16.9		WFP programme monitoring
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	63.8	<63.8	<63.8	19.1	31.9		WFP programme monitoring

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 gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90	98.5	99.3		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	100	100		
	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	99.3	99.7		
Target Group: Displaced/Returned/Residents - Location: Nord-Kivu - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	98.9	≥90	≥90	99.1	99.25		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.3	≥90	≥90	97.1	98.82		
	Overall	99.1	≥90	≥90	98.1	98.97		
Target Group: IDPS/Returned/Residents - Location: Nord-Kivu - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	27.7	≥90	≥90	93.4	97.76		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.29	≥90	≥90	93.2	97.05		
	Overall	35.63	≥90	≥90	93.3	97.29		
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Nord-Ubangi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	98.5	96.9		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	=100	=100	99.2	99.2		
	Overall	97.3	=100	=100	98.9	98.4		
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90	97.1	91		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.6	≥90	≥90	94.1	93.6		
	Overall	99.8	≥90	≥90	95.4	92.7		

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	83.3	≥90	≥90	76.5	86.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79.7	≥90	≥90	74.5	80.2	
	Overall	80.9	≥90	≥90	75.5	82.4	
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Sud-Ubangi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	99.5	99.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.4	=100	=100	100	99.4	
	Overall	99.7	=100	=100	99.7	99.5	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	98.5	≥90	≥90	100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	99.4	100	
	Overall	99.2	≥90	≥90	99.7	100	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	26.6	≥90	≥90	43.3	55.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.4	≥90	≥90	43.3	67.5	
	Overall	27	≥90	≥90	43.3	60.8	
Target Group: Residents/Displaced/Returned - Location: Nord-Kivu - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	97.7	=100	=100	98.6	98.51	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.58	=100	=100	99.5	99.02	
	Overall	97.62	=100	=100	99	98.84	
Target Group: Residents/Returned/Displaced - Location: Kasai - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90	99.1	99.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	99.8	96.9	
	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	99.6	98	

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	82.8	≥90	≥90	98.1	80.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	78.9	≥90	≥90	98.6	78	
	Overall	79.8	≥90	≥90	98.5	79.1	
Target Group: Returned/Displaced/Residents - Location: Kasai - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	98.5	=100	=100	100	97.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.1	=100	=100	99.8	89.8	
	Overall	99	=100	=100	99.8	93.4	
Target Group: Returned/Displaced/Residents - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	97.5	≥97.5	≥90	98.9	42.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.9	≥98.9	≥90	99.6	55.2	
	Overall	98.2	≥98.2	≥90	99.3	50.5	

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 gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	87.7	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned - Location: Nord-Kivu - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	3.4	≥80	≥80	1.9	11.94		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.7	≥80	≥80	8.2	13.78		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.6	≥80	≥80	5	13.14		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Nord-Ubangi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	2.3	≥80	≥80	3	0.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.1	≥80	≥80	3.8	2.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.2	≥80	≥80	3.5	2		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Sud-Ubangi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	1.5	≥80	≥80	5.7	17.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.9	≥80	≥80	10.1	6		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.1	≥80	≥80	7.8	12.3		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returned/Displaced/Residents - Location: Kasai - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	33.3	≥80	≥80	28.3	28.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37	≥80	≥80	29.7	27.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36.1	≥80	≥80	29.4	27.9		WFP programme monitoring

Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	46.9			WFP programme monitoring

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	≥0	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	50	0		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	>0	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=0	>0	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	>0	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								

Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	>0	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	>0	0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	22.6	22.6		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Michael Castofas

Kakuru Jeanette (30) receives WFP's assistance for newly displaced and vulnerable host families after the escalation of violence in eastern DRC.

World Food Programme

Contact info

Peter J Musoko

peter.musoko@wfp.org

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

Financial Section

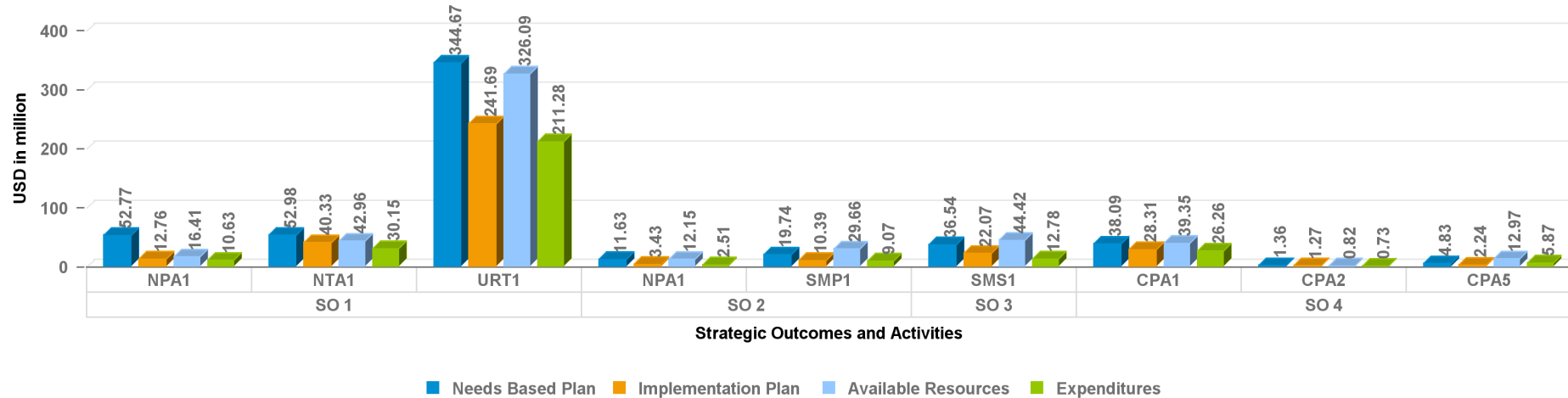
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.
SO 2	The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.
SO 3	Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2024
SO 4	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide humanitarian air services to the humanitarian community
CPA2	Provide humanitarian platforms (logistics cluster coordination and information services) to the humanitarian community
CPA5	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners
NPA1	Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC
NPA1	Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people
NTA1	Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC
SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding
SMS1	Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.
URT1	Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination

Annual Country Report

Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.	Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC	52,768,191	12,755,828	16,412,342	10,626,966
		Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC	52,980,734	40,334,194	42,963,175	30,154,808
		Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination	344,668,048	241,692,922	326,089,788	211,275,426
	The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.	Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people	11,632,551	3,434,900	12,152,385	2,513,280
		Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding	19,738,170	10,386,982	29,661,151	9,065,863
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	404,727	0
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			481,787,695	308,604,825	427,683,568

Annual Country Report

Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
3	Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2024	Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.	36,544,879	22,071,364	44,419,001	12,781,192
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			36,544,879	22,071,364	44,419,001	12,781,192

Annual Country Report

Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide humanitarian air services to the humanitarian community	38,094,807	28,309,087	39,348,011	26,258,590
		Provide humanitarian platforms (logistics cluster coordination and information services) to the humanitarian community	1,361,682	1,266,965	824,806	725,041
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	4,832,312	2,240,864	12,966,092	5,871,966
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)			44,288,801	31,816,916	53,138,910	32,855,597
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,728,710	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,728,710	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			562,621,375	362,493,105	526,970,189	309,273,133
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			24,792,496	17,782,825	22,481,145	17,209,368
Total Direct Costs			587,413,871	380,275,930	549,451,334	326,482,501
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			37,853,960	24,478,741	13,311,645	13,311,645
Grand Total			625,267,831	404,754,671	562,762,980	339,794,146



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

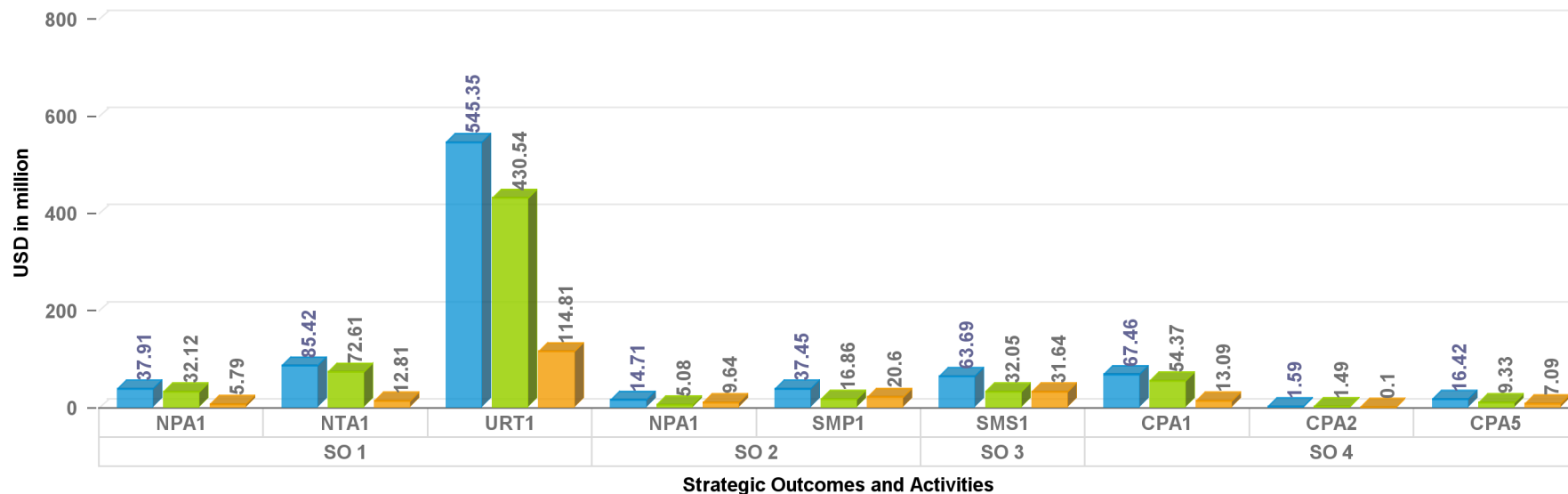
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.
SO 2	The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.
SO 3	Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2024
SO 4	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Provide humanitarian air services to the humanitarian community
CPA2	Provide humanitarian platforms (logistics cluster coordination and information services) to the humanitarian community
CPA5	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners
NPA1	Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC
NPA1	Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people
NTA1	Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC
SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding
SMS1	Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.

Annual Country Report

Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
URT1	Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination

Annual Country Report

Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.	Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC	109,861,282	37,400,709	506,795	37,907,504	32,122,128	5,785,376
		Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination	555,016,111	515,412,554	29,941,139	545,353,693	430,539,331	114,814,362
		Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC	100,366,440	84,859,605	562,799	85,422,404	72,614,037	12,808,367
	The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.	Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding	34,581,520	37,454,262	0	37,454,262	16,858,975	20,595,288

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Annual Country Report

Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.	Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people	21,593,264	14,714,943	0	14,714,943	5,075,838	9,639,105
		Non Activity Specific	0	404,727	0	404,727	0	404,727
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			821,418,617	690,246,799	31,010,734	721,257,533	557,210,309	164,047,224
3	Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2024	Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.	63,960,393	63,688,929	0	63,688,929	32,051,120	31,637,809
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			63,960,393	63,688,929	0	63,688,929	32,051,120	31,637,809

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Annual Country Report

Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide humanitarian air services to the humanitarian community	76,026,012	67,462,127	0	67,462,127	54,372,706	13,089,421
		Provide humanitarian platforms (logistics cluster coordination and information services) to the humanitarian community	2,689,760	1,586,017	0	1,586,017	1,486,252	99,765
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	9,639,583	16,422,870	0	16,422,870	9,328,743	7,094,127
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)			88,355,355	85,471,014	0	85,471,014	65,187,702	20,283,313
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,728,710	0	1,728,710	0	1,728,710
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,728,710	0	1,728,710	0	1,728,710
Total Direct Operational Cost			973,734,366	841,135,453	31,010,734	872,146,187	654,449,131	217,697,056

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Annual Country Report

Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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)	42,687,410	34,313,667	1,589,349	35,903,016	30,631,239	5,271,777
		Total Direct Costs	1,016,421,776	875,449,120	32,600,083	908,049,203	685,080,370	222,968,833
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	65,323,317	46,531,079		46,531,079	46,531,079	0
		Grand Total	1,081,745,093	921,980,199	32,600,083	954,580,283	731,611,449	222,968,833

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures