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# Congo

## Annual Country Report 2022

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2024

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# Overview

While the Republic of Congo (RoC) had not recovered from the adverse impact of the COVID-19 crisis, the country faced prolonged food inflation fuelled by the war in Ukraine. In 2022, RoC also experienced major floods and received 4,600 new asylum-seekers from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), bringing the total number of refugees and asylum-seekers to 59,930.

These shocks exacerbated the already serious level of hunger in the country - 33.3 percent of the population are food insecure (including 4 percent severely so) and 19.6 percent of children under the age of five are chronically malnourished - which stems from insufficient agricultural production, widespread vulnerability, recurrent national and regional conflicts, and gender inequalities.

In 2022, WFP entered the fourth year of its Country Strategic Plan (2019-2024) and continued supporting the Government's progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) while aligning with national priorities outlined in the National Development Plan (2022-2026).

Operating in 11 of the RoC's 12 departments, WFP reached 384,482 beneficiaries in 2022 - around 6.7 percent of the country's population - of whom 58 percent were female.

WFP's main activity in RoC is school feeding implemented in 532 public primary schools. Thanks to WFP's strong partnership with the Government and the steady support from donors, 173,171 children in 10 departments received a nutritious meal every school day, with the dual aim of promoting school attendance and protecting the food security of vulnerable households. Through the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) approach, WFP provided electronic vouchers to 144 of the 532 schools to purchase food from nearby markets, thus contributing to local development.

Under the refugee response, WFP continued providing food, electronic vouchers and nutrition support to 24,145 refugees and asylum-seekers in the Likouala and Plateaux departments. WFP also continued implementing asset creation interventions to enhance self-reliance, benefitting 375 refugees and 125 people from host communities.

WFP provided food assistance to 30,986 flood-affected people in early 2022, in coordination with the Government which had declared a state of emergency on 29 November 2021. Following new floods in late 2022, WFP provided advisory support and staff to the Government for a rapid assessment held in December, which found over 160,000 affected people.

WFP provided food and electronic vouchers to 32,581 vulnerable people in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire in December 2022. It allowed those assisted to meet their basic food requirements and stimulated local markets strained by protracted inflation.

Using a gender- and age-responsive approach, WFP distributed specialised nutritious products to 46,603 pregnant and lactating women and 58,394 children under the age of five in need of treatment or prevention of moderate acute malnutrition. This assistance was implemented through 178 health centres in six departments of the country.

Resilience-building projects helped 1,718 smallholder farmers improve the quantity and quality of their yields and enhance their processing techniques to reach higher value markets. WFP continued implementing a multi-year programme funded by the European Union in the Bouenza department to strengthen the cassava value chain (extended until May 2023). WFP further leveraged South-South and Triangular Cooperation partnerships to implement innovative projects in 2022 and 2023 to address governance and technical gaps in the agricultural development sector.

WFP continued strengthening the Government's capacity in climate change adaptation (multiyear Adaptation Fund-financed programme targeting vulnerable communities in the Congo Basin) and social protection (Joint SDG Fund-financed project benefitting marginalised indigenous populations completed in June).

In 2022, WFP's operations were challenged by the disruption of global freight transport due to the war in Ukraine, as well as poor road conditions, regular fuel shortages and the limited capacity and number of external transporters.

WFP conducted a budget revision in July to extend its emergency operations, increase the number of schools supported by HGSF initiatives and expand capacity-building activities for smallholders. A third budget revision is under preparation to further extend assistance to refugees, flood-affected and urban populations.

WFP strengthened its partnerships with the Government, local communities, non-governmental organisations, the private sector and other United Nations agencies. WFP also worked closely with the United States, Germany, Japan, the People's Republic of China, and others, all of whom played a key role in enabling WFP's operations in RoC in 2022.

# 384,482

## Total beneficiaries in 2022



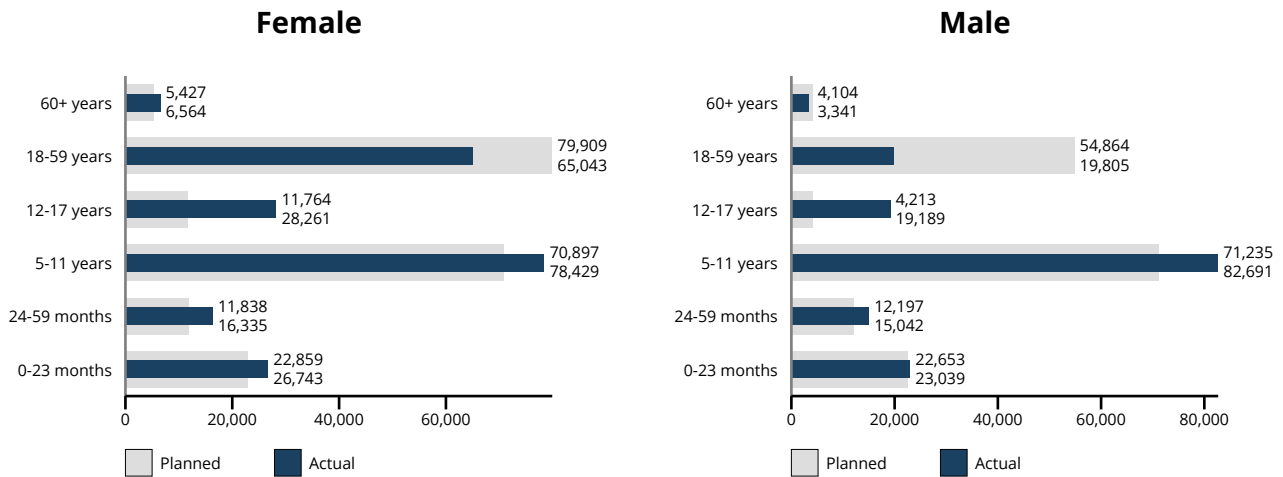
58% female



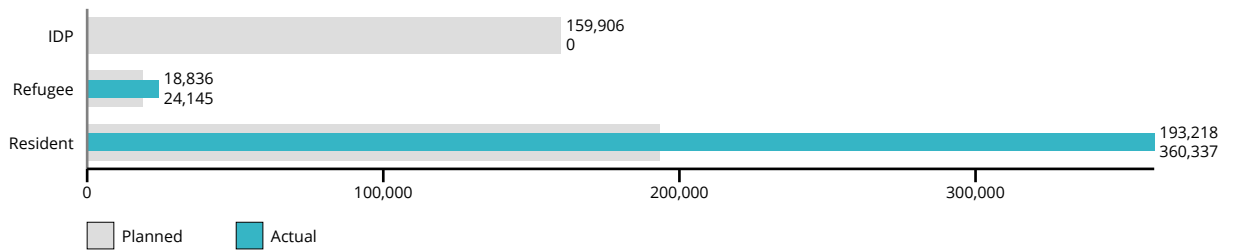
42% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 501 (56% Female, 44% Male)

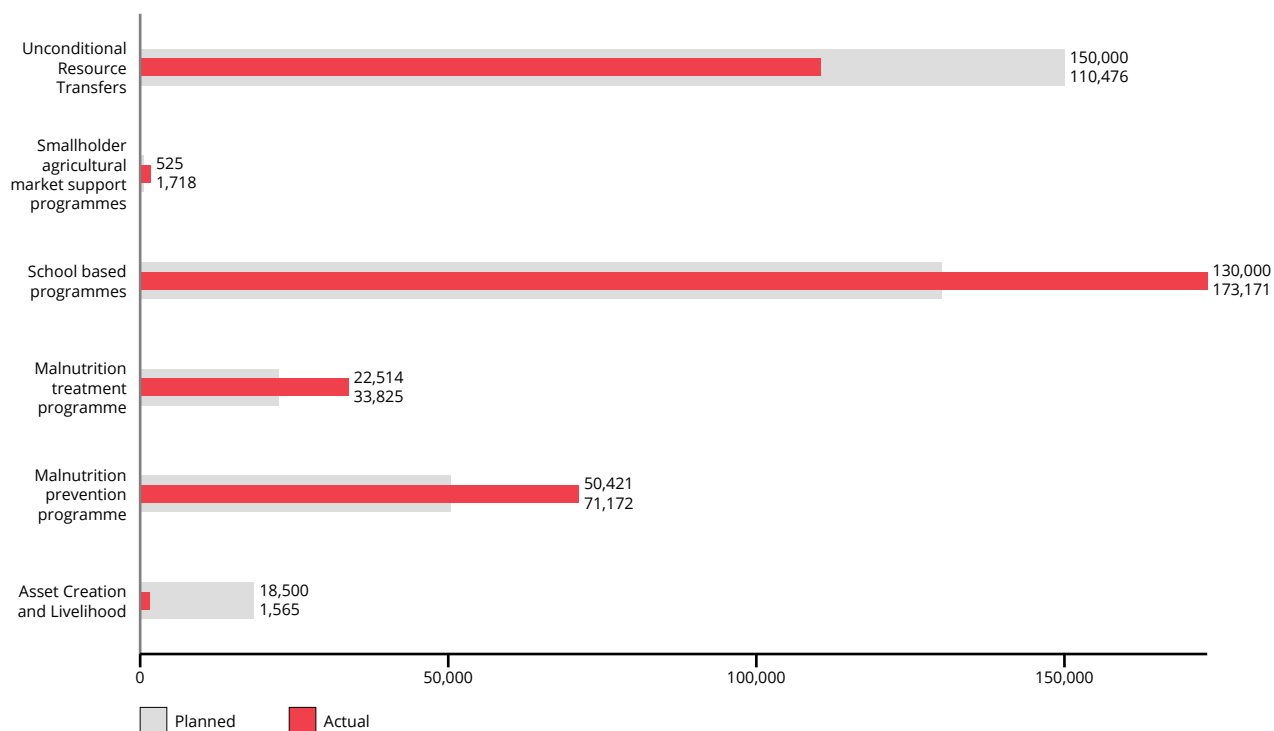
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



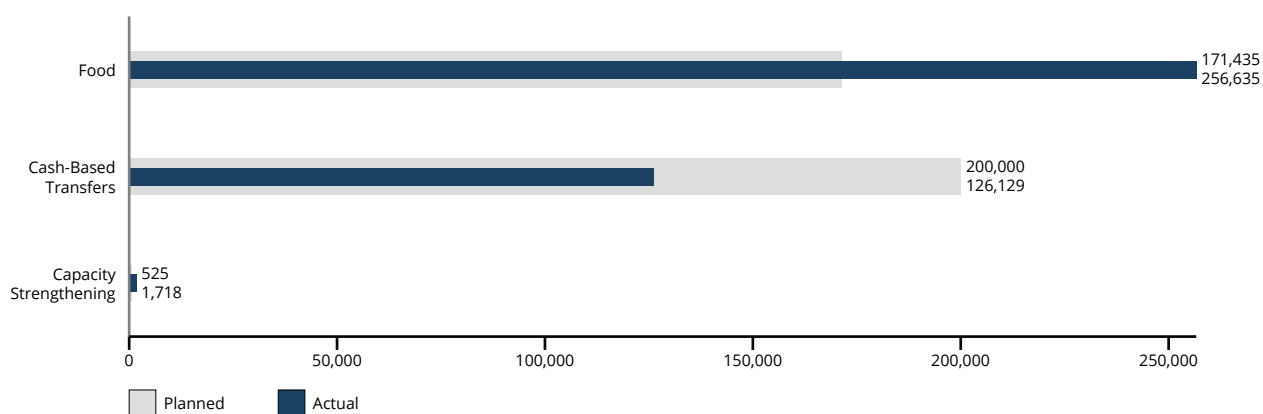
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



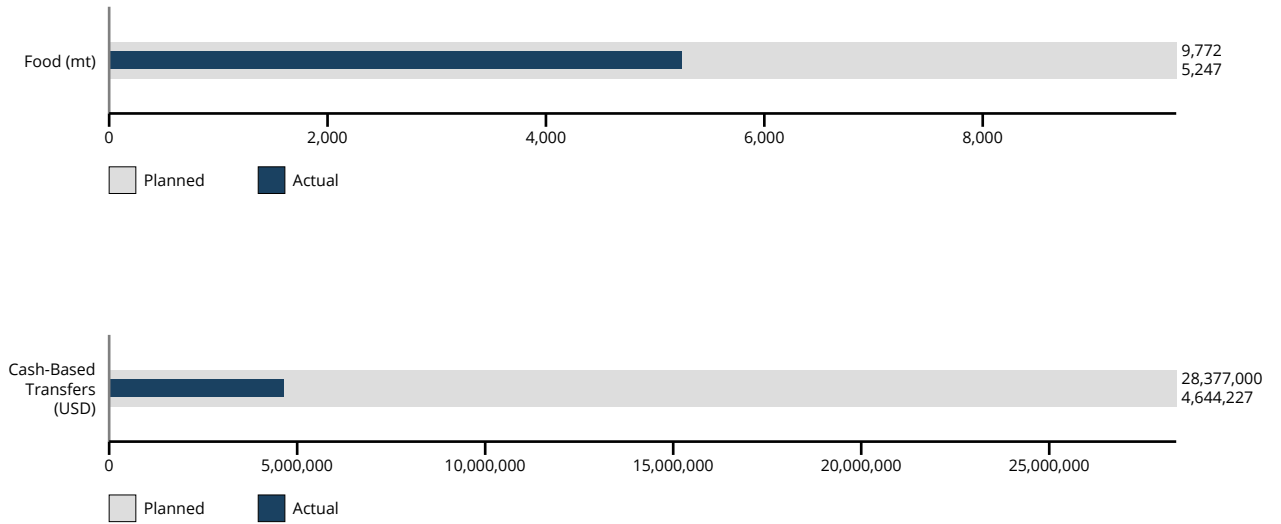
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



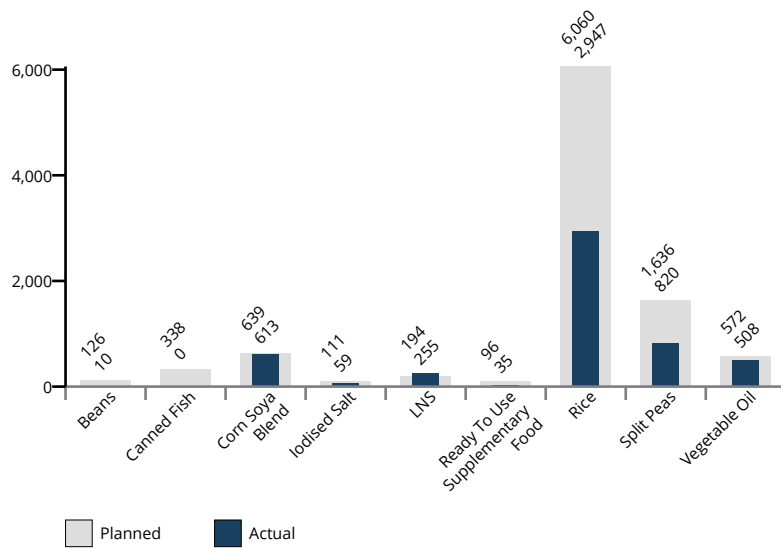
### Beneficiaries by Modality



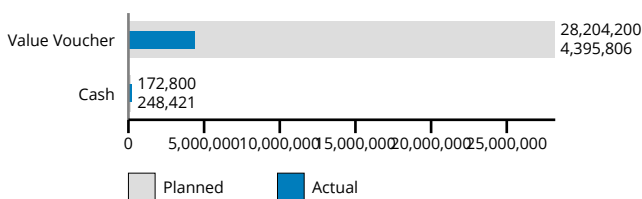
### Total Transfers by Modality



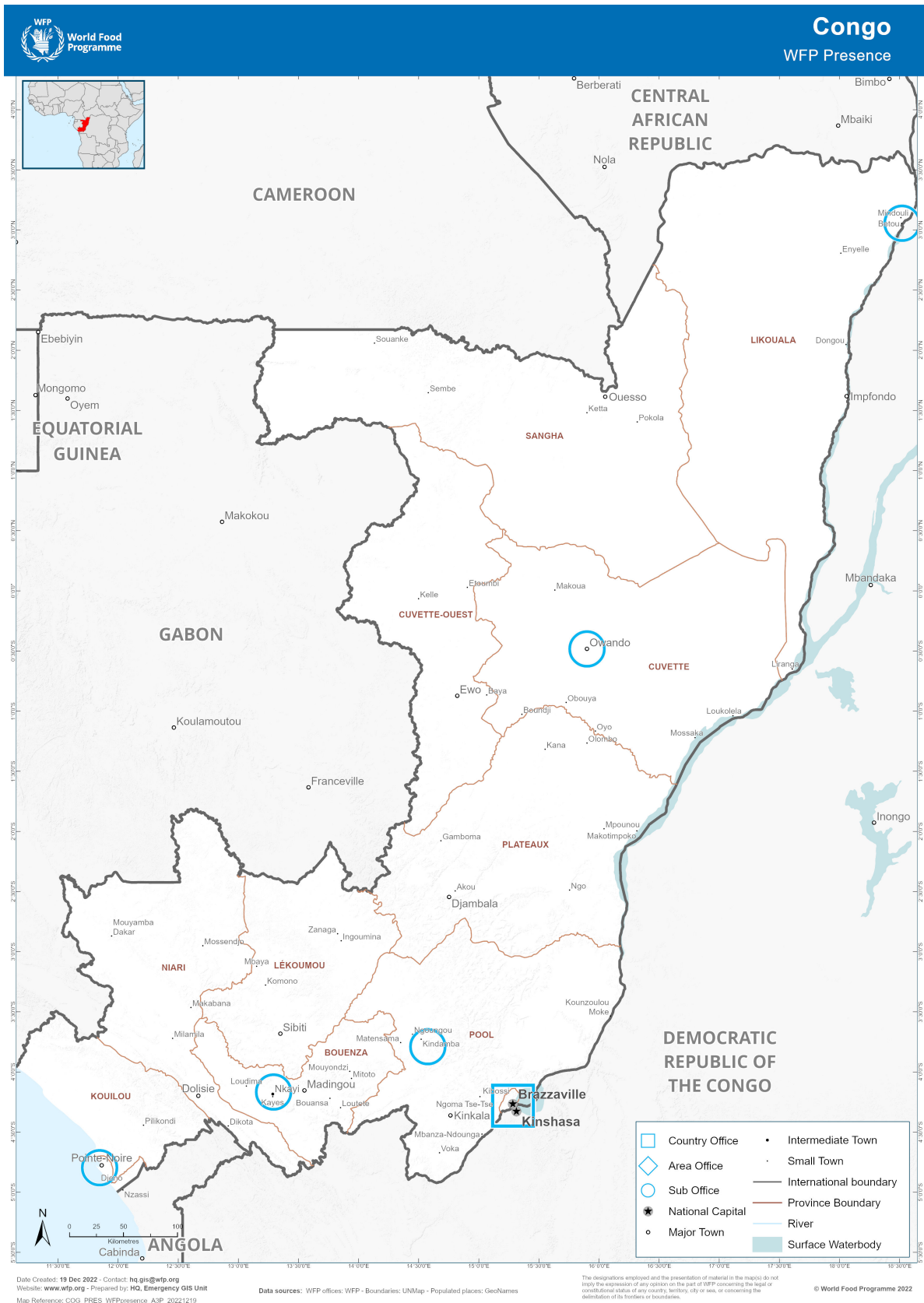
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Context and operations



The Republic of Congo (RoC) is a resource-rich, lower-middle-income, food-deficit country producing only 30 percent of national food needs, with only 2 percent of its arable land cultivated. The country has been in a prolonged recession since 2015, aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic which placed increased pressure on vulnerable families and worsened food insecurity, particularly in urban areas. While the RoC had not yet recovered from the socio-economic

impact of the global pandemic, the war in Ukraine led to a surge in food prices, putting additional strain on vulnerable households. The severity of this inflation was acknowledged by the Government, and it announced a resilience plan on the food crisis on 30 March 2022.

The Congolese economy contracted by 2.2 percent in 2021, leading to an increase in extreme poverty from 50.2 percent of the population in 2020 to 52 percent in 2021. The RoC ranks 153 out of 191 countries in the 2021 Human Development Index and 105 out of 121 countries in the 2022 Global Hunger Index, indicating a 'serious' level of hunger. The country relies extensively on food imports, lacks food systems infrastructure, has a weak national statistical system and insufficient social protection schemes, which makes it particularly vulnerable to global crises and localised shocks.

The RoC made little progress in the health and education sectors in recent years. Infant mortality remains high with 33 deaths per 1,000 live births. Only 30 percent of primary school children have attained the required proficiency levels in math and 40 percent in French. Indigenous people, estimated to represent between 2 and 5 percent of the population, experience difficulties in accessing basic services. Their traditional livelihoods are affected by deforestation and climate change-induced environmental degradation. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimates that 65 percent of indigenous children are not in school.

The latest national food and nutrition security assessment found that 33.3 percent of the population is food insecure (29.3 percent moderately and 4 percent severely). It revealed a significant deterioration between 2014 and 2021: the number of people with an acceptable food consumption score dropped from 90.7 to 60.1 percent. Among children under 5, global acute malnutrition is estimated at 5.2 percent and chronic malnutrition at 19.6 percent [1].

Insufficient agricultural production stems from the RoC's high rate of urbanisation (around 70 percent) and traditional agricultural practices. The new National Development Plan (NDP) (2022-2026) identifies the "Development of agriculture in a wider spectrum" as the first strategic lever in the economic diversification process; the oil sector accounting for about half of the country's gross domestic product. It reflects the renewed commitment of the Government to sustainably increase agricultural productivity and the supply of agricultural products from both smallholders and agro-industries.

The prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence in the RoC is alarming: 37.5 percent of girls are victims of sexual violence in or around schools and 75.4 percent are exposed to verbal and psychological violence [2]. On 2 March 2022, the Congolese Parliament adopted the Mouebara law on fighting violence against women and girls, which defines the types of violence, establishes sanctions, and provides for prevention, protection and assistance.

The livelihoods of Congolese people are increasingly threatened by climate change. Rising temperatures and changes in rain patterns are already causing more frequent and intense flood and droughts, and these trends are expected to exacerbate in the future [3]. Each year, up to 180,000 people, especially in the north, are affected by flooding that destroys homes, agricultural land and infrastructure. New floods in late 2022 affected more than 160,000 people, according to the rapid assessment conducted by the Government in December, with support from WFP and sister agencies.

The RoC is home to 59,930 refugees and asylum-seekers, mainly from Central African Republic (CAR) (almost 30,000) and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) (almost 27,000). Most of them live in Likouala and Plateaux departments, two flood-affected areas with few livelihood opportunities, leaving them highly dependent on humanitarian food assistance. Since July 2022, inter-communal clashes in the Mai-Ndombé province, DRC, occurred periodically prompting 4,616 asylum-seekers to flee to the RoC, in the Pool department.

Building on its recognised comparative advantages in school feeding - which is the backbone of WFP operations in the RoC -, food supply chains, and emergency response, WFP harness existing national efforts to reach zero hunger, in coordination with national programmes.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (2019-2024) is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2020-2024). This framework was revised in 2022 in the wake of the new NDP, upholding the relevance of WFP's CSP which remains fully aligned with national development and resilience priorities, especially protection of vulnerable groups, support to smallholder farmers and strengthening local agricultural production.

In contributing towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2, **strategic outcome 1** focuses on meeting the basic food and nutrition requirements of those affected by shocks through unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance. WFP assists refugees, children under 5, pregnant and lactating women, flood-affected people and vulnerable households in urban areas. WFP is working on a third budget revision to extend the urban and refugee responses. **Strategic outcome 2** aims to complement and support national social protection interventions through the provision of nutritious school meals to school children and technical support to the Government. This is implemented in line with the National School Feeding Policy (2016) which was developed with WFP. Through **strategic outcome 3**, WFP and partners enhance the resilience of local communities by strengthening the capacity of smallholder farmers and encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient livelihoods.



Working towards SDG 17, **strategic outcome 4 and 5** focus on sharing knowledge, expertise and technology to support country efforts to achieve the SDGs. This is achieved through the provision of on-demand logistics common services for national humanitarian and development actors.

WFP has an active and long-standing operational presence in the RoC with one Country Office in Brazzaville and five Sub-Offices (Bétou, Kindamba, Nkayi, Owando, Pointe-Noire), coordinating and implementing activities in 11 of the 12 departments of the country.

## Risk Management

WFP and partners monitor flood risks and impacts during the rainy season in the north of the country, including through satellite imagery. This information is shared with the Government and the humanitarian community to ensure a coordinated response.

Considering the volatile regional situation and the possibility of substantial new refugee influxes, all WFP programmes are designed and implemented to allow scaling up and down. WFP closely monitors national/regional risks and movements of persons, working closely with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other agencies in the RoC, CAR and DRC.

Limited number and capacity of transporters and poor road conditions often challenge the transportation of commodities. WFP conducted a logistics capacity assessment in early 2022 and worked to expand its list of transporters and revise routes and means of transport.

To mitigate the risk of fraud, waste and abuse, WFP closely monitors and strengthens capacity of staff and partners in financial management and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) monitoring, reporting and prevention. WFP regularly hosts oversight missions and has set up a Complaint and Feedback Mechanism to refer allegations of SEA safely and securely.

In 2022, the Government's COVID-19 mitigation measures have gradually relaxed (curfew lifted in February, land/river borders opened in March, requirements for vaccination or tests waived). However, aware that the resurgence of COVID-19 or other outbreaks could impact WFP staff and activities, WFP continued encouraging biosecurity protocols and ensured that staff, partners and beneficiaries correctly use hygiene supplies made available at distribution sites.

In early 2022, socio-political instability was identified as a potential threat to WFP operations due to the parliamentary elections in July. No incidents were reported during these elections, which resulted in the ruling party retaining most seats.

# Partnerships

Throughout 2022, WFP remained a partner of choice in the Republic of Congo (RoC) due to its large operational footprint, ability to reach the most isolated areas of the country and its experience in agricultural and rural development. WFP strengthened its partnerships with development, humanitarian and government stakeholders at the country level, while regularly engaging with the donor community through periodic meetings to update on achievements and highlight operational challenges.

WFP continued its longstanding collaboration with the RoC Government in areas of emergency response, social protection, food systems, malnutrition prevention and treatment and climate change adaptation.

Significant achievements were made with the Ministry of Pre-school, Primary, Secondary Education and Literacy in implementing school feeding. In March 2022, WFP signed a cooperation agreement with the National School Feeding Directorate to institutionalise the partnership between both entities, strengthen the effectiveness and accountability of this national institution and identify clear milestones to advance national ownership. WFP also supported and accompanied a delegation from the Ministry and National School Feeding Directorate to participate in the Global Child Nutrition Forum in the Republic of Benin, allowing them to share experiences and good practices for implementing more sustainable and resilient school feeding programmes. Beyond renewed support from the Government of the RoC, which donated 68 mt of salt in 2022, the school feeding programme was supported by traditional donors (USA and Japan), the private sector (Mastercard and Sodexo Stop Hunger Foundation) and multilateral partnership Global Partnership for Education.

WFP liaised regularly with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity and Humanitarian Action and local departments to coordinate the targeting of beneficiaries and monitor flood risks and impacts by sharing satellite information provided by *Cloud to Street* - WFP's key partner in remote flood mapping - and providing technical support to the preliminary flood assessments of late 2022.

As part of the start-up of the Adaptation Fund-financed project, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and the Congo Basin to raise awareness among multiple stakeholders, notably during the project's first steering committee meeting, recruit the project team, and create funding mechanisms to ensure financial flows between WFP and the Ministry. WFP also sponsored a ministerial delegation led by the Minister herself to attend the International Cooperation Forum in Egypt. In the run-up to COP27, the forum was an opportunity for the Ministry to point out the Congo Basin's role in carbon sequestration and advocate for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of its forests.

Following a series of coordination meetings with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries held in late 2021, WFP and partners finalised the formulation of the two-year project financed by the India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA) Fund, which was formally approved by the Board in December 2022. This South-South cooperation initiative will strengthen the national capacity to support smallholders to access local markets, including schools, by tapping into IBSA countries' relevant policy and technical solutions in this area from 2023.

In coordination with the Ministry of Health and Population, WFP strived to strengthen local capacities in nutrition-specific interventions by training health centre staff throughout the country, supplying them with specialised nutritious products, and providing technical and financial support to the Ministry to increase people's awareness of nutrition. WFP and sister agencies also supported health centre staff in prevention and response to gender-based violence.

Partnerships with United Nations (UN) agencies served to leverage respective expertise, enabling WFP to ensure efficient programme implementation and further progress towards the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). WFP worked closely with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to provide assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers. This strong partnership has been particularly important in targeting beneficiaries, informing affected communities about distributions and feedback mechanisms (some are shared by both agencies), and exchanging key operational and financial updates to keep donors and partners regularly informed.

WFP continued to implement the Joint SDG Fund-financed project with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organisation (WHO) to improve indigenous populations' access to basic social services in the Lékoumou department. Completed in June 2022, this joint project laid a foundation for future interventions targeting this marginalised community through UN partnerships and other development partners.

WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) continued to combine their expertise from past interventions in the cassava value chain, providing technical and material support to smallholder cassava producers. Funded through the China-IFAD South-South and Triangular

Cooperation Facility, this two-year programme (completed in August 2022) investigated the potential for increasing the productivity of smallholders in the district of Loudima, Bouenza department, and for local enrichment of cassava flour. It culminated in the validation of a Congolese standard on cassava flour by the Congolese Agency for Standards and Quality Control, which was developed in partnership with the Natural Resources Institute, University of Greenwich. With this academic partner, WFP also strengthened the capacity of the National Institute for Research in Engineering Sciences, Innovation and Technology, providing staff with training and rapid food safety and quality tests.

In line with respective corporate mandates, WFP continued to collaborate with UNICEF on nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions, including by coordinating their response to global acute malnutrition throughout the country.

Limited by the small number of cooperating partners in the RoC and their low capacity, particularly in emergency response, WFP continued working to build their capacity (training on commodity management, reporting, gender and protection). As part of its support to smallholders, WFP is striving to expand its portfolio of potentially relevant local partners.

WFP participated in strategic dialogues towards achieving the SDGs as part of the Government and United Nations in the RoC' efforts to align the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2020-2024) to the new National Development Plan (2022-2026). Placed under the leadership of the Ministry of Planning, Statistics and Regional Integration, these dialogues included all levels of government as well as civil society, national non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and the private sector.

# CSP Financial Overview

In 2022, a budget revision was approved to increase the budget of the WFP Republic of Congo (RoC) Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024. This budget revision brought about several changes to the CSP, including the extension of both the COVID-19 response and the assistance to refugees under Activity 1 into 2022, and the inclusion of new multi-year McGovern-Dole funding from the United States (US) Department of Agriculture (USDA) which incorporates an increase in capacity strengthening activities for smallholder farmers. The overall funding requirement for the CSP increased from USD 155.1 million to USD 197.6 million. Following this increase, WFP required USD 59.7 million in 2022 to support 371,960 beneficiaries.

The amount of new funding received for the RoC operation in 2022 was USD 21.3 million. These generous new contributions allowed WFP to be over 100 percent funded for the year against the 2022 needs-based plan, in large part thanks to the carryover from 2021. Strategic outcome 2 accounted for the largest proportion of the funding received. The overall level of available funding was comparable to that of 2021 and hence the expenditures also corresponded to those of last year.

Strategic outcome 1 had the largest share of planned resources and actual expenditures during the year and the second highest share of available resources. Food assistance under this strategic outcome included cash or in-kind transfers to refugees, prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, support to urban populations affected by both the COVID-19 pandemic and the effects of the Ukraine war as well as support to flood-affected people. Advance financing received during the year against US and German contributions helped avoid interruption in activities.





































Strategic outcome 2, which includes school feeding and support to national social protection mechanisms, was resourced at 245 percent, with the inclusion of the multi-year USDA McGovern-Dole funding. Expenditures in 2022 were USD 7 million, representing an increase of 52 percent on the 2021 level. One of the cost drivers that resulted in the higher expenditure compared to the previous year is the concurrent final evaluation of the 2018-2023 McGovern-Dole programme and the baseline evaluation for the second McGovern-Dole award from 2021-2025. Strategic outcome 3 which focuses on smallholder farmers' support and capacity strengthening, was resourced at 40 percent against the resource-based plan. Resources available far exceeded the needs-based plan given the multi-year contributions from the Adaptation Fund and the European Union (EU). The China-IFAD South-South and Triangular Cooperation Facility contribution was finalised within the reporting year while delays in implementation brought about extensions for contributions from the EU and China's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

















In 2022, the US continued to be WFP's main donor accounting for 50 percent of the funding received throughout the year. Germany, with 20 percent of the funding received, and Japan with 17 percent, were second and third respectively. Other United Nations funds and agencies (excluding the Central Emergency Response Fund) and the RoC Government were also among the top five donors to WFP's CSP.

Given the very long lead times to procure food internationally and the limited opportunities to procure food locally, timely funding is critical to ensure WFP procures food ahead of time and prepositions it across the country ahead of the rainy season to ensure the continuity of its regular operations and support to the Government's efforts to respond to the cyclical flooding in the north, if required. In this regard, flexible funding is particularly helpful to ensure that WFP has the required agility to respond to changing needs on the ground as and when they occur.

## 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	49,424,803	28,539,180	48,271,321	17,792,206
SO01: Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round	37,341,087	17,968,723	18,624,218	10,828,828
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	37,341,087	17,968,723	18,624,218	10,828,828
SO02: Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food	12,083,715	10,570,457	29,647,102	6,963,378
Activity 02: Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	8,547,756	7,296,084	20,873,459	6,111,433
Activity 03: Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions.	3,535,959	3,274,372	8,773,643	851,945
SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	3,967,482	3,852,302	12,101,836	1,580,198
SO03: Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains	3,967,482	3,852,302	12,101,836	1,580,198

Activity 04: Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods	 3,967,482	 3,852,302	 12,101,836	 1,580,198
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	 0	 0	 33,676	 32,781
SO04: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	 0	 0	 33,676	 32,781
Activity 05: Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners.	 0	 0	 33,676	 32,781
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	 467,211	 467,211	 187,900	 4,950
SO05: National Humanitarian and development actors have access to WFP expertise	 467,211	 467,211	 187,900	 4,950
Activity 06: Provide on-demand logistics common services for partners.	 467,211	 467,211	 187,900	 4,950
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 8,861,482	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 53,859,497	 32,858,694	 60,594,734	 19,410,137

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 2,208,852	 1,816,672	 4,017,430	 1,588,419
Total Direct Costs	 56,068,350	 34,675,366	 64,612,165	 20,998,556
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 3,612,828	 2,221,851	 1,191,053	 1,191,053
Grand Total	 59,681,179	 36,897,217	 74,664,701	 22,189,610

# Programme performance

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



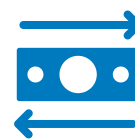
**217,038 vulnerable people** reached through food and nutrition emergency assistance



**24,184 refugees and asylum-seekers** reached through in-kind, e-payments and nutrition assistance



**3,091 mt of food distributed** as part of food and nutrition assistance



**USD USD 4.2 million transferred** through cash-based transfer interventions

Strategic outcome 1 focuses on assisting vulnerable people, including refugees, asylum-seekers, urban people affected by the protracted food inflation, returnees, pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of 5 in need of nutrition treatment or prevention and those affected by conflict, natural disasters, or other shocks. WFP provides them with food or cash-based assistance and nutrition support. Where appropriate, the assistance is combined with the creation or rehabilitation of assets which enhance the resilience to shocks of communities, families and individuals. In 2022, WFP extended the COVID-19 response in urban areas and the assistance to refugees through a budget revision.

WFP distributes cash-based transfers (CBT) in areas where financial service providers are available and where there is good market functionality, such as urban areas, the Bouemba site in the Plateaux department and some districts of the Likouala department which host most of the refugees and asylum-seekers in the country. Providing beneficiaries with CBT stimulates local markets and contributes to their empowerment by providing them the choice and flexibility to best address their needs according to their food preference. The CBT modality is also used in Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities implemented in the Pool department where returnees continue to recover from the 2016-2017 conflict. This approach addresses immediate food needs and promotes the building or rehabilitation of assets that will improve long-term food security and resilience.

For in-kind food assistance, WFP targets remote districts of the Likouala department - including those particularly affected by the floods - where the required conditions to implement CBT distributions are not met. WFP also implements agricultural FFA activities using the in-kind modality, in this department affected by food deficits, recurrent floods and limited livelihood opportunities.

As part of its nutritional assistance, WFP distributes specialised nutritious products to pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 in need of nutrition treatment or prevention through health centres in six departments of the Republic of Congo (RoC).

In 2022, WFP's emergency response had the largest share of planned resources and actual expenditures during the year and the second highest share of available resources. Main contributors for activities implemented under strategic outcome 1 were the United States (US), Germany and Japan, which supported both general distributions and nutritional assistance. Advance financing received against contributions from the US and Germany helped avoid interruption of activities. The multiyear and flexible contribution from the German Federal Foreign Office confirmed in 2021, and subsequent top-ups in 2022, were essential to provide timely assistance to vulnerable people in urban areas affected by rising food prices fuelled by the war in Ukraine. With this support, and with funds allocated by WFP's Strategic Resource Allocation Committee, WFP was able to implement FFA activities, albeit below the planned level. At the end of 2022, a new US contribution was confirmed for WFP's refugee response, complementing the funds already secured for the first half of 2023.



Under strategic outcome 1, WFP assisted 217,038 vulnerable people in meeting their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after the shocks. WFP transferred over USD 4.2 million to beneficiaries through CBT interventions and distributed 3,091 mt of food. The underachievement for both outputs reflects the challenges faced in transporting in-kind food commodities to the north of the country, particularly during the rainy season. When it comes to CBT, a significant portion of planned needs were linked to the COVID response which was poorly resourced throughout the year. FFA activities under both modalities were also underfunded. Furthermore, a significant amount of resources received during the year was confirmed in the last quarter, limiting WFP's ability to consume these funds within 2022.

Some 24,184 refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) and asylum-seekers from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) benefitted from general distribution and nutrition support in the Likouala and Plateaux departments. The general distribution was implemented in coordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the local non-governmental organisation (NGO) *Agence d'assistance aux rapatriés et réfugiés*.

In spite of WFP's assistance, the food insecurity and nutrition status of refugees and asylum-seekers continues to be alarming. WFP monitoring showed that both groups recorded a significant drop in the acceptable food consumption score since 2021 (from 45.7 to 23.8 percent for CAR refugees and from 56.8 to 31.8 percent for DRC asylum-seekers). This can be explained by the poor access to productive resources (primarily land) as well as the increase in food prices country-wide, forcing 60 percent of CAR households and 80 percent of DRC households to spend 65 percent of their total expenditure on food. Another potential reason for the alarming figures, particularly for DRC asylum seekers, is the 2-month pipeline break in July and August.

WFP also distributed in-kind food to 30,986 people in the Likouala department in early 2022, following the floods in late 2021 which had prompted the Government to declare a state of emergency on 29 November. At the start of the rainy season in October 2022, WFP resumed its satellite monitoring of floods with *Cloud to Street*, a partner in risk reduction and flood response planning. WFP also provided technical support to the Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity and Humanitarian Action for the rapid assessment held in December 2022 following new floods. This assessment estimated that over 160,000 people were affected and outlined the necessity of conducting sectoral needs assessments, including for food security, in the affected areas.

The 1,065 participants in FFA activities implemented in the Pool department in 2022 are people formerly displaced by the 2016-2017 conflict who subsequently returned home and are still highly vulnerable to food insecurity. They rehabilitated 35 km of feeder roads that were in very poor condition and prevented smallholder farmers from accessing Brazzaville and its markets. In the Likouala department, 100 participants (75 percent of whom were refugees) brought 40 hectares of degraded land back into productive use and were supported in growing beans, rice and peanuts as part of another FFA activity. They harvested over 16 mt of crops which were used for household consumption and sold in local markets, thus contributing to increase their income.

Building on the mobile money system used since 2020 as part of WFP's response to COVID-19 in urban areas, WFP provided CBT to 32,581 vulnerable people in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. WFP's urban assistance primarily targeted households headed by women, who tend to be more exposed to food insecurity, aiming for transformative outcomes that increase their decision-making power at household, community, and societal levels. In December 2022, urban beneficiaries also received in-kind food to supplement the CBT ration, in a context of soaring food prices. The available data for this beneficiary group shows a severe worsening of their food consumption score, with a drop of 47 percent in households with an acceptable food consumption score since 2021. This assistance is aligned with the 2022-2023 Resilience Plan on the food crisis announced in March 2022 by the Government of the RoC, which notably aims to ensure that the food needs of vulnerable people are met. The fact that the COVID-19 pandemic had largely subsided through the course of the year and the limited contributions - whether earmarked or flexible - help explain the underachievement of this sub-activity.

As part of its country-wide nutritional assistance, WFP provided 35,352 children under 5 and 35,820 pregnant and lactating women with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) prevention. Some 23,042 children under 5 and 10,783 pregnant and lactating women received treatment for MAM. This assistance was implemented through 178 health centres in shock-affected departments, in partnership with the National Directorate of Hygiene and Health Promotion of the Ministry of Health and Population, and with the NGO *Terre Sans Frontières*. WFP also reached beneficiaries and caregivers in health centres through messages to promote healthy nutrition, and conducted regular refreshers on standard WFP nutrition protocol. The MAM recovery rate exceeded the target for all groups in the six departments where the activity is implemented, with the highest rate of 95.8 percent achieved for asylum-seekers from the DRC in the Plateaux department.

Given that the prevalence of food insecurity among refugees and asylum-seekers remains high, that both groups are still highly dependent on international humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs, including food, and that only few voluntary repatriations are foreseen in 2023, WFP is working on a third budget revision to extend and diversify assistance to these groups until the end of its Country Strategic Plan (2019-2024). Considering the progress made in 2022 by the Government and its partners in integrating refugees into national social safety nets programmes, WFP will

also focus on analysing beneficiary lists of different assistance projects in the target areas to avoid duplications, ensure complementarity of actions and prioritise resource allocation.

Activity 1 under strategic outcome 1 received a Gender and Age Marker score of 1, indicating that its implementation partially integrates gender and age. Despite tailoring the intervention to the different situations and needs, and efforts to ensure that women take a more active role in decision-making within households and in the community groups consulted, this score reflects opportunities for improvement, particularly in the collection and analysis of gender-disaggregated data to better understand gender differences and take them into account in project design, implementation and monitoring.

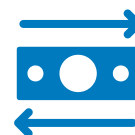
#### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

<b>CSP ACTIVITY</b>	<b>GAM MONITORING CODE</b>
<b>Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks</b>	<b>1</b>

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



**173,171 primary school children** received a nutritious meal every school day



**USD 441,285 transferred** to school committees to procure locally available nutritious food



**41 percent of assisted school children** received a daily meal provided through **Home-Grown School Feeding** during the 2021/2022 school year



**68 mt of salt** contributed from the Government of the Republic of Congo for school meals

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP supports national social protection interventions, including through the implementation of school feeding as a vital social safety net for primary school children and their families. By supporting the Government to restore, protect and scale up school feeding post the COVID-19 related school closures, this programme aims to keep girls and boys in school and protect their access to food.

Through Activity 2, WFP implements two different models of school feeding in the Republic of Congo (RoC). The first is the United States funded McGovern-Dole programme which uses in-kind donated commodities and the second is the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model, in which cash is provided to schools for the purchase of locally available foods to prepare school meals.

Under the McGovern-Dole programme, WFP was fully funded and as a result of existing stocks in-country, WFP was able to expand to additional schools in the targeted departments. A new 68 mt contribution of salt from the Government of the RoC complemented the school meals provided under the McGovern-Dole programme. This is the fourth contribution from the Government of RoC since the formalisation of the commitment during the launch of the National School Feeding Policy in 2016. During the school holidays of December 2022, WFP provided an estimated 36,000 children with take-home rations. School children who were expected to benefit from the school meals under WFP's school feeding programme were not fully able to during the months of October and November due to delays to the start of the school term as a result of the unavailability of teachers and challenges in the delivery of the commodities. WFP used the stock from these months as a take-home ration to provide a vital social safety net for school children in McGovern-Dole supported schools during the December holiday period.

Under the cash modality, WFP was fully funded with contributions from the Global Partnership for Education Accelerated Funds for COVID-19, Mastercard and Sodexo Stop Hunger Foundation. To support the implementation of this HGSF modality, cash is transferred to schools using the mobile money system and funds are managed by a school committee in charge of coordinating the purchase of products from local producers and the market. The value of the transfer per child per day is USD 0.30. Cooks in schools prepare on-site meals based on locally available foods, often cassava, beans, fish, vegetables and fruits. This promotes the local economy and contributes towards breaking the cycle of imports that continue to result in high food prices and inaccessibility of food by vulnerable communities in the country.

In 20 schools of the Bouenza and Pool departments, WFP support the link to to smallholder farmers activities, implemented under strategic outcome 3. Twelve mt of Mbala Pinda - a traditional nutritious cassava and peanut snack - were purchased from 160 WFP-supported women farmers, and distributed to 4,369 school children as part of an innovative project implemented in 2020-2022. In May 2022, WFP also started to link schools in Mindouli, Pool department, with the European Union-funded 'ProManioc' programme that aims to strengthen the artisanal cassava value chain. Some 2,858 school children received *gari* - one of the cassava derivatives produced by programme beneficiaries - and 24 cooks and school-based staff were trained to use this ingredient in school canteens.

Under the McGovern-Dole supported school feeding programme, the retention rate shows consistency compared to previous years and is above 95 percent. Despite not reaching the annual target, given issues related to COVID-19, these results show that school feeding remains an effective mechanism for keeping children in school. Through this programme, WFP also aims to increase the enrolment rate and bring children back to school. Whilst data shows a decrease in enrolment this year, this could be linked to broader education system challenges in the country. WFP is engaging in the "State of Education Review" (*Les Etats Généraux de l'Education*) and continues to advocate for school meals to be featured in the analysis, strategy and actions that will come out of the review. In relation to these systemic challenges, attendance tends to be one of the most difficult indicators for which to realise an improvement. However, WFP still observed an increase in attendance in 2022 compared to last year, even though the annual targets were not reached.

WFP's key partner for the implementation of school feeding is the Government of the RoC through the Ministry of Pre-school, Primary, Secondary Education and Literacy, the National School Feeding Directorate at national level (*Direction de l'Alimentation Scolaire*) and the Decentralised School Feeding Service (*Service de l'Alimentation Scolaire*) at the department level. In 2022, WFP signed a cooperation agreement with the National School Feeding Directorate to institutionalise the partnership between both entities and strengthen the institutional effectiveness and accountability of this national institution. The cooperation agreement stipulates clear milestones related to the technical assistance plan between WFP and the Government. This includes the identification of 20 schools in five departments for which the Government will assume responsibility and take the lead in the management, with WFP support. WFP partnered with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to support improved literacy outcomes, health and safe food preparation and storage.

In 2022, WFP effectively positioned itself within the education sector in the country and continues to advocate for the investment in the health and nutrition of school-age children and adolescents to optimise investments in education. The country has been a member of the Global School Meals coalition since August 2021 and recently participated in the Transforming Education Summit. Through this commitment, the Government of the RoC commits to providing nutritious and balanced school food to all vulnerable children, improving access and equity to quality education while enhancing their health, growth and psychosocial development. Furthermore, the Government will support local farming communities and link school feeding programmes to local production to build a more sustainable, equitable and nutritious food system.

The country's vast geography, low population density, extensive forestlands, and expansive rivers, coupled with a limited network of transporters, continues to pose a challenging logistics environment for the delivery of food to schools. Recommendations from the logistics capacity assessment conducted in March 2022 are contributing to finding alternative contracting modalities to improve distribution across the supply chain.

Under Activity 3, WFP continued strengthening the Government's capacity in social protection through the Joint SDG Fund-financed programme. Completed in June, this programme was implemented since 2020 with UNICEF and the World Health Organisation (WHO) to improve indigenous populations' access to basic social services and enhanced livelihoods in the Lékoumou, a department with lagging social indicators, which hosts 25 percent of the country's indigenous population.

Leveraging the joint expertise of the three agencies, and in line with their respective mandates, programmes and operations in the RoC, the programme contributed to strengthening national capacities to provide quality social protection services, particularly in the health and education sector. Sixteen health centres were provided with specialised nutritious food supplements and equipment and 54 community-based health workers were trained in integrated management of acute malnutrition, gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health. Advanced and mobile services for vaccinations, prenatal care, detection, and management of malnutrition cases were essential to reach indigenous populations in their communities. Coupled with free health care, this strategy contributed to increased chronic malnutrition treatments (5,553 pregnant and lactating women and 5,615 children received free treatment for malnutrition).

In support of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity and Humanitarian Action and other sectorial ministries, this joint programme contributed to the implementation of integrated policies such as the school feeding programme which, coupled with the provision of school kits and back-to-school campaigns benefitted more than 2,000 indigenous children enrolled in elementary public schools. In addition to the reduction in the dropout rate of indigenous children (from 59 to 45 percent), the school canteens have helped to reduce prejudice against indigenous children by involving indigenous parents - traditionally marginalised - in the preparation and distribution of meals.

In 2022, awareness-raising and advocacy efforts were carried out on land rights and tenure for indigenous peoples and, more generally, on their rights and children's protection. WFP organised a workshop in June in Brazzaville on the application of law 21-2018 on the occupation and acquisition of land in the RoC. This high-level meeting resulted in the endorsement of a roadmap for indigenous peoples' land rights in the country. Outreach campaigns on land rights were also conducted in the five districts of Lékoumou, enabling 17 farmers' organisations supported by the programme to

gain access to land.

The UN joint programme also succeeded in establishing central and local coordination mechanisms, such as the technical coordination committee chaired by the Prefect of Lékoumou department which continues to meet regularly since the end of the project. It has also improved the living conditions of indigenous smallholders by enhancing their access to higher value livelihoods. The performance of these interventions is reported in the following section on strategic outcome 3.

Through increasing girls' access to and retention in education, WFP seeks to reduce the likelihood of early marriage and pregnancy. WFP also contributes to gender-transformative activities under the HGSP modality, by linking school meals to local procurement and supporting local farmers and agriculture. Gender and age were partially integrated into the implementation of the Activities that contributed to strategic outcome 2, as reflected in the Gender and Age Marker score of 1 for both Activity 2 and 3. This reflects opportunities for improvement, particularly in the collection and analysis of gender-disaggregated data to better understand gender differences and take them into account in project design, implementation and monitoring.

### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

<b>CSP ACTIVITY</b>	<b>GAM MONITORING CODE</b>
<b>Provide safe, adequate and nutritious donated in-kind and locally-procured school meals to targeted schoolchildren.</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Provide technical support to Government on policy implementation and monitoring, targeting, food security and nutrition analysis, quality of social protection systems, and linkages to smallholder farmers</b>	<b>1</b>

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



**1,718** smallholder farmers supported with small equipment, analytical and technical support



**17 sheds** delivered to farming groups to improve food safety and storage

In line with national agricultural development priorities, WFP partners with the Government of the Republic of Congo (RoC) to strengthen the livelihoods of smallholder farmers, improving their access to markets, their financial inclusion and their integration in the food value chain. On the supply side, WFP equips vulnerable farmers with the knowledge, assets and tools they need to enhance their agricultural productivity, adapt their practices to seasonal variability and to climate change impacts, and improve the quality of their products. On the demand side, WFP improves smallholders' access to local markets including through the school feeding programme. WFP places a particular emphasis in supporting the most vulnerable groups, notably women and indigenous communities, who are more likely to be in vulnerable employment and are therefore at greater risk of food insecurity.

Thanks to the generous contributions of WFP's partners, strategic outcome 3 activities in 2022 were well funded, with available resources exceeding by 318 percent the target set by the implementation plan. However, most of these contributions were linked to multi-year projects funded by the Adaptation Fund and the European Union (EU). This factor explains relatively low expenditure rates, corresponding to 41 percent of the implementation plan.

In 2022, WFP continued to provide integrated support to smallholder farmers in the Bouenza department to strengthen the artisanal cassava value chain. The EU-funded 'ProManioc' project, initiated in 2020, aims to improve the livelihoods and the nutrition of smallholder farmers (especially youth and women). It supports the production of cassava, its transformation into derivative products such as *gari*, *attiéké*, flour, starch, and tapioca, and its commercialisation in local markets and in WFP-assisted school canteens. After having trained and equipped 630 smallholder farmers (50 groups) in the Bouenza department in 2021/early 2022, WFP obtained an 8-month project extension until May 2023 to conclude project activities in Bouenza, expand the geographical scope of the project through pooling of equipment and community-based knowledge-sharing and to strengthen the linkage with school canteens. In 2022, WFP distributed 86 cassava processing machines manufactured by local artisans previously trained by the project. This equipment enabled the smallholders to produce over 152 mt of *gari* and *attiéké*, two cassava derivatives with a higher added value than the more common cassava products in the country. WFP also organised exchanges of experience with smallholders from other departments, as well as public demonstrations and tastings. In May 2022, WFP started to link 'ProManioc' smallholders to Home-Grown School Feeding initiatives in the Pool department and held nutrition awareness raising activities in the five schools purchasing *gari* for their WFP-assisted school canteens.

WFP also harnessed South South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) to support the Government's efforts to promote the transformation and commercialisation of cassava products. In August 2022, WFP concluded a project initiated in 2020 with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) which aimed to spur local production of fortified cassava flour. Funded through the China-IFAD SSTC Facility, this project targeted the Loudima district in the Bouenza department, which, according to the World Bank, accounts for 16 percent of the total national cassava production. WFP and its partners examined the food safety context in the country, explored locally appropriate methods of fortification and worked with 10 local smallholder farmers' groups (107 smallholder farmers) to assess and improve their cassava production techniques and processing capacities. WFP also equipped these groups with 10 sheds to safely store their production. WFP partnered with experts from the Natural Resources Institute of the University of Greenwich and with the National Institute for Research in Engineering Sciences, Innovation and Technology to support the Government in updating its food safety standards for cassava derivative products. WFP also provided staff of the National Institute for Research with trainings and equipped them with food safety and quality tests. As a result, the Congolese Agency for Standards and Quality Control approved and adopted safety standards for consumable cassava flour in August 2022.

WFP continued implementing activities financed by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs to strengthen the capacity of smallholders in producing artisanal cassava products. Launched in 2019, the project entered its third phase in 2021 and continued throughout 2022. In line with the priorities identified by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, WFP extended the project to the Plateaux and the Pool departments and added a new focus on the plantain value chain. WFP organised a training of trainers for 50 smallholders in the Pool department who were

introduced to the use of cassava derivatives in everyday cooking. WFP also delivered seven sheds to beneficiaries of the previous phase of the project in the Bouenza department, enabling them to safely preserve and store their production. In July 2022, WFP and its Centre of Excellence in China organised an online technical workshop on cassava and banana processing technologies. This activity was conducted in collaboration with the Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences and tailored to representatives of WFP-supported smallholder groups and technicians of the Ministry in charge of Agriculture. It allowed knowledge-sharing between SSTC stakeholders from the RoC, China and Madagascar. WFP and its partners also initiated the production of 10 training videos on these two value chains, for dissemination in 2023.

To enhance the sustainability of its strategic outcome 3 activities, WFP promoted the access of assisted farmers/food processors to markets beyond WFP, improving the connections between actors from different levels of the agricultural value chain. WFP sponsored smallholders from the Bouenza and Pool departments, as well as local artisans trained in 2021 in the manufacture of food processing machines, to participate in agricultural fairs in Brazzaville and Dolisie. They had the opportunity to meet with various buyers for their products, food service professionals and food processors who demonstrated interest in investing in innovative locally produced equipment. WFP also introduced the local artisans supported with one of the largest producers of small to medium farm equipment in the country.

In parallel, in 2022, WFP continued to support the Government and Congolese communities to adapt to the consequences of climate change. In February 2022, WFP and the Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and the Congo Basin officially kicked-off the implementation of the multi-year project "Building adaptive capacity to climate change in vulnerable communities living in the Congo Basin" funded by the Adaptation Fund. The project aims to improve the adaptive capacity and food security of vulnerable communities in the RoC, by conducting targeted studies where further evidence is needed, strengthening the capacity of the Government and the civil society, providing last mile climate services to smallholders and supporting communities in the Likouala, Sangha and Bouenza departments, especially indigenous people, to apply adaptation measures on their productive activities. Despite project implementation delays, in 2022, WFP and the Government put in place a national project coordination unit, organised the project's first steering committee and created funding mechanisms to ensure financial flows between WFP and the Ministry. WFP also supported the participation of the Ministry of Environment to international climate negotiations, sponsoring the attendance of the Minister and her delegation to COP27.

In June 2022, WFP concluded the implementation of a Joint SDG Fund-financed programme aimed at improving access to social protection and enhanced livelihoods for indigenous populations of the Lékoumou department. Beyond the social protection-related results reported under the strategic outcome 2 section, WFP provided equipment, seeds, fingerling and training to 22 smallholders groups, comprised of 398 indigenous and Bantu smallholder farmers/food processors, to enhance the sustainability of their income-generating activities around the rice, cassava, maize, groundnuts, fish, and palm oil value chains.

WFP continues to solicit strategic financial partnerships to support the Government of RoC towards their agricultural development, food, and nutrition security goals. In 2022, WFP and partners finalised the formulation of the two-year project financed by the India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA) Fund, which was formally approved by the Board in December. This South-South cooperation initiative will strengthen the national capacity to support smallholders to access local markets, including schools, by tapping into IBSA countries' relevant policy and technical solutions in this area from 2023.

Gender and age were partially integrated into the implementation of the activity that contributed to strategic outcome 3, as demonstrated by the Gender and Age Marker score of 1 for Activity 4. Under this intervention, WFP promoted gender equality and women's empowerment by providing women with financial skills or vocational training in non-traditional activities (such as welding), but the score reflects opportunities for improvement, particularly in the collection and analysis of gender-disaggregated data to better understand gender differences and take them into account in project design, implementation and monitoring.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods	1

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

Since the first budget revision of the Country Strategic Plan (2019-2024) was approved by WFP's Executive Board in February 2021, WFP provides on-demand supply chain services for partners under Strategic Outcome 5 and associated Activity 6. Results of this service provision are reported under the following section.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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



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



**12 UNHAS flights** operated, transporting **263 humanitarian** and **12.3 mt of non-food items**



**184 refugees voluntarily repatriated** to the Central African Republic



**4,966 mt of food** timely delivered for emergency operations and school feeding



**11 medical evacuations** carried out through UNHAS

WFP aims to fill gaps to ensure coherent and effective delivery of assistance by allowing the humanitarian and development actors in the Republic of Congo (RoC) to access WFP expertise. This strategic outcome was introduced through a budget revision approved in February 2021 to align with WFP's corporate Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology, strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (SDG Target 17.16).

With Activity 6, WFP aims to provide on-demand logistics common services for partners - national humanitarian and development actors - by coordinating logistics support management to the RoC Government, other United Nations (UN) agencies, cooperating partners and wider humanitarian community, enabling the timely delivery of life-saving assistance.

WFP ensured special movement of people and medical evacuations through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS), ensuring uninterrupted humanitarian assistance in places inaccessible by any other means. UNHAS carried out 12 flights, transporting 263 humanitarians, 184 Central African refugees who were voluntarily repatriated, 11 medical evacuations and 12.3 mt of non-food items. WFP also facilitated transport in a speed boat between Brazzaville and Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), for the UN Resident Coordinator Office, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and WFP.

WFP made its warehouses available to the World Health Organisation (WHO) (storage of 360 m<sup>3</sup> of medical supplies in Brazzaville) and the Catholic Relief Services (storage of 859.5 m<sup>3</sup> of non-food items in Pointe-Noire). WFP also provided transport services for WHO, delivering 5.7 mt of non-food items (representing around 79 m<sup>3</sup>) to highly remote areas throughout the country, covering about 2,000 kilometres.

In the RoC, the port of Pointe-Noire is key for Central Africa and is the main discharge port for WFP operations. In Pointe-Noire, WFP has a logistics hub to manage, store and dispatch commodities arriving in the country by road and river. In 2022, the port of Pointe-Noire received 7,425 mt of food for WFP operations in the RoC and 1,404 mt of food for WFP operations in DRC. According to the distribution plans based on needs and resources, WFP timely delivered 4,965.8 mt to Brazzaville, Nkayi, Bétou and Kindamba and subsequently to distribution sites and schools.

The bad quality of roads in the north of the Lékoumou department, the centre and north of the Plateaux Department, and the Likouala Department remained a major challenge for supply chain services and distribution in 2022. Nevertheless, the user satisfaction rate for the service provision activity was 100 percent.

WFP conducted a logistics capacity assessment in the first quarter of 2022, thanks to an in-kind contribution from the Danish Refugee Council, and worked to expand its list of transporters and revise routes and means of transport. In 2023, WFP plans to conduct a storage capacity assessment and identify new logistic hubs for prepositioning food and non-food items in hard-to-reach areas.

WFP did not consider gender and age integration in these activities as there are no direct beneficiaries; the Gender and Age Marker was therefore not applicable for this strategic outcome.

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

The Republic of Congo (RoC) ranked 147 out of 170 countries in the 2021 Gender Inequality index, reflecting inequality between women and men in reproductive health, empowerment, and labour market participation [1]. While the gender gap in labour force participation is smaller in the RoC than Sub-Saharan Africa (2.5 against 11.4), the gap between men and women in vulnerable employment is twice as large in the RoC, with 90.7 percent of working women unlikely to have formal work arrangements, social protection, and safety nets to guard against economic shocks [2].

Despite some progress, gender gaps, gender-based violence (GBV), and disadvantageous social norms facing women/girls persist, which also affects their food security. The latest national food and nutrition security assessment found that 37.1 percent of women-led households were food insecure (including 5 percent severely), compared to 31.5 percent of men-led households (including 3.6 percent severely). This stems in part from women facing gender disparities in access to land and other productive resources/services. Women who head a household also generally have a lower level of education than men, are four times more likely to be single and twice as likely to be unemployed [3].

Through the design and implementation of its activities, WFP endeavoured to remain gender-responsive, conscious of the synergies between Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) and 5 (Gender Equality). Women/girls represented most of WFP's beneficiaries in 2022 and, whenever possible, WFP prioritised women-led households for assistance, aiming for transformative outcomes that increase their decision-making power at household, community, and societal levels.

WFP also took into consideration the unique needs of women during distributions, providing priority access to pregnant and lactating women, and worked to raise nutritional awareness at distribution sites through posters and trained staff to equally engage men and women in making nutritious choices for their household. The positive outcome of this work is illustrated by 2022 monitoring data showing that decisions on the use of the unconditional assistance received were made jointly or by women in 70 percent of refugee and asylum-seeker households, 79 percent of flood-affected households and 95.4 percent of assisted urban households. WFP urban assistance primarily targeted woman-led households, which explains the high rate for this group. During post-distribution monitoring, women have reported that they felt safe when receiving assistance.

Within livelihoods projects, WFP emphasised capacity building for rural women, aiming to strengthen economic empowerment through adapted trainings and the development of technical skills, such as food processing, business plan, financial and cooperative management. The 160 supported women producers of Mbala Pinda - a nutritious traditional snack made from cassava and groundnuts - continued to supply 15 WFP school canteens. With increased income since the project began in 2020, they were able to expand their fields and scale up production.

WFP supported the training of 151 health workers in GBV prevention, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund. This intervention also set up a coordination system to enable the referral of GBV victims to hospitals in the country's two largest cities.

# 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**

Protection mainstreaming is a priority for WFP's operations in the Republic of Congo (RoC), especially for its refugee response in the Likouala and Plateaux departments. These two departments host over 40,000 refugees and asylum-seekers - including 10,000 living in two site locations - and experience frequent cyclical climate-related disasters. In this context affected by gender inequalities and power imbalances, poverty and high vulnerability to shocks exacerbates protection risks such as gender-based violence (GBV), and heighten the risk of abuse and exploitation, including of sexual nature.

To mitigate this risk, WFP strengthened the capacity of its staff and partners in GBV, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and do no harm principles. In 2022, WFP designated and trained a senior-level focal point and alternate on protection from SEA and made concerted efforts to refresh staff knowledge on zero tolerance for SEA. For refugee operations, WFP closely monitors protection issues with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), with both agencies having sub/field-offices in the Likouala and Plateaux departments.

Given that the prevalence of GBV in schools in the RoC is alarming [1], WFP also set up a committee to develop specific activities on GBV and SEA. They will be rolled out from 2023 through the network of 532 public schools supported by WFP's school feeding programme, in synergy with other United Nations agencies and relevant authorities.

To deliver emergency food assistance in the departments of Likouala, Pool and Plateaux, WFP used SCOPE, the corporate beneficiary information and transfer management platform. Its functionalities and capabilities protect people's benefits - SCOPE helps ensure that WFP delivers the intended benefit to the right person at the right time - and increase accountability, as it reduces the opportunity for human error or fraud by implementing the standard segregation of duties, enforcing automated processes, and limiting access to specific data only to granted users.

Coordination meetings were held prior to general food distributions to inform affected communities of the schedule, selection of beneficiaries, composition of the in-kind ration or amount of the transfer and commodity prices. For asset creation activities, upstream consultations were carried out with communities from targeted departments to identify assets to build or rehabilitate and yield more positive results in the long run such as relevance, sustainability, and engagement. Specific measures were established at distribution sites for people with special needs such as pregnant and lactating women/girls, older persons, persons with disabilities, etc. WFP also worked with cooperating partners to diversify the means of communication with beneficiaries, such as town criers, signage, messages on local radio or telephone calls.

COVID-19 mitigation measures were gradually waived in early 2022. However, WFP maintained a strong risk minimisation protocol and ensured that the staff, partners and beneficiaries correctly use hygiene supplies available at distribution sites.

Across all activities, WFP had a Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) to receive complaints and feedback from people in communities where WFP operates and thus increase the influence of affected communities over programmes and enhance programme quality. The CFM includes suggestion boxes and a complaints and feedback desk run by WFP, cooperating partners and UNHCR for the refugee response, as well as a telephone hotline intended for use in all activities.

WFP's hotline system allows beneficiaries to provide feedback or complaints without putting themselves at risk and without any cost. The contact number is displayed on stickers and banners at each distribution site, supported schools, and efforts are underway to display it in all assisted health centres across the country. Beneficiaries are regularly informed on WFP channels available for reporting irregularities or concerns regarding project implementation.

In 2022, WFP established a new standard operating procedure for the hotline system and established a multi-unit committee to register complaints, investigate, take action and provide feedback to the complainant in a safe, dignified and timely manner. The hotline received 148 calls in 2022, 95 percent of which were from beneficiaries. About half of them came from WFP's urban assistance beneficiaries and, to a lesser extent, refugees and asylum-seekers (20 percent), school staff (4 percent) and smallholder farmers (only two calls). About 20 percent of the callers were looking

for information, 10 percent were asking for assistance and 60 percent reported issues or concerns, mostly related to the size of the ration, technical issues or the mismatch in household size considered. In case of technical problems, WFP contacted the partner in charge of electronic transfers to solve the problem and, wherever possible, WFP ensured that IT staff were present at distribution sites to mitigate any such risks. In case of a reported mismatch in household size considered in refugee operations, WFP coordinated with UNHCR to review refugee lists and undertake corrections as needed.

As part of the start-up activities for the Adaptation Fund-financed project, community consultations were held in January 2022 to inform WFP about preferences and needs regarding activities to be held during this five-year project. This participatory approach was particularly important as 44 percent of the project's beneficiaries are from indigenous communities, whose territories, resources, livelihoods, cultural integrity, and traditional knowledge need to be safeguarded. These consultations were in line with the Free, Prior and Informed consent process which guided the project design from the outset, ensuring indigenous peoples were placed at the centre of decision-making, for a more tailored assistance and, ultimately, greater ownership of the project.

In 2022, WFP made progress in providing the best possible service to the people it assists, as captured by the proportion of targeted people who reported that WFP programmes are dignified. This increased significantly since 2021: 7 percentage points for refugees, 10 for asylum-seekers and 6 for urban households. Affected populations were able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their food needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences through information provision, consultations, and the CFM mechanism. There was a considerable improvement in the proportion of refugees informed about the programme, with an increase of 22 percentage points since 2021, and for asylum-seekers, with an increase of 10 percentage points.

# Environment

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

The Republic of Congo (RoC) is one of the countries most vulnerable to the climate crisis. According to the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative Country Index, the RoC is the 41<sup>st</sup> most vulnerable country and the 7<sup>th</sup> least ready to face climate change. With rising temperatures, increased rainfall variability, rising sea levels and more frequent extreme weather events, the country has both a great need for investment to improve readiness and a great urgency for action.

Each year since 2019, between October and February, recurring floods severely affect the country's rural economy - largely characterised by climate-sensitive activities such as subsistence agriculture - and infrastructure. Compounded by limited adaptive capacity, these climate shocks force the most food-insecure populations to adopt negative coping strategies, such as capital depletion or early harvests, exacerbating the fragility of livelihoods, or traditional agriculture that can lead to environmental degradation.

The RoC Government is committed to sustainable natural resource management and addressing climate change, including through active participation in international climate change negotiations in 2022 (including COP27 and related events). Besides the project financed by the Adaptation Fund implemented by WFP in the Congo River Basin, the RoC benefits from several major climate action projects funded by the Green Climate Fund, the World Bank and the Central African Forest Initiative.

WFP's environmental policy commits the organisation to ensure programmatic interventions do not harm the environment, and that environmental co-benefits are strengthened through integration in programme design. In 2022, asset creation activities contributed to strengthened ecosystems by rehabilitating rural roads (Pool department) and transforming land into fields for growing beans, rice and peanuts (Likouala department). It benefitted the environment through enhanced irrigation, removal of invasive plant species, and measures to conserve soil nutrients.

Through its support to smallholders, WFP contributed to significantly boost the volume of smallholder sales (from 32 mt in 2021 to 674 mt in 2022) and encouraged greater efforts to reduce food losses along the value chain. Both factors contribute to greater availability of food in the country without consuming additional natural resources and reduce the need for and cost of transport and imports.

WFP's community-based participatory planning approach actively engaged with local stakeholders and authorities to screen proposed activities under the Adaptation Fund project in terms of sustainability, and social and environmental risks. Departmental consultations, completed in 2022, involved indigenous populations whose traditional livelihoods are affected by deforestation and climate change-induced environmental degradation.

In April 2022, WFP conducted an environmental assessment of its facilities. It determined the preliminary steps to roll out an Environmental Management System following ISO 14001 to systematically identify, manage, and reduce environmental impacts from in-house operations. Although limited by the lack of in-country environmental services, some providers were identified locally and regionally to safely dispose of and/or recycle certain waste streams. WFP subsequently conducted an e-waste inventory and projects are underway to implement the recommended actions. WFP will identify further opportunities for improvement in early 2023 through an engineering mission to develop the Country Office and Sub-Offices' renovation plan.

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] Regarding the lack of IDP's assisted compared to the plan: IDPs from the Pool department went back home and their status became returnees or residents. The changes will be reflected in the upcoming budget revision.

[2] Regarding the WFP contribution to SDGs data table, SDG-related indicator "Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)": 58,394 is the number of children under 5 years old covered by Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment and MAM prevention programmes. 46,603 is the number of pregnant and lactating women covered by MAM treatment and MAM prevention programmes.

## Context and Operations

[1] Government of the RoC. Ministry of Health and Population. Enquête nutritionnelle nationale utilisant la méthodologie SMART. 2022 (data collected in 2021 before the war in Ukraine; published in December 2022 due to delays in the verification and analysis procedures).

[2] UNICEF, Republic of Congo. Etude sur les violences de genre et les violences en ligne en milieu scolaire. 2019.

[3] World Bank, Climate Change Knowledge Portal.

## CSP Financial Overview

1. The implementation plan for SO1 is more or less aligned to available resources. The lower than planned expenditures were in part due to funding not always arriving on a timely basis, notably for refugees where there were pipeline breaks during the year.
2. Under SO2, the significant available funding amount includes the multi-year USDA McGovern-Dole funding. While expenditures are lower than the implementation plan, they represent a significant increase on 2021 expenditures (52%).
3. Under SO3, the available resources far exceeded the needs-based and implementation plans given the inclusion of the Adaptation Fund and EU multi-year contribution.
4. Overall the bulk of available resources was made up of carry-over from 2021.

## Strategic outcome 01

1. Regarding the number of beneficiaries assisted under SO 1: WFP assisted 217,038 vulnerable people, of whom several participated in sub-activities and are therefore counted according to different indicators in the Output Results table. These are COVID-affected beneficiaries in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire, CAR refugee households, and asylum-seekers from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) who benefited from the general distribution (in-kind and/or CBT) and whose children aged from 6 to 59 months and/or PLW received treatment and prevention of MAM.

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

3. Food consumption score on CAR refugees: the score of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score has dropped to barely half of what it was in 2021 while the % households with poor and limited consumption has increased.

4. Food Expenditure Share of CAR refugees: On the one hand the beneficiaries receive an increase in their monthly income thanks to CBT, on the other hand, there is an increase in food prices in Likouala. The inclusion of CBT (which has to be spent on food) impacts the total expenditure on food. In addition, the increase in food prices has also resulted in 59.56% of refugees spending more than 65% of their total income on food, a little less than what it was in 2021 66.57%

5. Output Indicators A & D: actual figures were lower than planned for the following reasons:

- Initially during the planned CSP 2019, funding related to FFA and nutrition activities was available. Many activities linked to indicators A&D; were implemented in multiple departments (Pool, Likouala). At that time, the values of the output plan indicators were higher and the projection for the following years was also higher.
- As time passed, funding issues began to appear, particularly with all the crises (COVID, Ukraine conflict) around the world and this impacted the number of FFA and nutrition activities implemented. FFA activities were planned in the Pool department and there was no donor funding for it at all except for some SRAC allocated to the CO through the RB. The same goes for nutrition in the Pool department. Nutrition was implemented using American funds which had the flexibility to include the nutrition component.

6. Explanation of the data gaps in the outcome table:

Vulnerable people affected by the COVID pandemic located in Brazzaville department:

- The program of MAM treatment for children aged 6 to 59 months was held from April to December 2021; therefore, Outcome data was generated in the ACR 2021.

Children aged 6 to 59 months - Located in Lékoumou department:

- Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition started in 2020, however, the Lekoumou department was linked to Pool. This is the first year that the department outcome indicators are being calculated therefore no data for 2021 and 2020.

DRC asylum seekers located in Plateaux department:

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

CAR Refugees located in the Likouala department:

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

Flood victims in Likouala composed of host communities and CAR refugees:

- In 2021, although there was distribution in 2021, no PDM has been realized which indicates a lack of data.

Returnees - located in the Pool department:

- For lack of activity under FFA, the food security outcome indicators were calculated only in 2021, therefore no outcome indicators for 2020 and 2021.

Vulnerable people affected by the COVID pandemic located in Brazzaville department:

- The food security outcome indicators were calculated in 2020 and used as the baseline for 2021 programme. Therefore, no outcomes indicators for 2020.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] The data in the table highlights that at the aggregate drop-out rate was worse than in previous years; however disaggregated data shows that this was not the case for a sub-section of the overall beneficiaries, namely the indigenous children in the Lékoumou department.

[2] Due to logistics challenges and delays related to the financial service provider for the cash to schools, the mt and cash-based transfer actuals are lower than planned.

[3] Regarding the lack of data tables for Activity 3: Capacity strengthening activities implemented under SO2 are reported under Activity 2. Under BR3 the capacity strengthening modality will be added under Activity 2. The nutritional data are reflected in Activity 1 data tables.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Gender Inequality index 2021.

[2] World Bank, Gender data Portal.

[3] There is a decrease in the number of women who make up the food assistance decision-making entities compared with 2021. The reported value also falls below the planned target. This result reflects the reality on the ground and the continued gender inequalities that exist within the context of Republic of Congo.

[3] Government of the RoC. Ministry of Health and Population. Enquête nutritionnelle nationale utilisant la méthodologie SMART. 2022 (data collected in 2021 before the war in Ukraine; published in December 2022 due to delays in the verification and analysis procedures).

[4] Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. HIV and AIDS Estimates. 2021.

- Target Group: Flood victims - Location: Likouala - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution : The lack of data of 2021 is due to non PDM implementation.
- Target Group: Returnees - Location: Pool - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset : No PDM was implemented in 2020 and 2021 for FFA
- Target Group: Vulnerable people affected by COVID pandemic - Location: Brazzaville - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution: No PDM was done in 2020.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] According to the 2019 United Nations Children's Fund survey on gender-based and online violence in schools (Etude sur les violences de genre et les violences en ligne en milieu scolaire), 37.5 percent of girls are victims of sexual violence and 75.4 percent exposed to verbal and psychological violence.

- Target Group: Flood victims - Location: Likouala - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution : The lack of data of 2021 is due to non PDM implementation.
- Target Group: Returnees - Location: Pool - Modality: Cash, Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset : No PDM was implemented in 2020 and 2021 for FFA
- Target Group: Vulnerable people affected by COVID pandemic - Location: Brazzaville - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution: No PDM was done in 2020.

## Environment

[1] Regarding the lack of data notes on environment indicators: CSP activities are not yet for environmental and social risks but WFP plans to report on this in the future.



# 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

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
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 undernourishment	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number				217,083
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	4.1	6.4	5.25	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	31,146	27,248		58,394
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight	1.2	1.7	1.5	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	46,603			46,603

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	169,266	163,107	96%
	female	202,694	221,375	109%
	total	371,960	384,482	103%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	22,653	23,039	102%
	female	22,859	26,743	117%
	total	45,512	49,782	109%
24-59 months	male	12,197	15,042	123%
	female	11,838	16,335	138%
	total	24,035	31,377	131%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
5-11 years	male	71,235	82,691	116%
	female	70,897	78,429	111%
	total	142,132	161,120	113%
12-17 years	male	4,213	19,189	455%
	female	11,764	28,261	240%
	total	15,977	47,450	297%
18-59 years	male	54,864	19,805	36%
	female	79,909	65,043	81%
	total	134,773	84,848	63%
60+ years	male	4,104	3,341	81%
	female	5,427	6,564	121%
	total	9,531	9,905	104%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	193,218	360,337	186%
Refugee	18,836	24,145	128%
IDP	159,906	0	0%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	18,500	1,565	8%
Malnutrition prevention programme	50,421	71,172	141%
Malnutrition treatment programme	22,514	33,825	150%
School based programmes	130,000	173,171	133%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	525	1,718	327%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	150,000	110,476	73%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	81	10	12%
Corn Soya Blend	639	613	96%
Iodised Salt	55	22	41%
LNS	194	255	131%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	96	35	36%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Rice	4,373	1,393	32%
Split Peas	1,231	408	33%
Vegetable Oil	403	355	88%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	45	0	0%
Canned Fish	338	0	0%
Iodised Salt	56	37	66%
Rice	1,688	1,554	92%
Split Peas	405	412	102%
Vegetable Oil	169	153	91%

## 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	172,800	248,421	144%
Value Voucher	25,549,200	3,954,521	15%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Value Voucher	2,655,000	441,285	17%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	2,298	378
			Male	2,202	687
			<b>Total</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>1,065</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	65,408	32,454
			Male	62,592	21,553
			<b>Total</b>	<b>128,000</b>	<b>54,007</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	7,154	275
			Male	6,846	225
			<b>Total</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>500</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	11,242	29,637
			Male	10,758	26,832
			<b>Total</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>56,469</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	14,923	19,279
			Male	14,338	16,073
			<b>Total</b>	<b>29,261</b>	<b>35,352</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	7,473	11,867
			Male	7,201	11,175
			<b>Total</b>	<b>14,674</b>	<b>23,042</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	21,160	35,820
			<b>Total</b>	<b>21,160</b>	<b>35,820</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	7,840	10,783
			<b>Total</b>	<b>7,840</b>	<b>10,783</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	7,072	3,091
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	25,722,000	4,202,942

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women and girls affected by crisis receive specialized nutritious products to treat malnutrition and improve their nutritional status.				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	165	178
A: Vulnerable populations affected by crisis benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of productive assets that support transition towards resilience and self-reliance.				
Food assistance for asset				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	575	14
A: Vulnerable populations affected by crisis receive sufficient cash and/or food-based transfers to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.				
General Distribution				

A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	140	32
D: Vulnerable populations affected by crisis benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of productive assets that support transition towards resilience and self-reliance.				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	140	40
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	225	35
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities	Number	545	2

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> CAR Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Likouala - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>70	>66	95.2	83.56		Secondary data
	Male	0	>70	>66	92.95	84		Secondary data
	Overall	0	>70	>66	94.11	83.77		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> CAR Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Likouala - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	11.7	≤1.17	≤9.5	7.46	11.41	18	WFP survey
	Male	13.54	≤1.35	≤9	8.53	11.04	16	WFP survey
	Overall	12.58	≤1.25	≤9	8	11.22	17	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3.28	=6	=6	4.05	4.05	4.3	WFP survey
	Male	3.45	=6	=6	4.15	3.78	5	WFP survey
	Overall	3.36	=6	=6	4.1	3.91	4.6	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	72.82	≤20	≤50	59.87	67.54	30.4	WFP survey
	Male	72.09	≤20	≤50	59.24	65.61	34.8	WFP survey
	Overall	72.48	≤20	≤50	59.56	66.57	32.6	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	41.82	≥85	≥80	62	58.3	70.23	WFP survey
	Male	43.33	≥85	≥80	57.14	60.5	73.11	WFP survey
	Overall	42.61	≥85	≥80	59.78	59.19	71.67	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> CAR Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Likouala - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0.87	<15	<15	3.74	2.81	2.06	Secondary data
	Male	1.02	<15	<15	3.65	4.46	3.84	Secondary data
	Overall	0.91	<15	<15	3.7	3.49	2.95	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.26	<3	<3	1.43	1.4	0.65	Secondary data
	Male	0.17	<3	<3	1.39	2.97	0.68	Secondary data
	Overall	0.21	<3	<3	1.41	2.05	0.67	Secondary data

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0.28	<15	<15	4.52	5.26	2	Secondary data
	Male	0.32	<15	<15	4.41	7.92	2.27	Secondary data
	Overall	0.3	<15	<15	4.47	6.37	2.14	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	92.67	>75	>75	91.45	88.07	81.35	Secondary data
	Male	90.3	>75	>75	89.28	79.21	82.18	Secondary data
	Overall	90.48	>75	>75	90.4	84.39	81.77	Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	84.8	=100	>50	67.09	72.7	52.52	Secondary data
	Male	80.77	=100	>50	65.5	70.14	54.05	Secondary data
	Overall	82.78	=100	>50	66.32	71.62	53.29	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> CAR Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Likouala - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	25.09	>80	≥64.7	19.75	49.65	51.3	WFP survey
	Male	30.23	>80	≥71.02	27.73	41.82	51.7	WFP survey
	Overall	27.52	>80	≥67.5	23.76	45.7	51.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	25.09	≤15	≥24.8	57.75	25.25	25.9	WFP survey
	Male	28.68	≤15	≥16.8	47.27	22.51	35.9	WFP survey
	Overall	26.79	≤15	≥21.5	52.48	23.9	30.9	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	49.83	<5	≤10.5	22.51	25.1	22.8	WFP survey
	Male	41.09	<5	≤12.18	25	35.67	12.4	WFP survey
	Overall	45.69	<5	≤11	23.76	30.4	17.6	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Children aged 6 to 59 months - <b>Location:</b> Brazzaville - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>70	>66	97.71	79.11		Secondary data
	Male	0	>70	>66	100.94	87.76		Secondary data
	Overall	0	>70	>66	99.22	82.74		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Children aged 6 to 59 months - <b>Location:</b> Brazzaville - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	3.2	1.52		Secondary data
	Male	0	<15	<15	3.31	1.59		Secondary data
	Overall	0	<15	<15	3.25	1.55		Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0.31	0.38		Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3	0.32	0.61		Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.31	0.48		Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	1.32	1.42		Secondary data
	Male	0	<15	<15	1.36	2.32		Secondary data
	Overall	0	<15	<15	1.34	1.81		Secondary data

MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	0	>75	>75	93.68	95.74		Secondary data
	Male	0	>75	>75	96.78	94.5		Secondary data
	Overall	0	>75	>75	95.13	95.2		Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	0	>70	>70	91.79	84.08		Secondary data
	Male	0	>70	>70	94.83	84.24		Secondary data
	Overall	0	>70	>70	93.21	84.15		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Children aged 6 to 59 months - <b>Location:</b> Lékoumou - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	3.07			Secondary data
	Male	0	<15	<15	2.88			Secondary data
	Overall	0	<15	<15	2.98			Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0.96			Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3	0.9			Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.93			Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	9.77			Secondary data
	Male	0	<15	<15	9.15			Secondary data
	Overall	0	<15	<15	9.47			Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	0	>75	>75	89.32			Secondary data
	Male	0	>75	>75	83.68			Secondary data
	Overall	0	>75	>75	86.61			Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	0	>50	>50	101.41			Secondary data
	Male	0	>50	>50	95.01			Secondary data
	Overall	0	>50	>50	98.33			Secondary data
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>70	>70	83.46			Secondary data
	Male	0	>70	>70	91.01			Secondary data
	Overall	0	>70	>70	87.09			Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Children aged 6 to 59 months - <b>Location:</b> Point-Noire - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	95.2	>66	≥66	85.63	91	95.2	Secondary data
	Male	93.82	>66	≥66	80	85.14	93.82	Secondary data
	Overall	94.51	>66	≥66	82.84	88.44	94.51	Secondary data



<b>Target Group:</b> Children aged 6 to 59 months - <b>Location:</b> Point-Noire - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	6.84	<15	<15	15.57	2.74	6.84	Secondary data
	Male	7	<15	<15	14.54	1.37	7	Secondary data
	Overall	6.92	<15	<15	15.06	2.09	6.92	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	2.59	0.61	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	<3	<3	2.42	0.34	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	<3	<3	2.51	0.48	0	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	1.13	<15	<15	5.23	2.13	1.13	Secondary data
	Male	1.43	<15	<15	4.89	1.71	1.43	Secondary data
	Overall	1.28	<15	<15	5.06	1.93	1.28	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	81.44	>75	>75	79.98	92.71	81.44	Secondary data
	Male	81.8	>75	>75	74.73	94.86	81.8	Secondary data
	Overall	81.62	>75	>75	77.38	93.72	81.62	Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	73.88	>70	>70	65.79	73.6	72.88	Secondary data
	Male	73.52	>70	>70	61.47	77.25	73.52	Secondary data
	Overall	73.2	>70	>70	63.65	75.27	73.2	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> DRC Asylum seekers - <b>Location:</b> Plateaux - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	17.32	≤8.66	≤12	15.72	3.43	16	WFP survey
	Male	15.82	≤7.91	≤12	13.63	3.62	13	WFP survey
	Overall	16.39	≤8.2	≤12	14.25	3.52	14.5	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3.88	=6	=6	3.12	3.43	3.4	WFP survey
	Male	4.13	=6	=6	3.33	3.62	3.8	WFP survey
	Overall	4.03	=6	=6	3.27	3.52	3.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	60.61	>83	≥65.61	23.93	53.3	64.1	WFP survey
	Male	77.73	>83	≥72	35.14	58.1	40.6	WFP survey
	Overall	71.14	>83	≥71.2	31.82	56.8	52.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.73	≤15	≥23.7	39.26	27.9	20.1	WFP survey
	Male	16.59	≤15	≥21.5	38.24	26	24.2	WFP survey
	Overall	18.95	≤15	≥20.2	38.55	26.5	22.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	16.67	≤2	≤10.69	36.81	18.8	15.8	WFP survey
	Male	5.69	≤2	≤6.5	26.61	15.9	35.2	WFP survey
	Overall	9.91	≤2	≤8.6	29.64	16.7	25.5	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	55.3	≤5	≤44	80.37	89.09	32.1	WFP survey
	Male	44.55	≤5	≤45	77.78	90.21	36.3	WFP survey
	Overall	48.69	≤5	≤44	78.55	89.65	34.2	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> DRC Asylum seekers - <b>Location:</b> Plateaux - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>70	≥66	102.44	92.77		Secondary data
	Male	0	>70	≥66	91.94	91.58		Secondary data
	Overall	0	>70	≥66	97.47	92.25		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> DRC Asylum seekers - <b>Location:</b> Plateaux - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	4.9	<15	<15	1.57	0.95		Secondary data
	Male	3.6	<15	<15	1.41	1.55		Secondary data
	Overall	4.3	<15	<15	1.49	1.21		Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.73	<3	<3	0.57	1.19		Secondary data
	Male	0.54	<3	<3	0.51	0.93		Secondary data
	Overall	0.63	<3	<3	0.54	1.08		Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0.25	<15	<15	2.28	2.38		Secondary data
	Male	0.22	<15	<15	2.05	4.04		Secondary data
	Overall	0.23	<15	<15	2.17	3.1		Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	76.1	>75	>75	100.68	94.54		Secondary data
	Male	72.8	>75	>75	90.35	91.3		Secondary data
	Overall	74.4	>75	>75	95.79	93.14		Secondary data
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	2.7	≥85	≥80	35.56	63.9	78.5	WFP survey
	Male	20.29	≥85	≥80	34.48	71.5	82.24	WFP survey
	Overall	14.15	≥85	≥80	34.74	67.7	80.46	WFP survey
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	100	>100	>50	98.8	95.46		Secondary data
	Male	100	>100	>50	88.66	89.69		Secondary data
	Overall	100	>100	>50	94	92.88		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Flood victims - <b>Location:</b> Likouala - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	11.16	≤4.25	≤7.25	9.47		17	WFP survey
	Male	13.53	≤5.79	≤8.79	10.49		11	WFP survey
	Overall	11.84	≤4.69	≤7.69	9.99		14	WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.68	=6	=6	3.2		4.67	WFP survey
	Male	4.67	=6	=6	3.35		4.68	WFP survey
	Overall	4.68	=6	=6	3.28		4.68	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	43.79	≥76.4	≥71.45	17.23		44.2	WFP survey
	Male	48.93	≥80.45	≥75.5	22.5		57.2	WFP survey
	Overall	47.45	≥79.87	≥74.92	19.93		50.7	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	20.71	≤17.69	≤10.8	37.08		36.4	WFP survey
	Male	28.4	≤15.78	≤13.17	42.14		30.8	WFP survey
	Overall	26.19	≤15.74	≤11.9	39.67		33.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	35.5	≤5.91	≤17.75	45.69		19.4	WFP survey
	Male	22.67	≤3.77	≤11.33	35.36		12	WFP survey
	Overall	26.36	≤4.39	≤13.18	40.4		15.7	WFP survey

Food Expenditure Share	Female	28.1	≤9	≤14	36.33		25.8	WFP survey
	Male	30.81	≤10.4	≤15.4	35.71		32.4	WFP survey
	Overall	29.78	≤9.89	≤14.89	36.01		29.1	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Returnees - <b>Location:</b> Pool - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	14.51	≤7	≤13.05	14.89			WFP survey
	Male	14.78	≤7	≤12.47	13.65			WFP survey
	Overall	14.72	≤7	≤12.7	14.06			WFP survey
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	0	=6	=6	3.9			WFP survey
	Male	0	=6	=6	4.09			Secondary data
	Overall	0	=6	=6	4.03			Secondary data
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	27.97	>80	≥55.94	15.32			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34.61	>80	≥69.22	19.84			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	32.84	>80	≥65.68	18.35			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	30.77	≤15	≤35.81	53.23			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32.06	≤15	≤24.11	43.43			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31.72	≤15	≤27.23	48.67			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	41.26	<5	≤8.25	31.45			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33.33	<5	≤6.67	33.73			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35.45	<5	≤7.09	32.98			WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	81.39	≤8	≤20	35.89			WFP survey
	Male	81.96	≤8	≤20	34.72			WFP survey
	Overall	81.83	≤8	≤20	35.11			WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	=100	≥50	57.89			WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Returnees - <b>Location:</b> Pool - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>66	≥66	94.51	80	95.56	Secondary data
	Male	0	>66	≥66	72.3	75.36	93.38	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>66	≥66	83.11	77.83	94.47	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Returnees - <b>Location:</b> Pool - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								

MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0.18	<15	<15	2.33	1.94	6.95	Secondary data
	Male	0	<15	<15	1.78	1.25	4.59	Secondary data
	Overall	0.18	<15	<15	2.05	1.62	5.77	Secondary data Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.15	<3	<3	1.43	0.65	0.65	Secondary data
	Male	0.3	<3	<3	1.1	0.5	0.15	Secondary data
	Overall	0.22	<3	<3	1.26	0.58	0.4	Secondary data Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0.86	<15	<15	3.14	1.94	1.62	Secondary data
	Male	0.65	<15	<15	2.4	2.74	0.98	Secondary data
	Overall	0.75	<15	<15	2.76	2.31	1.3	Secondary data Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	80.6	>75	>75	106.83	94.4	95.9	Secondary data
	Male	78.12	>75	>75	81.72	94.26	97.6	Secondary data
	Overall	79.36	>75	>75	93.94	94.34	96.75	Secondary data Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	50	=50	>50	93.47	83.91	97.35	Secondary data
	Male	50	=50	>50	71.51	82	95.05	Secondary data
	Overall	50	=50	>50	82.2	83.01	96.2	Secondary data Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable people affected by COVID pandemic - <b>Location:</b> Brazzaville - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.32	=6	=6	4.13	5.08		WFP survey
	Male	4.61	=6	=6	3.91	5.2		WFP survey
	Overall	4.49	=6	=6	4.1	5.16		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	50.5	≥80.25	≥70	40.7	70.5		WFP survey
	Male	56.8	≥83.4	≥70	33.6	75.8		WFP survey
	Overall	53.7	≥81.85	≥70	39.8	74.4		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	23.4	≤12.7	≥20	26.1	20.5		WFP survey
	Male	24.8	≤10.4	≥20	30.8	20		WFP survey
	Overall	24.1	≤12.05	≥20	26.7	20.1		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	26.1	<7.05	≤10	32.2	8.9		WFP survey
	Male	18.4	<6.2	≤10	35.5	4.2		WFP survey
	Overall	22.2	<6.1	≤10	33.5	5.4		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable people affected by COVID pandemic - <b>Location:</b> Brazzaville - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	18.4	≤5.98	≤9.2	14.34	14.37		WFP survey
	Male	12.8	≤4.3	≤6.9	16.86	9.61		WFP survey
	Overall	15.6	≤5.7	≤7.8	14.64	13.8		WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	17.04	≤4.52	≤10	27.7	9.9		WFP survey
	Male	20.86	≤6.43	≤10	27.1	10		WFP survey
	Overall	18.95	≤5.47	≤10	27.6	10.2		WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	33,750	32,909
			Male	33,750	38,148
			<b>Total</b>	<b>67,500</b>	<b>71,057</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	16,862
			Male	0	18,828
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,690</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	31,250	47,936
			Male	31,250	54,178
			<b>Total</b>	<b>62,500</b>	<b>102,114</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,700	2,156
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,655,000	441,285

Output Results				
Activity 02: Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Primary school-aged children receive a meal every day they attend school to improve their access to food and nutrition and their education				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.14: Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	Individual	7,510	6,490
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.14: Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	8	16
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.19: Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	14	21
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	372	532
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.24: Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model	school	22	144
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.45: Number of technical support activities provided in schools	activity	5	5
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.46: Number of schools receiving textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	school	123	84
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.1.2: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	item	7,300	23,082
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.1.5: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	Individual	806	282
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.4.4: Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported	structure	362	282
A: Vulnerable children benefit from increased capacity in safe food preparation and storage				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	12,000	43,760
C: Primary school-aged children receive a meal every day they attend school to improve their access to food and nutrition and to education				
School feeding (on-site)				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	130	142

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Primary school aged children - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								

Attendance rate (new)	Female	93.27	=95	≥90	75.71	72.76	80.09	WFP
	Male	93.67	=95	≥90	78.13	70.11	79.33	programme monitoring
	Overall	93.48	=95	≥90	76.98	71.34	79.68	WFP programme monitoring
Drop-out rate	Female	0.45	≤0.4	<3	3.17	2.91	0.45	WFP
	Male	0.43	≤0.4	<3	3	2.9	0.43	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.44	≤0.4	<3	3.08	2.91	0.44	WFP programme monitoring
Enrolment rate	Female	5.77	≥10	≥2	-5.75	-4	-12.81	WFP
	Male	5.83	≥10	≥2	-8.99	-13	19.81	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.8	≥10	≥2	-7.51	-9	-6.33	WFP programme monitoring
Gender ratio	Overall	0.9	=1	≥0.95	0.91	0.9	0.87	WFP programme monitoring
Pass rate	Female	97.4	≥85	≥90	62.34	51	60.59	WFP
	Male	97.2	≥85	≥90	60.12	48	61.12	programme monitoring
	Overall	97.73	≥85	≥90	61.15	50	60.87	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate	Female	97.4	=100	=98	96.83	97.09	99.55	WFP
	Male	97.2	=100	=98	97	97.1	99.57	programme monitoring
	Overall	97.3	=100	=98	96.92	97.09	99.56	WFP programme monitoring

<b>Strategic Outcome 03: Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains</b>				<b>Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>Activity 04: Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods</b>					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder	Female	195	926
		agricultural	Male	330	792
		market support activities	<b>Total</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>1,718</b>

<b>Outcome Results</b>								
<b>Activity 04: Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods</b>								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholders farmers - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	60.6	=60	=55	53.9	52.63	65	Secondary data
	Male	39.4	=40	=45	46.1	47.37	35	Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	178,428.2	=508,544	=750,000	903,220	50,015.94	649,595.24	Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	200	=350	=750	674	32.1	724.12	Secondary data

<b>Outcome Results</b>								
<b>Activity 05: Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners.</b>								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Humanitarian partners - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Service Delivery General								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	87.5	=98	=95	100	80	90	Secondary data

<b>Outcome Results</b>								
<b>Activity 06: Provide on-demand logistics common services for partners.</b>								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Humanitarian partners - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Service Delivery General								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	87.5	=98	=95	100	80	90	Secondary data



## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> CAR Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Likouala - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	40	≥65	≥25	20	33.33	40	Secondary data
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	12.3	≥15	≤15	15.21	8.8	12.3	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	45.3	≤25	≤25	27.88	28	45.3	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	42.5	≥60	≥60	56.92	63.2	42.5	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> DRC Asylum seekers - <b>Location:</b> Plateaux - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	28.7	=50	=30	28.57	22.22	28.57	Secondary data
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	17.2	≥20	≤20	27.82	32.1	45.5	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	38.19	≤10	≤10	34.36	28.5	27.7	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	44.61	≥70	≥70	37.82	39.4	26.8	WFP survey

<b>Target Group:</b> Flood victims - <b>Location:</b> Likouala - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	13.7	≥15	≤20	47.71		13.7	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	54.7	≤25	≥10	20.84		54.7	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	31.6	≥60	≥70	31.44		31.6	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Returnees - <b>Location:</b> Pool - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
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	10.54	≥20	≥20	22.07			WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	28.6	≤10	≤10	40.03			WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	60.87	≥70	=70	37.9			WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable people affected by COVID pandemic - <b>Location:</b> Brazzaville - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	40	≥60	≥40	7.7	40		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	7.3	≤10	≤5	4.7	7.3		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	52.7	≥30	≥55	87.7	52.7		WFP survey

Activity 02: Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Primary school aged children - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	22	=50	≥35	26	40	23	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 unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> CAR Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Likouala - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	76	=100	=100	99.15	99.6	76	WFP survey
	Male	79.3	=100	=100	98.53	99	79.3	WFP survey
	Overall	77.9	=100	=100	98.84	99.4	77.9	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	85.1	=100	=100	97.88	97.7	85.1	WFP survey
	Male	89.6	=100	=100	96.22	97.4	89.6	WFP survey
	Overall	87.7	=100	=100	97.04	97.6	87.7	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	83.5	≥90	=100	95.75	88.2	83.5	WFP survey
	Male	78.7	≥90	=100	95.38	88.1	78.7	WFP survey
	Overall	80.7	≥90	=100	95.56	88.1	80.7	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> DRC Asylum seekers - <b>Location:</b> Plateaux - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	98.77	98.2	94.1	WFP survey
	Male	83.33	=100	=100	98.71	96.3	100	WFP survey
	Overall	88.89	=100	=100	98.73	96.8	95	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	97.73	=100	=100	99.39	99.4	97.05	WFP survey
	Male	97.16	=100	=100	97.67	97.3	100	WFP survey
	Overall	97.38	=100	=100	98.18	97.8	97.5	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	28.18	≥90	=100	90.18	82.9	61.8	WFP survey
	Male	60.97	≥90	=100	91.73	80.5	91.7	WFP survey
	Overall	89.15	≥90	=100	91.27	81.2	66.3	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Flood victims - <b>Location:</b> Likouala - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	73.7	=100	=100	98.88		73.7	WFP survey
	Male	65.8	=100	=100	100		65.8	WFP survey
	Overall	68.4	=100	=100	99.45		68.4	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	94.7	=100	=100	97		94.7	WFP survey
	Male	88.6	=100	=100	93.93		88.6	WFP survey
	Overall	90.6	=100	=100	95.43		90.6	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Flood victims - <b>Location:</b> Likouala - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	84.2	≥90	≥100	95.13		84.2	WFP survey
	Male	78.5	≥90	≥100	89.64		78.5	WFP survey
	Overall	80.3	≥90	≥100	92.32		80.3	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Returnees - <b>Location:</b> Pool - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	92.28	=100	=100	100			-
	Male	92.17	=100	=100	99.4			-
	Overall	92.21	=100	=100	99.6			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	98.56	=100	=100	95.16			WFP survey
	Male	71.4	=100	=100	96.23			WFP survey
	Overall	98.99	=100	=100	95.88			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	95.09	≥90	≥90	94.35			-
	Male	95	≥90	≥90	92.06			WFP survey
	Overall	95.03	≥90	≥90	92.82			-
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable people affected by COVID pandemic - <b>Location:</b> Brazzaville - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	98.7	=100	=100	95.2	98.7		WFP survey
	Male	95.8	=100	=100	97.2	95.8		WFP survey
	Overall	97.25	=100	=100	95.4	97.25		WFP survey

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	92.8	=100	=100	94.7	92.8	WFP survey
	Male	99.1	=100	=100	97.2	99.1	WFP survey
	Overall	95.95	=100	=100	95	95.95	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	85.3	≥90	≥90	89.5	85.3	WFP survey
	Male	81.4	≥90	≥90	92.5	81.4	WFP survey
	Overall	83.35	≥90	≥90	89.9	83.35	WFP survey

## Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> CAR Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Likouala - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	92.6	=100	=100	98.3	72.8	92.6	-
	Male	97	=100	=100	96.01	77.9	97	-
	Overall	95.1	=100	=100	97.15	74.8	95.1	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> DRC Asylum seekers - <b>Location:</b> Plateaux - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	28.79	=100	=100	98.16	85.4	66.2	WFP survey
	Male	34.6	=100	=100	97.93	88.6	16.7	WFP survey
	Overall	32.36	=100	=100	98	87.7	58.8	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Flood victims - <b>Location:</b> Likouala - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	91.39		97.4	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	84.29		84.8	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	87.75		88.9	-
<b>Target Group:</b> Returnees - <b>Location:</b> Pool - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	5.16	≥100	≥90	93.95			WFP survey
	Male	22.55	≥100	≥90	96.23			WFP survey
	Overall	27.71	≥100	≥90	95.48			WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable people affected by COVID pandemic - <b>Location:</b> Brazzaville - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	94.2	≥95	≥95	89.8	94.2		WFP survey
	Male	90.9	≥95	≥95	86	90.09		WFP survey
	Overall	92.14	≥95	≥95	89.3	92.14		WFP survey

Cover page photo © WFP/Celia Boumpoutou

Schoolchildren during lunch time in Kinkala's Jean Kimbembé school, Pool Department

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

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

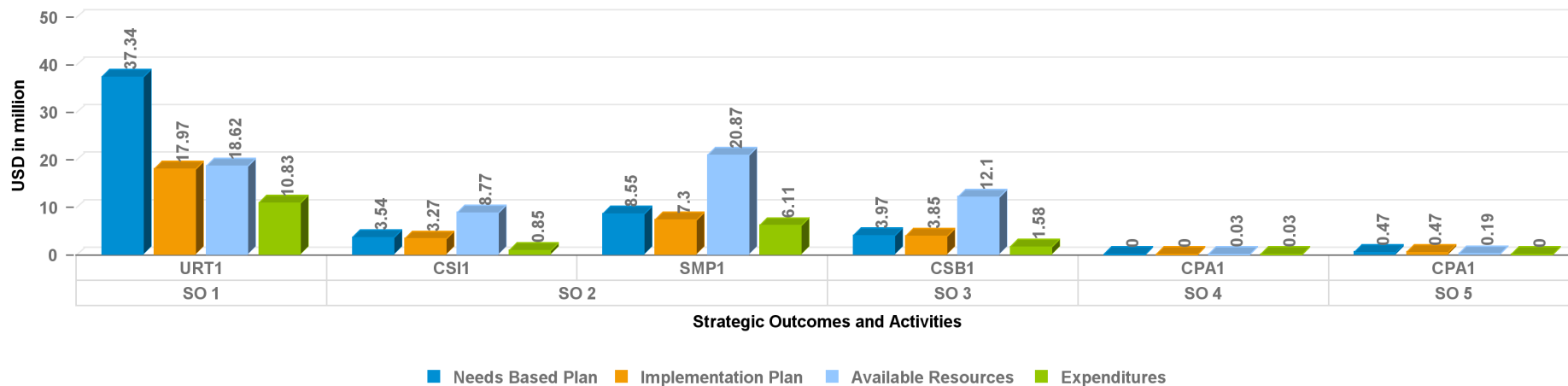


# Annual Country Report

## Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

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

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round
SO 2	Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food
SO 3	Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains
SO 4	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services
SO 5	National Humanitarian and development actors have access to WFP expertise
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide on-demand logistics common services for partners.
CPA1	Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners.
CSB1	Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods
CSI1	Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions.
SMP1	Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.
URT1	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)

# Annual Country Report

## Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

### 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	Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	37,341,088	17,968,723	18,624,219	10,828,828
	Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food	Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions.	3,535,959	3,274,373	8,773,643	851,945
		Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	8,547,757	7,296,085	20,873,460	6,111,433
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>49,424,804</b>	<b>28,539,181</b>	<b>48,271,322</b>	<b>17,792,206</b>
3	Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains	Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods	3,967,483	3,852,303	12,101,836	1,580,199
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>3,967,483</b>	<b>3,852,303</b>	<b>12,101,836</b>	<b>1,580,199</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

### 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
5	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners.	0	0	33,676	32,781
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33,676</b>	<b>32,781</b>
8	National Humanitarian and development actors have access to WFP expertise	Provide on-demand logistics common services for partners.	467,211	467,211	187,900	4,951
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>467,211</b>	<b>467,211</b>	<b>187,900</b>	<b>4,951</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	8,861,482	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,861,482</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>53,859,498</b>	<b>32,858,695</b>	<b>69,456,217</b>	<b>19,410,137</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,208,853</b>	<b>1,816,672</b>	<b>4,017,430</b>	<b>1,588,419</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>56,068,350</b>	<b>34,675,367</b>	<b>73,473,647</b>	<b>20,998,557</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>3,612,829</b>	<b>2,221,851</b>	<b>1,191,054</b>	<b>1,191,054</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>59,681,179</b>	<b>36,897,218</b>	<b>74,664,701</b>	<b>22,189,610</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

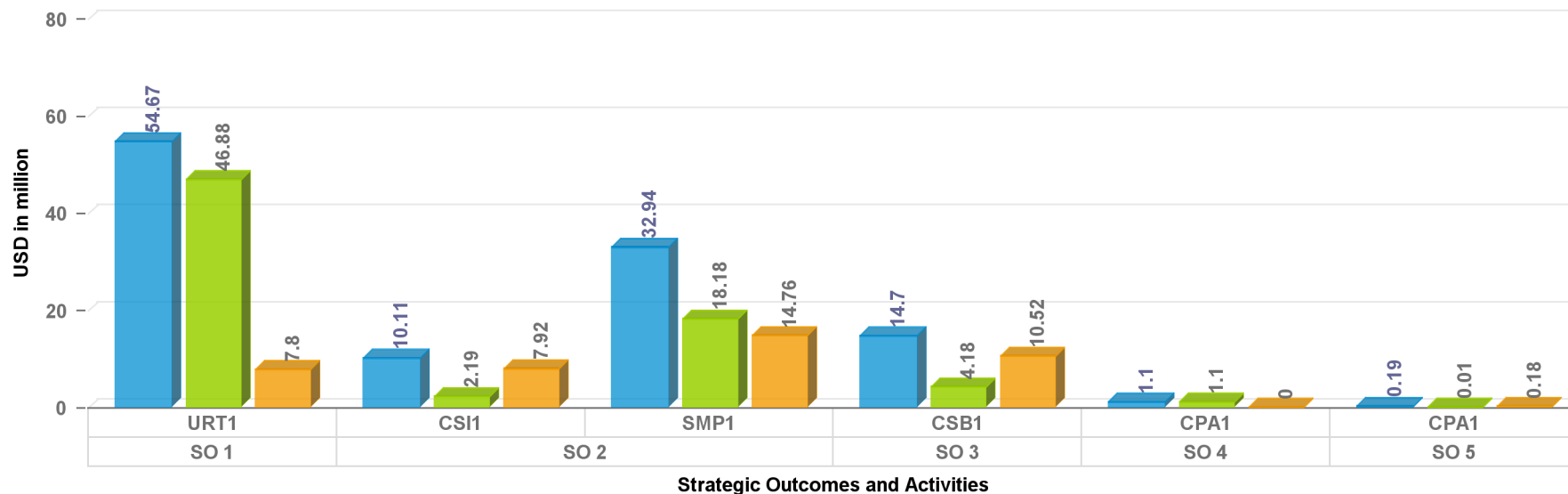
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

### 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	Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round
SO 2	Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food
SO 3	Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains
SO 4	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services
SO 5	National Humanitarian and development actors have access to WFP expertise
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Provide on-demand logistics common services for partners.
CPA1	Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners.
CSB1	Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods
CS11	Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions.
SMP1	Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.
URT1	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)

# Annual Country Report

## Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

### 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	Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	85,179,153	53,469,597	1,204,419	54,674,016	46,878,625	7,795,391
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food	Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	25,989,480	32,939,208	0	32,939,208	18,177,181	14,762,027
		Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions.	8,914,524	10,108,248	0	10,108,248	2,186,550	7,921,698
	<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>120,083,157</b>	<b>96,517,053</b>	<b>1,204,419</b>	<b>97,721,472</b>	<b>67,242,357</b>

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

# Annual Country Report

## Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

### 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
3	Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains	Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods	13,757,160	14,703,507	0	14,703,507	4,181,870	10,521,637
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>13,757,160</b>	<b>14,703,507</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,703,507</b>	<b>4,181,870</b>	<b>10,521,637</b>
5	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners.	1,948,801	1,098,325	0	1,098,325	1,097,430	895
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,948,801</b>	<b>1,098,325</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,098,325</b>	<b>1,097,430</b>	<b>895</b>
8	National Humanitarian and development actors have access to WFP expertise	Provide on-demand logistics common services for partners.	1,516,552	188,147	0	188,147	5,198	182,950
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>1,516,552</b>	<b>188,147</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>188,147</b>	<b>5,198</b>	<b>182,950</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	8,861,482	0	8,861,482	0	8,861,482
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>8,861,482</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,861,482</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,861,482</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>137,305,670</b>	<b>121,368,515</b>	<b>1,204,419</b>	<b>122,572,934</b>	<b>72,526,854</b>	<b>50,046,080</b>

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

# Annual Country Report

## Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

### 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)	7,497,391	7,565,913	142,603	7,708,516	5,279,505	2,429,011
		<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>144,803,062</b>	<b>128,934,427</b>	<b>1,347,022</b>	<b>130,281,449</b>	<b>77,806,359</b>	<b>52,475,091</b>
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	9,173,547	7,529,205		7,529,205	7,529,205	0
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>153,976,609</b>	<b>136,463,632</b>	<b>1,347,022</b>	<b>137,810,654</b>	<b>85,335,564</b>	<b>52,475,091</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures