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# Democratic Republic of the Congo

## Annual Country Report 2023

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Country Strategic Plan  
2021 - 2025

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# Overview

## Key messages

- The protracted crisis in DRC is worsening with ramifications on displacement, food security and nutrition, health, and protection, further increasing needs.
- More resources are required, without which WFP would have to resort to prioritization exercises to ensure the limited humanitarian resources available reach the most vulnerable to keep people out of food insecurity.

As the decades-long crisis worsened in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), WFP declared a Corporate Scale-Up emergency to intensify its operations. The deterioration of the crisis worsened displacement, food insecurity and nutrition and increased protection risks for affected populations.

In addition to the large-scale humanitarian crisis in the east, other regions of the country experienced conflict, insecurity, and disasters such as floods and landslides. The gap between WFP's response and the people it serves widened and consequently WFP had to revise its operational plan to match the needs of the country and resultantly increasing the level of financial resources required for its operations in the year. Against this updated plan, the resources WFP received were insufficient for WFP to fully meet the needs.

WFP reached 5.3 million with emergency food, cash, prevention and treatment of malnutrition, school meals programme and resilience-building activities in 2023. Specifically, WFP provided 116,000 mt of food and nutrition commodities, USD 88 million in cash-based transfers, and capacity strengthening activities. The total number of people reached by WFP in DRC reduced by 14 percent in comparison to 2022, however the average number of beneficiaries reached per month more than doubled (to 1.2 million people). This is because WFP's assistance strategy was revised to provide longer term emergency assistance (minimum of 6 months) in response to increasing needs, and to ensure an improvement in food security outcomes amid the Scale-Up. This approach also allowed WFP to ensure better quality of targeting and management of participant identities.

Food security analyses revealed that nearly a quarter (26 million [1]) of the country's population was in emergency (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, IPC, 3) and crisis (IPC 4) levels of food insecurity. Food insecurity was higher in female-headed households (57 percent) than in male-headed households (43 percent). A sizeable proportion of female-headed households adopt crisis strategies to cope with food shortages. These approaches include risky or illegal activities to generate income, consumption of the next season's seed reserves, begging for food or financial resources. Some 26 percent of female-headed households resort to such strategies, while the figure is 25 percent for male-headed households. Similarly, almost 23 percent of female-headed households use emergency strategies, compared to 13.4 percent of male-headed households. WFP addressed food inaccessibility and related malnutrition by distributing food, cash, and nutrition support. WFP's life-saving food and cash assistance remained the predominant share of its operations to contribute to averting catastrophic hunger levels.

To ensure improved food security outcomes, WFP's Scale-Up response aimed to provide blanket assistance to displaced people in camps and collective centres as priority and resultantly, there was an increase in the number of internally displaced populations reached this year as opposed to residents. Concurrently, more refugees were reached as food assistance was also increased for refugees and asylum-seekers outside camps. WFP also supported returnees; both Congolese and other nationals returning to their countries of origin, with food assistance while in transit in collaboration with UNHCR.

Besides food insecurity, malnutrition was on the rise in DRC. In 2023, 3.6 million[2] acutely malnourished people were projected to be in need of humanitarian assistance, and by December, this number had increased to 3.9 million[3]. In partnership with the Government National Nutrition Programme (PRONANUT), WFP distributed specialized nutritious foods to treat and prevent malnutrition in children, and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and supported providing essential nutrition services.

For human capital development, WFP provided daily school meals to schoolchildren to ensure attendance in schools when open. In areas like Rutshuru, insecurity forced school closures so that WFP provided take-home rations for schoolchildren.

Further to addressing the humanitarian crisis in DRC, WFP also invested in opportunities for agricultural development, through livelihood diversification and fostering resilience among smallholder farmers including through collaboration with FAO. WFP trained smallholder farmers (mostly women) on post-harvest loss management, business skills and collective marketing and helped local communities rebuild infrastructure.

To mitigate the risk posed by a worsening security situation in the east, maintain humanitarian access and security for WFP staff and food, WFP prioritised community engagement across the country, thus contributing to improved programme quality. Besides its own operations, WFP also provided safe, reliable, and predictable logistics services to the humanitarian community to support operations through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), the WFP-led Logistics Cluster, and on-demand bilateral service provision.

WFP and FAO led the Food Security Cluster (FSC), strengthening partner organisations' capacities and facilitating strategic analysis and Humanitarian Country Team decision-making. WFP led and supported food security and nutrition assessments including Emergency Food Security Assessments and the Integrated Phase Classification analysis which allowed the Government and humanitarian community to assess needs, improve geographic targeting, and prioritise resources. Through the FSC, WFP and partners coordinated their operational coverage which proved even more critical with the System-Wide Scale-Up activated for DRC in the year.

In the provinces of Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu the ongoing armed conflict has led to displacement, limited access to farmland, markets, basic services, reduced the humanitarian space and forced households to increase their adoption of negative coping mechanisms that translate to protection risks to meet food security needs. Between June and November, 118,000 protection incidents were reported across the country, 7,825 alerts on cases of sexual violence related to conflict and 72,000 cases of gender-based violence reported in Ituri, North Kivu, and South Kivu between January and September. Resultantly, WFP mapped potential barriers preventing different groups from participating in WFP activities and adjusted programme design accordingly.

As its main partner, WFP worked to support the Government to address technical gaps, strengthening their ability to achieve their vision to eradicate hunger by 2030 and to respond to shocks. WFP is supporting the Government to establish a national school feeding programme and national strategy to build an exit strategy for WFP's support. WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture to develop the first-ever climate-risk insurance component for the National Agriculture Development Programme. WFP supported the Government's Nutrition Programme to develop a food fortification policy to reduce micronutrient deficiencies.

# 5,284,559

## Total beneficiaries in 2023



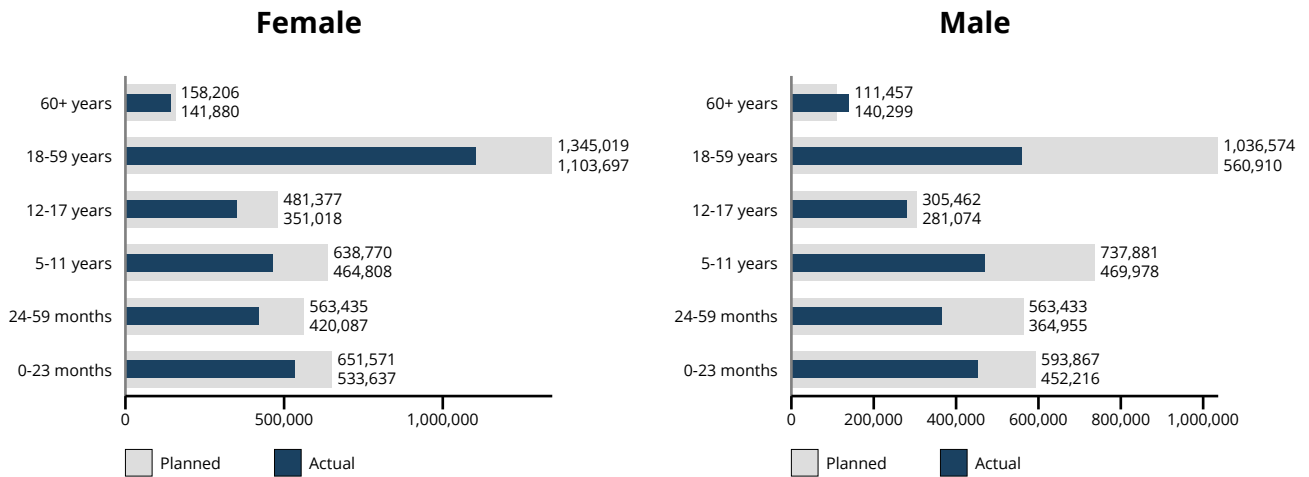
57% female



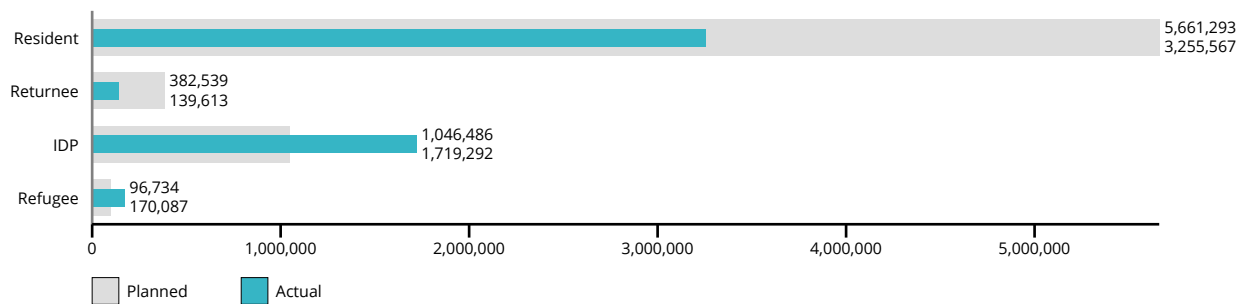
43% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 124,461 (58% Female, 42% Male)

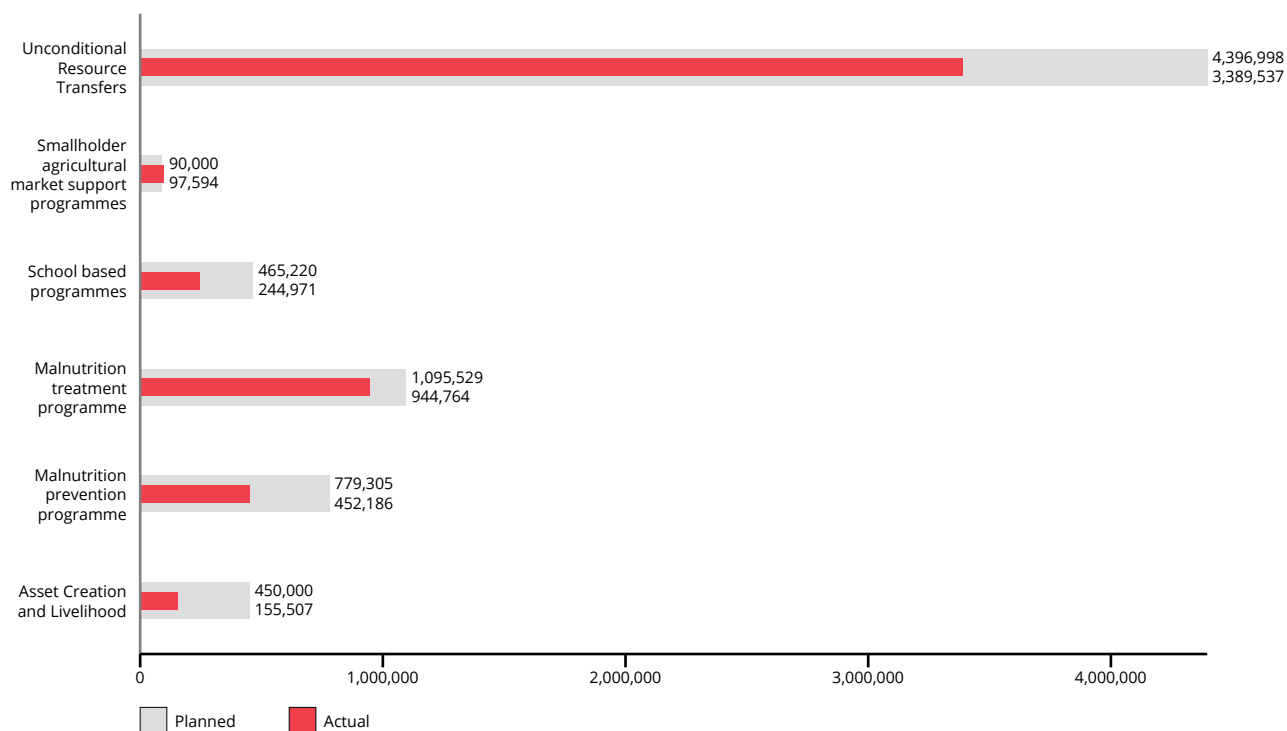
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



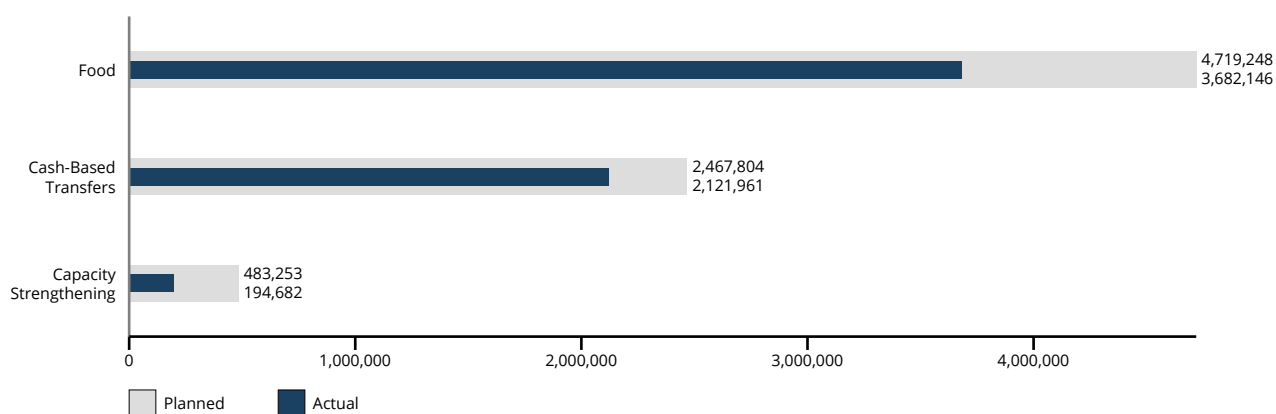
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



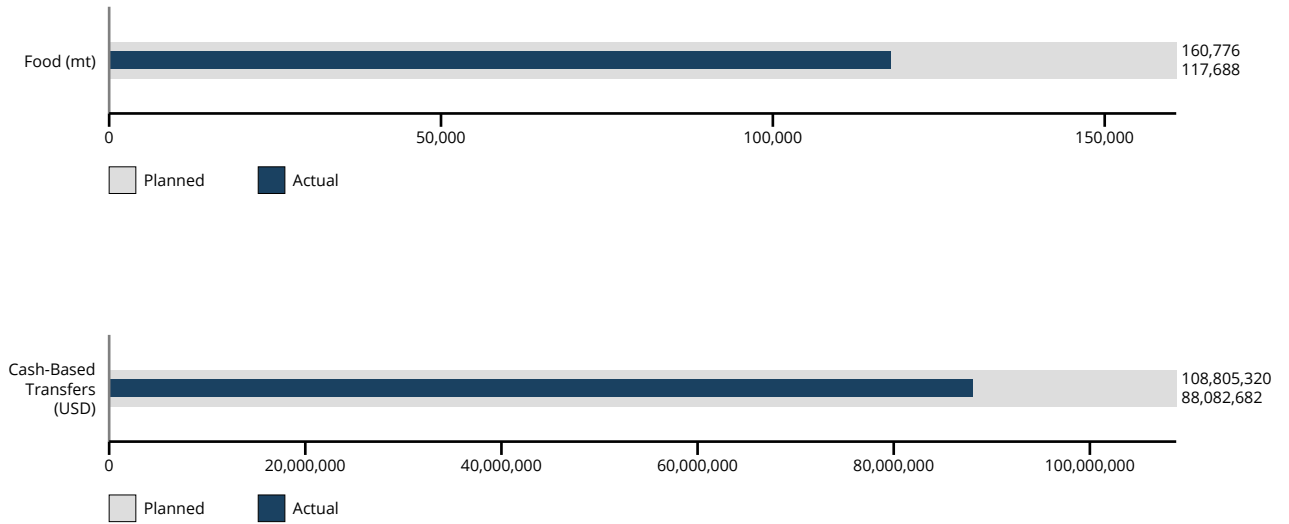
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



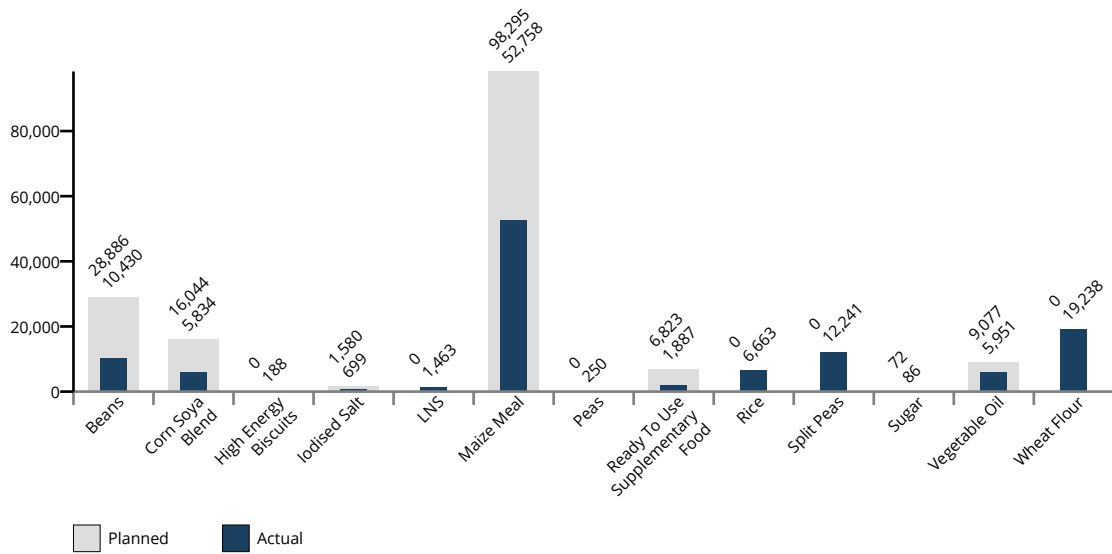
## Beneficiaries by Modality



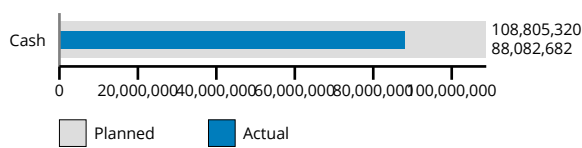
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



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



# Operational context



The prolonged crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is driven by complex factors that include insecurity, natural disasters, and widespread poverty. Climate-related shocks such as floods exerted pressure on vulnerable groups (internally displaced people, host communities and refugees), negatively affecting agricultural productivity.



Frequent floods also exacerbated climate-sensitive diseases such as malaria and cholera.

The political climate was precarious in anticipation of the presidential elections planned for December 2023. The situation was stable albeit marked with incidents of unrest not only in eastern DRC but also in western provinces. Despite a declared ceasefire in early 2023 in eastern DRC, a partial retreat of the March 23 Movement (M23) non-state armed group from some of the areas it had occupied, and the return of some displaced people to their homes, the humanitarian situation in eastern DRC remained worrying. The conflict amongst the many armed groups active in the eastern provinces forced people to move in search of safety and shelter.

Despite WFP's ongoing response in eastern DRC, the growing gap between the number of people in need and those receiving food assistance grew wider as the needs increased dramatically. As such, WFP declared a Corporate Scale-Up Response for DRC on 1 June to enable it to scale up its response to meet the mounting needs.

The deterioration of the humanitarian situation led to massive waves of displacement resulting in a record 6.9 million people displaced in DRC in 2023[1]. Over 3.6 million children and women faced acute malnutrition during the year. Global acute malnutrition[2] was noted to be as high as 12 percent, 10 percent and 17 percent in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu respectively. The Hunger Hotspots reports on acute food insecurity in the year highlighted DRC among hotspots of very high concern. The integrated food security phase classification analyses from May and September highlighted high levels of food insecurity particularly in the east where the conflict was more extreme. The first strategic outcome of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in DRC is linked to Sustainable Development Goal 2 - Zero Hunger - and aims to provide crisis and conflict-affected populations with food and cash assistance and treat and prevent acute malnutrition.

WFP's CSP also incorporated activities to address the negative impacts of climate-related shocks by strengthening links between humanitarian action, recovery, and development. Strategic outcome 2 comprises school-feeding activities to support strengthening of human capital, and prevention of chronic malnutrition, aiming to address the underlying causes of malnutrition. Strategic outcome 3 focuses on supporting access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services, and markets.

Gender-based violence (GBV) remains a major protection risk affecting women and girls particularly in the eastern provinces. Between January and October [3], 175,000 protection cases were recorded in the east, including 62,000 cases of GBV. The main places where these incidents occur are the home, neighbourhoods, farms, water points, wood-gathering sites, roads leading to markets and other economic activities. Inability to safely access land, property and livelihoods forced women and girls to adopt negative coping mechanisms such as survival sex and prostitution. Women and girls also faced risk of rape when undertaking tasks related to food preparation including firewood and water collection.

An Inter-Agency Standing Committee Humanitarian System-Wide Scale-Up was activated for eastern DRC on 15 June to prioritize the provision of emergency support to displaced families sheltering in internally-displaced persons (IDP) sites and temporary settlements, to emphasize the importance of a unified approach in addressing the multidimensional challenges faced by the affected population. Accordingly, under its fourth strategic outcome, WFP continued to facilitate coordination of supply chain and common services provided to the humanitarian and development community to support the response to the affected people.

Despite various policies aimed at reshaping the country's trajectory, many technical services and key ministries exhibit a tremendous need for capacity development, to effect meaningful change in the country. Compounding this is a breakdown in the decentralization process resulting in minimal collaboration and little financial allocation between central and provincial levels. This complex structure severely hampers the implementation of food security policies, resulting in a lack of vital coordination platforms for the multi-sectoral approach necessary for development. Because most national stakeholders have limited capacity for food security analysis and evidence generation, WFP intensified its efforts to strengthen capacity with national institutions to support ownership and evidence-based decision-making.

Furthermore, wide-spread poverty and minimal coverage by the Social Safety Net Programme highlights a social protection sector requiring further institutionalization and expansion for enhanced impact.

In 2023, the needs in DRC grew under the emergency response following the corporate Scale-Up. Similarly, WFP's plan grew to address the growing needs. Despite a positive response from donors, the contributions received (42 percent of the requirements) fell short of WFP's plan, prompting a prioritization to reach the most vulnerable.

Inflation was on a steady climb in the DRC, reaching around 20 percent in January [4] due to depreciation of the exchange rate. In the east, the conflict disrupted food supplies to the main cities of Goma and Bukavu, pushing up food prices. In September, the average food basket across the country was 25 percent more expensive than in September 2022. Price changes were not necessarily steady across the year as they reflected impact of the conflict and supply chain interruptions. For example, from August to September, food prices in Goma increased by 13 percent because of intensified conflict and limited access to food.

On the other hand, the exchange rate deteriorated in the year. While it had been steady at CDF 2,000 to USD 1 for the past few years, in May it started to increase, reaching CDF 2,500 to USD 1 by October. In informal markets, the exchange rate varied, and this also contributed to increases in food prices. To mitigate this, WFP adjusted the exchange rate of the dollar to francs accordingly to increase the purchasing power of the people receiving cash-based transfers.

## Risk management

For 2023, WFP continued risk management, mainstreaming activities across, and tailored towards, the different functional units in the DRC Country Office. A task force was established, critical in implementing recommendations from internal and external audits of the Country Office over the last four years.

Over the year, the main risks to WFP's operations included lack of funding, access constraints, protection challenges for targeted people, unintended use of food assistance, food diversion, looting of warehouses and attacks on food trucks. WFP also faced challenges maintaining aviation security, safety and operations, limited capacity of partners, security and safety of staff, and talent acquisition and retention.

Considering these existing and emerging risks, WFP updated its risk register to meet WFP global assurance standards and minimum assurance measures, and to reflect an up-to-date picture of the action plans to address the risks covering the six mandatory reassurance focus areas namely targeting, identity management, monitoring and complaints and feedback mechanisms, cooperating partners management, supply chain and risk management in line with the new risks emerging due to the Corporate Scale-Up. For instance, to address the risk of food diversion and misappropriation of cash, the Country Office established key internal control actions notably committees on food diversion and another to reinforce cash-based transfer reconciliation to monitor operations with a special attention to the risk of food diversion and cash misappropriation for follow-up and necessary action.

Furthermore, WFP took a proactive approach to addressing risk management in its operations by engaging external partners such as donors and the regional and global management of WFP as part of the Country Office reassurance strategy. Meanwhile, WFP rolled out joint cooperating partners management standard operating procedures with oversight missions to two of the five area offices in the country.

## Lessons learned

**Investment in food security amid the emergency is paying off.** The September results of the integrated food security phase classification analysis point to an improvement in the number of people facing acute food security in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu between July and December 2023 in comparison to the January-June 2023 assessment. The improvement in food security levels in the provinces of Ituri and North Kivu is partially attributable to the impact of humanitarian assistance in the region which prevented more people from slipping further into emergency levels of food insecurity.

**WFP's biometric registration system, SCOPE, is promoting accountability and optimizing processes.** Amid large-scale displacement, biometric registrations allowed WFP to increase efficiency by easily identifying households via QR coded assistance cards. To streamline the registration and distribution processes, WFP initiated simultaneous biometric registrations and distributions significantly reducing the wait time for people to get registered. The SCOPE system's flexibility allowed WFP to shift between modalities easily as feasibility assessments and market functionality allowed. Families enrolled in multiple programmes simultaneously receive comprehensive support, illustrating the platform's versatility and efficiency in managing multiple interventions.

# A humanitarian last stand

## Conflict and hunger risk in eastern DRC



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Christine received nutritional support for her two sons Lucien and Ezekiel at Rusayo health centre in North Kivu, DRC.

Some 1.5 million people have been forced to leave their homes in eastern DRC between January and August 2023, bringing the total number of internally displaced people (IDP) in the region to 5.3 million. The World Health Organization warned of a **total breakdown of health services**[1], landing people in the jaws of disease and malnutrition.

In 2023, up to 25.8 million people [2] faced **acute food insecurity in DRC** - more than a quarter of the country's population - including 6.7 million people in the three eastern provinces of Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu.

The eastern regions of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) have long been plagued by a complex web of humanitarian crises, including armed conflict, displacement, and chronic food insecurity. The situation has further deteriorated in 2023 due to relentless conflict, forcing vulnerable populations to flee their homes. Among the most affected are children and pregnant and breastfeeding women, who are particularly susceptible to malnutrition and its devastating consequences.

Recognizing the urgent need to address this dire situation, WFP activated a Corporate Scale-Up operation in Ituri, North Kivu, and South Kivu provinces in June 2023.

This year, WFP has provided critical assistance to 1.2 million people monthly in the three provinces of eastern DRC, including food and cash assistance and malnutrition support. But this is not enough.

WFP increased the duration of assistance for targeted people to a minimum of six months in 2023 to maximize the impact on food security outcomes and provide reliable assistance to priority groups.

Denise, 23, a mother of two, recounts the traumatic experience her family endured due to displacements caused by the escalating and devastating conflict. With a heavy heart, she speaks of the day they were uprooted from the comfort and familiarity of their home.

"We left everything behind," she says. "Everything we had built, everything we had worked for, everything we owned was left to the mercy of a conflict we do not know the origin."

Her family's narrative does not end there. Unfortunately, they have been uprooted multiple times in the wake of escalating hostilities, a circumstance that has brought compounding difficulties into their lives. The constant displacement and instability have made her anxious and worried, disrupting every semblance of a normal life.

But amidst the poor living conditions in displacement, WFP food assistance offers more than just sustenance; it is a lifeline to thousands of families, including Denise's, who have lost their homes, livelihoods, and means of survival in the conflict.

"Without the food assistance from WFP, we would not have survived," Denise admits solemnly. "We have no other source of income, no other means to feed ourselves. Every day, it's a struggle to put food on the table to keep our children fed. The assistance we get from WFP is our only hope for survival."

Denise's story is, sadly, not unique. It echoes the sentiments of thousands of displaced families who rely heavily on humanitarian assistance. As the conflict continues, the need grows exponentially, meaning WFP lifesaving interventions are crucial.

Christine Sebiheri, a farmer by trade, and her family, including her six children, were forced to flee their home due to waves of armed conflict. Before the conflict shattered their lives, Christine's family thrived on their agricultural endeavors, providing them with nourishment and stability. The turmoil stripped them of their possessions and means of sustenance, leaving them constantly struggling to secure enough food. They are now living in the Rusayo camp for internally displaced people.

*"We fled the armed conflict. We used to be farmers. We don't do anything here because we lost everything in the war."*

WFP's Corporate Scale-Up emergency response for eastern DRC was launched from 1 June to 30 November 2023 in response to a worsening humanitarian crisis driven by armed conflict, displacement, natural disasters, and chronic poverty. The scale of the needs and operational complexity have necessitated a continued scaled-up approach to support the response efforts by WFP beyond November. The 3 months' extension of the Corporate Scale-Up emergency from 1 December to 28 February will ensure continued empowered leadership, and the mobilization of human, financial and material resources required to respond to the crisis.

# Programme performance

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



**25.8 million** people are experiencing high levels of **acute food insecurity** (**6.7 million** in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu).



**3.4 million** beneficiaries reached with **general food distributions**.



**476,000** pregnant, breastfeeding women and girls reached with **treatment and prevention of malnutrition**.



**693,000** children reached with **malnutrition treatment and prevention**.

Strategic outcome 1 of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for the DRC encompasses activities aimed towards emergency operations in the country. Specifically, this includes providing food assistance to meet food and nutrition needs and providing support to treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition for crisis-affected people (including refugees, conflict-affected populations, and host communities).

## Emergency Food and Cash Assistance

Security deteriorated severely over the year, worsening displacement, food insecurity and poverty for people in DRC. The May 2023 update of the integrated food security phase classification (IPC) analysis revealed that 6.7 million people were in crisis and emergency levels of food insecurity in the three eastern provinces (North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri) indicating a 10 percent rise in acute food insecurity (from 6.1 million)[1].

Food insecurity was higher in female-headed households (57 percent) than in male-headed households (43 percent). To effectively support the millions of conflict-affected people, WFP activated a Corporate Scale-Up emergency for DRC in the three provinces on 1 June 2023. Soon after, a system-wide corporate Scale-Up was declared to allow a holistic response to the emergency.

Under the Scale-Up, WFP planned to cover 70 percent (3.6 million) of the 5.2 million people in need prioritized by the Food Security Cluster, comprising people facing emergency and crisis levels of acute food insecurity in the three provinces. Due to funding shortfalls, WFP was prompted to prioritize only those most vulnerable for emergency food and cash assistance (through cash delivery and mobile money). However, the average number of people reached monthly by WFP more than doubled (from 500,000 people to 1.2 million people per month) after the Scale-Up.

WFP decided to strategically provide longer term emergency assistance (at least six months) in its response to ensure improved food security outcomes. This allowed WFP to ensure better targeting and management of participant identities with better oversight on the processes and increased sensitization and community engagement. To optimize beneficiary identification and management, WFP increased biometric registrations through its digital platform for beneficiary information and transfer management platform - SCOPE - to ensure assistance is reaching those it is intended for. Biometric registrations were expanded to 1.3 million people by December 2023.

The September IPC analysis[2] showed slight improvements in food security with a decrease of almost 1.2 million in the number of people in crisis or emergency levels of food insecurity in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri.

WFP's monitoring in Ituri [3] shows an increase in the proportion of households not employing any form of livelihood based coping strategies (from 22 percent at baseline to 33 percent in 2023). Also in Ituri, a reduction was noted in the

consumption based coping strategy index (26 at baseline to 9 in 2023). These results note a reduction of stress faced by targeted households partially attributed to the food assistance WFP provides which is often the sole source of food for targeted households.

WFP introduced wheat as a new commodity in food assistance following an in-kind contribution of the commodity. Prior to distribution, WFP conducted acceptability tests and sensitized local communities to enhance reception of the new commodity. To mitigate food diversion risk, WFP piloted traceability by marking food bags as food is released from warehouses to distribution points to prevent and detect possible fraud and diversion of commodities. WFP utilized a pull strategy to have only as much as can be distributed at a specific time to avoid long wait times in warehouses which could compromise food safety.

Targeted populations were also faced with protection risks largely due to the context. Armed conflicts in North Kivu, Ituri, South Kivu and Maniema increased armed violence, loss of livelihoods, reduced mobility, physical violence, forced recruitment and gender-based violence. In North Kivu and parts of Ituri, increasing acts of terrorism impacted affected populations' access to WFP and vice versa. In camps in and around Goma, lack of livelihood opportunities to cater for non-food essential needs, resulted in a significant increase in the prevalence of transactional sex contributing to the increase in sexual exploitation and abuse. The improved gender marker evidences WFP's focus on gender-based violence risk analysis and risk mitigation and increased focus on working with women civil society organisations to improve women's engagement and participation.

WFP also partnered with UNHCR to provide food and cash to asylum seekers and refugees in DRC (including Central African refugees in the Ubangis, South Sudanese in the provinces of Haut Uele and Ituri, and Burundians in South Kivu) as the number of refugees hosted increased.

WFP encountered multifaceted challenges in emergency operations. Humanitarian access issues due to insecurity and conflict were prevalent, particularly around areas controlled by the March 23 movement, affecting air and road access in areas in North Kivu. Armed group attacks and road impediments made delivering assistance difficult, with incidents of looting and arson of WFP-contracted trucks in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu. Operational and physical access issues, including collapsed bridges and road blockages, forced WFP to take longer routes, with the Goma road to Beni remaining inaccessible for seven months. Mitigation of the access challenges were costly to WFP as they included navigating longer and alternative routes.

### **Treatment and Prevention of Malnutrition**

WFP supported DRC nutrition programmes in areas where global acute malnutrition was highly prevalent. WFP provided Specialised Nutritious Food to children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls for the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition along with sensitisation on nutrition and feeding practices in eight provinces of the country (Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika, Kasai, Kasai Central, Kasai Oriental, and Haut-Katanga). WFP reached 693,000 children (54 percent girls) and 476,000 pregnant, breastfeeding women and girls, with treatment and prevention of malnutrition interventions resulting in an improved recovery rate (children 97.5 percent and 97.4 percent for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls). Nonetheless, most households are still unable to meet the minimum acceptable diets, and coverage in insecure areas is quite low.

The National Nutrition Programme (PRONANUT) was WFP's main collaborator in design and management of nutrition programmes based on national policies. WFP's activities built on collaboration with other stakeholders including the Nutrition Cluster to ensure ownership and maximize synergies. This collaboration informed programming to minimize duplicated efforts. In the field, WFP partnered with international and local non-governmental organizations to implement nutrition programmes with local authorities and community groups for shared (NGOs) workload and increased ownership. WFP strengthened gender analysis to better understand intersection between root causes of malnutrition and gender inequality to inform the design of activities addressing the needs of women and girls. WFP used nutrition-sensitive messaging to promote gender equality including among men and boys.

Poor health systems and limited capacity of cooperating partners posed a major challenge. WFP conducted induction sessions to orient newly-contracted partners and continued to support thereafter. Regular interface and feedback were done throughout programme implementation. WFP closely collaborated with the Government's Health Inspectorate to immediately distribute commodities and prevent possible fraud. To address coordination challenges with agencies, WFP reinforced communication with the Government, and partners through the nutrition cluster with frequent data and information sharing to facilitate complementarity.

WFP supported the training of NGO partners, health personnel and community health workers and structures on acute malnutrition treatment and prevention. Financial and technical assistance was provided through PRONAUT to conduct nutrition surveys across 21 territories spanning five provinces. WFP supported the 2023 IPC Acute Malnutrition Analysis and assisted the National AIDS Control Programme to create protocols and guidelines on malnutrition treatment for people living with HIV.

For smooth activity implementation and to avoid pipeline breaks, distributions were planned based on commodities available in WFP warehouses. Secondary warehouses were set up with partners in the field for swift deliveries.

DRC still has enormous needs to address acute malnutrition considering the nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups in its population. Considerable nutrition deterioration was noted due to the humanitarian crisis, epidemic outbreaks, severe food insecurity and natural disasters [4]. Unfortunately, few resources were committed for these urgent needs in 2023. Even after activation of the Corporate Scale-Up response, WFP lacked enough resources to fully respond to the emergency.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination	3 - Fully integrates gender
Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict- and crisis-affected populations in DRC.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict- and crisis-affected populations in DRC	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



**237,000** schoolchildren received nutritious meals.



**178,000** children reached with **chronic malnutrition prevention** activities.



**47,000** pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls reached with food and cash assistance for **malnutrition prevention**.

Strategic outcome 2 aims to protect and strengthen the human capital of conflict-affected and at-risk populations by providing nutritious meals to school children and preventing chronic malnutrition through communities. For school-based and nutrition programmes in the eastern Scale-Up provinces, the armed conflict resulted in the destruction of infrastructure and increased insecurity on routes to access these basic services. In some areas, this resulted in suspension of activities while the destruction of these basic services was a violation of human rights and a protection risk.

### School Feeding

WFP provides nutritious meals (comprising cereals, pulses, oil, salt and vegetables) to children in targeted schools and supports the implementation of home-grown school feeding. Together with partners UNICEF and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WFP mobilizes technical and financial support to enhance the Government's education strategy and strengthen its capacity for school feeding initiatives. School feeding aims to create inclusive social protection, address gender-specific economic disparities, and improve school hygiene in food preparation and handling.

The Constitution of the DRC guarantees the right to education, equal access to education and training, and free and compulsory education until the age of 16 [1]. However, schooling is a crucial problem, despite the Government's many commitments, many obstacles hinder children's education and enrollment, and attendance rates remain low. DRC's 2016 - 2025 education and training sector strategy highlights three major objectives, namely: access (free education for all), quality (create conditions for a quality education system) and effective governance. As part of the School Meals Coalition, the Government of DRC has allocated resources for school feeding in its budget to be implemented through the Ministry of Education by introducing canteens in rural and peri-urban areas.

WFP made substantial progress in its goal to improve the human capital of conflict-affected and at-risk populations through school feeding in the DRC. The provision of nutritious meals to schoolchildren significantly contributed to children's nutritional status, fostering increased retention rates in schools, and positively impacting local economies through smallholder farmers. WFP implemented school feeding across four provinces Tanganyika, North and South Kivu, and Kasai reaching 237,000 schoolchildren.

Retention increased in South and North Kivu suggesting that school feeding contributed to keeping children in school during crises. Conversely, retention in Kasai and Tanganyika declined against the baseline but improved from 2022, showing that school feeding is steadily improving retention even amid adverse conditions including insecurity, limited funding and displacement among others.

Complementary initiatives including deworming for schoolchildren, school feeding management training, awareness campaigns on food preparation, diversification, and hygiene greatly enriched the achievements. Smallholder farmers were also empowered through skills training to enhance their ability to supply to schools where commodities are procured locally. Under home-grown school feeding, WFP purchased produce (about 331 mt of cereals and beans) from local smallholder farmers (mostly women in North Kivu) participating in WFP's resilience-building interventions under strategic outcome 3.

WFP's collaboration with stakeholders, including the Government, UNICEF and FAO, and cooperating partners was pivotal for these results. The Government's commitment to education aligned with WFP's efforts for effective targeting and coordination with local partners. Engagement with UN agencies facilitated establishment of school gardens with inputs from FAO and provision of water, sanitation, and hygiene by UNICEF, contributing to a more holistic approach to education and nutrition. WFP conducted formative research on social behaviour change communication for nutrition



messaging for schoolchildren.

WFP activities addressed specific needs for different genders. Specifically, WFP provided fuel-efficient stoves in schools for food preparation which would contribute to mitigating gender-based violence risks for cooks during firewood collection. WFP worked with UNICEF to promote gender-equality messaging in schools. WFP's activities prioritized the provision of information on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse for children and gender messaging.

School feeding operations faced challenges such as limited access to conflict areas, pipeline breaks, and low government participation. In turn, WFP utilized alternative modalities to reach school children in conflict zones. For pipeline breaks, WFP prepositioned commodities ahead of pipeline breaks for swift distributions. To the Government, WFP provided technical and financial support to strengthen capacity through learning with other countries.

Due to the deterioration of the security situation in Rutshuru, schools were closed and a total of 15,000 children were not reached with school meals. In Nyiragongo, WFP provided take-home rations of school meals to children in schools that were closed due to insecurity. Some warehouses storing commodities for school meals were looted affecting 24 school depots covered by WFP in Rutshuru. Such occurrences limited not only school feeding activities but also humanitarian interventions.

Furthermore, WFP collaborated with key partners to enhance resource allocation and increase community capacity to effectively manage school feeding. WFP is actively working with partners towards formulating a national policy framework and mobilizing the SABER (Systems Approach for Better Education Results) multi-sectoral committee, which is crucial for sustained progress and governmental leadership. WFP is supporting the Government to build a school feeding programme for which Government resources have already been allocated with efforts to enhance coordination mechanisms at both national and local levels.

### **Prevention of Malnutrition**

Under this strategic outcome, WFP also focused on reinforcing community-based malnutrition prevention efforts. WFP implemented chronic malnutrition prevention mainly through joint multi-sectoral projects focused on resilience, water, sanitation and hygiene, health, and school feeding, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders including the Government, UNICEF and FAO. Despite these joint projects and ongoing resource mobilization efforts, this sector remains under-resourced even though the stunting prevalence remains exceptionally high in-country (40 percent [2]).

WFP's interventions directly and indirectly combatted chronic malnutrition across seven provinces (North Kivu, South Kivu, Kasai, Kasai Central, Tanganyika, North and South Ubangi). These activities mainly targeted children aged 6 to 23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) with nutritious food or cash as well as sensitization and community mobilization on malnutrition practices. WFP reached 178,000 children and 47,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls with food and cash assistance in nine health zones in North Kivu and South Kivu provinces resulting in a 83 percent coverage rate for children and 26 percent coverage for PBWG.

Monitoring shows positive effects on target populations, specifically: an improvement in knowledge and practices on infant and young child feeding, specifically in the preparation of balanced meals for children, and the involvement of men (in cooking demonstrations, support group and household meetings). SMART surveys revealed a downward trend in chronic malnutrition rates in certain territories such as Walikale (from 65 percent in 2020 to 60 percent in 2023) that were targeted under this activity.

WFP supported capacity-strengthening for its partners at various levels including cooperating partners, health workers, members of farmers' organizations, community volunteers and local health zone staff among others. As its key partner, WFP financially and technically (with guidance on food safety and quality) supported the Government in developing the national food fortification law (yet to pass). Furthermore, WFP supported the first-ever National Nutrition Forum with national and international stakeholders to pledge collaboration to fighting malnutrition and identify funding for the National Nutrition Multisectoral Plan.

A multisectoral and multi-agency approach is crucial to address various underlying causes of chronic malnutrition. However, coordination is a challenge as different agencies have different systems. As such, WFP organised coordination meetings to facilitate activities and to promptly respond to any bottlenecks in joint implementation. Funding shortages, reduced physical access (in Kasai, Tanganyika and the Kivus), and security issues in North and South Kivu posed great constraints. Physical inaccessibility hindered the financial service provider in reaching Minova (South Kivu), where cash for nutrition was piloted. The delays severely affected delivery of the cash assistance and in turn, WFP switched to utilizing mobile money transfers which were sent to participants.

To address funding challenges, WFP has been advocating for more donor funding for malnutrition-prevention activities, using evidence to justify its case and advocate for nutrition-integration in other activities to ensure nutrition is addressed in its interventions.

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

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of HGSFP	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Support prevention of chronic malnutrition interventions, especially for at risk people	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



**155,000 individuals** received **USD 4 million** in **cash transfers** to meet immediate food needs as part of WFP's food assistance for assets.



**852 metric tons** of **food commodities** sold by local farmer groups through WFP-supported aggregation systems.



**97,000 farmers** participating in **smallholder agricultural market support activities**.

The purpose of this outcome is to enhance the resilience, livelihoods, and socio-economic well-being of smallholder farmers and vulnerable populations by improving their capacity to adapt and absorb before, during and after shocks, while ensuring that the shocks do not have lasting adverse consequences. The main activities implemented consist of access to equitable climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services, and markets for smallholder farmers and value chain actors' support. This is done by providing support through community-targeted conditional food assistance, boosting local food production, enhancing livelihoods, and offering nutrition education for sustainable value chains.

In 2023, DRC witnessed a marked increase in the number and severity of extreme weather events. Multiple catastrophic incidents due to unprecedented levels of flooding and mudslides were noted. Notably, major flooding incidents affected over 304,000 households [1] across the country disrupted agricultural productivity. In provinces like North Kivu, access challenges due to security and infrastructure limited agricultural productivity despite the rich biodiversity of the area.

Resilience programming has shown positive results in terms of agricultural development, livelihood diversification and social cohesion in DRC. WFP's activities focused on asset creation activities, conditional cash transfers, and providing skills (e.g., functional literacy and business skills) to address the needs in DRC: low literacy, degraded environment, food needs and capacity gaps for smallholder farmers. The interventions have made remarkable strides in strengthening livelihoods by facilitating access for farmers and communities, facilitating learning opportunities, and fostering resilience among smallholder farmers, farmers' organizations, and strengthening government technical services in domains, such as post-harvest loss management, access to markets, and social cohesion through joint planning and collaboration with FAO.

WFP reached 155,000 individuals distributing over USD 4 million in conditional cash transfers (provided through cash and mobile money, where data was processed through WFP's beneficiary platform SCOPE), a significant increase from 2022 due to the expansion of activities to 10 provinces and the diversification to community assets. WFP's interventions positively impacted the lives of families, particularly single female-headed households. Road maintenance, fruit tree-planting and backyard gardens enhanced accessibility and nutrition education and habits beyond participants to communities addressing prevalent malnutrition and inaccessibility. Target participants (80 percent women) actively sustained their small-scale enterprises such as bread making, soap-making using the literacy skills received from WFP to diversify their skillsets and income through their businesses to cover essential needs (e.g., food, education, clothing, and healthcare).

Gender remained systematically integrated into WFP's resilience and livelihoods activities, as shown by the gender and age marker. Women formed a majority (57 percent) of the participants in livelihoods interventions. On outcomes, an improvement was noted in food consumption score in North Ubangi. As compared to the baseline, the proportion of households with poor food consumption decreased while the proportion of households with borderline and acceptable food consumption increased. Specifically in South Kivu, a 37 percent increase in income was noted amongst participants and this could be partially attributed to the increase in conditional cash transfers as well as increased income from income-generation schemes. This allowed beneficiaries to improve their food consumption.

Beyond individuals, WFP extended its support to enhance the organizational capacity of 2,000 farmer groups[2]. WFP trained the groups on key topics including leadership, legal processes, conflict resolution, feedback mechanisms, and protection against abuse. Additionally, WFP trained the farmer groups on post-harvest loss management and marketing and this facilitated successful sale of approximately 852 metric tons of food (maize, beans, cassava, rice) produced by these organizations to private buyers.

Furthermore, WFP piloted an innovative project in semi-urban Kinshasa with the Community of Jésuites and government ministries of agriculture and education. This project won the South-South Cooperation Innovation Challenge by WFP's Innovation Accelerator for establishing a modern and profitable agricultural school farm benefiting women farmers and adjacent school communities. WFP is implementing innovative financing to support smallholders through a blended finance program with the private sector. In a joint project, WFP and Equity BCDC are collaborating to support agricultural households and actors in the agricultural value chain with technical assistance and tailored lending to address constraints affecting agricultural productivity, value addition, and market access. The project with a USD 10 million budget is expected to roll-out in 2024. .

In Kinshasa, a graduation approach to link emergency recovery activities and support for digitization and financial inclusion (DFI) activities has been devised. Through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), WFP strengthened the capacity of households in good agricultural practices, nutrition and DFI. Immediate food needs of targeted people were covered through cash transfers and in parallel, households engaged in environmental protection activities (reforestation of fruit trees which are expected to improve dietary diversity for participants) and income-generating activities (small-scale gardening) thanks to the DFI component.

These achievements were facilitated by crucial partnerships through the joint UN programme which cemented WFP's pivotal role within the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDP) with FAO and UNICEF. Additionally, WFP and UNHCR co-created a strategy to facilitate the socio-economic inclusion of refugees to transition from unconditional to conditional transfers and livelihood activities. The Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus approach has proved impactful, particularly in territories like Nyunzu in Tanganyika, where convergence of activities from multiple agencies has fostered sustainable results, promoting peaceful coexistence between rival communities following the 2016 conflict in the area as shown by anecdotal evidence from the field.

Despite commendable progress, there were several challenges. Weak technical, financial, and operational capabilities within some partners and service providers caused setbacks. Notwithstanding the limited capacities of financial service providers and cooperating partners which sometimes constrained timely activity implementation, WFP conducted capacity-building initiatives and meticulous activity monitoring through regular meetings, training sessions, and spot checks to support activity implementation. Security concerns in specific areas deterred financial partner TMB from conducting cash distributions, disrupting assistance efforts. When inaccessibility prevented financial partners from reaching beneficiaries, WFP covered the transportation costs for people, ensuring safe access to cash distribution points. Also, in areas with consistent security concerns, WFP reallocated activities in conflict-prone North Kivu, ensuring optimal resource allocation while considering complex security landscapes.

Furthermore, a comprehensive partner roster was established to accelerate cooperating partner engagement to streamline engagement thereby improving collaboration. Capacity-building initiatives and joint sensitization missions with government authorities and partners proved to be effective strategies in mobilizing and sensitizing project participants, especially in new implementation zones like Kasai and Kasai Central. However, given the vast scale of capacity-building required, securing more financial resources becomes increasingly urgent to bridge existing gaps and ensure sustainable development.

Furthermore, WFP has been supporting the National Agriculture Development Programme (PNDA) to develop the country's first-ever agricultural index insurance product aimed to help farmers safeguard their production against climate risks. In this role, WFP has been providing technical expertise to key partners in the PNDA taskforce which comprises representation from ministries of agriculture, livestock, environment, and meteorological services with training and data collection for the research and design of the product by utilizing its existing knowledge and expertise in the area.

Strong political will by the Government on resilience building is reflected in several strategies and action plans for food systems, rural transformation, and food security for the DRC. In the year, an international mission from the Resilient Local Food Supply Chains Alliance visited DRC in April, seeking to convene high level commitments to advance long-term sustainable solutions to food insecurity. Building on these promising commitments, WFP collaborated with the Government to develop joint work plans and missions for resilience-building activities. Additionally, WFP established innovative partnership with universities, through a memorandum of understanding with the University of Kalemie to support evidence generation of the impact of livelihoods interventions on indigenous populations.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP is working to strengthen food security and nutrition information through the development of a National Agricultural Information System to collect, collate and store data from local to national level into a broad database. WFP piloted the system in Haut Katanga and Kasai covering a total of 11 territories. Following the pilot of the database, the next step will be to strengthen capacity on information systems within the Government to facilitate usage.

## **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

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

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



**41,483 passengers** carried by UNHAS on behalf of 200 humanitarian organizations and development partners.



**650 tons of light cargo** transported to support the humanitarian community in DRC.

The fourth strategic outcome of WFP's country strategic plan aims to provide air, transport and logistical services through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and the Logistics Cluster. With limited infrastructure and limited operational presence due to physical and security access challenges, implementation of humanitarian operations is faced with constraints requiring support.

Through UNHAS, WFP provided safe, reliable, and predictable air services to the humanitarian community. Thanks to adequate donor contributions and cost recovery income, UNHAS operations were 100 percent funded for 2023. As a result, all the targeted outcomes for this activity were achieved with a fleet of ten aircraft operating in the DRC.

The increase in resources compared with 2022 allowed for the deployment of a second aircraft in Kinshasa, making the service more reliable in linking the west and east provinces of the country. The frequency of flights between Goma and Kinshasa and between Goma, Bunia, and Beni increased, also giving greater flexibility to respond to requests for special flights in these locations.

Together, UNHAS and European Union Humanitarian Aid Flight (EUHAF), managed by WFP/UNHAS, carried 41,483 passengers and 650 tons of light cargo, covered 67 destinations throughout the country, on behalf of 206 humanitarian organizations and development partners (of which 60 percent were NGOs, 35 percent UN agencies, 3 percent donors, diplomatic missions, and others, and 2 percent Red Cross/Red Crescent). WFP, in collaboration with UNHCR, also supported the voluntary return of Congolese refugees from Angola to Kasai and from Zambia to Tanganyika.

In 2023, UNHAS served 91 percent of all bookings received. It also conducted 181 medical evacuations, 40 security relocations and two body evacuations throughout the year, thus responding to all the evacuation requests submitted.

Through a Technical Service Agreement (TSA) with MONUSCO, WFP was granted handling, fuel, security, and safety services by MONUSCO in some airports where it operates.

UNHAS seeks to establish and strengthen partnerships with aviation authorities in the DRC through infrastructure rehabilitation and capacity building. In coordination with the *Regie des Voies Aeriennes* (RVA), WFP Engineering and local provincial authorities, UNHAS completed the rehabilitation of the airstrips in Ituri and Tanganyika provinces where UNHAS operates, to reduce operational safety risks and support the national aviation industry by opening locations where commercial operators and government presence are minimal.

Major challenges faced by UNHAS DRC in 2023 included recurrent fuel shortages in Kananga, which caused intermittent disruptions to the weekly flight schedule in the Kasais and continued flight restrictions in North Kivu due to insecurity.

Since 2022, the persistent fuel shortages of Jet A-1, aggravated by the ongoing Russia-Ukraine crisis, have remained a significant challenge that continues to disrupt flight schedules, particularly in the Kasais region. The Jet A-1 supply in Kananga faces a critical situation due to a fuel supply rupture caused by landslides and logistical constraints. Despite these challenges, UNHAS and WFP remain committed to serving the passengers of this region through adaptive strategies including identifying alternative suppliers.

In response to heightened security threats, including a shooting of a United Nations helicopter in February 2023, WFP has intensified deconfliction efforts. Specifically, WFP developed a deconfliction Standard Operating Procedures, outlining the flight coordination process and framework for managing deconfliction during flights in high-security risk areas in North Kivu. It also included flight safety notification process for operations in high-risk zones within and bordering the no-fly zone to all concerned parties.

Furthermore, WFP took a significant step in enhancing operational safety by painting a fleet of orange helicopters which were operational in the volatile region of eastern DRC. These helicopters, combined with ongoing access negotiations, communications and community engagement initiatives, underscored WFP's unwavering commitment to the safety of

humanitarian workers and the successful delivery of life-saving assistance.

In a conflict context like DRC, aviation security risks were managed through effective partnership and collaboration with United Nations safety and security agencies, local national security organizations, local authorities, and field partners in deep field locations where WFP is not present. In addition, WFP continued to provide security and safety training to its staff, casual workers, and partner organizations in the field.

In view of the impending withdrawal of United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in DRC MONUSCO, UNHAS' gap-filling strategy is to take appropriate measures in advance to ensure continuity of operations, such as training of NGO focal points in the field, direct engagement with fuel suppliers and government agencies for flight clearances, contracting ground handling services, and the acquisition of infrastructure (offices and equipment) previously owned by MONUSCO. As this will be an additional cost to the operation, WFP will need to increase fundraising to support these efforts in due course.

Despite efforts to enhance access, logistical challenges in terms of infrastructure, weather conditions, and terrain also affected the efficiency of aid delivery. In 2023, nearly 30 percent of unserved bookings were due to adverse weather conditions.

Moreover, as the lead agency in the Logistics Cluster, WFP facilitated relief assistance across all sectors through its coordination and logistics management.

Specifically, WFP utilized coordination and information-sharing platforms and monthly and ad hoc coordination meetings at the national and sub-national levels (Kinshasa, Goma, Bukavu and Kalemie), to enable partner cooperation and enhance supply chains for humanitarian assistance to affected populations, in various and hard-to-reach operational areas.

The activation of the System-Wide Scale-Up in eastern DRC also warranted deployment of additional staff which WFP facilitated, to support implementation of logistics operations for the Scale-Up. Over the year, 58 partners used the platforms and over 60 information products were circulated, including logistics maps showing physical access constraints and air routes, to provide the humanitarian community with timely and accurate information to support operational decision-making and planning.

The Food Security Cluster (FSC) which WFP co-leads ensured partners made informed decisions based on reliable and timely assessments and studies. The FSC facilitated partners' data collection, analysis and sharing, and provided a platform for joint initiatives encouraging participation in assessments. Through the FSC, WFP coordinated the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, including a partial integrated food security phase classification (IPC) analysis in territories that were heavily impacted by the escalating conflict that was marked over the year in Ituri and North Kivu. The results of the analysis updated food security actors on the situation to inform programming.

As the situation in the east worsened, the FSC facilitated discussions on humanitarian response planning for the Scale-Up response improving decision-making and enhancing food security investments by stakeholders. Specifically, 5.2 million people in need prioritized by the Food security cluster comprised of people facing emergency and crisis (IPC level 3 and level 4) levels of acute food insecurity in the three provinces. This component of the response will require vulnerability-based targeting within communities to identify those most in need.

WFP also provided on-demand services for partners, fulfilling specific logistical support requests. This included handling, storage, transport and distribution services. Depending on the needs of the partner, WFP provided ad-hoc or programmatic support for as long as needed (1 month to three years). In 2023, WFP provided 6,388 m<sup>2</sup> storage space across 8 warehouses, 4 mobile storage units, and transported over 5,331 m<sup>3</sup> of non-food items on behalf of partners to augment their operations.

## **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to the humanitarian community in DRC	N/A
Provide humanitarian platforms (Logistics Cluster coordination and information services) to the humanitarian community in DRC	N/A
Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners.	N/A



# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Gender inequality is a key driver of food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty in DRC. WFP DRC placed an emphasis on conducting systematic gender analysis and strengthen coordination with gender actors and women civil society to ensure that food assistance, nutrition, resilience and school feeding activities reflect the different needs and preferences of women, men, girls and boys and contribute to the objectives of gender equality.

WFP conducted a gender analysis in Tanganyika and North Kivu in close collaboration with UNICEF and focused on resilience activities to inform gender mainstreaming and adjust the activities implemented to better consider women's care burden. In South Kivu, a baseline survey on nutrition provided key insights on the root causes of malnutrition and how it intersects with gender inequality. The baseline assessment in Minova revealed that besides the lack of financial resources available to pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, they struggled to meet diversification objectives because of community gender bias and discrimination.

Similarly, the country-wide food security assessment included key aspects of gender to better understand the gendered nature of food insecurity. The data revealed that just over 51 percent of female household heads are not literate, a clear disparity compared to men, where only around 22 percent are in the same situation. Only around 3 percent of women have a higher level of education, compared to around 6 percent of men. The analysis reveals an alarming disparity in food security between female- and male-headed households. Some 39 percent of female-headed households are considered vulnerable in terms of food consumption, with almost 3 percent suffering from severe hunger. In contrast, this proportion is lower, at 28.6 percent, for male-headed households. Only around 25 percent of female-headed households have food consumption deemed acceptable, well below the figure for male-headed households, which is around 34 percent. A sizeable proportion of female-headed households adopt crisis strategies to cope with food shortages. These approaches include risky or illegal activities to generate income, consumption of the next season's seed reserves, begging for food or financial resources.

The crises in the east specifically North and South Kivu revealed an alarming rate of gender-based violence (GBV) and more specifically the reliance of transactional sex but also adoption of negative coping mechanisms such as collection of firewood in dangerous locations as a source of income to meet food security needs. This required WFP DRC to review its current approach to providing unconditional food assistance specifically in non-camp settings and its ability to mitigate GBV.

In an effort to respond to food insecurity needs and reduce the reliance on negative and dangerous coping mechanisms WFP DRC increased the duration of assistance to camps in and around Goma from three months to six months and adopted a flexible modality approach to reduce any delays in the provision of assistance related to pipeline breaks. Despite this there was limited funding available to ensure that households benefiting from the unconditional food assistance could also access nutrition services and commodities which would have further reduced the need to adopt harmful negative coping mechanisms.

WFP continued to actively engage and participate in the GBV sub-cluster and supported the implementation of safety audits in camp settings in north and south Kivu. WFP's participation in the safety audits ensured that elements related to risks associated to food security and nutrition were accurately captured facilitating the implementation of recommendations in WFP's approach to food assistance.

In response to the gender analysis findings, WFP designed guidance for mainstreaming gender in nutrition activities and reviewed how resilience activities to better consider women's care burden in their design and selection of the activities. Women's financial inclusion was also an area of work within which WFP identified further opportunities to work with women civil society organisations to facilitate women and girls' access to information that allows them to protect their entitlement.

In addition, it became apparent that women and girls faced significant barriers participating but also acquiring any information on humanitarian assistance. To remedy this, WFP partnered with the Women Lawyers Association in Goma

to pilot a project to provide necessary information for enhanced women and girls participation, which if successful, would be scaled to other territories. WFP DRC also expanded its community engagement team to include a community engagement officer focused on the participation and engagement of women and girls in the east with a focus on Beni. WFP DRC also conducted a series of consultations with women civil society organisations in Kinshasa, South Kivu, North Kivu, Tanganyika, Kasai Oriental, Kasai and Ituri to document how to improve their engagement and participation in WFP activities. Recommendations included leveraging the reach of women civil society organisations in the community to also build their knowledge on nutrition and food security.

In South Kivu, WFP established a field level agreement with the Panzi Foundation to facilitate the referral and management of GBV incidents received.. WFP noted that sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, and intimate partner violence were barriers to women's full and safe participation to resilience and income generating activities and access to schools. Through this partnership, WFP worked to generate a dialogue at the community level on gender equality and facilitate access to GBV services. The Panzi Foundation also conducted community consultations with women and men separately to better understand risks, map safe reporting channels and provide information on available GBV services.

On a strategic level, WFP hosted two gender missions led by global and regional partners to reflect on the country's approach to GBV risk mitigation, gender mainstreaming and strategic approach for the design of a gender action plan and has been advocating with key stakeholders (e.g., government, the Resident Coordinator, and the Humanitarian Country Team) on the need to focus on long-term gender equality programming as a sustainable approach to addressing GBV. Furthermore, WFP focused on improving collaboration with women civil society organisations and the national gender network to institutionalise the work done to mainstream gender. WFP is an active member of the national gender network and supports the implementation of the national gender roadmap.

# Protection and accountability to affected populations

**Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

In 2023, WFP witnessed the deterioration of the protection situation in the east (North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri). The rest of the provinces where WFP operates remained relatively stable with minor incidents of intercommunity clashes in Tanganyika and social cohesion issues in the Kasais. The increased armed violence in North Kivu in June generated an influx of internally displaced people into Goma and the surrounding areas. The situation in North Kivu highlighted yet again the linkages between the protection crises and food insecurity with the adoption of negative coping mechanisms. In addition, the destruction of schools, crop land, basic infrastructure including roads and health centers as well as reduced access of some areas like Rutshuru limited operational space and negatively affected WFP activities.

Protection threats were widespread in the context and included: armed conflicts (in North Kivu, Ituri, South Kivu and Maniema) and terrorism (in North Kivu and parts of Ituri), physical violence, ransoming/taxation of assistance and sexual violence. Criminal activity across the provinces perpetuated insecurity and social unrest which exposed the affected population to exploitation and abuse by armed groups (state and non-state) and manipulation of assistance by community leaders. Furthermore, natural disasters including flooding in Kalehe and erosion in Mbuji Mayi resulted in destruction of property and infrastructure. Together, these factors prompted affected populations to be forcibly displaced from their homes thereby exposing them to limited access to basic services, gender-based violence and child protection risks.

Continued challenges limited WFP's ability to respect the Sphere standards for safe, dignified, and meaningful access to assistance. The difficult terrain across all provinces made it increasingly challenging to respect the 10 kilometer distance to access services especially in locations where roads were destroyed, occupied by armed groups or unavailable. Additionally, high levels of illiteracy and the tendency for community leaders and armed groups to manipulate information about and access to assistance increased the risk of exploitation of women and girls and older people further increasing gender inequality. The growing level of needs and limited ability to respond also contributed to increasing the adoption of negative coping mechanisms which translate into protection risks.

To adapt to the changing environment and enhance safe and meaningful access to assistance, WFP undertook several actions including enhancing and strengthening WFP personnel and partner capacity, partnering with protection actors-specifically the protection cluster and, designing and implementing protection specific tools and guidance to mitigate protection risks among other priorities. To address the manipulation of information on humanitarian assistance WFP strengthened its community engagement, adjusted the channels and tools used to inform affected populations to expand the use of radios with face to face consultations, focus group discussions with civil society, engagement of women civil society and ensuring all WFP personnel is responsible for this communication with affected populations.

WFP placed a large emphasis on building WFP partners and personnel's understanding of the centrality of protection, humanitarian principles, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse and data protection. WFP increased the number of WFP and partner personnel dedicated to protection and accountability to affected population (AAP) to improve context analysis and community engagement and expand its ability to integrate protection analysis as a standard component of project life cycle including the assessment for transfer modality. WFP also increased partner budgets to conduct protection risk assessments, protection monitoring and dignified site set-up.

All partner teams supporting WFP activities included a protection and AAP focal point that was trained on protection by WFP. During the Corporate Scale-Up that occurred in the East, partners were provided with personnel for the community feedback mechanisms (CFM) in addition to a dedicated protection officer protection for each territory. This allowed WFP to conduct protection risk assessments but also maintain accountability to populations while monitoring the efficiency of mitigation measures employed.

A strategic framework was established with the protection cluster to conduct joint protection risk assessments to enhance coordination and avoid duplication of work. The protection assessments aimed to improve integration of food security and nutrition elements in GBV safety audits and better capture negative coping mechanisms, and to encourage joint lobbying for protection services in areas where WFP operates and there are no protection actors.

WFP designed several tools to address reoccurring protection risks, namely: a checklist for design and implementation of general food distribution, guidance on the targeting and registration of separated, unaccompanied minors and child headed households in collaboration with UNICEF and the child protection sub-cluster, a manual on community engagement with key messages on all activities, and standardized operating procedures on protection, AAP and CFMs.

Over the year, WFP DRC conducted 18 protection risk assessments to facilitate protection centrality in programme implementation. Additionally, over 500 people were trained on the centrality of protection and AAP including WFP personnel and partners. WFP also oversaw the revision of all partner Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) self-assessments, 41 partners were reviewed and a series of consultations with partners IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR and UNICEF to explore how WFP could contribute to the implementation of the community-based complaints mechanisms that act as a one stop shop for SEA survivors and provide a safe reporting channel.

WFP also engaged in advocacy efforts (through briefings and missions) regarding the nature of the protection crisis in eastern DRC among international community etc which ultimately lead to initial WFP declaration of corporate scale up followed by UN system wide scale up

For the CFMs, an online complaints form was launched at the help and feedback desks managed by partners and all partners were trained in how to use the form and provided with tablets. All CFM focal points were trained in the use of WFP's feedback platform SugarCRM and their roles and responsibilities to facilitate case follow up. To improve the use of the data for programmatic purposes, a dashboard was established to provide real-time data of the feedback and the categories of the complaints. The platform generated a weekly report which is sent to all CFM focal points, programme managers and heads of office for follow-up.

# Environmental sustainability

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

## Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

The DRC is vulnerable to a myriad of climate and environment related hazards, including volcanic eruptions, landslides, windstorms, torrential rains, earthquakes, floods, and droughts. This vulnerability is exacerbated by the incidence of conflicts, widespread poverty and poor infrastructure. Gully erosion, floods, heavy rains, collapses and landslides are the most recurrent types of disaster in the DRC, impacting mainly rural communities. With agriculture largely dependent on fluvial and pluvial water, food security remains vulnerable to climate change and environmental degradation.

Landslides caused by heavy rains especially in the South Kivu province caused human and infrastructure loss, including a newly built warehouse complex under the resilience programme. In Ubangi and Tanganyika, excess rains destroyed farms and negatively impacted incomes of already vulnerable smallholder farmer households. In Walikale, the deterioration of roads during the rainy season delayed the delivery of building materials for community infrastructures and the rehabilitation of agricultural feeder roads.

Recognizing the vulnerability of food insecure households to climate related risks, WFP is supporting livelihood diversification options to build stronger resilience capacities. Besides facilitating the creation of safety nets, WFP's interventions seek to promote good agricultural practices to reduce soil erosion, improve soil fertility and reduce overexploitation of land. WFP has been working especially with women to foster the adoption of energy saving fuel-efficient stoves under asset creation, thereby reducing the pressure on the use of wood as a fuel source. In Ubangi, beneficiaries were trained on energy saving options. Furthermore, in Kinshasa, Ubangi and South Kivu, households were sensitized on tree planting and conservation for environmental sustainability. WFP also ensured sustainability of community infrastructures through tree planting and green fencing to protect infrastructures built by the resilience interventions (warehouses, alphabetization centres, schools) in South Kivu and Ubangi, to prevent soil erosion and protect against landslide risks.

Efforts have been made to address environmental protection and specifically gender-based violence risk associated to firewood collection in school feeding activities. In Tanganyika WFP worked with the community to build 92 communal safe stoves to reduce the firewood consumption in school meals preparation. In camps in North Kivu, WFP noted increased deforestation due to internally displaced persons (IDP) households' needs for cooking fuel, shelter and income to meet essential needs. In response, WFP launched discussions around fuel efficient stove initiatives and income generating activities for households to reduce this reliance on wood.

WFP also worked closely with the local authorities to ensure adherence. Partnerships with FAO, allowed joint resilience programmes to promote good practices, especially among smallholder farmers to promote sustainable agriculture techniques and reforestation of degraded areas. WFP also supported the Government to share learning and best practices to inform global advocacy on environment issues such as at the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP28).

Additionally, WFP is exploring integration of the environmental and social safeguard indicators more systematically in other activities including nutrition, emergency and school feeding and in field level agreements for 2024.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

EMS was formally launched in 2021 and since then, WFP endeavoured to ensure its operations do no harm to the environment. Because waste management is particularly challenging in DRC, WFP has identified recycling partners to support WFP in its waste management objective primarily for plastic waste. Moreover, to improve the sustainability of in-house operations, WFP continues to prioritize sustainable design strategies, using local construction resources, furnishings, and traditional technologies, maximizing the use of renewable energy with contractors that have been certified in sustainability to not compromise on quality. Between May and November 2023, it was noted that solar

production was more environmentally friendly and less costly with 22,352 kWh produced by the solar panel while the generator produced only 537 kWh with a fuel consumption of 7 liters per hour. As such, for all upcoming construction and relocation plans for Kinshasa and Goma offices, WFP is utilizing more sustainable options to ensure its existence and operations are not harmful for environmental sustainability.

# Nutrition integration

**Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

WFP's efforts to integrate nutrition initiatives in its interventions in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) have been a cornerstone in addressing urgent needs fostered by a prolonged crisis. Through cash transfers and in-kind distributions in emergencies, resilience and school feeding programmes, this integration aimed at safeguarding vulnerable groups, notably pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and children under two, has been instrumental in capacity-building initiatives for community stakeholders. These endeavours focused on maternal health monitoring, enhancing women's and caregivers' nutritional knowledge, and providing vital support for breastfeeding, infant and young child feeding, and dietary challenges during crises.

In the country strategic plan, nutrition is integrated into the strategic objectives to end hunger by protecting access to food for those in need, especially populations at risk during crises and facing barriers to achieving nutritious and healthy diets. WFP supported the national government, health system, and local communities on enhancing the nutrition activities and programmes as well as collaborated with various partner agencies to better integrate nutrition in different areas such as HIV/AIDS and food fortification.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP supports the government of the DRC to ensure that conflict and crisis-affected men, women, boys and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their food and nutritional needs throughout the year. For the general food distribution and cash-based transfers, WFP integrated nutrition sensitisation activities so that the beneficiaries were not only provided with food or cash but also could understand adequate diet and feeding practices and acquire better knowledge on nutrition, as well as acute malnutrition screening with reference to adequate health structure for treatment.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP supports the human capital protection and development of conflict-affected and vulnerable populations in an equitable and inclusive manner. In case of school feeding activity, formative research was conducted in Kasai regions. Based on the results of the research, WFP set up the Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) plan for school feeding activities targeting students, teachers, parents, and communities to promote positive behaviour change towards good nutrition practices. In school feeding programmes, malnutrition prevention activities included the integration of social behaviour change communication reaching 99,000 people with messages to improve nutritional knowledge.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP ensure the nutrition is integrated with asset creation and livelihoods interventions activities. The resilience programme includes a package of activities targeting women and children. Especially for farmers' organisations, nutrition activities are organised such as training for women and men in awareness-raising among small-scale producers and their households throughout the entire value chain.

WFP's nutrition programme is comprehensive, with cross-cutting priorities across different programmes, systems, and individuals. Nutrition integration ensures that the benefits of good nutrition are mainstreamed throughout WFP's activities.

Nutrition activities are integrated into various programmes, such as general food distribution, cash-based transfers, school feeding and resilience activities, leading to an enhancement in dietary diversity through potentially making nutritious foods more affordable and available.

WFP supported health programmes by supporting the establishment of community-based support groups dedicated to enhancing infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, integrating nutrition counselling services, organising nutrition education and cooking demonstrations, and active screening of acute malnutrition at community level.

Additionally, for system integration, WFP's standardized package of integrated nutrition activities included early detection protocols, rapid assessments of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices, and extensive nutrition programmes for affected populations. Rapid evaluations of IYCF practices were carried out among households with children under two, which provided crucial insights into nutrition practices to inform nutrition integration activities, those have produced considerable results in communities by improving the nutritional status of women and children.

WFP also supported the development of drafting of the national law on the food security and food safety including the chapter on the food fortification. WFP supported the development on the national paediatric HIV nutrition protocol and

national guidelines on the nutritious local food recipes for the nutritional support of PLHIV/TB in collaboration with National HIV/AIDS Programme (PNLS).

To integrate people in nutrition, WFP prioritized education by conducting extensive training sessions for health center nurses, community health workers, farmer organizations members, support group members, teachers, and cooks in schools. These sessions focused on improving knowledge and practices related to IYCF, family practices, and nutrition-sensitive agriculture and provided more knowledge on good nutrition practices. Internally, nutritionists are systematically recruited by WFP's cooperating partners for programmes integrating nutrition to ensure the correct and effective implementation of nutrition in WFP's interventions. WFP provides capacity building and follow-up training for these nutritionists throughout implementation.

The impact of these efforts is already evident. Internal advocacy continued to emphasize the need for enhanced integration within various facets of WFP's interventions. WFP has remained committed to fortifying strategies in future programming. Initiatives include the promotion of nutrition activities across activities and re-evaluation of emergency prevention activities in line with updated World Health Organization guidelines.



# Partnerships

In the context of the Corporate Scale-Up, WFP partnered with a wide range of organizations, national and international to reach its objectives in DRC. WFP cemented its partnership with the DRC Government on strategic collaboration to support national priorities for food and nutrition security. Specifically, WFP engaged the Government in activities on shock-responsive social protection, school feeding, nutrition, resilience building, and emergency response.

In a resilience project, WFP worked with the Ministry of Agriculture to develop a National Agricultural Information System to allow data transfer from local level up to territories, provinces, and national levels - to provide regular agricultural information to the Government as an evidence base for government policies, budget allocations and general decision making. The project is a key partnership initiative to enhance capacity building efforts for the Ministry of Agriculture at national and provincial levels, building technology utilization and promoting operational efficiency. Simultaneously, as a key player in resilience-building, WFP has been providing technical support to the Government to design the first-ever climate risk insurance schemes for DRC's national agricultural development programme.

WFP also collaborated with the National Nutrition Programme (PRONANUT) to design and implement nutrition programmes in DRC. This also included technical and financial support to conduct nutrition surveys across 21 territories along with support to conduct the 2023 IPC integrated food security phase classification for acute malnutrition. Meanwhile for social protection, WFP has positioned itself as a partner with the Ministry of Social Affairs in targeting and cash operations. Looking ahead, WFP seeks to support system architecture by developing a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry to formalize its partnership to develop institutional capacity in social protection. Additionally, building on its partnership with the DRC General Strategic Reserve (SRG), WFP supported a learning visit of two officials from the SRG to China allowing the Government to engage and partner with private sector and academia to inform their learning. To promote visibility of its gender programming, WFP hosted the country's Minister of Gender on a joint mission with high-level gender ambassadors including WFP's directors at global and regional levels, along with Princess Sarah Zeid Ra'ad of Jordan on her visit to the country.

Donor relationships were essential for the funding of activities in the Country Strategic Plan. Amid the Scale-Up, WFP endeavoured to maintain its relationships with traditional donors and engage non-traditional partners to advocate for new funding opportunities with regular briefings and engagement during implementation. Concurrently, private donors and individual giving campaigns increased flexible funds which were instrumental for scaling up activities in eastern DRC. With the Corporate Scale-Up, capital engagements by country, regional and global WFP leadership facilitated resource mobilization efforts. While only a few donors responded to fund the Scale-Up, a few in-kind contributions have significantly increased the level of resources as compared to 2022.

Throughout 2023, WFP fostered constructive dialogues with partners and donors across the region. For instance, the Rural Innovation and Transformation Expo, held in collaboration with African Union Development Agency (NEPAD), FAO, Southern African Development Community (SADC), and the DRC Government, brought together stakeholders to exchange ideas, explore opportunities, and showcase successful projects. Notably, it attracted significant participation from young innovators, entrepreneurs, policymakers, and stakeholders from SADC countries, emphasizing youth engagement and networking for sustainability.

WFP has been building collaborations with new private sector actors both in DRC and at a global level. For instance, WFP is engaging with private sector actors such as Equity BCDC around resilience building activities and critical aspects like digital financial inclusion, gender inclusiveness, and technology. WFP partnered with Equity BCDC on piloting a loan access project to smallholder farmers in a new type of partnership where WFP convened investment for marginalized food systems actors. Meanwhile at a global level, WFP received USD 500,000 of multilateral resources from the Japanese private sector for its rapid rural transformation initiative.

Additionally, WFP furthered its partnerships with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and consolidated its role as a valuable development partner. For instance, WFP leveraged its position to bridge the tripartite relationship with the national government, through its collaboration with the World Bank on multi-sectoral health and nutrition, targeting 124,000 beneficiaries. Additionally, further engagement with the World Bank focused on aligning social protection mechanisms for institutionalization, exchanging crucial information and evidence to inform decision-making. The World Bank is also supporting the development of the first-ever climate risk insurance component through WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture. WFP provided expertise and inputs to the African Development Bank (AfDB), specifically contributing insights to inform future projects targeting the DRC's agro-industrial sector. These interactions underscore WFP's evolving role as a knowledgeable and influential partner in shaping sustainable development initiatives in DRC.

## Focus on localization

Overall in its implementation, WFP DRC collaborated with five international organizations, 42 national non-governmental organizations, and five governmental institutions, leveraging their established presence within communities, local authorities, religious groups, and civil society organizations (including NGOs run by people living with disabilities). These partnerships significantly fostered social cohesion, and resilience by bolstering partners' capacities to effectively implement activities in areas WFP is unable to reach due to insecurity. WFP prioritized collaboration with NGOs and technical partners to invest in innovation, learning, and advocacy, aiming to address hunger and malnutrition's underlying causes by strengthening programme implementation as per WFP's standards. To expand local partnerships, WFP DRC continued to use the UN Partner Portal (UNPP) to identify partners by streamlining collaborations between UN agencies and civil society organizations.

WFP is developing partnerships to reinforce food safety and quality requirements for its operations. Notably, to support quality assurance for all locally procured commodities, WFP is working to engage Vallis Group limited (an internationally recognized laboratory under long-term agreement with the regional bureau) to support WFP in DRC. The purpose is to ensure that the commodities adhere to the recommended standards with trained personnel checking the commodities as they are manufactured in the country.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

While a significant share of funds was earmarked for crisis response activities, certain donors notably increased their support for WFP resilience initiatives in the DRC. The joint programme with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) and WFP received multiyear funding. The multi-year contribution allows for expansions in other provinces to bolster synergies and operationalize the unified triple nexus approach among united nations agencies, provincial government bodies, and partners.

The joint UN programme cemented WFP's pivotal role within the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDP). The Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus approach has shown considerable gains particularly in territories where convergence of multiple agencies has fostered sustainable results through providing a more comprehensive package of activities to participants compared to areas of sole intervention. For instance, outcome monitoring in North and South Ubangi provinces showed a consistent and positive trend in the Social Cohesion Index from 69.5 in 2020 to reach 77.2 by 2022. Also in North and South Kivu provinces, there's a notable increase in the index from 61.2 in 2021 to 72.9 in 2022 enhancing community mobilization for development.

# Financial Overview

In 2023, with thanks to the generous support of donors, WFP mobilized USD 659.7 million [1] towards the fight against hunger in the DRC. This includes USD 640.1 million in direct bilateral contributions from donors and USD 11.9 million in flexible multilateral contributions. The needs-based plan initially required USD 627.3 million for operations in DRC. However, following the worsening crisis due to the escalation in conflict in eastern provinces (Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu) and the resultant effects on food security, WFP revised its plan in line with the Corporate Scale-Up to respond to growing hunger needs, and this brought the annual requirements to USD 1.5 billion.

Notwithstanding the challenging funding environment, DRC noted an increase in the level of funding received in the year as compared to the previous year with the majority allocated at the activity level. Emergency response within the Scale-Up received a substantial proportion of all contributions. Commitments from donors allowed WFP to utilize its internal borrowing system and advanced financing options to enhance its flexibility to address immediate needs and effectively mitigate breaks in its operations to provide food and cash assistance. Pipeline breaks prompted innovative solutions, such as local procurement purchases through flexible funds to address gaps. While local procurement remains a key strategy to counter delays in regional and international procurement, the capacity of local suppliers remains limited to meet the demand.

WFP used USD 41.2 million to purchase commodities from local markets to shorten transportation times and risks associated with long lead times for imported commodities. Furthermore, WFP utilized the Global Commodity Management Facility to purchase and pre-position nearly 36,000 mt of commodities when required.

Multi-year fundings noted a significant increase in 2023 as compared to the year before. While most of these funds were allocated to emergency operations, a noteworthy share was directed towards resilience-building interventions supporting smallholder farmers through the joint multi-year programme. In terms of proportion, emergency response activities under strategic outcome 1 were resourced at 51 percent of needs [2] particularly owing to the increase in requirements due to the Scale-Up. Resilience building and livelihood activities under strategic outcomes 2 and 3 received 93 percent of the requirements. Strategic outcome 4, under which WFP provides common logistics and humanitarian air services, was resourced at 85 percent.

The favourable response from donors allowed WFP to also expand its modalities. During the Scale-Up, WFP conducted market functionality index and transfer modality and mechanism selection in Scale-Up areas to determine efficient modalities for its response. The analyses showed that cash-based transfers were feasible in almost 80 percent of the Scale-Up areas. As a result, WFP increased its use of cash-based transfers (CBT) becoming one of WFP's largest cash operations globally thanks to resources from donors that allowed for the use of the modality where the CBT modality was deemed feasible.





















To address financial challenges, WFP strategically utilized internal borrowing mechanisms to front-load Scale-Up operations seamlessly. This flexibility also allowed WFP to extend its response between cash and in-kind modalities ensuring sustained support even as one modality faces challenges.

Looking ahead, WFP expects major funding shortfalls across all activities as it revises its requirements for 2024 due to the worsening crisis in the DRC. While augmenting advocacy efforts, WFP will also develop prioritized scenarios if limited resources are received.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	479,972,961	272,440,342	756,952,847	370,024,419
SO01: Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.	443,715,240	253,466,137	723,648,816	358,441,913
Activity 01: Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination	348,258,932	211,984,410	656,803,762	322,271,817
Activity 02: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC	47,717,835	28,049,676	56,825,395	29,434,224
Activity 03: Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC	47,738,471	13,432,050	10,019,658	6,735,871
SO02: The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.	36,257,721	18,974,205	33,304,030	11,582,506
Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding	24,581,550	12,597,120	22,715,222	8,768,517
Activity 05: Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people	11,676,171	6,377,084	10,588,807	2,813,989

SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	40,417,083	22,032,456	37,411,979	22,467,809
SO03: Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2024	40,417,083	22,032,456	37,411,979	22,467,809
Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.	40,417,083	22,032,456	37,411,979	22,467,809
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	44,530,675	38,728,829	57,810,967	40,193,636
SO04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises	44,530,675	38,728,829	57,810,967	40,193,636
Activity 07: Provide humanitarian air services to the humanitarian community	38,272,771	33,509,782	48,620,820	34,766,957
Activity 08: Provide humanitarian platforms (logistics cluster coordination and information services) to the humanitarian community	1,398,048	409,190	334,462	214,566
Activity 09: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	4,859,856	4,809,856	8,855,684	5,212,111
Non-SDG Target	0	0	136,423	0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 564,920,720	 333,201,629	 852,312,217	 432,685,866
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 24,399,449	 21,729,095	 49,202,774	 21,667,338
Total Direct Costs	 589,320,169	 354,930,724	 901,514,992	 454,353,204
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 37,976,276	 22,737,468	 39,655,409	 39,655,409
Grand Total	 627,296,446	 377,668,192	 941,170,401	 494,008,614

# Data Notes

## Overview

- [1] Integrated food security phase classification (IPC) update June 2023
- [2] Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023
- [3] DRC IPC Acute Malnutrition Situation, January 2024

Beneficiary figures:

Generally, the reach was lower against the plan across activities and modalities and this is because WFP did not receive adequate resources for its operations this year. Nonetheless, with the activation of the Corporate Scale-Up, WFP expanded its operations to respond to the increased needs and this resulted in increased performance such as the number of refugees and internally-displaced populations reached. Similarly, this also affected the kind and quantity of commodities provided in the year. For instance, split peas and wheat flour were not planned for but distributed as they were part of a contribution provided during the Scale-Up response.

## Operational context

[1] According to the displacement update by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), October 2023

[2] According to the SMART Surveys September 2023

[3] According to OCHA's Overview of the humanitarian situation in eastern DRC, October 2023

[4] According to the International Monetary Fund

## A humanitarian last stand

[1] World Health organization

[2] Integrated food security phase classification analysis, May 2023

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] IPC analysis update, May 2023, identified 6.7 million people as acutely food insecure in the three provinces while in the previous period, 6.1 million people were acutely food insecure between July to December 2022 as per the IPC acute food security situation.

[2] IPC analysis update published in September 2023 showed that there was a decrease in the populations facing acute food insecurity in the three provinces from the 6.7 million projected by the May 2023 IPC analysis to 5.5 million in the September results.

[3] WFP's post-distribution monitoring

[4] Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023

Outputs and Outcomes

Note: At the start of the Scale-Up, monitoring of activity implementation was identified as a priority and subsequently monitoring initiatives were introduced to bolster the capacity, including third party monitoring, remote process monitoring (mPDM), engagement of local students and enhanced market monitoring

Activity beneficiaries for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition "activity supporters" are captured under activity 1 but planned under activity 2 as they were supported with food provided from activity 1 due to insufficient resources under activity 2.

Output 3, focusing on school feeding in emergency activity, was planned but not implemented due to a lack of funding.

Output 4, which involves HIV and ART activity, was planned but not implemented due to challenges related to both funding and supply chain obstacles.

Under CSP Output 5: Capacity strengthening or training initiatives under malnutrition treatment are done at central and field levels. As such, the overachievement is owing to the fact that these combined outputs of capacity strengthening done at these two levels.

For Outcomes, generally the baseline values were collected at the start of the CSP in 2021 and the end-CSP targets were set to surpass the baseline. Over the implementation of the activities in the CSP, yearly targets have been adjusted based on achievements from the previous years. In instances where baselines are collected later (because either it is the first time the indicator is collected or it is the first time WFP implements activities in the area), the baseline, end-CSP targets and yearly targets are all equal.

Other outcomes such as default rate, retention rate for emergency school feeding and minimum dietary diversity for women are not reported in this annual report owing to two main factors: activities were not implemented due to lack of resources in the case of emergency school feeding and malnutrition treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS and TB clients; or data are unavailable at the time of reporting as endline surveys are yet to be conducted in the case of minimum dietary diversity for women.

On the Minimum Acceptable Diet which in some areas is quite below the baseline and or targets, the reason for the lack of improvement is influenced by the volatile context which not only affected programme implementation but also the livelihoods of target participants.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] (Congoese Constitution, 2015)

[2] MICS 2018

### Outputs and Outcomes

The lack of planned figures for SO2 Output A.1.3 for students results from the implementation of take-home rations, different from the originally intended on-site school feeding activities due to the insecurity situation which effected school closures.

Due to logistics challenges, delivery of commodities was hampered and this impacted the duration of assistance provided to target participants for malnutrition prevention. As a result, the unique number of people reached under activity 5 was higher than the plan while the quantity of commodities was less. However, for social and behaviour change communication, as these activities were provided through open channels, the number of beneficiaries reached was much higher than the planned for both malnutrition prevention and school feeding.

At the beginning of the school year, WFP started implementation with training for teachers and cooks (supporters of school feeding) but deterioration of the situation affected programme implementation. Specifically, striking teachers in all public schools of the country, particularly in North Kivu where the insecurity disrupted schools, interrupted school feeding. Resultantly, WFP resorted to providing take-home rations in some affected places such as Nyiragongo, while in others like Rutshuru, even take-home rations were not provided. Hence, the achievement of outputs (quantity of food, students, number of schools and supporters reached) under school feeding resulted in varied levels of achievement depending on when activities were halted. Specifically for the deworming of children, some areas did not receive the deworming due to inadequate coverage by partners. Moreover, the school closures, and WFP's limited reach also impacted the level of capacity strengthening initiatives provided by WFP under school feeding hence the low achievement.

The evolutions of the conflict in the year affected reporting of other indicators such as annual change in enrolment, attendance rate, number of policies/tools developed, adherence for malnutrition prevention hence these were not measured nor reported on.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] ECHO Flood Update

[2] 2,000 farmer groups comprises different farmer groups including farmer unions, cooperatives and farmer organizations for a total of nearly 76,000 farmers (71 percent women).

### Outputs and Outcomes

On the number of participants reached and the cash distributed, it should be noted that while the plan is to reach 450,000 participants, challenges in funding limited WFP's reach resulting in a lower number of people reached and cash transferred. However, it is worth noting, that the achievement this year is still higher than compared to last year thanks to gradual expansion of the programme due to increased resources provided in 2023 and this is evidenced by the overachievement in smallholder farmers reached.

However, in terms of the assets created, the level of achievement also varied owing to both expansion to more community assets as well as new territories (e.g., number of household gardens, tree seedlings, roads rehabilitated). On the expansion to new territories this year: not all assets were created as this implementation was just rolled out hence underachievement (e.g., community gardens).

For capacity strengthening, the overachievement is due to the roll-out of the national agriculture system pilot with the Ministry of Agriculture in which WFP has been training officials at national and local levels to build the database of information for the project.

For outcomes, generally the baseline values were collected at the start of the CSP in 2021 and the end-CSP targets were set to surpass the baseline. Over the implementation of the activities in the CSP, yearly targets have been adjusted based on achievements from the previous years. In instances where baselines are collected later (because either it is the first time the indicator is collected or it is the first time WFP implements activities in the area), the baseline, end-CSP targets and yearly targets are all equal. Where target values are zero, this is owing to the fact that the follow-up values were not collected the year before, hence, 0.

As resilience interventions are implemented through joint programmes with FAO, WFP has a defined scope of activities. Hence WFP only monitors and reports on outcomes that are aligned to its activities. Additionally, considering the limited reach on resilience interventions due to the context in DRC (conflict, inaccessibility, instability, funding), some indicators (such as climate adaptation benefit) are yet to be introduced in the monitoring as the interventions are implemented overtime.

For reported indicators, trends show that resilience interventions are paying off. For instance, in Nord Ubangi, the proportion of targeted households with poor food consumption is seen to have decreased since the baseline. Meanwhile in Sud Ubangi, the proportion of households not using any livelihoods-based coping strategies has increased.



## Strategic outcome 04

It should be noted that the reason for overachievement for activity 7 is due to the fact that this considers UNHAS as well as EUHAF flights which are managed by UNHAS since April 2023.

The increase in the volume of services procured locally is due to the Scale-Up response which saw an increased in operations both by WFP and the humanitarian community. However, underachievement of the outputs is due to lack of adequate resources to the Logistics cluster which limited the level to which WFP could support the humanitarian community.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

The gender mainstreaming cross-cutting indicators were only collected from 2023. This data will be used as baseline for 2024.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

Missing protection indicators were not collected in 2023 hence are missing follow-up values.

## Environmental sustainability

Environmental risk screenings data are not fully mainstreamed across all of the activities under the DRC CSP, therefore the data for most activities is not available in the data table. However, WFP's asset creation and livelihoods interventions mentioned in the narrative undertook environmental and social risk screenings, especially through awareness raising with implementing partners and as such, records values in the table

## Nutrition integration

As this is the first year WFP is reporting on nutrition integration as a cross-cutting indicator, follow-up values on the indicators in this section are missing and will be reported in the next year

## Financial Overview

Note that the revision of planning was not reflected in the system for the 2023 ACR as the budget revision to reflect these changes was under review and approval during the reporting period.

[1] This is the total amount that was confirmed in 2023 and includes resources confirmed in 2023 but to be used in 2024, and is part of the USD 941 million available resources presented in the table.

[2] With the Scale-Up, the needs under the emergency response grew exponentially beyond the NBP. Thus while the table shows that the available resources for the strategic outcome were higher than both the the needs-based plan and implementation plan, when weighed against the revised requirements under the Scale-Up, the resources received met only 51 percent of the needs.

# 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

# 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 stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	38.2	45.6	41.8	2022	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	141,099	79,130	220,229	

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	3,348,674	2,269,432	68%
	female	3,838,378	3,015,127	79%
	total	7,187,052	5,284,559	74%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	593,867	452,216	76%
	female	651,571	533,637	82%
	total	1,245,438	985,853	79%
24-59 months	male	563,433	364,955	65%
	female	563,435	420,087	75%
	total	1,126,868	785,042	70%
5-11 years	male	737,881	469,978	64%
	female	638,770	464,808	73%
	total	1,376,651	934,786	68%
12-17 years	male	305,462	281,074	92%
	female	481,377	351,018	73%
	total	786,839	632,092	80%
18-59 years	male	1,036,574	560,910	54%
	female	1,345,019	1,103,697	82%
	total	2,381,593	1,664,607	70%
60+ years	male	111,457	140,299	126%
	female	158,206	141,880	90%
	total	269,663	282,179	105%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	96,734	170,087	176%
IDP	1,046,486	1,719,292	164%
Returnee	382,539	139,613	36%
Resident	5,661,293	3,255,567	58%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	450,000	155,507	34%
Malnutrition prevention programme	779,305	452,186	58%
Malnutrition treatment programme	1,095,529	944,764	86%
School based programmes	465,220	244,971	52%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	90,000	97,594	108%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	4,396,998	3,389,537	77%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	26,420	10,093	38%
Corn Soya Blend	13,985	5,310	38%
High Energy Biscuits	0	188	-
Iodised Salt	1,181	608	52%
LNS	0	1,131	-
Maize Meal	88,494	51,644	58%
Peas	0	232	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	6,486	1,887	29%
Rice	0	5,220	-
Split Peas	0	11,821	-
Sugar	72	86	119%
Vegetable Oil	8,057	5,771	72%
Wheat Flour	0	19,238	-
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	2,466	337	14%
Corn Soya Blend	2,059	524	25%
Iodised Salt	399	91	23%
LNS	0	332	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Maize Meal	9,800	1,114	11%
Peas	0	18	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	337	0	0%
Rice	0	1,443	-
Split Peas	0	420	-
Vegetable Oil	1,020	180	18%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
Maize Meal	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%

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

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	86,767,320	83,741,760	97%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	1,248,000	71,082	6%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	20,790,000	4,269,840	21%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: Conflict- and crisis-affected food insecure populations receive timely, adequate and nutritious food assistance, to meet their basic requirements and promote social cohesion and conflict mitigation						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>		2,375 264 <b>2,639</b>	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	2,154,530 2,242,468 <b>4,396,998</b>	1,762,560 1,626,977 <b>3,389,537</b>	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	119,237	104,332.97	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	86,767,320	83,741,761	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	388,376,050	366,527,354	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number		53,087	
CSP Output 03: Primary school children in emergency situations receive timely and adequate nutritious meals						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	3,731 1,599 <b>5,330</b>		
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	43,601 53,289 <b>96,890</b>		
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	3,517		
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	21,315,800		
Activity 02: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC						
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						

CSP Output 04: Targeted populations, including children 6-59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB-DOTS clients, receive a comprehensive nutrition package including specialized nutritious foods to treat moderate acute malnutrition.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male <b>Total</b>	20,320 19,524 <b>39,844</b>	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	10,968  <b>10,968</b>	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	392,716 392,714 <b>785,430</b>	265,726 226,360 <b>492,086</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	PMTCT clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male <b>Total</b>	18,822  <b>18,822</b>	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	219,744  <b>219,744</b>	450,039  <b>450,039</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male <b>Total</b>	10,567 10,154 <b>20,721</b>	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	15,625	7,940.62
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		HIV/TB Care & treatment	Number	24,849,720	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	61,958,520	52,932,655
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	992	452.55

B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	14,633	7,402.47
<b>Activity 03: Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC</b>					
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 06: Vulnerable populations, including children 6-23 months and PLW/G, receive a comprehensive nutrition package, including specialised nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	200,952	106,607
			Male	193,072	94,538
			<b>Total</b>	<b>394,024</b>	<b>201,145</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	281,281	26,375
			Male		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>281,281</b>	<b>26,375</b>
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	6,316	954.49
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	51,719,850	13,830,051
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	406	29.11
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	5,838	925.38

### Other Output

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

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 01: Conflict and crisis-affected food insecure populations receive timely, adequate and nutritious food assistance to meet their basic requirements and promote social cohesion and conflict mitigation

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	General Distribution	Individual	150,000	206,552

CSP Output 01: Conflict- and crisis-affected food insecure populations receive timely, adequate and nutritious food assistance, to meet their basic requirements and promote social cohesion and conflict mitigation

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	General Distribution	centre/site	517	423
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CSP Output 02: Conflict and crisis affected populations benefit from enhanced capacities of government and partners to predict and prepare for emergencies

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	370	624
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	29	23
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	45	43

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

Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 04: Targeted populations, including children 6-59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB-DOTS clients, receive a comprehensive nutrition package including specialized nutritious foods to treat moderate acute malnutrition.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	1,648	1,751

CSP Output 05: Conflict and crisis affected populations benefit from enhanced capacities of government and partners to treat acute malnutrition

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	74	2,031
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	85	777
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	12	153
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	26	76
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	10	22

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

Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 06: Vulnerable populations, including children 6-23 months and PLW/G, receive a comprehensive nutrition package, including specialised nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Prevention of acute malnutrition	centre/site	617	443

### Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=4	=1	4	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥1		WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥1		WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥1		WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	0		>0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		>0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0		>0		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/Returned - <b>Location:</b> Ituri - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	26.53	<26.53	<14.1	10.47	WFP
	Male	25.8	<25.8	<13.03	7.19	programme monitoring
	Overall	26.15	<26.15	<13.35	8.79	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	14	>14	>14	10.6	WFP
	Male	15.8	>15.8	>15.8	11.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	15	>15	>15	10.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	7.1	>7.1	>2.22	5.9	WFP
	Male	5.5	>5.5	>3.73	9.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.3	>6.3	>2.68	7.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	54.9	<54.9	<60.94	35.6	WFP
	Male	57	<57	<54.66	39.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	56	<56	<59	37.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	38	<38	<36.84	55	WFP
	Male	37.5	<37.5	<41.61	54.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	37.8	<37.8	<37.31	54.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥0	>0	0	WFP
	Male	0	≥0	>0	1.85	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥0	>0	0.85	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.6	≥47.6	≥47.6	79.69	WFP
	Male	94.1	≥94.1	≥94.1	87.04	programme monitoring
	Overall	80.6	≥80.6	≥80.6	83.05	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	52.4	<52.4	<52.4	20.31	WFP
	Male	5.9	<5.9	<5.9	11.11	programme monitoring
	Overall	19.4	<19.4	<19.4	16.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥0	>0	26.56	WFP
	Male	0	≥0	>0	18.52	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥0	>0	22.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	52.4	≥52.4	≥52.4	67.19	WFP
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	77.78	programme monitoring
	Overall	86.1	≥86.1	≥86.1	72	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.6	≤47.6	≤47.6	6.25	WFP
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	3.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	13.9	≤13.9	≤13.9	5.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.9	≥42.9	>42.9	60	WFP
	Male	81.2	≥81.2	>81.2	46.15	programme monitoring
	Overall	69.6	≥69.6	>69.6	54.55	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	57.1	≥57.1	≥57.1	40	WFP
	Male	18.8	≥18.8	≥18.8	53.85	programme monitoring
	Overall	30.4	≥30.4	≥30.4	45.45	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	19.13	<19.13	<19.13	22.8	WFP
	Male	22.59	<22.59	<22.59	14.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	21.56	<21.56	<21.56	18.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	40	<40	<40	14.4	WFP
	Male	32.6	<32.6	<32.6	12.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	34.8	<34.8	<34.8	13.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	16.52	≤16.52	≤16.52	40	WFP
	Male	24.44	≤24.44	≤24.44	30.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	22.08	≤22.08	≤22.08	35	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	24.35	≥24.35	≥24.35	22.8	WFP
	Male	20.37	≥20.37	≥20.37	42.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	21.56	≥21.56	≥21.56	32.9	WFP programme monitoring

**Target Group:** Displaced/Residents/Returned - **Location:** Kasai - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	19.39	<19.39	<19.39	17.74	WFP
	Male	18.98	<18.98	<18.98	15.42	programme monitoring
	Overall	19.08	<19.08	<19.08	15.98	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	8.26	>8.26	>8.26	10.37	WFP
	Male	10.56	>10.56	>10.56	9.91	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.79	>9.79	>9.79	10.14	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	51.7	<51.7	<51.7	26.28	WFP
	Male	53.08	<53.08	<53.08	37.73	programme monitoring
	Overall	52.68	<52.68	<52.68	34.86	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	40.04	<40.04	<8.26	63.36	WFP
	Male	36.35	<36.35	<10.56	52.36	programme monitoring
	Overall	37.53	<37.53	<9.79	55	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	75.1	<75.1	<75.1	47.7	WFP
	Male	57.8	<57.8	<57.8	45.99	programme monitoring
	Overall	63.4	<63.4	<63.4	46.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7.6	<7.6	<7.6	10.9	WFP
	Male	8.7	<8.7	<8.7	3.46	programme monitoring
	Overall	8.6	<8.6	<8.6	5.4	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	12.9	<12.9	<12.6	26.7	WFP
	Male	27.4	<27.4	<27.4	31.39	programme monitoring
	Overall	22.7	<22.7	<22.7	30.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	4.4	>4.4	>4.4	14.7	WFP
	Male	6.1	>6.1	>6.1	19.16	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.3	>5.3	>5.3	18.1	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/Returned - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15.09	<15.09	<15.09	16.81	WFP
	Male	15.04	<15.04	<15.04	17.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	15.05	<15.05	<15.05	17.49	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	6.43	>6.43	>6.43	23.3	WFP
	Male	10.04	>10.04	>10.04	23.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	8.8	>8.8	>8.8	23.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	2.8	>2.8	>4.3	25.4	WFP
	Male	2.5	>2.5	>5.6	28.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	2.7	>2.7	>5.1	27	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	20.2	<20.2	<23.6	35.3	WFP
	Male	20.8	<20.8	<30.9	40.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	20.3	<20.3	<28.4	38.1	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	77	<77	<72.1	39.3	WFP
	Male	76.7	<76.7	<63.6	31.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	76.9	<76.9	<66.5	34.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0	0.9	WFP
	Male	0	>0	>0	0.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>0	>0	0.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	59.1	>59.1	>59.1	71.1	WFP
	Male	84	>84	>84	81.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	76.1	>76.1	>76.1	77.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	40.9	<40.9	<40.9	28	WFP
	Male	16	<16	<16	18.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	23.9	<23.9	<23.9	22	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0	35.56	WFP
	Male	13.8	>13.8	>13.8	40	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.4	>9.4	>9.4	38.32	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	88.6	>88.6	>88.6	60	WFP
	Male	81.9	>81.9	>81.9	58.38	programme monitoring
	Overall	84.1	>84.1	>84.1	58.99	WFP programme monitoring



Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.4	<11.4	<11.4	4.44	WFP
	Male	4.3	<4.3	<4.3	1.62	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.5	<6.5	<6.5	2.69	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0	34.09	WFP
	Male	16.6	>16.6	>16.6	45.68	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.5	>12.5	>12.5	41.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	100	≥100	≥100	63.64	WFP
	Male	66.7	≥66.7	≥66.7	53.09	programme monitoring
	Overall	75	≥75	≥75	56.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	2.27	WFP
	Male	16.7	≤16.7	≤16.7	1.23	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.5	≤12.5	≤12.5	1.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	42.9	<42.9	<42.9	34.5	WFP
	Male	48.7	<48.7	<48.7	42.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	46.7	<46.7	<46.7	39.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	24.3	<24.3	<24.3	38.9	WFP
	Male	19.7	<19.7	<19.7	31.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	21.3	<21.3	<21.3	34.3	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22.8	<22.8	<22.8	13.9	WFP
	Male	24.2	<24.2	<24.2	15.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	23.7	<23.7	<23.7	15	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	10	>10	>10	12.7	WFP
	Male	7.4	>7.4	>7.4	10.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	8.3	>8.3	>8.3	11.5	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/Returned - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	30.79	<30.79	<30.79	13.28	WFP
	Male	32.17	<32.17	<32.17	13.16	programme monitoring
	Overall	31.3	<31.3	<31.3	13.19	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	0	>0	>0	38.55	WFP
	Male	0.62	>0.62	>0.62	40.07	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.23	>0.23	>0.23	39.73	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	5.45	<5.45	<5.45	44.58	WFP
	Male	9.94	<9.94	<9.94	45.64	programme monitoring
	Overall	7.11	<7.11	<7.11	45.41	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	94.55	<94.55	<94.55	16.87	WFP
	Male	89.44	<89.44	<89.44	14.29	programme monitoring
	Overall	92.66	<92.66	<92.66	14.86	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.6	>0.6	>0.6	0	WFP
	Male	0	>0	>0	2.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.2	>0.2	>0.2	2.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	46.6	>46.6	>46.6	87.9	WFP
	Male	61.5	>61.5	>61.5	71.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	56	>56	>56	75	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	52.8	<52.8	<52.8	12.1	WFP
	Male	38.5	<38.5	<38.5	25.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	43.8	<43.8	<43.8	22.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.6	>0.6	>0.6	33.3	WFP
	Male	0	>0	>0	30.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.2	>0.2	>0.2	31.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.2	>47.2	>47.2	66.7	WFP
	Male	62.9	>62.9	>62.9	67.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	57.1	>57.1	>57.1	67.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	52.2	<52.2	<52.2	0	WFP
	Male	37.1	<37.1	<37.1	1.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	42.7	<42.7	<42.7	1	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0	26.3	WFP
	Male	1.5	>1.5	>1.5	45.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	1	>1	>1	41.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.3	<4.3	>4.3	73.7	WFP
	Male	5.5	<5.5	>5.5	54.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	5	<5	>5	58.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	95.7	<95.7	<95.7	0	WFP
	Male	93	<93	<93	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	94	<94	<94	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/Returned/Cash - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	22.4	<22.4	<22.4	19.47	WFP
	Male	21.8	<21.8	<21.8	18.14	programme monitoring
	Overall	22	<22	<22	18.57	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	12.9	>47.6	>47.6	31.9	WFP
	Male	21.5	>32.9	>32.9	42.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	14.7	>40.3	>40.3	38.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	7.6	>7.6	>7.6	13.8	WFP
	Male	5.1	>5.1	>5.1	9.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.9	>5.9	>5.9	10.8	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	21.8	<21.8	<21.8	64.9	WFP
	Male	22.7	<22.7	<22.7	55.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	22.4	<22.4	<22.4	58.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	70.6	<70.6	<70.6	21.3	WFP
	Male	72.2	<72.2	<72.2	34.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	71.6	<71.6	<71.6	30.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0	32.5	WFP
	Male	5.63	>5.63	>5.63	20.48	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.85	>3.85	>3.85	24.39	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	48.48	>48.48	>48.48	65	WFP
	Male	85.92	>85.92	>85.92	77.11	programme monitoring
	Overall	74.04	>74.04	>74.04	73.17	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	51.52	<51.52	<51.52	2.5	WFP
	Male	8.45	<8.45	<8.45	2.41	programme monitoring
	Overall	22.11	<22.11	<22.11	2.44	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0	5	WFP
	Male	18.31	>18.31	>18.31	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.5	>12.5	>12.5	1.63	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60.61	>60.61	>60.61	82.5	WFP
	Male	76.06	>76.06	>76.06	93.98	programme monitoring
	Overall	71.15	>71.15	>71.15	90.24	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.39	<39.39	≤39.39	12.5	WFP
	Male	5.63	<5.63	≤5.63	6.02	programme monitoring
	Overall	16.35	<16.35	≤16.35	8.13	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	66.67	>66.67	>66.67	28.57	WFP
	Male	23.08	>23.08	>23.08	25	programme monitoring
	Overall	31.25	>31.25	>31.25	26.66	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.33	>33.33	>33.33	71.43	WFP
	Male	76.92	>76.92	>76.92	62.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	68.75	>68.75	>68.75	66.67	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP
	Male	0	=0	=0	12.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	6.67	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	24.6	<24.6	<24.6	39.3	WFP
	Male	23.7	<23.7	<23.7	57.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	24	<24	<24	51.8	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	49.5	<49.5	<49.5	50	WFP
	Male	51	<51	<51	32.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	50.4	<50.4	<50.4	38.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	17.4	<17.4	<17.4	4.3	WFP
	Male	23.1	<23.1	<23.1	8.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	21	<21	<21	7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	8.5	>8.5	>8.5	6.4	WFP
	Male	2.2	>2.2	>2.2	1.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.6	>4.6	>4.6	3.1	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/Returned/Food - <b>Location:</b> Tanganyika - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.52	<12.52	<28.01	17.77	WFP
	Male	14.45	<14.45	<24.52	20.35	programme monitoring
	Overall	13.61	<13.61	<25.68	19.49	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	4.51	>4.51	>4.51	9.4	WFP
	Male	11.28	>11.28	>11.28	17.02	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.77	>6.77	>6.77	14.49	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	3.8	>3.8	>3.8	3.42	WFP
	Male	5.9	>5.9	>5.9	16.17	programme monitoring
	Overall	5	>5	>5	11.93	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32.5	>32.5	>32.5	29.06	WFP
	Male	32	>32	>32	39.57	programme monitoring
	Overall	32.2	>32.2	>32.2	36.08	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	63.7	<63.7	<63.7	67.52	WFP
	Male	62.1	<62.1	<62.1	4.26	programme monitoring
	Overall	62.8	<62.8	<62.8	51.99	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0	0	WFP
	Male	0	>0	>0	1.64	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>0	>0	1.37	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.38	>0.38	>0.38	83.33	WFP
	Male	1.5	>1.5	>1.5	83.61	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.75	>0.75	>0.75	83.56	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	99.62	<99.62	<99.62	16.67	WFP
	Male	98.5	<98.5	<98.5	14.75	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.25	<99.25	<99.25	15.07	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.38	>0.38	>0.38	16.67	WFP
	Male	0.75	>0.75	>0.75	36.07	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.5	>0.5	>0.5	32.88	WFP programme monitoring



Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.58	>31.58	>31.58	75	WFP
	Male	39.85	>39.85	>39.85	62.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	34.34	>34.34	>34.34	64.38	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	68.04	<68.04	<68.04	8.33	WFP
	Male	59.4	<59.4	<59.4	1.63	programme monitoring
	Overall	65.16	<65.16	<65.16	2.74	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	20.3	>20.3	>20.3	50	WFP
	Male	30.08	>30.08	>30.08	44.83	programme monitoring
	Overall	23.56	>23.56	>23.56	45.45	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	72.56	>72.56	>72.56	50	WFP
	Male	61.65	>61.65	>61.65	55.17	programme monitoring
	Overall	68.92	>68.92	>68.92	54.55	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.14	<7.14	<7.14	0	WFP
	Male	8.27	<8.27	<8.27	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	7.52	<7.52	<7.52	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	22.56	<22.56	<22.56	36.75	WFP
	Male	18.05	<18.05	<18.05	30.21	programme monitoring
	Overall	19.55	<19.55	<19.55	32.39	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	57.14	<57.14	<57.14	34.19	WFP
	Male	60.15	<60.15	<60.15	51.49	programme monitoring
	Overall	59.15	<59.15	<59.15	45.74	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	12.03	≤12.03	≤12.03	20.51	WFP
	Male	7.89	≤7.89	≤7.89	14.04	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.27	≤9.27	≤9.27	16.19	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	8.27	>8.27	>8.27	8.55	WFP
	Male	13.91	>13.91	>13.91	4.26	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.03	>12.03	>12.03	5.68	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/Returned/InKIND - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Oriental - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	16.96	<16.96	<16.96	8.58	WFP
	Male	15.97	<15.97	<15.97	9.07	programme monitoring
	Overall	16.55	<16.55	<16.55	8.95	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	5.4	>5.4	>5.4	40	WFP
	Male	3	>3	>3	49	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.4	>4.4	>4.4	46.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	14.1	<14.1	<14.1	38.9	WFP
	Male	11.6	<11.6	<11.6	34.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	13.1	<13.1	<13.1	35.6	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	80.4	<80.4	<80.4	21.1	WFP
	Male	85.4	<85.4	<85.4	16.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	82.5	<82.5	<82.5	17.4	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Ubangi - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.33	<12.33	<8.99	8.53	WFP
	Male	12.3	<12.03	<8.84	7.63	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.13	<12.13	<8.88	7.88	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	9.1	>13.6	>13.6	18.71	WFP
	Male	9.8	>9.6	>9.6	12.99	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.6	>11.1	>11.1	14.53	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	41.7	>41.7	>6.8	29.8	WFP
	Male	39.9	>39.9	>10.9	39.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	40.4	>40.4	>9.4	36.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	21.2	<21.2	<43.2	57.3	WFP
	Male	26.4	<26.4	<45.6	50.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	24.8	<24.8	<44.7	52.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	37.1	<37.1	<50	12.9	WFP
	Male	33.7	<3.7	<43.5	10.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	34.8	<34.8	<45.8	10.9	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0	0.88	WFP
	Male	0	>0	>0	2.53	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>0	>0	2.13	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	94.3	>94.3	>94.3	84.21	WFP
	Male	95.4	>95.4	>95.4	88.76	programme monitoring
	Overall	95.2	>95.2	>95.2	87.66	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.7	<5.7	<5.7	14.91	WFP
	Male	4.6	<4.6	<4.6	8.71	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.8	<4.8	<4.8	10.21	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.71	>5.71	>5.71	17.54	WFP
	Male	4	>4	>4	23.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.3	>4.3	>4.3	22.13	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	91.43	>91.43	>91.43	78.07	WFP
	Male	94.7	>94.7	>94.7	73.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	94.09	>94.09	>94.09	74.68	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.86	<2.86	<2.86	4.39	WFP
	Male	1.32	<1.32	<1.32	2.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.61	<1.61	<1.61	3.19	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	90.91	>90.91	>90.91	75	WFP
	Male	82.81	>82.81	>82.81	83.66	programme monitoring
	Overall	84	>84	>84	81.39	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.09	>9.09	>9.09	25	WFP
	Male	17.19	>17.19	>17.19	15.84	programme monitoring
	Overall	16	>16	>16	18.25	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<0	=0	0	WFP
	Male	0	<0	=0	0.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<0	=0	0.36	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	42.4	<42.4	<42.45	49.12	WFP
	Male	49	<49	<49	46	programme monitoring
	Overall	46.78	<46.78	<46.78	47.08	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2.9	<2.9	<2.9	0.58	WFP
	Male	5	<5	<5	1	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.66	<4.66	<4.66	0.63	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30.2	≤30.2	≤30.2	32.2	WFP
	Male	27	≤27	≤27	37	programme monitoring
	Overall	27.72	≤27.72	≤27.72	35.7	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	24.5	>24.5	>24.5	18.1	WFP
	Male	19	>19	>19	16	programme monitoring
	Overall	20.84	>20.84	>20.84	16.59	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	21.94	<21.94	<25.11	17.44	WFP
	Male	20.38	<20.38	<22.16	15.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	21.9	<21.9	<23.44	16.46	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	19.8	>23.8	>23.8	24.36	WFP
	Male	26.1	>29.3	>29.3	24.16	programme monitoring
	Overall	23.2	>27.1	>27.1	24.24	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	12	<12	>13.4	0	WFP
	Male	11.5	<11.5	>12.3	7.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	11.8	<11.8	>12.9	4.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	45.2	>45.2	<42.5	20.3	WFP
	Male	41.6	>41.6	<36.1	38	programme monitoring
	Overall	43.6	>43.6	<39.8	31.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	42.8	>42.8	<44.2	79.7	WFP
	Male	46.9	>46.9	<51.6	54.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	44.6	>44.6	<47.2	64.2	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Ubangi - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14.37	<14.37	<10.81	9.6	WFP
	Male	13.6	<13.65	<8.49	8.09	programme monitoring
	Overall	14.04	<14.04	<9.45	8.91	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	4.4	>3.6	>3.6	10.24	WFP
	Male	8.6	>9.6	>9.6	14.37	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.3	>6.5	>6.5	12.14	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	26.6	>26.6	>22.2	41.95	WFP
	Male	34.9	>34.9	>27.5	44.25	programme monitoring
	Overall	30.4	>30.4	>24.7	43.01	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	57.1	<57.1	<54.1	41.95	WFP
	Male	48.1	<48	<48.3	41.95	programme monitoring
	Overall	52.9	<52.9	<51.3	41.95	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	16.3	<16.3	<23.7	16.1	WFP
	Male	17.1	<17.1	<24.2	13.79	programme monitoring
	Overall	16.7	<16.7	<23.9	15.04	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<0	>0	0.82	WFP
	Male	0	<0	>0	3.57	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<0	>0	2.14	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	100	=100	=100	89.34	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	90.18	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	89.74	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	9.84	WFP
	Male	0	=0	=0	6.25	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	8.12	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.7	>7.69	>7.69	36.89	WFP
	Male	15.9	>15.87	>15.87	38.39	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.7	>12.75	>12.75	37.61	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	92.3	>92.31	>92.31	62.3	WFP
	Male	84.1	>84.13	>84.13	61.61	programme monitoring
	Overall	87.3	>87.25	>87.25	61.97	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0.82	WFP
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0.43	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	41.7	>41.67	>41.67	87.72	WFP
	Male	55.3	>55.32	>55.32	86.54	programme monitoring
	Overall	50.7	>50.7	>50.7	87.16	WFP programme monitoring



Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	54.2	>54.17	>54.17	12.28	WFP
	Male	42.6	>42.55	>42.55	13.46	programme monitoring
	Overall	46.5	>46.48	>46.48	12.84	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.1	<4.17	<4.17	0	WFP
	Male	2.1	<2.13	<2.13	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	2.8	<2.82	<2.82	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	33.9	>12.9	<33.9	12.7	WFP
	Male	56.8	>6.8	<56.8	20.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	47.3	>9.4	<47.3	16.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	16.1	≤37.1	<16.1	0	WFP
	Male	5.7	≤30.7	<5.7	1.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≤33.3	<10	0.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	37.1	<16.1	≤37.1	65.8	WFP
	Male	30.7	<5.7	≤30.7	56.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	33.3	<10	≤33.3	61.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	12.9	<33.9	>12.9	21.5	WFP
	Male	6.8	<56.8	>6.8	21.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.4	<47.3	>9.4	21.4	WFP programme monitoring

**Target Group:** Residents/Displaced/Returned - **Location:** Sud-Kivu - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	78.18	≥78.18	<78.18	26.51	WFP
	Male	67.7	≥67.7	<67.7	37.28	programme monitoring
	Overall	74.31	≥74.31	<74.31	34.86	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	14.91	≤14.91	<14.91	43.37	WFP
	Male	20.5	≤20.5	<20.5	28.92	programme monitoring
	Overall	16.97	≤16.97	<16.97	32.16	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	6.18	<6.18	≤6.18	30.12	WFP
	Male	9.32	<9.32	≤9.32	28.22	programme monitoring
	Overall	7.34	<7.34	≤7.34	28.65	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0.73	<0.73	≥0.73	0	WFP
	Male	2.48	<2.48	≥2.48	5.57	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.38	<1.38	≥1.38	4.32	WFP programme monitoring

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** All - **Location:** Congo, Democratic Republic of - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=12	=3		WFP programme monitoring
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**Target Group:** Children MAM Treatment - **Location:** Haut-Katanga - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	WFP
	Male	0	<15	<15	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	WFP
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	1.71	WFP
	Male	0	<15	<15	1.82	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	1.76	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	98.29	WFP
	Male	100	>75	>75	98.18	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	>75	>75	98.24	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children MAM Treatment - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Central - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0.16	<15	<15	0.13	WFP
	Male	0.26	<15	<15	0.16	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.21	<15	<15	0.15	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.01	<3	<3	0	WFP
	Male	0.01	<3	<3	0.02	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.01	<3	<3	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.71	WFP
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.62	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.67	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	99.77	>75	>75	99.16	WFP
	Male	99.68	>75	>75	99.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.73	>75	>75	99.18	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children MAM Treatment - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Oriental - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0.28	<15	<15	0.12	WFP
	Male	0.34	<15	<15	0.06	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.31	<15	<15	0.09	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	WFP
	Male	0	<3	<3	0.01	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.63	WFP
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.86	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.73	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	98.95	>75	>75	99.25	WFP
	Male	98.81	>75	>75	99.07	programme monitoring
	Overall	98.88	>75	>75	99.17	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children MAM Treatment - <b>Location:</b> Kasai - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0.4	<15	<15	0.29	WFP
	Male	0.4	<15	<15	0.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.04	<15	<15	0.29	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children MAM treatment - <b>Location:</b> Tanganyika - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	WFP
	Male	0	<15	<15	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	WFP
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.36	WFP
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.41	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.39	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	99.59	WFP
	Male	100	>75	>75	99.64	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	>75	>75	99.61	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> HIV/TB Care & treatment						
Default rate of clients from TB-DOTS and PMTCT programmes	Overall	0	<15	<15		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Haut-Katanga - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	43.5	>50	>50	97.8	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Ituri - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	6.56	WFP
	Male	0	<15	<15	7.01	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	6.76	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	WFP
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.26	WFP
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.26	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.26	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	93.18	WFP
	Male	100	>75	>75	92.73	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	>75	>75	92.98	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	94.3	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Children - Location: Kasai Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>						
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	89.6	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Children - Location: Kasai Oriental - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>						
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	52.5	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Children - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	WFP
	Male	0	<3	<3	0.04	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.02	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.14	WFP
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.32	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.22	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	99.57	WFP
	Male	100	>75	>75	99.34	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	>75	>75	99.47	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	32.8	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.27	WFP
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.37	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.32	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	WFP
	Male	0	<3	<3	0.04	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.02	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.15	WFP
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.14	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.15	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	99.57	WFP
	Male	100	>75	>75	99.46	programme monitoring
	Overall	100	>75	>75	99.52	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0.03	<15	<15	2.25	WFP
	Male	0.03	<15	<15	2.27	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.03	<15	<15	2.26	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	WFP
	Male	0	<3	<3	0.01	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0.48	<15	<15	4.34	WFP
	Male	0.48	<15	<15	4.04	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.48	<15	<15	4.2	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	99.5	>75	>75	93.4	WFP
	Male	99.5	>75	>75	93.68	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.5	>75	>75	99.47	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Children - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>						
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	76.7	>50	>50	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: PLW MAM Treatment - Location: Haut-Katanga - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	WFP
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	WFP
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	programme monitoring



Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female Overall	0 0	<15 <15	<15 <15	0 0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female Overall	100 100	>75 >75	>75 >75	100 100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: PLW MAM Treatment - Location: Kasai Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female Overall	0 0	<15 <15	<15 <15	0.12 0.12	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female Overall	0 0	<3 <3	<3 <3	0 0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female Overall	0 0	<15 <15	<15 <15	0 0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female Overall	100 100	>75 >75	>75 >75	99.88 99.88	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: PLW MAM Treatment - Location: Kasai Oriental - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female Overall	0 0	<15 <15	<15 <15	0 0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female Overall	0 0	<3 <3	<3 <3	0 0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female Overall	0 0	<15 <15	<15 <15	0.94 0.94	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female Overall	100 100	>100 >100	>75 >75	99.06 99.06	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW MAM treatment - <b>Location:</b> Tanganyika - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female Overall	0 0	<15 <15	<15 <15	0.01 0.01	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female Overall	0 0	<3 <3	<3 <3	0 0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female Overall	0 0	<15 <15	<15 <15	0 0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female Overall	100 100	>75 >75	>75 >75	99.99 99.99	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW - <b>Location:</b> Haut-Katanga - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	62.8	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW - <b>Location:</b> Ituri - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female Overall	0 0	<15 <15	<15 <15	1.45 1.45	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female Overall	0 0	<15 <15	<15 <15	0 0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Central - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	57.64	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Oriental - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						

Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	33.81	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: PLW - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.19	WFP
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.19	programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.07	WFP
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.07	programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	34.25	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: PLW - Location: Nord-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.07	WFP
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.07	programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	WFP
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.03	WFP
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.03	programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	99.9	WFP
	Overall	100	>75	>75	99.9	programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	64.04	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: PLW - Location: Sud-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	1.03	<15	<15	2.25	WFP
	Overall	1.03	<15	<15	2.25	programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0.01	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.01	
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	6.25	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	6.25	
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	93.97	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: PLW - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>						
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	88.51	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Women PLW - Location: Ituri - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	99.61	>75	>75	98.55	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.61	>75	>75	98.55	
<b>Target Group: Women PLW - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	
<b>Target Group: Women PLW - Location: Sud-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	91.49	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	>75	>75	91.49	
<b>Target Group: women PLW - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	98.97	>75	>75	99.73	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.97	>75	>75	99.73	
<b>Activity 03: Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC</b>						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source

<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥8	≥2		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children 6-23 months - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Central - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	33.92	≥70	≥43.92	24.14	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.9	≥70	≥33.9	25	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29.09	≥70	≥39.09	24.55	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	27.98	≥70	≥37.98	23.56	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22.65	≥70	≥32.65	24.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25.4	≥70	≥35.4	23.95	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	11.98	≥70	≥21.98	5.17	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.97	≥70	≥14.97	6.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.58	≥70	≥18.58	5.69	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children 6-23 months - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Oriental - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	44.1	≥70	≥54.1	43.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42.4	≥70	≥52.4	46.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	43.2	≥70	≥53.2	44.9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	16.8	≥70	≥26.8	13.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.4	≥70	≥37.4	12.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22.4	≥70	≥32.4	13.3	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	10.4	≥70	≥20.4	10.1	WFP
	Male	12.2	≥70	≥22.2	10.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	11.4	≥70	≥21.4	10.2	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children 6-23 months - <b>Location:</b> Kasai - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	15.93	≥70	≥25.93	50.34	WFP
	Male	13.45	≥70	≥23.45	50.51	programme monitoring
	Overall	14.68	≥70	≥24.68	50.43	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	22.12	≥70	≥32.12	26.11	WFP
	Male	19.09	≥70	≥29.09	26.33	programme monitoring
	Overall	20.59	≥70	≥30.59	26.22	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	5.97	≥70	≥15.97	19.06	WFP
	Male	3.25	≥70	≥13.25	18.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.6	≥70	≥14.6	18.83	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Ituri - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	58.5	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Central - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	58.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	68.1	>67.9	>67.9	74.71	WFP
	Male	70.8	>66.6	>66.6	74.38	programme monitoring
	Overall	69.5	>67.1	>67.1	74.55	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Oriental - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	≥66	44.1	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>72.4	>72.4	90.51	WFP
	Male	0	>73	>73	93.94	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>72.7	>72.7	92.26	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Children - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>63.3	86.3	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female				79.3	WFP
	Male				81.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>78.6	>78.6	80.5	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Children - Location: Nord-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>66	9	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Children - Location: Sud-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	≥66	47	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Children - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Overall	76.7	>50	≥66	52.1	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Children - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>						
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	64	>66	>66	52.1	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: PLW - Location: Kasai Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	14.5	>14.5	>44.1		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: PLW - Location: Kasai Oriental - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	42.5	>42.5	>41.2		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: PLW - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>						
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	0	≥66	≥74		WFP survey
<b>Target Group: PLW - Location: Nord-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	11.9	>11.9	>23.1		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	≥66	9.13	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: PLW - Location: Sud-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	46.1	>46.1	>31.1		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	≥66	17.71	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: PLW - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	18.9	>18.9	>51.5		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	≥66	52.1	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	59	>66	>59.8		WFP programme monitoring



Strategic Outcome 02: The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding						
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages						
CSP Output 08: Primary school children receive timely and adequate nutritious meals.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	7,399	4,569	
			Male	3,172	3,737	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>10,571</b>	<b>8,306</b>	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female		27,935	
			Male		27,934	
			<b>Total</b>		<b>55,869</b>	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	158,593	88,590	
			Male	193,836	92,206	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>352,429</b>	<b>180,796</b>	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	13,479	3,576.5	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Number		1,974,608	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	79,859,780	12,074,317	
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	1,213	243.72	
Activity 05: Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people						
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 11: Targeted populations including children 6-23 months, PLW/G benefit from a comprehensive nutrition package including, where appropriate, nutritious foods to address chronic malnutrition.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	19,094	95,971	
			Male	18,346	81,753	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>37,440</b>	<b>177,724</b>	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female	66,560	46,942	
			Male			
			<b>Total</b>	<b>66,560</b>	<b>46,942</b>	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	2,602	882.98	

A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,248,000	71,082
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	206	27.27
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	2,396	855.71

## Other Output

### Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 09: Targeted information on health and nutrition is provided to primary school children (Tier 1) and their caretakers.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	37,710	98,924

CSP Output 10: C. School children benefit from enhanced capacities of national stakeholders to design and implement school feeding programmes

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	10	3
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	4	6

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 08: Primary school children receive timely and adequate nutritious meals

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	91.5
N.1.2: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	N.1.2.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	91.5
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (on-site)	%	22	61
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.g.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	160,700	78,590

CSP Output 08: Primary school children receive timely and adequate nutritious meals.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	170	187

### Activity 05: Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 12: Targeted populations and communities engage in nutrition-focused and gender transformative social behaviour change communication (SBCC) and have equitable access to fortified foods for the prevention of wasting and stunting

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	99,469	106,000

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	92	>92	>93.98	95	WFP
	Male	91.2	>91.2	>93.76	96	programme monitoring
	Overall	91.6	>91.6	>93.87	95	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Annual change in enrolment	Overall	0	>0	>0		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Attendance rate	Overall	0	>0	>0		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Central - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	97.02	>97.2	>92.1	89.7	WFP
	Male	96.97	>96.97	>91	91.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	97	>97	>91.5	90.6	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						

Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	85.37	>89.46	>89.46	91.04	WFP
	Male	87.25	>91.39	>91.39	89.57	programme monitoring
	Overall	86.25	>90.42	>90.42	90.29	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Tanganyika - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	99.89	>99.89	>94.07	94.3	WFP
	Male	99.8	>99.8	>93.61	94.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.89	>99.89	>93.84	94.4	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 05: Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people</b>						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥4	≥1	4	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	23.3	≥33.33	≥33.33	46.9	WFP
	Male	26.29	≥36.29	≥36.29	52.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	24.7	≥34.68	≥34.68	49.6	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	42.38	≥52.38	≥52.38	38	WFP
	Male	41.14	≥51.14	≥51.14	35.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	41.82	≥51.82	≥51.82	36.5	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	13.33	≥23.33	≥23.33	21.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.57	≥22.57	≥22.57	19.5	
	Overall	12.99	≥22.99	≥22.99	20.4	
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Overall	0	=70	=70	45	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	38.8	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	14.2	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> children - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	0	≥66	≥89.4		WFP programme monitoring

<b>Strategic Outcome 03: Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2024</b>				<b>Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.</b>					
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 15: Targeted women and men smallholders benefit from conditional food assistance					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	229,500	88,640
			Male	220,500	66,867
			<b>Total</b>	<b>450,000</b>	<b>155,507</b>
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	20,790,000	4,269,840
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 15: Targeted women and men smallholders benefit from conditional food assistance					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	45,900	48,798
			Male	44,100	48,796
			<b>Total</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>97,594</b>

## Other Output

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

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 18: Targeted communities benefit from nutrition education, social behavior change, improved local production, and the enhanced capacity of national and local stakeholders

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Food assistance for training	Individual	68,000	65,174

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 16: Targeted women and men smallholders benefit from support to increase local food production, marketing and the consumption of nutrient-rich food and enhanced capacity of national and local stakeholders

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	7	7
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	68	75

CSP Output 17: 3. Targeted women and men smallholders and value chain actors benefit from enhanced equitable and inclusive livelihoods support on improved production skills for sustainable value chains

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	9,200	10,749
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	52	37.4
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repaired	Food assistance for asset	Km	165	169
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Km	220	223

D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.15: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Food assistance for asset	Number	14,500	17,068
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Outcome Results						
Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Kinshasa - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Administration Services						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=3	=2	2	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥211,300	≥211,300	470,664	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥211,300	≥211,300	39,512	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥300	≥300	20	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥300	≥300	20	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Ubangi - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	18.19	<18.19	≥18.19	7.8	WFP survey
	Male	12.64	<12.64	≥12.64	7.2	WFP survey
	Overall	13.56	<13.56	≥13.56	7.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	31.7	≥60	≥31.7	53.6	WFP survey
	Male	42.2	≥27.9	≥42.2	52.5	WFP survey
	Overall	41.9	≥29.2	≥41.9	52.7	WFP survey



Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	19.5	<10	<19.5	42.9	WFP survey
	Male	35.7	<45.9	<35.7	36.7	WFP survey
	Overall	32.6	<42.4	<32.6	37.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	48.8	<30	<48.8	3.6	WFP survey
	Male	22.1	<26.2	<22.1	10.7	WFP survey
	Overall	25.5	<28.4	<25.5	9.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	50	<50	<50	50	WFP survey
	Male	45.9	<45.9	<45.9	52	WFP survey
	Overall	44.8	<44.8	<44.8	51.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	10	<10	<10	0	WFP survey
	Male	14.8	<14.8	<14.8	2.8	WFP survey
	Overall	10.4	<10.4	<10.4	2.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	20	≥20	≥20	35.7	WFP survey
	Male	31.1	≥31.1	≥31.1	31.1	WFP survey
	Overall	39.2	≥39.2	≥39.2	31.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	20	≥20	≥20	14.3	WFP survey
	Male	8.2	≥8.2	≥8.2	14.1	WFP survey
	Overall	5.6	≥5.6	≥5.6	14.1	WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥90	≥90	80.1	WFP
	Male	0	≥90	≥90	81.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥90	81.6	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥90	≥30	41.5	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Sud-Kivu - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>						
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥0	≥31,299	181,033	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥0	≥31,299	181,033	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥0	≥29	298	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥0	≥29	298	WFP programme monitoring

Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Sud-Ubangi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	18.19	≤18.19	≤18.19	4.74	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.64	≤12.64	≤12.64	4.64	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.56	≤13.56	≤13.56	4.67	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	32.3	≥32.3	≥28.8	87	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47	≥47	≥20.6	86.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	47	≥47	≥24.1	86.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.6	<22.6	≤28.8	10.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32.2	<32.2	≤29	11.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	28.9	<28.9	≤28.9	11	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	45.2	<45.2	≤42.4	2.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.8	<20.8	≤50.4	2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26.2	<26.2	≤47	2.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	32.3	≤32.3	<17	3.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41.5	≤41.5	<21.6	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	38.3	≤38.3	<20.6	3.1	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	58.1	≤58.1	<32.7	2.2	WFP
	Male	31.7	≤31.7	<24.9	2.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	36.3	≤36.3	<26.5	2.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	3.2	≥3.2	≥15.7	28.3	WFP
	Male	16.4	≥16.4	≥23.9	34.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	16.2	≥16.2	≥22.2	32.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	6.5	≥6.5	≥34.6	66.3	WFP
	Male	10.4	≥10.4	≥29.7	59.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.2	≥9.2	≥30.7	61.7	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female		90	≥90	82.9	WFP
	Male		90	≥90	94.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>90	≥90	91.1	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	>90	≥90	87	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Tanganyika - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	≥177,812	≥177,812	333,482	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥1,777,812	≥177,812	333,482	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥230	≥230	535	WFP programme monitoring

Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥230	≥230	535	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Tanganyika - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	9.55	<9.55	<9.55	8.63	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.55	<8.55	<8.55	6.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.76	<8.76	<8.76	7.18	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	56.6	≥56.6	≥56.6	60	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	74.5	≥74.5	≥74.5	75.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70.7	≥70.7	≥70.7	72.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	30.2	<30.2	<30.2	33.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22.4	<22.4	<22.4	21.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24	<24	<24	22.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	13.2	<13.2	<13.2	6.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.2	<3.2	<3.2	3.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.2	<5.2	<5.2	4.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	17	≤17	≤17	16.7	Joint survey
	Male	21.6	≤21.6	≤21.6	14.9	Joint survey
	Overall	20.6	≤20.6	≤20.6	15.5	Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	32.7	≤32.7	≤32.7	36.7	Joint survey
	Male	24.9	≤24.9	≤24.9	24.2	Joint survey
	Overall	26.5	≤26.5	≤26.5	26	Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	15.7	≥15.7	≥15.7	26.7	Joint survey
	Male	23.9	≥23.9	≥23.9	26.6	Joint survey
	Overall	22.2	≥22.2	≥22.2	25.4	Joint survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	34.6	≥34.6	≥34.6	20	Joint survey
	Male	29.7	≥29.7	≥29.7	34.3	Joint survey
	Overall	30.7	≥30.7	≥30.7	33.2	Joint survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥90	≥0		WFP
	Male	0	≥90	≥0		programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	≥0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥90	≥30	70.2	WFP programme monitoring

<b>Strategic Outcome 04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises</b>					<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Other Output</b>						
<b>Activity 07: Provide humanitarian air services to the humanitarian community</b>						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 19: Populations affected by conflict and crisis benefit from reliable client-oriented air services that support timely and efficient humanitarian response						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	500	650	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	40,000	41,483	
<b>Activity 09: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners</b>						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 22: Vulnerable people benefit from supply chain, and other logistics services provided by WFP to partners in order to receive timely and effective assistance						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.10: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	H.10.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	Service Delivery	%	100	67	
H.11: Value of services procured from local service providers	H.11.1: Value of services procured from local services providers	Service Delivery	US\$	778,201	1,527,701	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	1,557	498	

<b>Outcome Results</b>						
<b>Activity 08: Provide humanitarian platforms (logistics cluster coordination and information services) to the humanitarian community</b>						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Service Delivery						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	68	≥90	≥90	93	WFP programme monitoring

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Overall	0	=100	=100	22.9	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	0	≥80	≥10	43.23	WFP programme monitoring

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
<b>Activity 01: Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 02: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 03: Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥0	46.67	WFP programme monitoring

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	0	≥50	>0		WFP programme monitoring



## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

### Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/Returned - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	89.96	>67.2	>67.2	74.4	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	7.21	<14.3	<18.5	20	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	2.84	<18.5	<14.3	5.6	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Returned/Residents - <b>Location:</b> Kasai - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	20.6	>73.1	>71.1	55.6	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	26.6	<23.2	<23.2	38	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	52.8	<3.8	<3.8	6.4	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Ituri - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	83.9	>83.9	>83.9	72.8	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	5.7	<5.7	<5.7	14.4	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	10.4	<10.4	<10.4	12.8	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Ubangi - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	70.1	>66.7	>66.7	67.3	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	25.4	<16.3	<16.3	27.1	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	4.6	<17	<17	5.6	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	84.7	>84.7	>84.7	78	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	6.5	<8.8	<8.8	14.7	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	8.8	<6.5	<6.5	7.3	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Ubangi - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	69.3	>82.7	>82.7	82.7	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	21.1	<7.1	<7.1	7.3	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	9.6	<10.2	<10.2	9.9	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Residents/Displaced/Returned - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	78.2	>78.2	>78.2	78.2	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	11.5	≤11.5	≤11.5	11.5	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	10.3	≤10.3	≤10.3	10.3	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 03: Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children/PLW - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	0	>0	>0		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	0	≤0	≤0		WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	0	≤0	≤0		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 05: Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW/Children - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	0	>0	>0		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	0	≤0	≤0		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	0	≤0	≤0		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Ubangi - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	78.4	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	0	≤15	≤15	7.4	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	0	≤15	≤15	14.2	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Ubangi - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	82.1	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	0	≤15	≤15	7.3	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	0	≤15	≤15	10	WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	2.36	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/Returned - <b>Location:</b> Ituri - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	93.33	WFP
	Male	0	=100	=100	95.21	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	94.29	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	≥90	=100	67.78	WFP
	Male	0	≥90	=100	67.55	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	=100	67.66	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	72.78	WFP
	Male	0	=100	=100	68.69	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	72.55	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/Returned - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	92.77	WFP
	Male	0	=100	=100	96.17	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	95.41	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	≥90	=100	89.16	WFP
	Male	0	≥90	=100	87.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	=100	88.11	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	95.18	WFP
	Male	0	=100	=100	96.52	programme
	Overall	0	=100	=100	96.22	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/Returned - <b>Location:</b> Tanganyika - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.4	=100	=100	99.36	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	programme
	Overall	99.8	=100	=100	99.82	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	99.7	=100	=100	99.75	programme
	Overall	99.8	=100	=100	99.82	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	0	=100	=100	99.15	programme
	Overall	0	=100	=100	99.43	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Returned/Residents - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.9	=100	=100	98.94	WFP
	Male	99.3	=100	=100	97.4	programme
	Overall	99.1	=100	=100	97.9	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	27.7	>90	=100	84.04	WFP
	Male	30.29	>90	=100	91.67	programme
	Overall	35.63	>90	=100	89.16	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97.7	=100	=100	92.55	WFP
	Male	97.58	=100	=100	89.58	programme monitoring
	Overall	97.62	=100	=100	90.24	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Refugees - Location: Ituri - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	≥90	=100	93.75	WFP
	Male	0	≥90	=100	88.46	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥90	=100	91.38	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	99.55	WFP
	Male	0	=100	=100	99.44	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	99.5	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Refugees - Location: Nord-Ubangi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	99.6	=100	=100	99.57	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.8	=100	=100	99.68	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	83.3	≥90	=100	98.83	WFP
	Male	79.7	≥90	=100	98.05	programme monitoring
	Overall	80.9	≥90	=100	98.26	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP
	Male	96	=100	=100	99.57	programme monitoring
	Overall	97.3	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Refugees - Location: Sud-Kivu - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	88.46	WFP
	Male	0	=100	=100	89.59	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	89.18	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	93.55	WFP
	Male	0	=100	=100	88.06	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	90.07	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	89.03	WFP
	Male	0	=100	=100	89.93	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	89.6	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Refugees - Location: Sud-Ubangi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.5	=100	=100	98.54	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.43	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.2	=100	=100	98.94	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	98.54	WFP
	Male	99.4	=100	=100	99.43	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.7	=100	=100	98.94	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Returned/Displaced/Residents - Location: Nord-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	90.51	WFP
	Male	0	=100	=100	91.26	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	90.95	WFP programme monitoring



Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	≥90	=100	85.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	=100	85.3	
	Overall	0	≥90	=100	85.26	
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	90.51	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	91.26	
	Overall	0	=100	=100	90.95	

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children/PLW - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	0	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	0	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Overall	0	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring

#### Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	0	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	0	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Overall	0	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring

#### Activity 05: Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW/Children - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	0	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	0	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Overall	0	=100	=100		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Nord-Ubangi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	96.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	94.35	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	94.63	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	96.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	96.61	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	96.59	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Sud-Ubangi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	94.57	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	96.46	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	95.86	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	95.65	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	98.48	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	97.59	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	98.91	WFP
	Male	0	=100	=100	98.48	programme
	Overall	0	=100	=100	98.62	monitoring
						WFP
						programme
						monitoring
						WFP
						programme
						monitoring

## Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP survey
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability indicators

### Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/Returned - <b>Location:</b> Ituri - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥80	65.22	WFP
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	42.32	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	52.77	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/Returned - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	3.4	≥80	≥80	56.38	WFP
	Male	3.7	≥80	≥80	79.69	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.6	≥80	≥80	65.73	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/Returned - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥80	63.86	WFP
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	58.19	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	59.3	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Ubangi - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	2.3	≥80	≥80	44.44	WFP
	Male	5.1	≥80	≥80	55.41	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.2	≥80	≥80	50.55	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥80	63.87	WFP
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	67.54	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	66.19	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Residents/Returned/Displaced - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥80	59.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	62.25	
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	61	
<b>Activity 03: Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children/PLW - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	0	≥80	≥80		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	0	≥80	≥80		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 05: Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW/Children - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	0	≥80	≥80		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Ubangi - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥80	96.43	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	97.18	
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	97.07	
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Ubangi - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥80	97.83	WFP
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	84.85	programme
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	88.97	monitoring
						WFP
						programme
						monitoring
						WFP
						programme
						monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Michael Castofas

51-year old Antoinette is one of the many people displaced by the ongoing conflict in eastern DRC to whom WFP is providing food and cash assistance.

**World Food Programme**

Contact info

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# Financial Section

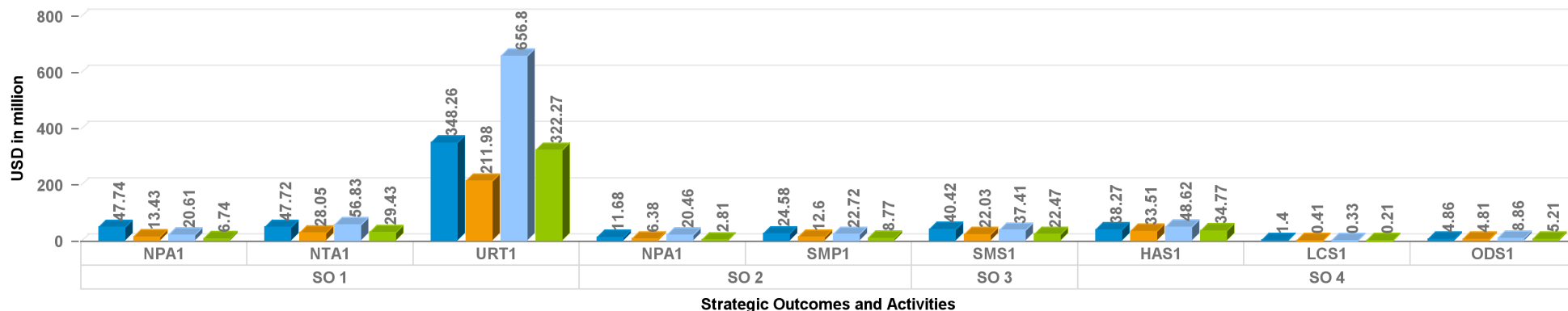
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



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

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.
SO 2		The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.
SO 3		Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2024
SO 4		Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	NPA1	Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC
SO 1	NTA1	Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC
SO 1	URT1	Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination
SO 2	NPA1	Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding
SO 3	SMS1	Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.
SO 4	HAS1	Provide humanitarian air services to the humanitarian community
SO 4	LCS1	Provide humanitarian platforms (logistics cluster coordination and information services) to the humanitarian community
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners

# Annual Country Report

## Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.	Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC	47,738,472	13,432,051	10,019,659	6,735,872
		Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination	348,258,932	211,984,410	656,803,762	322,271,818
		Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC	47,717,836	28,049,677	56,825,395	29,434,224
		Non Activity Specific			0	
	The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.	Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding	24,581,550	12,597,121	22,715,223	8,768,517
		Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people	11,676,171	6,377,085	10,588,808	2,813,989

# Annual Country Report

## Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>479,972,961</b>	<b>272,440,343</b>	<b>756,952,847</b>	<b>370,024,420</b>
2.3	Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2024	Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.	40,417,084	22,032,457	37,411,979	22,467,809
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity &amp; Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>40,417,084</b>	<b>22,032,457</b>	<b>37,411,979</b>	<b>22,467,809</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide humanitarian air services to the humanitarian community	38,272,771	33,509,783	48,620,820	34,766,958
		Provide humanitarian platforms (logistics cluster coordination and information services) to the humanitarian community	1,398,048	409,191	334,463	214,567
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	4,859,856	4,809,856	8,855,685	5,212,112
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>44,530,675</b>	<b>38,728,830</b>	<b>57,810,968</b>	<b>40,193,637</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	136,423	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target (SDG Target )</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>136,423</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>564,920,720</b>	<b>333,201,629</b>	<b>852,312,218</b>	<b>432,685,866</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>24,399,449</b>	<b>21,729,095</b>	<b>49,202,775</b>	<b>21,667,339</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>589,320,170</b>	<b>354,930,725</b>	<b>901,514,992</b>	<b>454,353,205</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>37,976,277</b>	<b>22,737,468</b>	<b>39,655,409</b>	<b>39,655,409</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>627,296,446</b>	<b>377,668,193</b>	<b>941,170,402</b>	<b>494,008,614</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

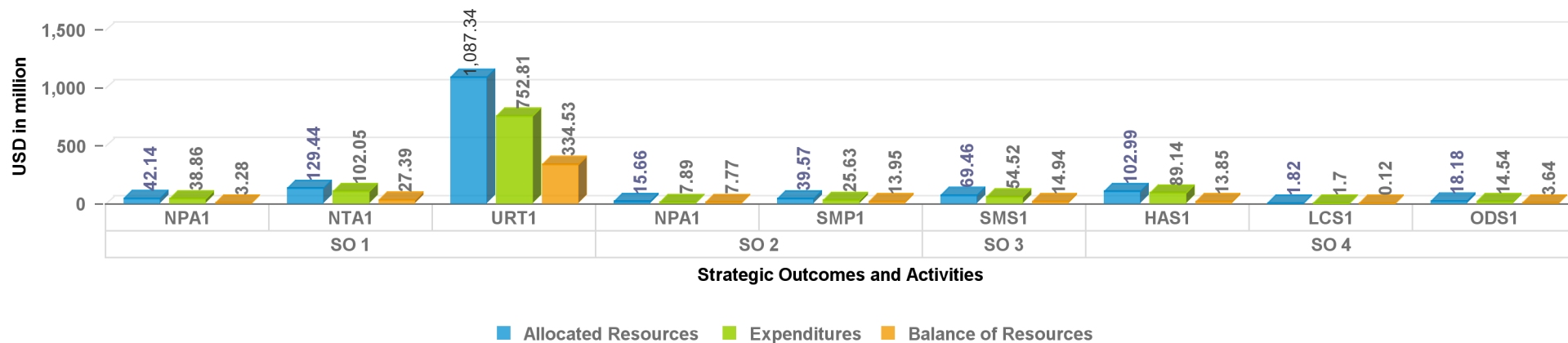
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.
SO 2	The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.
SO 3	Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2024
SO 4	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	NPA1	Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC
SO 1	NTA1	Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC
SO 1	URT1	Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination
SO 2	NPA1	Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding
SO 3	SMS1	Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.
SO 4	HAS1	Provide humanitarian air services to the humanitarian community
SO 4	LCS1	Provide humanitarian platforms (logistics cluster coordination and information services) to the humanitarian community
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners

# Annual Country Report

## Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.	Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC	157,599,754	41,634,993	506,794	42,141,787	38,858,000	3,283,787
		Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination	903,275,043	999,525,174	87,817,920	1,087,343,094	752,811,149	334,531,945
		Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC	148,084,276	126,229,768	3,209,665	129,439,432	102,048,261	27,391,171
	The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.	Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding	59,163,070	39,574,198	0	39,574,198	25,627,492	13,946,706

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# Annual Country Report

## Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.	Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people	33,269,435	15,664,646	0	15,664,646	7,889,827	7,774,819
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>1,301,391,578</b>	<b>1,222,628,777</b>	<b>91,534,379</b>	<b>1,314,163,156</b>	<b>927,234,729</b>	<b>386,928,427</b>
2.3	Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2024	Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.	104,377,477	69,463,099	0	69,463,099	54,518,930	14,944,170
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity &amp; Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>104,377,477</b>	<b>69,463,099</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69,463,099</b>	<b>54,518,930</b>	<b>14,944,170</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide humanitarian air services to the humanitarian community	114,298,783	102,993,526	0	102,993,526	89,139,664	13,853,862
		Provide humanitarian platforms (logistics cluster coordination and information services) to the humanitarian community	4,087,808	1,820,715	0	1,820,715	1,700,819	119,896
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	14,499,440	18,184,428	0	18,184,428	14,540,855	3,643,573
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>132,886,031</b>	<b>122,998,669</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>122,998,669</b>	<b>105,381,338</b>	<b>17,617,331</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	136,423	0	136,423	0	136,423
<b>Subtotal SDG Target (SDG Target )</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>136,423</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>136,423</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>136,423</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>1,538,655,086</b>	<b>1,415,226,969</b>	<b>91,534,379</b>	<b>1,506,761,348</b>	<b>1,087,134,997</b>	<b>419,626,351</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>67,086,859</b>	<b>74,526,978</b>	<b>5,307,035</b>	<b>79,834,014</b>	<b>52,298,578</b>	<b>27,535,436</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2021-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	1,605,741,945	1,489,753,948	96,841,414	1,586,595,362	1,139,433,575	447,161,787
		<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>	103,299,594	87,291,906		87,291,906	87,291,906	0
		<b>Grand Total</b>	1,709,041,539	1,577,045,854	96,841,414	1,673,887,268	1,226,725,480	447,161,787

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