World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

Congo

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan

2019 - 2024

Table of contents

Overview . . . 3

Operational context . . . 8

Programme performance . . . 12

Strategic outcome 01 . . . 12

Strategic outcome 02 . . . 15

Strategic outcome 03 . . . 17

Strategic outcome 04 . . . 20

Strategic outcome 05 . . . 21

Cross-cutting results . . . 22

Gender equality and women's empowerment . . . 22

Protection and accountability to affected populations . . . 24

Environmental sustainability . . . 26

Nutrition integration . . . 28

Partnerships . . . 30

Financial Overview . . . 32

Data Notes . . . 36

Annex . . . 37

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports . . . 37

Figures and Indicators . . . 38

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group . . . 38

Beneficiaries by Residence Status . . . 38

Beneficiaries by Programme Area . . . 38

Annual Food Transfer (mt) . . . 39

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD) . . . 39

Strategic Outcome and Output Results . . . 39

Cross-cutting Indicators . . . 56

Overview

Limited agricultural productivity, insufficient coverage of social protection services that are strongly dependent on external funds, widespread vulnerability and extreme weather events continued to fuel a "serious" level of hunger, as well as a high level of poverty, in the Republic of Congo (RoC).

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

In 2023, WFP reached over 385,000 women, men, girls and boys across its activities in the RoC, similar to 2022. Women and girls represented 53 percent of those assisted, and young people under the age of 18 accounted for 70 percent. The number of persons with disabilities assisted is estimated at 1,522, with gender parity.

Benefiting approximatively 126,000 schoolchildren enrolled in 491 schools across the country, WFP's school feeding remained essential for children's health and cognitive development in RoC. Providing nutritious and diverse food at school contributed to address the short-term hunger of children, including indigenous and refugee children, while promoting more inclusive access to education and fostering social cohesion.

The provision of life-saving unconditional assistance comprised the largest component of WFP's work 2023, with over 195,000 people receiving such support. With rising needs in urban areas due to protracted inflation and the spike in the cost of key commodities, WFP provided such support to approximatively 168,000 in the cities of Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire.

WFP reached 32,687 refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) through food and nutritional assistance, representing around half of the country's refugee population. The refugee response, coordinated with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), continued in remote and flood-affected districts of the Likouala and Plateaux departments. WFP also launched a new food assistance operation in the Ngabé area, Pool department, channelling resources from September 2023 onwards to assist refugees forced to flee their homes because of the intercommunal conflict in the Kwamouth, DRC, in 2022.

Targeting children aged 6-59 months, as well as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, WFP's malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes reached 35,133 and 25,631 vulnerable people respectively. Implemented in coordination with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) these interventions covered 173 health centres in six departments of the country.

In the Pool department, which was the scene of several conflicts over the past two decades, WFP implemented asset creation and livelihood activities, benefiting close to 8,000 vulnerable people, including ex-fighters and returnees. Participants were organised in groups, equipped and trained in market-gardening activities with the aim of improving their long-term food security and resilience.

In addition, WFP changed lives by supporting productive and climate-resilient agricultural livelihoods benefiting rural communities in the Bouenza, Plateaux and Pool departments. Focusing on the cassava and plantain value chains, these resilience-building projects helped 2,064 smallholder farmers improve the quantity and quality of their yields, enhance their processing techniques, access new markets, allowing them to better withstand shocks and stressors, including climate change. WFP further leveraged South-South and Triangular Cooperation partnerships to strengthen the country's capacity to create linkages between smallholder farmers and home-grown school feeding. WFP completed the multi-year programme funded by the European Union in the Bouenza department to strengthen the cassava value chain and started implementing the two-year project funded by the India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA) to address governance and technical gaps in the agricultural development sector. WFP continued strengthening the Government's capacity in climate change adaptation through the multiyear Adaptation Fund-financed programme targeting vulnerable communities in the Congo Basin.

In 2023, WFP continued working closely with the United States, Germany, Japan, the People's Republic of China, national and international non-governmental organisations and academic/research institutions, all of whom played a key role in enabling WFP's operations in the RoC. Beyond positioning itself as an important operational partner in the achievement of national priorities, WFP accelerated its efforts to strengthen the country's capacities in school feeding, climate adaptation and preparation and response to shocks. WFP provided technical and financial support to the Government for strategic international meetings, such as the Three Basins Biodiversity and Tropical Forest Summit convened in Brazzaville, the 28th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Dubai and the first Global Meeting of the School Meals Coalition in Paris.

Although recurrent since 2019, the latest floods at the end of 2023 affected a record number of people prompting the Government to declare a state of humanitarian emergency in several departments on 29 December 2023. The joint UN-government assessment conducted in January 2024 with WFP's financial and technical support, estimated that approximately 1.8 million people were affected by the floods across nine departments, causing over 336,560 people to be in need of immediate food assistance.

WFP conducted a budget revision in November to increase crisis response interventions targeting refugees, vulnerable urban populations, and those affected by floods. A fourth budget revision is planned for 2024 to extend the duration of the CSP by two years, until 2026, to align it with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) which was extended in 2023, in line with the NDP (2022-2026).

385,590

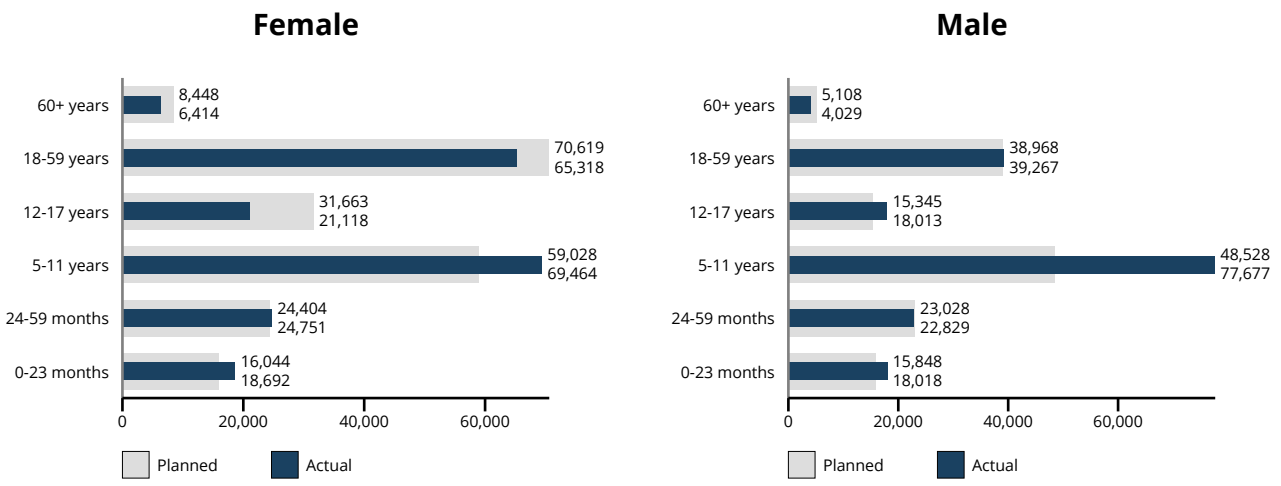
Total beneficiaries in 2023

53% **female**

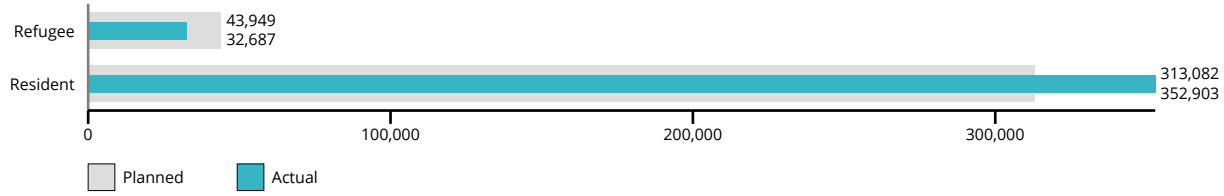
47% **male**

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,522 (50% Female, 50% Male)

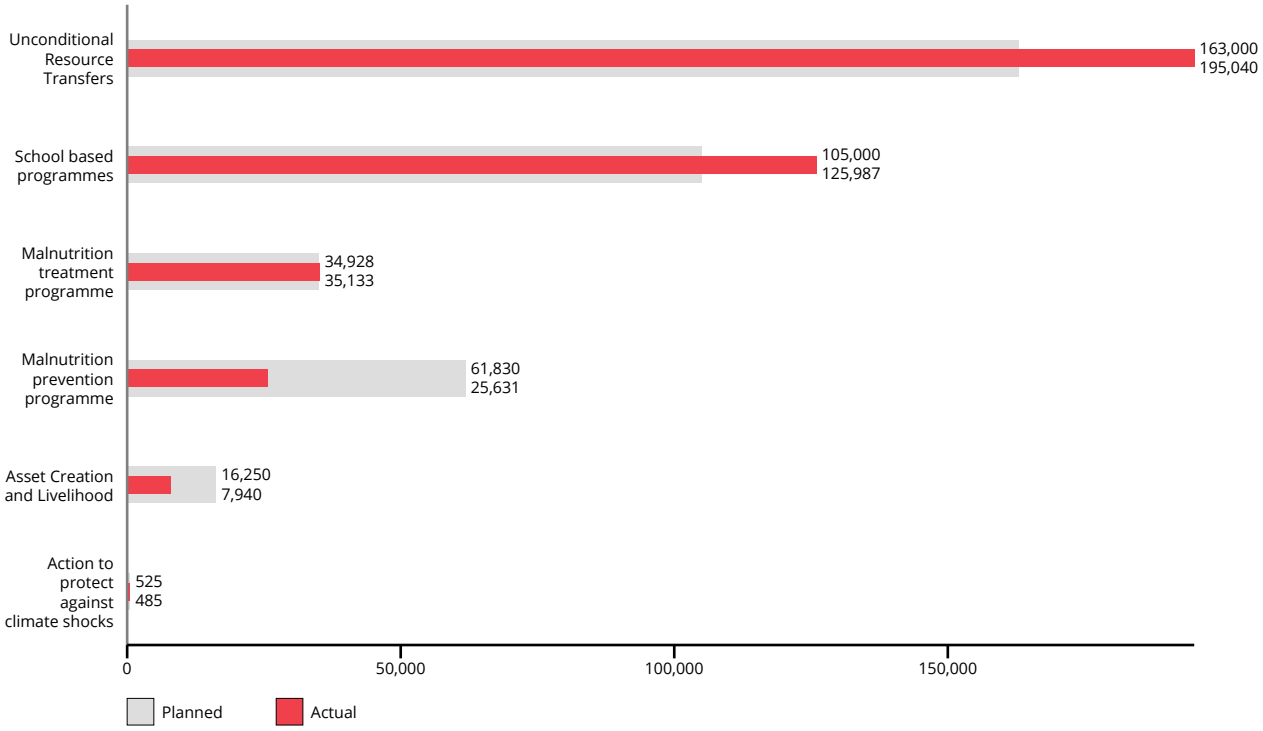
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



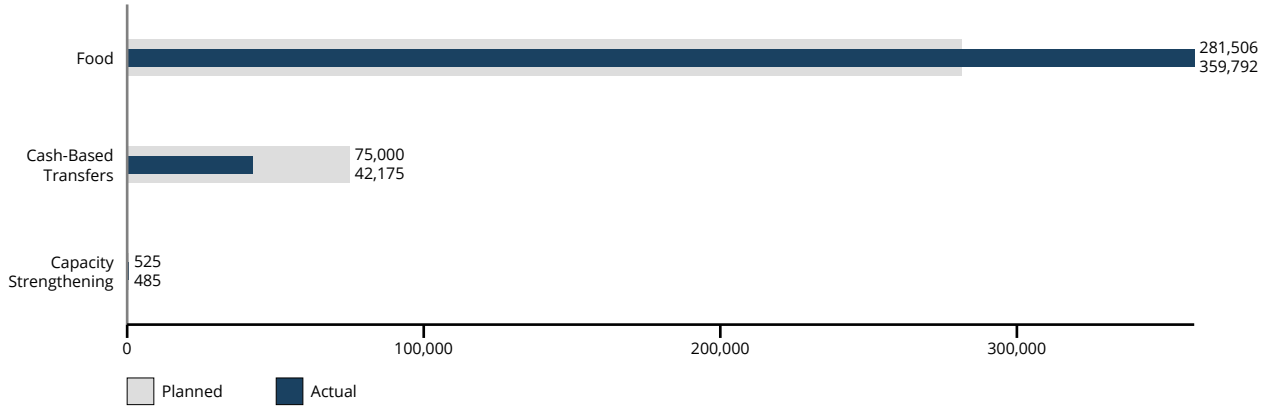
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



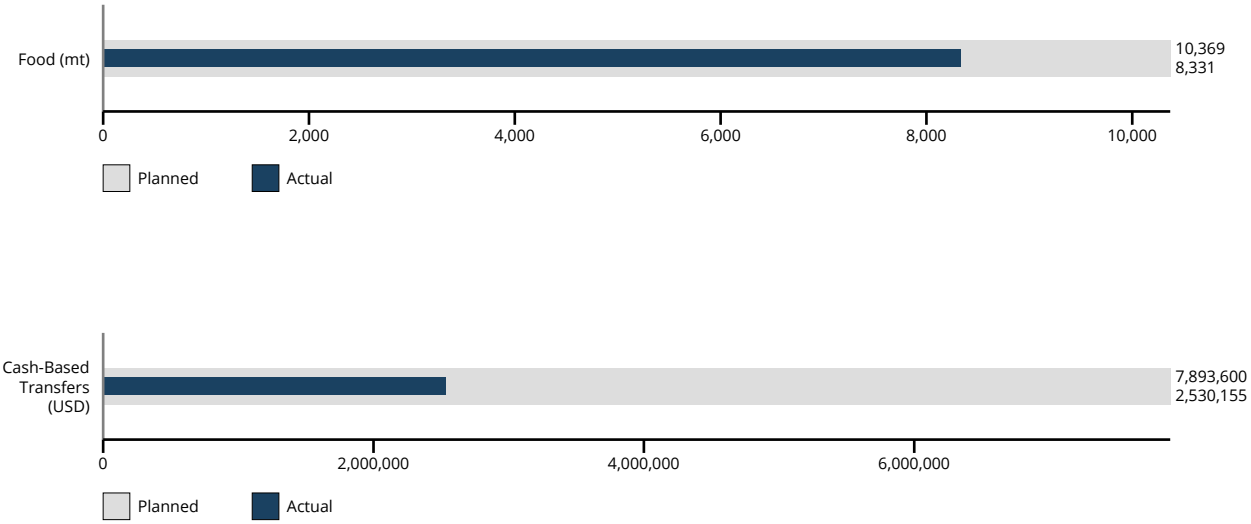
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



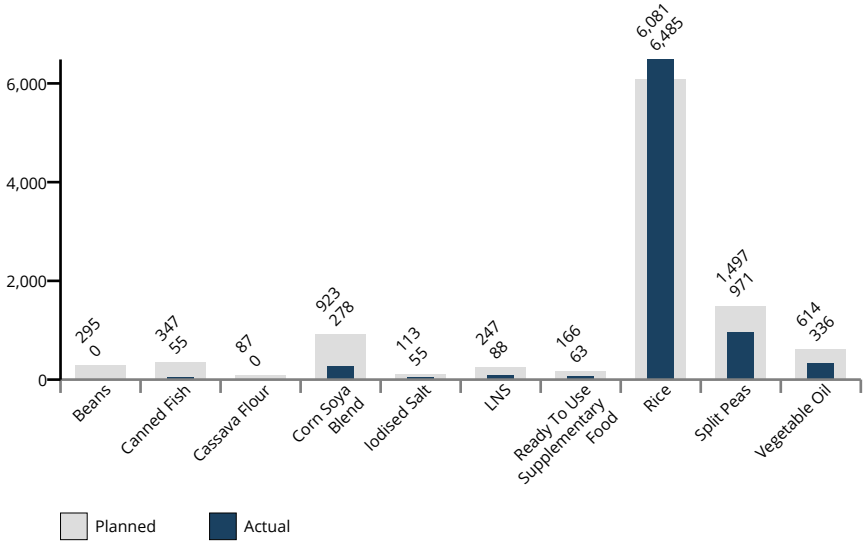
Beneficiaries by Modality



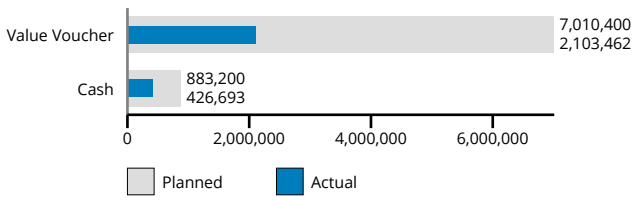
Total Transfers by Modality



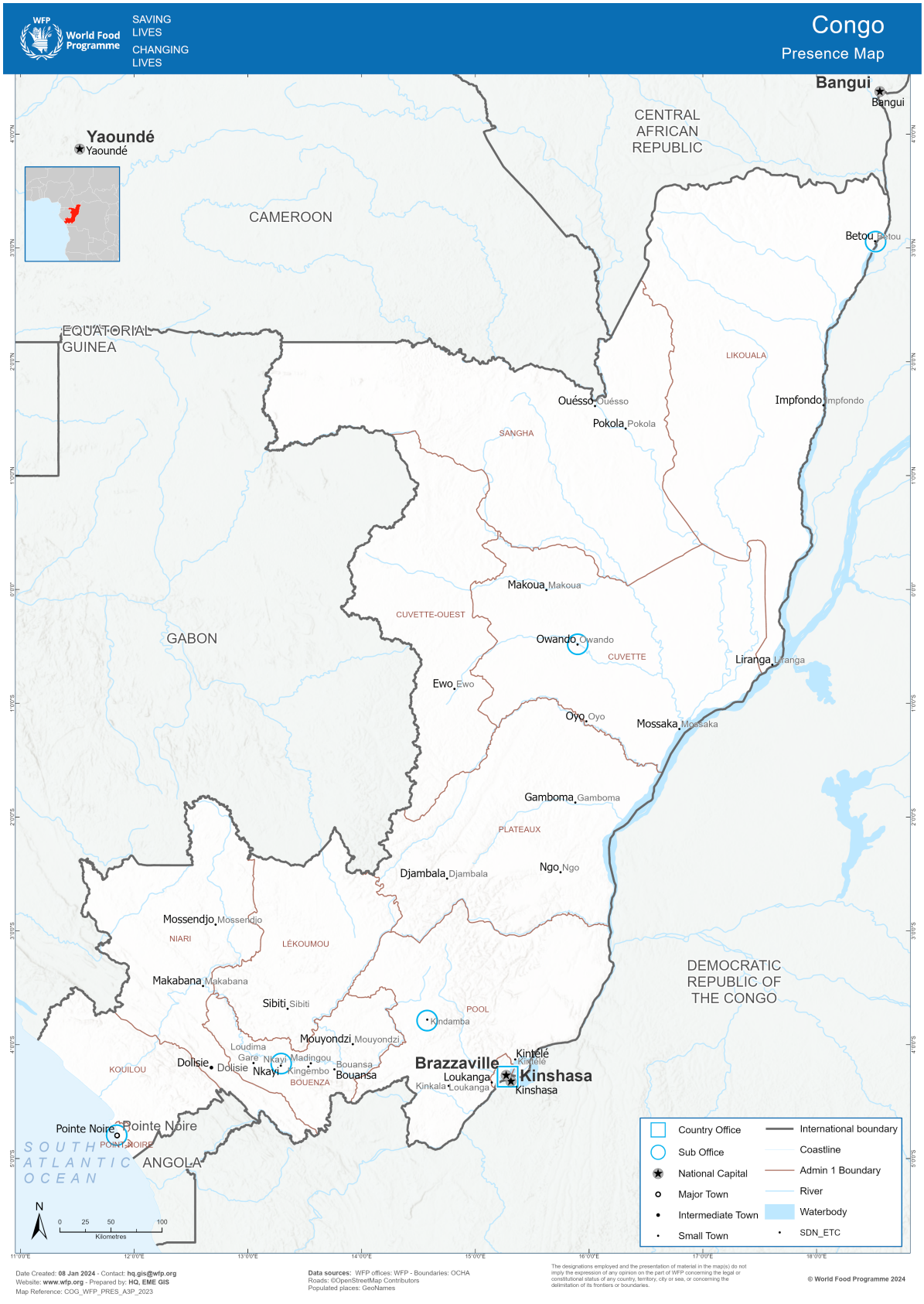
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



The Republic of Congo (RoC) is a lower-middle-income country with a population of 6.1 million people, largely young and urban: half of the population is under 19 and 58 percent lives in the country's two main cities, Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire[1].

The oil sector accounts for about half of the country's gross domestic product and 80 percent of its exports. After growing by an estimated 1.5 percent in 2022, the Congolese economy continued to recover in 2023, mainly driven by the oil sector. Yet, around half the population lives below the international poverty line (USD 2.15/day).

RoC has a strong agricultural potential, with 10 million hectares of arable land. However, the Congolese economy heavily relies on food imports; domestic production covers only 30 percent of national food needs and an estimated 2 to 4 percent of arable land is cultivated. The agricultural sector employs 40 percent of the active population, but its productivity and development are facing several challenges: low population density in rural areas, limited access to quality seeds, low levels of mechanization, lack of functioning agricultural processing and storage industry.

Authorities prioritize agriculture as one of six pillars of the current National Development Plan (NDP) (2022-2026), reflecting the Government's commitment to sustainably increase agricultural productivity and the supply of agricultural products from smallholders and agro-industries.

Conflict and the fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic have led to skyrocketing food prices exacerbating food insecurity by disrupting supply chains leading to the Government adopting a Resilience Plan on the Food Crisis (2022-2023).

With inadequate food systems infrastructure, a limited national statistical system, and insufficient coverage of social protection services that are strongly dependent on external funds, RoC is particularly vulnerable to global crises and sudden shocks. The country ranked 153 out of 191 countries in the 2021 Human Development Index and 107 out of 125 countries in the 2023 Global Hunger Index, indicating a 'serious' level of hunger.

The latest national food and nutrition security assessment found that 33.3 percent of the population are food insecure (29.3 percent moderately; 4 percent severely); among children under 5, the global acute malnutrition level is estimated at 5.2 percent and chronic malnutrition at 19.6 percent[2].

The dynamics of social exclusion and drivers of fragility are multidimensional and exacerbate poverty and inequality. Women are one of the groups most vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition, along with young people, refugees and indigenous peoples. RoC ranked 147 out of 170 countries in the 2021 Gender Inequality index.

RoC has experienced significant changes in regards to climate over the past decades with rising temperatures, greater fluctuations in intra-seasonal precipitation patterns and more erratic and extreme rainfalls. Congolese people's livelihoods are increasingly threatened by climate change. Each year, hundreds of thousands of people are affected by floods that destroy homes, agricultural land and infrastructures. Floods in late 2023 affected approximately 1.8 million people, prompting the Government to declare a state of humanitarian emergency on December 29.

RoC is home to 65,095 refugees and asylum-seekers, mainly from the Central African Republic (almost 34,000) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) (over 27,000). Most of them live in the Likouala and Plateaux departments, two flood-affected areas with few livelihood opportunities, leaving them highly dependent on humanitarian food assistance. Since 2022, inter-communal clashes in the Kwamouth territory, DRC, occurred periodically prompting over 5,200 refugees to flee to RoC, in the Pool and Plateaux departments (as of 31 December 2023).

WFP has been present in RoC since 1968 with an active and long-standing operational presence with one Country Office in Brazzaville and five Sub-Offices coordinating and implementing activities in 11 of the country's 12 departments.

Leveraging its recognized strengths in school feeding, emergency response, rural development and food supply chains, WFP builds on existing national efforts to achieve Zero Hunger, in coordination with national programmes.

WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP, 2019-2024) is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) which was extended by two years in 2023, in the wake of the current NDP. WFP is working on a fourth budget revision to extend the duration of the CSP in accordance with the UNDAF and the NDP until 2026.

The CSP is fully aligned with national development and resilience priorities, especially protection of vulnerable groups, support to smallholders and strengthening local agricultural production with the long-term objectives of enhancing food resilience and developing human capital.

Working towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, Strategic Outcome (SO) 1 focuses on meeting the basic food and nutrition requirements of those affected by shocks through unconditional and/or conditional food and nutritional assistance. WFP assists refugees, vulnerable households in urban areas and in the Pool, as well as children under 5 and breastfeeding women in need of nutritional support.

Through SO2, WFP complements national social protection interventions[3] through the provision of nutritious meals to school children and technical support to the Government. This is implemented in line with the National School Feeding Policy (2016) with increasing country capacity strengthening efforts to develop home-grown school feeding and advance national ownership, relying on exchanges between Global South countries.

Under SO3, WFP and partners enhance the resilience of local communities by strengthening the capacity of smallholders and encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient livelihoods.

In contributing towards SDG 17, SO4 and SO5 focus on sharing knowledge, expertise and technology to support country efforts to achieve the SDGs. This is achieved through the provision of on-demand common logistics services for national humanitarian and development actors.

[1]Government of RoC. National Institute of Statistics. Preliminary results of the fifth general population and housing census published in December 2023.

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

[3]RoC has experience of social transfers to poor households (in particular the World Bank-supported LISUNGI Safety Nets System Project) which contributed to foster ownership and commitment to making social transfer interventions sustainable under a new national programme due to become operational in 2024.

Risk management

With limited national capacity to prevent, monitor and respond to shocks, the Republic of Congo (RoC) emergency preparedness capacities for climate-related risks is weak. WFP monitors flood risks and impacts during the rainy season, including through satellite imagery. This information is shared with the Government and the humanitarian community, ensuring a coordinated response. In 2023, WFP provided technical and financial support to the Government to conduct a multisector evaluation of the floods and aims to continue building their capacities in 2024 with increased geographic information system support.

WFP's operations are implemented in contexts of poverty and high vulnerability, often affected by gender inequalities and power imbalances that increase the risk of fraud, waste, and abuse. To mitigate this risk, WFP monitors and strengthens the capacity of the team and partners in financial management, monitoring, reporting and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. WFP regularly hosts oversight missions, systematically assesses the performance of suppliers, and has a functional Complaint and Feedback Mechanism. In 2023, WFP strengthened internal control mechanisms by creating standard operating procedures related to cash-based assistance, reinforcing cooperating partners' selection and assessment process, increasing field monitoring missions and segregation of duties.

Considering the volatile regional situation and the possibility of new refugee influxes, WFP and partners closely monitor national and regional risks, working closely with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other agencies in RoC and neighbouring countries.

Given communication and connectivity challenges in remote areas, WFP invested in Starlink equipment to ensure reliable satellite internet connection where WFP operates. This in turn improved connectivity for monitoring and assessments and contributed to enhance the cooperation of WFP and UNHCR activities in refugee-hosting areas. The service will gradually be made available to government and partners supporting the implementation of WFP interventions in RoC.

Lessons learned

WFP conducted two decentralized evaluations in 2023 as part of the United States funded McGovern-Dole Food for Education Programme. Key learnings included strengthened monitoring of the programme; the integration of nutrition-sensitive activities; the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment; enhanced national cross-sectoral engagement in the programme; a focus on the integration of indigenous populations in all project activities and accelerate capacity development efforts of the Government to implement a national school feeding programme.

Through weekly on-the-job training with the Directorate of School Feeding, thematic workshops and trainings benefiting government ministries and partners, WFP strengthened the monitoring and reporting capacities of all school feeding stakeholders. This approach also encouraged greater involvement of government actors, in line with the transition strategy which calls for a strengthened multi-sectoral approach. WFP also hired a nutrition expert to develop a social behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategy to contribute to improved dietary diversity.

Post-distribution and third-party monitoring of emergency operations enabled WFP to improve accountability to affected populations. This included ensuring that all distribution sites have sex disaggregated toilets and accessible potable water, expanding the on-site distribution team to reduce waiting times and the identification of new

distribution sites to improve access for remote populations.

Programme performance

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

195,040 vulnerable people reached through food and cash-based transfers

60,764 children under 5 and breastfeeding women supported through nutrition-specific activities

32,687 refugees reached through food and cash-based transfer and nutrition assistance

7,940 vulnerable people benefited from "Food for Assets" initiatives

In 2023, WFP continued using its crisis response capacities to assist shock-affected populations, including refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), urban households strained by inflation and the increased costs of key commodities, and vulnerable communities in the Pool department. WFP implemented general distributions (food and cash-based transfers depending on available resources and market conditions), Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) initiatives via agriculture and market gardening activities, as well as moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment and prevention for children under 5 and breastfeeding women. All activities under Strategic Outcome (SO) 1 contribute to support the national commitment to protect the most vulnerable (women, young people, refugees and indigenous peoples) and help shock-affected communities shift towards durable solutions.

WFP's emergency response was 73 percent funded against the 2023 needs-based plan with significant shortfalls for FFA activities that in turn could not be implemented to scale. Main donors to SO1 were the United States (US), Germany, China and Japan, which supported both general distributions and nutritional assistance. FFA activities were implemented with resources from the German Federal Foreign Office, whose flexibility and softly earmarked funds enabled WFP to prioritise funds rapidly across all activities under the emergency response when needs arose. Nutrition-specific activities faced supply difficulties due to the limited number of suppliers of specialised products on the international market (despite using WFP's corporate Global Commodity Management Facility). These challenges led to delays in implementing the nutrition interventions, and prompted WFP to put in place special measures such as prioritising malnutrition treatment over prevention for a period of three months.

In 2023, WFP assisted a total of 263,744 vulnerable people in meeting their food and nutrition needs during and immediately after the shocks, including 148,135 women and girls (56 percent). The majority of those (195,040) were provided unconditional food and cash-based transfers, targeting refugees according to their status and urban households according to their vulnerability. Through these unconditional general distributions, WFP transferred approximatively USD 2 million and 5,200 metric tons of food. Cash-based assistance was provided in the form of electronic value vouchers in places where markets are functioning and local conditions are favourable, using SCOPE, the corporate beneficiary information and transfer management platform.

WFP reached a maximum of 32,687 refugees through food and cash-based transfers and nutrition support. General distributions to refugees were implemented on a monthly basis in the Likouala and Plateaux departments among the CAR and DRC refugees usually targeted based on the lists provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), as well as in the Ngabé area, Pool department, as part of a new operation. Resources were indeed channelled from September 2023 onwards to assist DRC refugees forced to flee their homes because of the intercommunal conflict in the Kwamouth area, DRC.

WFP implemented nutrition-specific activities in six of the country's 12 departments (Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, Lékoumou, Pool, Likouala and Plateaux), which recorded high rates of global acute malnutrition (as per the latest SMART survey, 2022) and with aggravating factors such as the presence of refugees and exposure to floods. In total, 60,764 people in need were reached by these activities, including 70 percent of women and girls. Working with the National Directorate of Hygiene and Health Promotion of the Ministry of Health and Population, WFP provided 9,812 children under 5 and 15,819 breastfeeding women with MAM prevention. 27,039 children under 5 and 8,094 breastfeeding women received treatment for MAM. The significant underachievement in the number of children who received MAM prevention (9,812 against 35,091) is due the prioritization of treatment over prevention for several successive months in a context of low availability of specialized nutritional products. In line with respective corporate mandates, WFP continued to collaborate with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on these activities, including by coordinating their response to global acute malnutrition throughout the country. WFP also assisted people living with HIV and/or tuberculosis by raising awareness on nutritional behaviours and promoting good practices to improve their nutritional status and increase the beneficial effects of their medical therapy. As targeted, over 70 percent of the people eligible for MAM prevention programme inclusion were covered by the nutrition prevention activities in the four departments where this outcome data was collected (Brazzaville, Lékoumou, Pool and Pointe-Noire). The MAM recovery rate exceeded the target of 75 percent for all groups in Lékoumou, Brazzaville and Pool, with the highest rate of 98.2 percent achieved in Brazzaville. In other departments, this rate was less that 3 percentage points below the target.

In the Pool department, which was the scene of several conflicts over the past two decades, WFP addressed the immediate food needs of 1,510 vulnerable people, including ex-fighters and returnees. These participants were organised in groups, equipped and trained in market-gardening activities in view of improving long-term food security and resilience. A total of 7,940 people benefited from this FFA initiative which involved the transfer of USD 426,693. WFP reached fewer people in need than planned due to a lack of funding which prevented FFA activities from being implemented to scale. WFP implemented this FFA initiative in partnership with Niosi, a local non-governmental organisation (NGO), and in collaboration with relevant line ministries. This initiative was designed and implemented using seasonal livelihood planning approaches and community-based participatory planning, which points to a strong potential for ownership and sustainability.

WFP also continued implementing its urban response aiming to protect the food security of vulnerable households who had been affected by the adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and were further strained by prolonged food inflation fuelled by the war in Ukraine. In Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire, the two main cities hosting 58 percent of the country's population, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity and Humanitarian Action to target and assist approximatively 168,000 people. This assistance was aligned with the national Resilience Plan on the Food Crisis (2022-2023), which notably aimed to ensure that the food needs of vulnerable people are met. It was built on the Lisungi Safety Nets System Project, which had established the Unique Social Register, a centralized database that captures the majority of the vulnerable population in urban areas.

In 2023, WFP continued to work closely with United Nations partners such as UNHCR, through effective information sharing and coordination of the refugee response with increased joint efforts to ensure accountability and protection of affected populations, and UNICEF for nutrition-specific activities, for which convergence of interventions and geographic coverage were improved. Coordination with the Government, especially the Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity and Humanitarian Action and the Ministry of Health and Population, was ensured at the central, departmental and district levels, with active involvement in the targeting and implementation of the various activities. WFP was able to set up ad hoc partnerships with refugee organisations and local authorities to support the implementation of the refugee response and nutritional support in the country's central and northern departments, while new agreements with cooperating partners were being put in place in a context of limited NGO capacity. This also contributed to enhance the participation of affected communities and the Government's local services in the implementation of the activities.

Following the floods in late 2023 which prompted the Government to declare a state of humanitarian emergency in six departments on 29 December, WFP provided financial and technical support to the Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity and Humanitarian Action for the rapid assessment planned for early January 2024. WFP had resumed its satellite monitoring of floods at the start of the rainy season from October 2023, sharing this information with the Government and the humanitarian community and ensuring a coordinated response. This is in line with WFP's plans to further support the Government in terms of emergency preparedness, as national priorities now focus on a holistic and preventative approach to the floods that have been occurring cyclically since 2019.

WFP conducted various assessments in 2023 to measure the Market Functionality Index (MFI) in the departments of Lékoumou, Bouenza, Pool, Plateaux and Likouala, to analyse essential needs (ENA) and better understand the food security and vulnerability conditions of population groups and communities at the national level, through the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA). Results of these national surveys will be published in 2024 and used to improve programme quality and inform the two-year extension of the Country Strategic Plan until 2026.

Activity 1 received a Gender and Age Marker score of 1, indicating that it partially integrates gender and age. In 2023, WFP continued to raise awareness among affected communities so that women take a more active role in decision-making entities and to consider specific needs of women and elderly during distributions, but this score reflects opportunities for increasing gender sensitivity throughout all its planning, monitoring and evaluation activities to better capture gender dynamics and inform the formulation of gender and/or age-specific interventions.

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

125,987 primary school children received a nutritious meal every school day

2,661 metric tons of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes

14 governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities

1,964 government and public sector employees participated in training and other technical assistance initiatives

In the Republic of Congo (RoC), the role of WFP as per the global school feeding strategy and the objective of the programme is to support the transition to a national programme. There are two activities under Strategic Outcome (SO) 2, the first focused on the provision of nutritious school meals and the second on building national capacities to implement school feeding. The objectives of the programme are to provide nutritious and diverse food at school to address the short-term hunger of children, provide children with access to education regardless of their income level, age, disability, gender or ethnicity (in particular indigenous populations), provide smallholder farmers with access to a stable local market for diverse and nutritious crops and provide support to household economies in rural areas.

The General Review of Education (*Les Etats Généraux de l'Education*), led by the Ministry of Preschool, Primary, Secondary Education and Literacy with support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) which was launched in 2022 is under finalization. The review seeks to address the multidimensional problems of the Congolese education system, including the disparities between rural and urban areas, the lack of educational opportunities, access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure for inclusive, equitable, safe and healthy schools and the insufficient and limited capacity of teachers. School feeding is still not fully integrated into the education system and will require further coordination between different stakeholders and departments at national and local level to have an effective multi-sectoral impact as outlined in the National School Feeding Policy (2016), the Education Sector Strategy (2021-2030) and the National Development Plan (2022-2026).

Under activity 2, in 2023, WFP continued implementing two different models of school feeding in the RoC. The first is the United States funded McGovern-Dole programme which uses in-kind donated commodities and which is complemented by contributions from Japan. The second is the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model, in which cash is provided to schools for the purchase of locally available foods used to prepare school meals.

The school feeding activities under activity 2 were fully resourced in 2023. The McGovern-Dole programme benefited 125,987 pre- and primary schoolchildren in 491 schools in seven departments of the country (Likouala, Sangha, Cuvette, Plateaux, Pool, Bouenza and Lékoumou). However, contracting issues between WFP and the financial service provider hampered the implementation of the HGSF activity (locally called: Cantines *Ya Buala*). The financing of a national school feeding programme remains a major challenge to the sustainability and transition of the programme to the Government. Whilst a budget line of an estimated USD 5 million exists within the national budget, this has not been realized for several years. It is for this reason that WFP continues to implement activity 2 and 3 in parallel, supporting the direct implementation of the programme under activity 2 and using activity 3 as an entry point to advocate with the Government for national investments in human capital, coupled with extensive investments in systems and capacity strengthening. WFP has dedicated significant efforts in building the relationship with the Ministry of Social Action and Humanitarian Affairs to strengthen the linkages between school feeding and social protection in the country. WFP facilitated a minister-led high-level political south-south exchange visit to Brazil in April 2023 and is concluding the signature of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to provide technical support to make school meals more shock-responsive.

Under the McGovern-Dole school feeding programme, monitoring data showed a positive change in enrolment of 6.5 percent, which, in the context of recent years' consecutive decline in enrolment, suggests a steady recovery from the loss in education outcomes due to the COVID-19 pandemic, prolonged food inflation, and other shocks. The attendance rate also increased from 77 percent in 2022 to 84 percent in 2023, and the retention rate was maintained at a very high level of 97 percent, suggesting that school feeding is contributing not only to bringing more children to school, but also to ensuring that they attend school more frequently and stay in school throughout the academic year. The consistency in the retention rate compared to previous years and the fact that it is above 95 percent, with a significant improvement in the retention rate of girls, shows that school feeding remains an effective mechanism for keeping children in school. The higher retention rate for girls than boys can be attributed to the community awareness-raising that has been undertaken during annual WFP trainings to schools and during continuous annual monitoring activities. WFP advocates with mothers to send their daughters to school instead of taking them to the fields, to look after the children or help in the household. More broadly, there have been nation-wide awareness raising campaigns conducted by the Ministry for the Promotion of Women and the Integration of Women in Development using local media to advocate for gender equality.

Activity 2 has a Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score of 1. As part of the mid-term recommendation of the FY17 McGovern-Dole school feeding programme, WFP developed a gender action plan which is being implemented together with other partners including Catholic Relief Services (CRS), UNESCO and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Priority actions include a cook's survey, teaching girls proper menstrual hygiene management, awareness raising for students and parents on good health, hygiene and sanitation practices and the construction of disability and gender inclusive latrines.

Under activity 3, the Directorate of School Feeding, with support from WFP, conducted the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) process in June 2023. There has been significant progress since 2015 on three out of the five pillars that define a sustainable school feeding programme. There has been an improvement in institutional capacity and coordination, largely attributed to the establishment of the Directorate of School Feeding in 2018. Other improvements were seen under programme design and implementation, and roles of communities and the private sector. The main driver of improved outcomes under community engagement is as a result of the training delivered by WFP and the Directorate of School Feeding to communities to enable them to play an effective role in the management of the school meals programme. This parameter is scored as "advanced" and highlights the benefits of the annual trainings delivered by WFP and the Directorate of School Feeding to communities and School Management Committees.

Whilst agriculture is a priority for the Government of the RoC and outlined in the National Development Plan, investment in the sector and in smallholder agriculture and market support remains limited. WFP will continue to advocate with other donors for funding for home-grown school feeding models that can act as a "proof of concept" for the Government to scale up this model as part of the transition from the McGovern-Dole funded programme in the coming years. WFP funded HGSF initiatives continue to be implemented in the Pool department, with gradually increasing engagement and interest from government actors at the department and district levels.

National institutional, technical and human capacities to drive, monitor, coordinate and evaluate the national school feeding programme continue to remain weak. This gap is accompanied by insufficient data collection and processing, deficient results-based frameworks and indicators for impact measurement. The identification of monitoring as a priority area for capacity strengthening by the Directorate of School Feeding shows ownership. An effective and strong monitoring system implemented and managed by the Government will provide an important foundation and milestone in the progress towards transition of the McGovern-Dole school feeding programme by the end of 2026.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide safe, adequate and nutritious donated in-kind and locally-procured school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	**1 - Partially integrates gender and age**
Provide technical support to Government on policy implementation and monitoring, targeting, food security and nutrition analysis, quality of social protection systems, and linkages to smallholder farmers	**3 - Fully integrates gender**

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

2,064 smallholder farmers supported with equipment, analytical and technical support

656 metric tons of food sold by smallholders through WFP-supported aggregation systems

1,200 people sensitised on innovative cassava derivatives through culinary demonstrations and tasting

410 processing machines distributed to farming groups

In 2023, WFP maintained its commitment, alongside the Government of the Republic of Congo (RoC), to the national priorities of agricultural development as defined in the National Development Plan (2022-2026).

Under Strategic Objective 3, WFP strengthened the livelihoods of 2,064 smallholder farmers (1,119 women and 945 men)[1] by improving their integration into food value chains, their access to markets, and their financial inclusion. This capacity strengthening was achieved by providing equipment and training on innovative agricultural production techniques, conservation, and processing using mechanised equipment in the most labour-intensive stages of cassava, banana, and palm oil production. WFP also supported the promotion of their products, facilitating smallholders' participation in numerous agricultural fairs in urban and rural areas. WFP targeted groups made of the most vulnerable producers, notably women who are the main providers of cassava tubers. WFP also targeted young people, who tend to move away from rural activities in favour of urban areas, by encouraging them to take up food processing with greater market potential, as well as indigenous communities who face discrimination and record higher levels of poverty.

To implement these activities, WFP benefited from contributions from various donors for institutional and technical support, such as China's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA) and the India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA) Fund, thus leveraging South-South and Triangular cooperation. In May 2023, WFP completed the European Union-funded ProManioc project which had been extended by eight months the previous year to conclude project activities in the Bouenza department and to expand the geographical scope of the project and number of farmer groups supported (from 50 to 60) through pooling of equipment and community-based knowledge-sharing. WFP also continued implementing its flagship climate project funded by the Adaptation Fund (2022-2027) to build adaptive capacity to climate change in vulnerable communities living in the Congo River Basin. These contributions generally cover a period of 2 to 5 years and contribute to achieving several strategic objectives using an integrated approach, with a focus on strengthening the sustainable livelihoods of smallholders and support the development of nutritional, climate-resilient value chains and the financial inclusion of the most vulnerable, especially women.

As part of the South-South cooperation MARA project, which was extended in 2023, WFP trained 20 banana producers in production, processing, and use of banana flour for pastry purposes in Kindamba (Pool). As part of the ProManioc project, 1,200 people were reached in March 2023 in Pointe-Noire through culinary demonstrations and tasting of cassava derivatives, bringing the total number of people reached under this project to 11,903. To improve the efficiency and competitiveness of cassava derivative producers in the market, a second phase of training in structuring and inventory management was organised in April 2023 in six districts of the Bouenza and Pool departments (Mindouli, Loudima, Madingou, Yamba, Mouyondzi, and Kayes) benefiting 312 producers. In terms of infrastructure, five sheds with covered outdoor work areas and rooms were built in five villages in the Plateaux department (Nsah, Nkoumo, Okiéné, Onianva, and Etsouali) for processing and storage of dry derivatives. WFP also distributed six refining machines to smallholders in the Plateaux. The ProManioc project contributed to the creation of 117 jobs in local welding workshops, of which 92 were directly generated by the project. A total of 252 machines and 115 drying devices were

distributed to 53 groups in the Bouenza department (Kayes, Madingou, Loudima, M'Fouati, Mouyondzi, and Yamba) and in the Pool department (Mindouli).

Continuing previous efforts to strengthen the capacity of indigenous producers in the Lékoumou department, 37 oil presses were delivered to 19 indigenous groups, thus contributing to improve the livelihoods of these particularly marginalised and vulnerable communities. Local artisans supplying WFP were monitored to ensure the quality and delivery of the machines. Joint monitoring with agricultural sector chiefs accompanied agricultural campaigns, especially at the beginning and during harvests, to improve productivity and support the increasing supply generated by mechanisation and storage infrastructure that enhances resilience to climate variability.

WFP continued integrating school feeding activities and support to smallholders in target areas, with a total of 23.8 metric tons of food sold to school canteens committees in 2023, thanks to the grouping systems supported by the WFP.

Implementing the project financed by the Adaptation Fund, WFP supported the Government in developing the five-year action plan (2024-2028) linked to the strategy to set up the National Framework for Climate Services. In line with the project's objective to strenghten the country's capacity in climate change adaptation, WFP supported the Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and the Congo Basin in the process of updating the National Adaptation Plan to be submitted to the Green Climate Fund in 2024 for a 3-year period. Despite delays in making the project’s governance structure operational under the supervision of the Executing Entity, the Ministry in charge of the Environment, WFP made progress on the various partnerships to be formalised to implement the project. Strategic and technical dialogues were initiated with the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) with regard to the development of curricula on climate change for school children, and with the National Civil Aviation Agency and the Ministry of Agriculture for the provision of agro-meteorological services. The Marien Ngouabi University’s Geography, Environment and Planning Laboratory (LAGEA) was contracted in December 2023 to conduct the baseline study in early 2024.

In 2023, WFP continued to work effectively with its partners toward Strategic Objective 3, including government departments at central and local level, civil society organisations and technical and financial partners who were actively involved in the implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the various initiatives. This included steering committees for the validation of work plans and technical advisory group meetings for the IBSA project and the Adaptation Fund project, which also improved peer and cross-sector cooperation.

WFP conducted a lessons learned and best practices exercise in September 2023 on initiatives to strengthen the cassava value chain that have been implemented since 2019, leveraging South-South and Triangular Cooperation in particular. This confirmed the improvement and more efficient structuring of the cassava value chain and pointed to a high-potential economic model that combines the choice of a final product or several derivatives, as well as the relevant use of innovative technologies appropriate to the processing routes and the organisation of stakeholders and their access to markets.

Increase in cultivated areas and yield contributed to the acceptance and appropriation of new cultivation methods by supported smallholders, from land preparation to cuttings treatment and planning. Training courses on processing and public tastings raised awareness of the various products derived from cassava (attiéké, gari, tapioca, steamed cakes and cassava bread flour), with greater added value for the producers. The direct and active involvement of local welders in the manufacture of the equipment helped to significantly reduce the arduous nature of the processing work, which is generally carried out by women.

The strong involvement of government allowed for capacity and skill transfers with a view to progressing towards transition. Similarly, the sharing of experience between peers and the empowerment of beneficiaries so that they assume greater responsibility during trainings, are conducive to the sustainability of initiatives and possible scaling-up.

In rural areas of the RoC, indigenous communities and women are the most vulnerable and affected by the effects of climate risks. WFP therefore specifically targeted these groups as part of smallholders support initiatives, and raised their awareness to increase the decision-making role of women within the groups. Women represented approximatively 50 percent of the beneficiaries of the various initiatives implemented, with 64 percent in the cassava value chains and 54 percent when assisting indigenous farming groups.

Gender and aged were partially integrated into the implementation of Activity 4, as reflected in the Gender and Age Marker score of 1.

[1] Among the 2,064 smallholder farmers who benefited from activities under this Strategic Outcome, 485 (300 women and 185 men) were direct beneficiaries.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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

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

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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

8,331 metric tons of food delivered for emergency operations and school feeding

27 trainings organised in five departments to improve school-level storage practices

Strategic outcome 5 was introduced through a budget revision approved in February 2021 to align with WFP's corporate Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology, strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (SDG Target 17.16). With Activity 6, WFP aims to provide on-demand logistics common services for partners national humanitarian and development actors by coordinating logistics support management to the Government of the Republic of Congo (RoC), other United Nations (UN) agencies, partners and the wider humanitarian community, enabling timely delivery of life-saving assistance.

Due to funding reasons, the WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) flights were discontinued in 2023. WFP facilitated rapid river transport between Brazzaville and Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), for the UN Resident Coordinator Office. WFP continued making its warehouses available to the World Health Organisation (WHO) (storage of 360 m^3 of medical supplies in Brazzaville) and the Catholic Relief Services (storage of 859.5 m^3 of non-food items in Pointe-Noire). The user satisfaction rate for the service provision activity was 100 percent, similar to the previous year.

WFP operations in the RoC continued to face logistics challenges in 2023, including poor road infrastructure, especially for secondary road transport and difficulty accessing schools and other distributions sites particularly during the rainy season. WFP delivered 8,331 metric tons for emergency operations and school feeding across the country.

Under the McGovern-Dole school feeding programme, WFP conducted a logistics analysis which highlighted that the departments most affected by delays in the delivery of food are the departments of Cuvette and Sangha in the north of the country. Given that the Ubangi River is only fully navigable for six months per year, with water levels too low during the dry season from December to June, the commodities for the full school year for the departments of Sangha and Likouala were sent in October 2023. WFP pre-positioned all the stock for the first trimester of the 2023-2024 school term in Brazzaville to facilitate the transport of the commodities. WFP also organised 27 trainings in five departments to improve infrastructure and storage practices at schools, benefiting government employees and other school feeding stakeholders.

In addition, WFP increased the frequency of supply chain support missions in 2023 and carried out contingency planning should an emergency occur to better coordinate with the host government, UN partners and other stakeholders, including donors. Contingency planning is crucial to ensuring effective and efficient logistical support for humanitarian operations. The main recommendations of the planning exercise was the need to increase storage capacity in more strategic and accessible positions and to strengthen the team with additional employees. WFP identified additional warehouses with greater capacity in Nkayi (Bouenza department) to relieve the congestion of food stocks in Pointe-Noire and is in the process of strengthening the team to enhance the distribution and response capabilities.

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

The dynamics of social exclusion and drivers of fragility in the Republic of Congo (RoC) are multidimensional and further exacerbate poverty and inequality, with women being one of the most vulnerable groups, along with youth, refugees, and indigenous people. Women are more likely to be food insecure, with 37.1 percent of women-led households food insecure (including 5 percent severely) against 31.5 percent of men-led households (including 3.6 percent severely)[1]. RoC ranked 147 out of 170 countries in the 2021 Gender Inequality index, reflecting inequality between women and men in reproductive health, empowerment, and labour market participation. According to the World Bank's Women, Business and the Law index (2023), which assesses laws and regulations on women's economic participation in 190 economies, RoC scores 58.1 out of 100, lower than the regional average observed across Sub-Saharan Africa (72.6).

In RoC, WFP adopts a multi-faceted approach to ensure that activities implemented contribute to the different WFP gender policy objectives of equitable access and control over food and nutrition security, strengthened economic empowerment of women and systematically addressing the root causes of gender inequality.

The priorities for 2023 included ensuring enhanced and equitable participation under Strategic Outcome (SO) 1 through the composition of beneficiary committees consisting of men, women, and youth. Among refugees and returnees, the proportion of households where women and men jointly made decisions related to the use of WFP's assistance increased in 2023. WFP ensured gender-sensitive design and implementation of the emergency distributions, and whenever possible, WFP prioritised female-led households for assistance. WFP raised awareness among beneficiaries for the electronic value voucher to be issued in the name of the woman, to increase women decision-making power at the household level.WFP also gave priority to pregnant and lactating women and girls during distribution cycles and took into consideration their unique needs.

Under SO2, WFP invested efforts in the follow-up of the functioning of the school-level institutional structures to ensure that women have opportunities to reach leadership positions within the committees. Progress was made in increasing women's voice and participation in decision-making committees within the school feeding programme, from 26 percent women members of these entities in 2022 to 41.3 percent in 2023.

School feeding programmes provide an opportunity to promote gender equality and girls' and women's empowerment. For girls this includes knowledge and behaviour change from trainings on menstrual hygiene, access to safe spaces and gender disaggregated toilets, and for women schools are a stable market for them to sell their produce. Access to safe water and sanitation services remains scarce in the country. Only 20 percent of households have access to basic sanitation and 74 percent to protected water sources[2]. Under the McGovern-Dole project, which objectives are to reduce hunger and improve literacy and primary education, especially for girls, WFP worked with its partners - United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) - to engage teachers and parents/teacher associations on good menstrual hygiene management for girls in Bouenza, Lékoumou and Pool, where CRS and UNICEF are also conducting water, sanitation and hygiene construction and rehabilitation activities. In parallel, a field-based assessment on water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure was initiated, in view of supporting progress towards gender-sensitive access to safe water and sanitation services.

Following the recommendation of the mid-term evaluation of the McGovern-Dole school feeding programme to give more emphasis on women's empowerment and gender sensitisation, WFP undertook a survey of female cooks which highlighted that cooks make an indispensable contribution to the running of canteens but their expectations of compensation are not fully met, and in some schools the workload has a negative impact on their economic opportunities. Based on the findings of the cooks' survey that conducted in 2023, WFP and partners are exploring ways to provide opportunities to the cooks within agriculture as a way to remunerate them for their contribution to the programme. The findings of this survey enabled WFP to define a profile of female cooks according to social criteria such as marital status, but also to draw up a categorization by type of professional activity and by sector of activity in which they wish to develop income-generating activities. A total of 67 percent of female cooks have a professional occupation

in addition to their commitment as cooks, and more than 80 percent of those who are active are in agricultural production or want to start businesses in the agricultural sector such as cassava or peanuts value chains and horticultural production. On average the cooks have supported the programme for at least three years. The results of the survey will be incorporated into the design of activities that further integrate school feeding and support for smallholders, for example by training these female cooks in smart agriculture and developing their market opportunities, as well as into "Food Assistance for Assets" (FFA) agricultural initiatives that will specifically target them.

In partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), WFP launched a positive masculinity project to combat gender-based violence and sexual and reproductive health in schools. The main intervention involves empowering men and boys to promote positive masculinity in the fight against gender-based violence and enhance access to sexual and reproductive health services particularly to girls and boys, and adolescents and youth in schools and families.

WFP continued to provide thought leadership and promote engagement of sectoral ministries by bringing them together to engage on gender equality via the findings of the cooks' survey that was conducted. To ensure enhanced protection, dignity and meaningful access to WFP assistance, WFP continued to institute the best practice of issuing SCOPE cards for cash-based transfers under WFP's general food distribution and food assistance for assets programmes.

Under its smallholder farmers' interventions (SO3), WFP targeted and prioritised the participation of female farmers - who accounted for more than half of the beneficiaries of these interventions in 2023, and up to 64 percent for the cassava value chain - equipping them with the skills required to overcome challenges that limit their economic participation.

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

[2] UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2021: Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene 2000-2020: Five years into the SDG.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

The Republic of Congo (RoC) is affected by gender inequalities and power imbalances, poverty and high vulnerability to shocks which exacerbate protection risks such as gender-based violence (GBV), abuse and exploitation, including of a sexual nature. Indigenous populations, estimated to represent between 1.25 and 10 percent of the country's population, have long suffered from stereotypes, prejudice, and discrimination. Despite the law passed in 2011 to protect and promote the rights of indigenous populations, they continue to face social exclusion and often lack access to justice, health services, and education. With the adoption of the Mouebara law in March 2022, progress was made in the fight against gender-based violence (GBV), the definition of the types of violence, the establishment of sanctions and provisions for prevention, protection and assistance. However, incidents of GBV are high, with reports of 37.5 percent of girls being victims of sexual violence in schools[1].

Protection mainstreaming is a priority for WFP's operations in the RoC, especially for its support to refugees in the Likouala, Plateaux and Pool departments. Likouala and Plateaux host 72 percent of the country's 65,095 refugees and asylum-seekers, with a majority of refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Some 13,000 refugees (20 percent of the country total) live in two site locations: "15 avril" in Bétou, Likouala department, and the Bouemba site, Plateaux department. These areas are both exposed to the risk of cyclical floods and have few livelihood opportunities to offer, leaving refugees highly dependent on humanitarian food assistance. As a result, they are inclined to resort to at least one coping mechanism, including eating less, eating less nutritious food, taking on debt and, in the most extreme cases, prostitution or theft. On 3 October 2023, the Congolese Government recognised the *prima facie* refugee status of all the people forced to flee their homes as a result of the intercommunal conflict that is continuing in the Kwamouth area, DRC, since July 2022, as well as to asylum-seekers from Yumbi, DRC, who fled the inter-ethnic conflict in December 2018.

Through a people-centred approach, WFP ensured the most vulnerable, regardless of age, gender, disability, and any other diversity, participate in the project design and implementation. Affected communities are engaged from the initial stages, when assessing the context and vulnerability and conducting the targeting exercice through various studies and consultations involving community leaders and households. WFP also ensured affected communities receive the correct information at the right time using appropriate and accessible channels such as meetings with community leaders who then relay the information to beneficiaries, town criers, and through banners and posters at distribution sites.

Coordination meetings were held prior to general food distributions to inform affected communities of the schedule, selection of beneficiaries, composition of the in-kind ration or amount of the transfer and commodity prices and the existing mechanisms for reporting complaints and sharing feedback. Government stakeholders, UNHCR (for the refugee response) and cooperating partners (for the urban response), retailers or financial partners when relevant, were also part of these coordination meetings to ensure safe access to the assistance provided. WFP ensured that beneficiaries do not have to travel more than 5 kilometres to access assistance, notably in new sites such as Ngabé, Pool department, hosting around 5,000 DRC refugees. Considering many of these refugees are settled in several villages far from Ngabé, WFP also collaborated with UNHCR to identify additional sites that can host the distributions. In all refugee sites, distributions were implemented prioritising people with specific needs such as disabled people, elders, pregnant and lactating women. WFP made sure that all distribution sites have gender segregated toilets as well as accessible drinkable water.

For asset creation activities, consultations were carried out with communities from the Pool department, and enabled WFP to identify market-gardening as relevant and sustainable considering the potential for community engagement. Protection aspects were considered to allow the 1,510 participants to make their cash payment in secure locations, including the district offices, fenced off with security personnel in place, and all the necessary services, including water, shade and seating areas.

To deliver emergency food assistance in the departments of Likouala, Pool and Plateaux, WFP used SCOPE, the corporate beneficiary information and transfer management platform. Its functionalities and capabilities protect

people's benefits - SCOPE helps ensure that WFP delivers the intended benefit to the right person at the right time - and increase accountability, as it reduces the opportunity for human error or fraud by implementing the standard segregation of duties, enforcing automated processes, and limiting access to specific data to granted users.

Across all activities, WFP has a Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) to receive complaints and feedback from people in communities where WFP operates and thus increase the influence of affected communities over programmes and enhance programme quality. The CFM includes suggestion boxes, a complaints and feedback desk run by WFP and UNHCR during distributions cycles and a hotline for which a cross-functional committee ensures that established procedures are followed to record complaints, investigate, take action and provide feedback to the complainant in a safe, dignified and timely manner. This hotline allows beneficiaries to provide feedback or complaints without putting themselves at risk and without any cost. The contact number is displayed on stickers and banners at each distribution site and supported schools. Beneficiaries are regularly informed on WFP channels available for reporting irregularities or concerns regarding project implementation.

The hotline received 26 calls in 2023, of which 65 percent were closed by the end of the year. Forty-six percent of the calls reported issues or concerns, mostly related to the ration size, technical issues or the mismatch in household size. Nearly three quarters of the calls were related to WFP's crisis response - general distributions (18 calls) and nutrition (one call) - while 23 percent were related to school feeding. For general distributions, in the case of technical problems, WFP ensured that IT staff were present at distribution sites whenever possible to mitigate any such risks. In case of a reported mismatch in household size considered in refugee operations, WFP coordinated with UNHCR to review refugee lists and undertake corrections as needed.

In 2023, WFP provided the best possible service to the people it assists, as captured by the proportion of supported people who reported being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes (96.6 percent of assisted CAR refugees and 93.2 percent DRC refugees).

[1] UNICEF survey on gender-based and online violence in schools (*Etude sur les violences de genre et les violences en ligne en milieu scolaire*). 2019.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Climate change is increasingly affecting the Republic of Congo (RoC) and the country has very low capacity to adapt to these impacts. According to the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative Country Index, which measures overall climate vulnerability and adaptation readiness, the RoC ranks 174 out of 185 countries, highlighting both a great need for investment and innovations to improve readiness and a great urgency for action.

RoC has experienced significant climate variation over the past decades with rising temperatures, greater fluctuations in intra-seasonal precipitation patterns and more erratic and extreme rainfalls[1]. Every year since 2019, between October and February, recurring floods have severely affected people's livelihoods in rural areas, washing away crops and damaging homes and infrastructure. New floods at the end of 2023 affected a record number of approximately 1.8 million people, prompting the Government to declare a state of humanitarian emergency in several departments.

Agriculture is of major importance to the country's development (with agricultural development being the first pillar of the National Development Plan 2022-2026), but the sector remains well below its potential and has been put under pressure by recent crises. With 70 percent of rural households dependent on agriculture, including fishing and non-timber forest products, most livelihood activities are highly sensitive to climate shocks. Compounded by limited adaptive capacity, these climate shocks force the most food-insecure populations to adopt negative coping strategies, such as capital depletion or early harvests, exacerbating the fragility of livelihoods, or traditional agriculture which has little access to innovative solutions for biodiversity preservation that can lead to environmental degradation.

Through its livelihoods interventions, WFP supported agri-food production in the RoC through the development of priority agri-food value chains such as cassava and plantain, anchored in sustainable methods and practices (short and circular circuits, adaptation to climate change, promotion of local products, local manufacture of processing equipment). These activities contributed to improving the quality and competitiveness of local value chains, economically integrating in particular young people, women and vulnerable parts of the population, as well as reducing the country's dependence on food imports and transitioning towards a more diversified and greener economy.

As part of the Adaptation Fund project, WFP and the National Implementation Unit (NIU) completed the preparation of the baseline study to be conducted from January to March 2024. This will enable the NIU to specify the climate-resilient activities to be supported under the project in the three target departments (Bouenza, Likouala, Sangha), engaging further with indigenous populations who represent 44 percent of the target beneficiaries and whose traditional livelihoods are affected by deforestation and climate change-induced environmental degradation.

Under the school meals programme, WFP is working on the establishment of a new partnership with a research institution to conduct research on planet-friendly home-grown school feeding in support of national school feeding programme development in 2024.

In line with the WFP Environmental Policy, WFP strengthened its capacity to ensure that WFP programme activities do not cause unintended harm to the environment and the people it serves. This included sensitising Country Office and Sub-Office staff on Environmental and Social Safeguards in August 2023, and preparing to initiate the screening of field level agreements.

[1] The World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal describes the climate variability observed at https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/congo-rep

Environmental Management System (EMS)

Continuing the efforts made in 2022 to improve the sustainability of in-house operations, WFP hosted an engineering mission in 2023 to develop the Country Office and Sub-Offices' renovation plan in light of environmental sustainability

and to improve employees' working conditions. This mission also helped to increase awareness about energy-saving practices among WFP employees. WFP also initiated a collaboration with the Environmental Management Systems (EMS) team and recommendations were made in the areas of energy waste, water, sustainable procurement and awareness & training and capacity strengthening. The management of the Country Office endorsed the recommendations, but the lack of specific funds and limited environmental services at the country and region levels are hampering the implementation of such projects. While the country does not have recycling or waste management factories to support the Country Office in their efforts of ensuring an environmentally friendly way of operating, is implementing a renovation project overseen by the Management Services Division that factors EMS initiatives in relation with sustainable procurement and energy efficiency.

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, specaialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

The nutrition situation in the Republic of Congo (RoC) was captured by the 2021 SMART national nutrition survey giving a global acute malnutrition rate (GAM) of 5.2 percent with severe acute malnutrition of 1.4 percent and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) of 3.8 percent and stunting rates of 19.6 percent. Even though these prevalence rates are relatively low, the disparities between departments of RoC are significant. WFP is committed in the implementation of programmes across all Strategic Outcomes working towards the reduction of all forms of malnutrition. An integrative perspective has been adopted to ensure that the benefits of good nutrition are integrated across the spectrum of WFP activities, to support the development of a more resilient and nourished population.

Under Strategic Objective 1, WFP provided MAM treatment and prevention to children under five and breastfeeding women in the areas with the highest GAM prevalence with aggravating factors like the presence of refugees and floods, ensuring a continuum of care between treatment services for MAM. WFP also assisted people living with HIV and/or tuberculosis by raising awareness on nutritional behaviours and promoting good practices to improve their nutritional status and increase the beneficial effects of their medical therapy.

In 2023, WFP continued working together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Government, and other partners to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of prevention of acute malnutrition activities. Convergence of interventions and geographic coverage were improved, and to the extent possible, interventions were implemented synergistically with UNICEF to ensure that moderate and severe acute malnutrition services are both available in the same area and further extended to other multisectoral and complementary programmes.

Under Strategic Objectives 2 and 4, WFP worked with schools and smallholder farmers to strengthen food systems through the integration of nutrition activities. This holistic approach has continued to be improved to strengthen linkages between smallholder farmers and home-grown school feeding and to increase market access through local purchases, especially from women producers to address gender inequalities.

Under the McGovern-Dole school feeding programme, WFP implemented an integrated package of support, in partnership with UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Catholic Relief Services (CRS), alongside the school feeding activities. These complementary interventions included deworming, health interventions, training on food quality and safety and gender-based violence prevention and strengthened the overall quality of the school health and nutrition programming. The final evaluation of the programme highlighted that overall, the targets for training in hygiene, sanitation and food preparation and storage were reached and that hygiene and sanitation topics were already part of the school curriculum before the project and are well assimilated. Food preparation and storage topics were not part of the curriculum but were also well assimilated.

Dietary diversity at the school level remained limited, especially among vegetable, fruit and animal food groups. In some schools, but not systematically across school feeding activities, meals were diversified once a week through supplemental food provided by parents and communities. With the Year of Nutrition (2022) coming to an end, nutrition and contributing programmes such as home-grown school feeding programmes remained a priority for the continent as the African Union works towards achieving the 2063 Agenda of working towards a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development. In 2024, WFP will continue to identify ways in which to promote nutrition in a systematic manner in the project, including undertaking a special study on planet-friendly school meals in collaboration with the Research Consortium of the Global School Meals coalition.

WFP dedicated efforts to improve intersectoral coordination on school health and nutrition through collaboration with the Ministries in charge of Education, Agriculture, Planning and Social Affairs/Humanitarian action.

For cross-cutting achievements, WFP's nutrition programme stands out for its integrative approach. Nutrition as a cross-cutting priority has been a key consideration across diverse programmes, systems, and individuals. Whilst opportunities exist to further enhance programme quality, strengthen systems and build capacity of stakeholders across all Strategic Outcomes, 2023 marked the start of dedicated nutrition expertise, representing an important milestone for WFP nutrition integration in the RoC. This milestone is also characterized by extensive planning, and several assessments are expected in 2024 to build the path of this integrative approach.

Planning for formative research for a social and behaviour change communication strategy, a Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis, research on planet-friendly school meals, the cost of hunger and another SMART nutrition surveys is underway for implementation in 2024.

Partnerships

WFP's large operational footprint and comparative advantages in crisis response, school feeding, and agricultural development continued attracting vital partners in 2023 and further enhanced its collaboration with government entities to strengthen institutional capacities and address food and nutrition security.

WFP implemented operations in collaboration with six sector Ministries, at the central and local levels: Ministry of Planning, Statistics and Regional Integration; Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity and Humanitarian Action; Ministry of Health and Population; Ministry of Preschool, Primary, Secondary Education and Literacy; Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and Congo Basin; and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries.

Beyond positioning itself as an important partner in the achievement of national priorities, WFP accelerated its efforts to strengthen national capacities in school feeding through weekly on-the-job training, thematic workshops, a political high-level study visit in Brazil, joint participation in international strategic dialogues (2023 School Meals Coalition ministerial meeting; Africa Day of School Feeding) and continuous knowledge-sharing. This benefited the Ministry of Education and other sector ministries and partners, enabling progress towards a multi-sectoral approach to school feeding. Using the framework of the School Meals Coalition, clear milestones have been jointly identified to advance national ownership, including the transfer of monitoring and logistics functions by the end of 2026.

To support national climate action, including efforts to protect the forests of the Congo Basin, their biodiversity and the communities that depend on them, WFP provided financial support to the Ministry of Environment - as the technical coordinator of the Congo Basin Climate Commission - for the organisation of the Three Basins Biodiversity and Tropical Forest Summit convened in Brazzaville in October. For the United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP 28, WFP provided financial and technical support to this Ministry, integrating two employees in the national delegation. These initiatives complemented activities implemented under the Adaptation Fund-financed project, as reported in the Strategic Outcome 3 section.

WFP liaised and shared information regularly with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity and Humanitarian Action and local departments to coordinate the targeting of beneficiaries (a joint targeting exercise conducted in February 2023 identified approximately 168,000 vulnerable people in urban areas) and monitor flood risks and impacts at the local level and by sharing satellite information. WFP also provided technical and financial support for the preparation of the rapid flood assessment. Progress has been made in formalising collaboration with this sector Ministry, with an agreement and annual work plan being prepared for next year. This formalisation will complement the agreements already in place with the Ministry of Education with regards to school feeding and with the Ministry of Health with regards to nutrition-specific activities.

In September, WFP organised a strategic dialogue with sector Ministries and partners to discuss the 2-year extension of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (2019-2024), in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework duration, itself aligned in 2023 to the current National Development Plan (2022-2026). This dialogue confirmed the relevance of the CSP's objectives and highlighted the need for transparent information sharing and effective coordination. It also served as an opportunity to improve the knowledge of all WFP employees in the Republic of Congo (RoC) on national priorities.

In 2023, WFP engaged with 11 national and international non-governmental organisations and six academic/research institutions to achieve its strategic objectives and operational results. Joint programming, support from partners on targeting and verification exercises, assessments, and complementary resources and contributions from partners, such as storage facilities, expertise in agricultural training, and handling services, increased WFP's ability to reach those most in need.

To provide tailored solutions to address food security challenges in RoC and support the Government in linking school feeding initiatives to local agriculture systems, WFP also relied on its Centres of Excellence in Brazil and the People's Republic of China. Driven by RoC's demand, they provided technical assistance on the home-grown school feeding approach and the strengthening of the cassava value chain, facilitating exchanges of knowledge, technologies and tools with Brazil and China.

As a partner of choice, WFP continued to mobilise and utilise resources from traditional donors (Japan, United States, Germany, China), and regularly engaged with the donor community at the strategic and technical levels to update on achievements and operational challenges. School feeding was also supported by the private sector (Mastercard) and the multi-stakeholder partnership Global Partnership for Education. Advance financing received against predictable and flexible funding from the German Federal Foreign Office was key to improving humanitarian interventions and optimising planning across all activities under the emergency response.

To increase the quality of resources mobilised, WFP initiated engagement with International Financial Institutions to support the national emergency response, in view of attracting multiyear contributions in line with national priorities. This includes an unprecedented country-level dialogue with the Government and the World Bank, which began in September 2023 and will continue in 2024.

Focus on localization

Limited by the small number and limited capacity of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in the Republic of Congo (RoC), WFP continued striving to expand its portfolio of local partners and working to build the capacity of existing ones.

Under the crisis response, the Food for Assets initiative was implemented in cooperation with the local NGO Niosi. With the expiry in March 2023 of the tripartite agreements between WFP, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and two cooperating partners, WFP directly implemented the distribution to refugees most of the year. Although this stretched the field team's capacity, it strengthened the collaboration with refugee committees and local authorities, who became more involved in distributions, allowing for quality implementation. Using the United Nations Partner Portal, WFP identified two local NGOs to support the refugee response and nutrition interventions in the country from 2024 onwards.

Most partners of the school feeding and support to smallholders' activities are well established international NGOs, with very localised presence and a solid understanding of the context. WFP also engaged with three national academic/research institutions, whose support and complementary contributions are highly valuable for the success and sustainability of the activities implemented under Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Partnerships with United Nations agencies served to leverage respective expertise, build on synergies and complementarities among the actors involved, enabling WFP to ensure efficient and coherent programme design and implementation.

WFP works closely with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to provide assistance to refugees. In 2023, the collaboration was particularly decisive to launch the operation in the Ngabé area, Pool department (assessment of the feasibility of the assistance, identification of new distribution sites and beneficiaries). WFP and UNHCR also continued to jointly sensitise beneficiaries on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and other risks, coordinate distributions, organise consultation and information sessions with refugee leaders and local authorities, and to manage together the complaints/assistance desks at distribution sites as part of WFP Community Feedback Mechanism

In line with respective corporate mandates, WFP continued to collaborate with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions, including by coordinating their response to global acute malnutrition throughout the country. Progress was made regarding the convergence of interventions and geographical coverage, and work is underway to sign a partnership agreement between WFP and UNICEF in 2024. WFP also benefited from catalytic UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework funding for joint programming, allowing WFP to raise awareness on nutritional behaviours and promoting good practices among people living with HIV and/or tuberculosis.

Under the McGovern-Dole project, WFP, UNICEF, the United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and other partners started coordinating their efforts to improve gender-sensitive access to safe water and sanitation services and to promote good hygiene, particularly menstrual hygiene, in schools.

WFP is collaborating with UNESCO on the development of curricula on climate change and art competition to be organised at the national level under the Adaptation Fund-financed project which is scheduled to run until 2027.

Financial Overview

A budget revision was approved in November 2023 to increase the budget of WFP Republic of Congo (RoC) Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024. The total funding required under the CSP went up from USD 197.6 to USD 218.6 million. Of this, USD 37.7 million was required in 2023 to reach the number of planned beneficiaries. This budget revision also extended the duration of assistance to refugees and asylum seekers until the end of the CSP, included 3-month assistance to flood-affected people in 2023 and 2024 and integrated one month's support to vulnerable people in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire through a Chinese contribution.

In 2023, donors contributed USD 9.1 million in new funding to WFP RoC. Thanks to this generous funding, along with a significant carryover from 2021, the RoC operation overall was funded over 100 percent against the needs-based plan. While the overall CSP was fully funded against the needs-based plan, this was not the case for all Strategic Outcomes (SO), with shortfalls under SO1. Similar to 2022, Strategic Outcome 2 accounted for the largest portion of funding received. The highest funded strategic outcome as a proportion of needs, however, was strategic outcome 3. The overall level of funding against needs exceeded that of 2022 by USD 1.7 million

Strategic Outcome 1 had the largest amount of needs in 2023 with the lowest level of available funding, at 71 percent. Sub-activities under this strategic outcome included cash and in-kind transfers to refugees, prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, support to urban populations affected by the impact of rising prices caused by multiple crises around the world that significantly impacted global food supply chains. The nutrition sub-activities and the Food for Assets (FFA) in the Pool Department were hardest hit by the shortfall in funding, with WFP having to prioritize treatment over prevention for part of the year while FFA in Pool could only take place towards the end of the year thanks to a flexible German contribution.

Strategic Outcome 2 had the highest amount of available resources at USD 24.3 million as well as the highest level of expenditures. This SO, which includes school meals as well as government capacity building, witnessed a significant increase in expenditures in comparison to 2022.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, while the level of available funds was comparable to that of 2022, expenditures decreased by 43 percent. This can be explained by the fact that the mutli-year European Union funded ProManioc project ended in May 2023 while most activities unde the mutli-year Adaptation Fund project could not be started until the finalization of the baseline expected in 2024. The same goes for the India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA Fund) project, for which the first steering committee took place in December 2023.

In 2023, Japan was WFP Republic of Congo's largest donor for the first time since the beginning of the CSP with a total contribution amounting to 56 percent of funds received during the year. Germany remained WFP's second donor in 2023, contributing 29 percent of WFP's total funding received during the year, while other UN funds and agencies came third. USA funding for 2023 was received in late 2022 and was therefore not accounted for in 2023. Flexible funding remains key for operations, particularly when faced with emergency situations such as the unprecedented floods late in the year when WFP was able to earmark flexible funds from Germany for an initial response in the Likouala department using cash-based transfers.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	28,217,716	23,596,664	37,024,125	20,832,588
SO01: Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round	17,432,056	13,709,161	12,722,715	9,910,571
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	17,432,056	13,709,161	12,703,573	9,910,571
Non-activity specific	0	0	19,142	0
SO02: Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food	10,785,659	9,887,503	24,301,410	10,922,017
Activity 02: Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	7,935,106	7,630,315	16,380,444	9,881,234
Activity 03: Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions.	2,850,553	2,257,187	7,920,966	1,040,783
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	3,946,959	3,946,959	11,662,053	894,301

SO03: Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains	3,946,959	3,946,959	11,662,053	894,301
Activity 04: Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods	3,946,959	3,946,959	11,662,053	894,301
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	0	0	38,075	25,576
SO04: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	0	0	38,075	25,576
Activity 05: Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners.	0	0	38,075	25,576
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	475,709	475,709	182,949	53,787
SO05: National Humanitarian and development actors have access to WFP expertise	475,709	475,709	182,949	53,787
Activity 06: Provide on-demand logistics common services for partners.	475,709	475,709	182,949	53,787
Non-SDG Target	0	0	8,392,458	0

Total Direct Operational Costs	32,640,385	28,019,333	57,299,662	21,806,254
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	2,823,571	2,099,478	3,860,996	2,092,941
Total Direct Costs	35,463,956	30,118,811	61,160,658	23,899,195
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	2,271,561	1,924,484	462,760	462,760
Grand Total	37,735,517	32,043,295	61,623,419	24,361,956

Data Notes

Strategic outcome 01

- There are no follow-up values for the FCS_N module, Livelihood MDD, and MAD because this is the first time these indicators were collected with these details.
- Overall, the level of food security indicators remained alarming since the last assessments carried out among the target populations, despite a slight but insignificant improvement, which is undoubtedly influenced by the seasonal aspect (the 2023 post-distribution monitoring took place in July, unlike the 2022 post-distribution monitoring which took place in September).
- The proportion of households with a poor and borderline food consumption score fell by 9 percentage points, from 65 percent in 2022 to 56 percent in 2023. This is slightly different for the DRC refugees in Bouemba, where the poor and borderline food consumption score fell from 69 percent in 2022 to 72 percent in 2023. Households with a poor consumption score have fallen by more than a third, from 30 percent in 2022 to 9 percent in 2023.
- Economic vulnerability has deteriorated significantly in that the proportion of households having allocated more than 65 percent of total expenditure to food has risen from 59.5 percent to 69.6 percent among CAR refugees and from 78.6 percent to 85.7 percent among DRC refugees in Bouemba between 2022 and 2023.
- The ECMEN (Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs) analysis shows that only 42 percent of CAR refugee households, 34.3 percent of flood-affected households and 24 percent of DRC refugee households have the economic capacity to meet their essential needs by their own means. This reflects the tremendous economic vulnerability of these populations.
- The cause of this alarming situation could be the result of recurring shocks, in particular, floods and conflicts. The situation is exacerbated for refugees from the DRC by difficulties in accessing land and natural resources.
- The output indicator "A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets" does not have an actual value as the activity could not be carried out due to resource constraints.

Strategic outcome 02

For pre-primary schools there was no planning figures in the Need Based Plan; however, for the purpose of age-disaggregated data, WFP distinguished between primary and pre-primary school children in the reporting of actuals from the programme implementation.

The 2023 target for the vouchers was not reached due to a very lengthy procurement process at country office level to renew the contract with the Financial Service Provider (FSP), followed by several technical problem encountered between WFP and the FSP on the mobile money platform, which prevented the home-grown school feeding activities from being fully implemented. This gap in the plan and the achievement was not related to a lack of resources.

The target for the training of school administrators was incorrectly calculated during the No-Cost Extension of the FY17 McGovern-Dole school feeding programme. The assumption that was used is that this training is similar to that of the training on safe food preparation and storage where there are 4 people per school trained across the network of all McGovern-Dole schools. This training is different and is targeted to specific schools where UNICEF implements literacy interventions as part of the project. The target should have been 124 school administrators and officials trained or certified as a result of USDA assistance, which would show that WFP and its partner UNICEF exceeded the target reached 244 people.

Strategic outcome 03

Regarding outcome results "Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools" and "Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools": targets were not met because the home-grown school feeding activities were not implemented to the scale planned for 2023 (lengthy contractual process with the Financial Service Provider, followed by technical problems at its level that could only be resolved at the end of the year).

Nutrition integration

The two following indicators "CC.5.1 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" and "CC.5.2 Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component" will be reported in the ACR 2024 due to lack of data in 2023.

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

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	146,825	179,833	122%
	female	210,206	205,757	98%
	total	357,031	385,590	108%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	15,848	18,018	114%
	female	16,044	18,692	117%
	total	31,892	36,710	115%
24-59 months	male	23,028	22,829	99%
	female	24,404	24,751	101%
	total	47,432	47,580	100%
5-11 years	male	48,528	77,677	160%
	female	59,028	69,464	118%
	total	107,556	147,141	137%
12-17 years	male	15,345	18,013	117%
	female	31,663	21,118	67%
	total	47,008	39,131	83%
18-59 years	male	38,968	39,267	101%
	female	70,619	65,318	92%
	total	109,587	104,585	95%
60+ years	male	5,108	4,029	79%
	female	8,448	6,414	76%
	total	13,556	10,443	77%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	313,082	352,903	113%
Refugee	43,949	32,687	74%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	525	485	92%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	16,250	7,940	48%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	61,830	25,631	41%
Malnutrition treatment programme	34,928	35,133	100%
School based programmes	105,000	125,987	119%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	163,000	195,040	119%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	179	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	923	278	30%
Iodised Salt	55	15	27%
LNS	247	88	36%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	166	63	38%
Rice	4,435	4,623	104%
Split Peas	1,152	467	41%
Vegetable Oil	441	134	30%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	117	0	0%
Canned Fish	347	55	16%
Cassava Flour	87	0	0%
Iodised Salt	58	40	69%
Rice	1,645	1,862	113%
Split Peas	345	503	146%
Vegetable Oil	173	201	116%

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	883,200	426,693	48%
Value Voucher	4,850,400	1,994,493	41%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Value Voucher	2,160,000	108,969	5%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round					Crisis Response
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)					
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: Vulnerable populations affected by crisis receive sufficient cash and/or food-based transfers to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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 **Total**	84,760 78,240 **163,000**	101,700 93,340 **195,040**
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	5,328	5,208.66
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	4,850,400	1,994,493
CSP Output 02: Vulnerable populations affected by crisis benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of productive assets that support transition towards resilience and self-reliance.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	Food assistance for asset	Female Male **Total**	8,448 7,802 **16,250**	3,669 4,271 **7,940**
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	826	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	883,200	426,693
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 03: Moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women and girls affected by crisis receive specialized nutritious products to treat malnutrition and improve their nutritional status.					
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	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male **Total**	11,449 10,999 **22,448**	13,703 13,336 **27,039**
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 **Total**	12,480 **12,480**	8,094 **8,094**

A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	511	251.68
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	483	238.96
CSP Output 04: Children and pregnant and lactating women and girls affected by crisis receive specialized nutritious products to prevent malnutrition and improve their nutritional status.					
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 Male **Total**	18,248 16,843 **35,091**	5,150 4,662 **9,812**
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 Male **Total**	26,739 **26,739**	15,819 **15,819**
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	932	209.09
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	852	190.56

Other Output					
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)					
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 02: Vulnerable populations affected by crisis benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of productive assets that support transition towards resilience and self-reliance.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	75	86.35
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 03: Moderately malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women and girls affected by crisis receive specialized nutritious products to treat malnutrition and improve their nutritional status.					
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	173	173
CSP Output 04: Children and pregnant and lactating women and girls affected by crisis receive specialized nutritious products to prevent malnutrition and improve their nutritional status.					

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	173	173

Outcome Results						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CAR Refugees - **Location**: Likouala - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female Male Overall	3.74 3.65 3.7	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	3.88 7.43 5.78	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female Male Overall	1.43 1.39 1.41	<3 <3 <3	<3 <3 <3	2.33 2.03 2.17	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female Male Overall	4.52 4.41 4.47	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	6.98 8.11 7.58	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female Male Overall	91.45 88.29 90.4	>75 >75 >75	>75 >75 >75	76.71 70.11 73.13	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Target Group: CAR Refugees - **Location**: Likouala - **Modality**: Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female Male Overall	11.7 13.54 12.58	≤1.17 ≤1.35 ≤1.25	≤10 ≤10 ≤10	17.27 11.59 14.5	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female Male Overall	27.65 33.24 30.37	≥60 ≥55 ≥60	≥60 ≥55 ≥60		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	25.09 30.23 27.52	>80 >80 >80	≥64.7 ≥71.02 ≥67.5	41.62 45.88 43.7	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	25.09 28.68 26.79	≥15 ≥15 ≥15	≥24.8 ≥16.8 ≥21.5	31.84 38.82 35.24	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	49.83 41.09 45.69	<5 <5 <5	≤10.5 ≤12.18 ≤11	26.54 15.29 21.06	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	22.07 25.88 23.03	≥65 ≥70 ≥68	≥65 ≥70 ≥68		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	34.08 31.76 32.95	=22 =20 =21.5	≥22 ≥20 ≥21.5		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	43.85 42.35 43.12	<13 <10 <10.5	≤13 ≤10 ≤10.5		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	32.12 38.24 35.1	≥65 ≥70 ≥68	≥65 ≥70 ≥68		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	31.28 30.59 30.95	=22 =20 =21.5	≥22 ≥20 ≥21.5		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	36.59 31.18 33.95	<13 <10 <10.5	≤13 ≤10 ≤10.5		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	2.79 1.18 2.01	≥65 ≥70 ≥68	≥65 ≥70 ≥68		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	10.06 8.24 9.17	=22 =20 =21.5	≥22 ≥20 ≥21.5		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	87.15 90.59 88.83	<13 <10 <10.5	≤13 ≤10 ≤10.5		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female Male Overall	20.39 36.76 28.37	≤30 ≤30 ≤30	≤30 ≤30 ≤30		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female Male Overall	25.98 21.76 23.93	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female Male Overall	35.75 28.53 33.23	≤40 ≤40 ≤40	≤40 ≤40 ≤40		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female Male Overall	17.88 12.94 15.47	≥20 ≥20 ≥20	≥20 ≥20 ≥20		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female Male Overall	19.55 33.24 26.22	≤12 ≤12 ≤12	≤12 ≤12 ≤12		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female Male Overall	20.95 15.59 18.34	<8 <8 <8	≤8 ≤8 ≤8		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female Male Overall	34.92 32.06 33.52	≤20 ≤20 ≤20	≤28 ≤20 ≤28		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female Male Overall	24.58 19.12 21.92	≥60 ≥60 ≥60	≥60 ≥60 ≥60		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female Male Overall	34.12 37 35.68	>60 >60 >60	>35 >35 >35		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female Male Overall	35.29 37 36.22	>60 >60 >60	>35 >35 >35		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female Male Overall	3.53 1 2.16	>60 >60 >60	>35 >35 >35		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
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 Male Overall	14.12 19 16.76	>60 >60 >60	>35 >35 >35		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Target Group: Childern aged 6 to 59 months - **Location**: Lékoumou - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female Male Overall	89.32 83.68 86.61	>75 >75 >75	>75 >75 >75	88.77 91.81 90.22	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Target Group: Children aged 6 to 59 months - **Location**: Brazzaville - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	>70 >70 >70	>70 >70 >70	87.32 83.6 85.03	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female Male Overall	97.71 100.94 99.22	>70 >70 >70	>70 >70 >70	73.09 75.84 74.47	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Target Group: Children aged 6 to 59 months - **Location**: Brazzaville - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female Male Overall	3.2 3.31 3.25	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	2.33 2.66 2.49	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female Male Overall	0.33 0.23 0.28	<3 <3 <3	<3 <3 <3	0.33 0.23 0.28	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female Male Overall	1.32 1.36 1.34	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	4.4 3.73 4.08	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female Male Overall	93.68 96.78 95.13	>75 >75 >75	>75 >75 >75	97.78 98.61 98.19	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Target Group: Children aged 6 to 59 months - **Location**: Lékoumou - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: Prevention of acute malnutrition						

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	>70 >70 >70	>70 >70 >70	94.2 85.6 88.8	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female Male Overall	83.46 91.01 87.09	>70 >70 >70	>70 >70 >70	96.76 93.87 95.31	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Target Group: Children aged 6 to 59 months - **Location**: Lékoumou - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female Male Overall	3.07 2.88 2.98	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	4.48 2.96 3.75	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female Male Overall	0.96 0.9 0.93	<3 <3 <3	<3 <3 <3	0.32 0.28 0.3	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female Male Overall	9.77 9.15 9.47	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	1.02 0.96 1	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Target Group: Children aged 6 to 59 months - **Location**: Point-Noire - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	>70 >70 >70	>70 >70 >70	92.7 90.61 91.66	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female Male Overall	95.2 93.82 94.51	>66 >66 >66	>70 >70 >70	88.07 88.82 88.44	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Target Group: Children aged 6 to 59 months - **Location**: Point-Noire - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female Male Overall	15.57 14.54 15.06	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	12.74 11.29 12.04	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female Male Overall	2.59 2.42 2.51	<3 <3 <3	<3 <3 <3	0.14 0.12 0.13	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female Male Overall	5.23 4.89 5.06	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	4.4 3.73 4.08	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female Male Overall	79.98 74.73 77.38	>75 >75 >75	>75 >75 >75	70.51 73.77 72.07	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Target Group: Children aged 6 to 59 months - **Location**: Pool - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	=70 =70 =70	>70 >70 >70	70.9 74.7 72.8	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female Male Overall	94.51 73.2 83.11	>66 >66 >66	>70 >70 >70	42.86 68.71 55.78	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Target Group: DRC Asylum seekers - **Location**: Likouala - **Modality**: Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: General Distribution						
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female Male Overall	27.92 27.11 27.34	≤40 ≤40 ≤40	≤40 ≤40 ≤40		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female Male Overall	7.79 7.93 7.89	<20 <20 <20	<20 <20 <20		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female Male Overall	45.45 49.62 48.44	≤25 ≤25 ≤25	≤25 ≤25 ≤25		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female Male Overall	18.83 15.35 16.33	≥15 ≥15 ≥15	≥15 ≥15 ≥15		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Target Group: DRC Asylum seekers - **Location**: Plateaux - **Modality**: Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female Male Overall	17.32 15.82 16.39	≤8.66 ≤7.91 ≤8.2	≤13 ≤13 ≤13	16.59 17.5 17.25	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female Male Overall	12.99 14.83 14.31	≥40 ≥40 ≥40	≥35 ≥35 ≥35		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	60.61 77.73 71.14	>83 >83 >83	≥17 ≥17 ≥17	24.68 29.67 28.26	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	22.73 16.59 18.95	≥15 ≥15 ≥15	≥68 ≥68 ≥68	66.23 61.64 62.94	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	16.67 5.69 9.91	≤2 ≤2 ≤2	≤15 ≤15 ≤15	9.09 8.7 8.81	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	0.65 1.79 1.47	≥25 ≥25 ≥25	≥25 ≥25 ≥25		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	21.43 19.69 20.18	≥60 ≥60 ≥60	≥60 ≥60 ≥60		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	77.92 78.52 78.35	≤15 ≤15 ≤15	≤15 ≤15 ≤15		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	24.68 27.37 26.61	≥25 ≥25 ≥25	≥25 ≥25 ≥25		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	1.95 2.3 2.2	≥60 ≥60 ≥60	≥60 ≥60 ≥60		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	73.38 70.33 71.19	≤15 ≤15 ≤15	≤15 ≤15 ≤15		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≥25 ≥25 ≥25	≥25 ≥25 ≥25		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	0 0.26 0.18	≥60 ≥60 ≥60	≥60 ≥60 ≥60		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	100 99.74 99.82	≤15 ≤15 ≤15	≤15 ≤15 ≤15		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female Male Overall	22.08 23.53 23.12	≤20 ≤20 ≤20	≤20 ≤20 ≤20		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female Male Overall	7.14 3.58 4.59	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female Male Overall	41.56 48.59 46.61	≤25 ≤25 ≤25	≤20 ≤25 ≤20		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female Male Overall	29.22 24.3 25.69	≥45 ≥45 ≥45	≥45 ≥45 ≥45		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Target Group: DRC Asylum seekers - **Location**: Plateaux - **Modality**: Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female Male Overall	15.79 12.12 13.82	>40 >40 >40	>30 >30 >30		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female Male Overall	15.79 12.12 13.82	>40 >40 >40	>30 >30 >30		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	>40 >40 >40	>30 >30 >30		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
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 Male Overall	5.26 0 2.44	>40 >40 >40	>30 >30 >30		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey

Target Group: DRC Refugees - **Location**: Pool - **Modality**: Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female Male Overall	14.01 15.52 14.36	≤10 ≤10 ≤10	≤13 ≤13 ≤13		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	17.03 33.16 29.42	≥30 ≥30 ≥30	≥30 ≥30 ≥30		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	43.23 43.68 43.58	≥60 ≥60 ≥60	≥60 ≥60 ≥60		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	39.74 23.16 27	≤10 ≤10 ≤10	≤10 ≤10 ≤10		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	6.11 12.11 10.72	≥20 ≥20 ≥20	≥20 ≥20 ≥20		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	28.82 41.05 38.22	≥66 ≥66 ≥66	≥66 ≥66 ≥66		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	65.07 46.84 51.06	≤14 ≤14 ≤14	≤14 ≤14 ≤14		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	7.86 15.79 13.95	≥20 ≥20 ≥20	≥20 ≥20 ≥20		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	29.69 40.53 38.02	≥66 ≥66 ≥66	≥66 ≥66 ≥66		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	62.45 43.68 48.03	≤14 ≤14 ≤14	≤14 ≤14 ≤14		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	1.75 1.97 1.92	≥20 ≥20 ≥20	≥20 ≥20 ≥20		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	1.75 7.63 6.27	≥66 ≥66 ≥66	≥66 ≥66 ≥66		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall	96.51 90.39 91.81	≤14 ≤14 ≤14	≤14 ≤14 ≤14		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female Male Overall	14.85 14.74 14.76	≤21 ≤21 ≤21	≤25 ≤25 ≤25		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female Male Overall	33.62 30.39 31.14	≤10 ≤10 ≤10	<15 <15 <15		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female Male Overall	39.3 40.39 40.14	≤24 ≤24 ≤24	≤20 ≤20 ≤20		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female Male Overall	12.23 14.47 13.95	≥45 ≥45 ≥45	≥40 ≥40 ≥40		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female Male Overall	23.33 23.21 23.28	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	≥50 ≥50 ≥50		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female Male Overall	23.33 23.21 23.28	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	≥50 ≥50 ≥50		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female Male Overall	1.67 3.57 2.59	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	≥50 ≥50 ≥50		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
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 Male Overall	10 3.57 6.9	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	≥50 ≥50 ≥50		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Target Group: Flood victims - **Location**: Likouala - **Modality**: Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female Male Overall	15.67 16.04 15.93	≤4.25 ≤5.79 ≤4.69	≤8 ≤8 ≤8		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female Male Overall	23.89 24.45 24.27	≥43.89 ≥44.45 ≥44.27	≥33.89 ≥34.45 ≥34.27		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	34.01 35.48 35.02	≥76.4 ≥80.45 ≥79.87	≥37 ≥37 ≥37		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	43.32 42.65 42.86	≥17.69 ≥15.78 ≥15.74	≥45 ≥45 ≥45		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	22.67 21.88 22.12	≤5.91 ≤3.77 ≤4.39	<18 <18 <18		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female Male Overall	60.73 58.56 59.92	≤30 ≤30 ≤30	≤30 ≤30 ≤30		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female Male Overall	10.53 18.2 15.8	<10 <10 <10	<10 <10 <10		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female Male Overall	21.46 16.18 17.83	≤40 ≤40 ≤40	≤40 ≤40 ≤40		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female Male Overall	7.29 6.07 6.45	≥20 ≥20 ≥20	≥20 ≥20 ≥20		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female Male Overall	55.47 57.17 56.64	≤5.56 ≤15.57 ≤12.44	≤5.56 ≤15.57 ≤12.44		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female Male Overall	6.88 11.58 10.11	<17.54 <19.73 <19.04	<17.54 <19.73 <19.04		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female Male Overall	20.65 16.91 18.08	≤30.76 ≤27.2 ≤28.32	≤30.76 ≤27.2 ≤28.32		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female Male Overall	17 14.34 15.17	≥46.14 ≥37.5 ≥40.2	≥46.14 ≥37.5 ≥40.2		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female Male Overall	27.94 24.63 26.3	>70 >70 >70	>40 >40 >40		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female Male Overall	27.21 24.63 25.93	>70 >70 >70	>40 >40 >40		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female Male Overall	4.41 2.24 3.33	>70 >70 >70	>40 >40 >40		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
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 Male Overall	16.91 11.19 14.07	>70 >70 >70	>40 >40 >40		WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
Target Group: Returnees - **Location**: Pool - **Modality**: Food - **Subactivity**: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female Male Overall	2.33 1.78 2.05	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	7.3 6.47 6.88	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female Male Overall	1.43 1.1 1.26	<3 <3 <3	<3 <3 <3	2.19 2.16 2.17	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female Male Overall	3.14 2.4 2.76	<15 <15 <15	<15 <15 <15	6.57 3.6 5.07	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female Male Overall	106.83 81.72 93.94	>75 >75 >75	>75 >75 >75	72.33 78.21 75.24	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data

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

Output Results

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

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

CSP Output 06: Primary school-aged children receive a meal every day they attend school to improve their access to food and nutrition and their education

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	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male **Total**		1,552 1,331 **2,883**
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 Male **Total**	63,000 42,000 **105,000**	58,168 64,936 **123,104**
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	2,772	2,661.16
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school□based programmes			USD	2,160,000	108,969

Other Output					
Activity 02: Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.					
Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 06: Primary school-aged children receive a meal every day they attend school to improve their access to food and nutrition and their education					
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	492	491
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	82
CSP Output 06: Primary school-aged children receive a meal every day they attend school to improve their access to food and nutrition and to education					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	14	14
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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1,968	1,964
CSP Output 07: Primary-school children in pilot schools benefit from the availability of diversified locally-purchased foods in school meals					
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.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	806	244
CSP Output 08: Vulnerable children benefit from Government's increased capacity to develop and implement the national school feeding policy					
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.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	2
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	1	1
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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	6	5

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Primary school aged children - **Location**: Congo, Republic of - **Modality**: Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female Male Overall	5.77 5.83 5.8	≥6 ≥6 ≥6	≥3 ≥3 ≥3	7.55 5.53 6.51	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Attendance rate	Female Male Overall	93.27 93.67 93.48	=95 =95 =95	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	86.86 80.01 83.65	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female Male Overall	97.4 97.2 97.3	=100 =100 =100	≥95 ≥95 ≥95	99.22 95.77 96.61	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Primary school children-6th grade - **Location**: Congo, Republic of - **Modality**: - **Subactivity**: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Graduation rate	Female Male Overall	40.45 40.94 81.35	≥45 ≥45 ≥90	≥40 ≥40 ≥80	40.45 40.95 81.35	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data

Activity 03: Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: government, school actors, - **Location**: Congo, Republic of - **Modality**: - **Subactivity**: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
SABER school feeding index	Overall	0	>2	>2	1.8	Secondary data

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

Output Results

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

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 12: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from enhanced adaptive capacity through better understanding of the impacts of climate change and variability, risk management and the adoption of improved, climate-resilient practices.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Female Male **Total**	195 330 **525**	300 185 **485**

Other Output

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

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 12: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from enhanced adaptive capacity through better understanding of the impacts of climate change and variability, risk management and the adoption of improved, climate-resilient practices.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.13: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds and raised	G.13.2: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (AF)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Type	Timely available and used	Available but not timely received nor used

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholders farmers - **Location**: Congo, Republic of - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	79.74	=80	≥60	33.52	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	903,220	≥1,008,544	≥1,116,645.41	382,740.57	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	903,220	≥101,708	≥150,000	661.64	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥500,000	≥366,645.41	366,645.41	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	≥406,835.2	≥600,000	15,433.52	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	674	≥1,600	≥1,331.88	656.05	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	≥160	≥140	0.39	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥800	≥631.88	631.88	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	≥640	≥560	23.78	WFP programme monitoring

Outcome Results						
Activity 06: Provide on-demand logistics common services for partners.						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Humanitarian partners - **Location**: Congo, Republic of - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Service Delivery						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 04: Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholders farmers - **Location**: Congo, Republic of - **Modality**: Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity**: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	1	≥2	≥2		Secondary data

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CAR Refugees - **Location**: Likouala - **Modality**: Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: General Distribution						
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	20	≥65	≥50	11.11	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - *Decisions jointly made by women and men*	Overall	15.21	≥15	>15	59.45	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - *Decisions made by men*	Overall	27.88	≤25	≤25	25	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - *Decisions made by women*	Overall	56.92	≥60	≥60	15.55	WFP survey
Target Group: DRC Asylum seekers - **Location**: Plateaux - **Modality**: Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: General Distribution						
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	28.57	=50	≥40	28.57	WFP survey
Target Group: DRC Refugees - **Location**: Pool - **Modality**: Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: General Distribution						
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	25	=40	=30		Secondary data
Target Group: Returnees - **Location**: Pool - **Modality**: Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: 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 - *Decisions jointly made by women and men*	Overall	27.82	≥20	≤20	42.89	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - *Decisions made by men*	Overall	34.36	≤10	≤10	25.32	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - *Decisions made by women*	Overall	37.82	≥70	≥70	31.78	WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Primary school aged children - **Location**: Congo, Republic of - **Modality**: Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: School feeding (on-site)						
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	26	=50	=40	41.44	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CAR Refugees - **Location**: Likouala - **Modality**: Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	85.1	=100	=100	98.88	WFP survey
	Male	89.6	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	87.7	=100	=100	99.43	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	83.5	≥90	≥90	96.93	WFP survey
	Male	78.7	≥90	≥90	96.18	WFP survey
	Overall	80.7	≥90	≥90	96.56	WFP survey
Target Group: DRC Asylum seekers - **Location**: Plateaux - **Modality**: Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97.73	=100	≥90	100	WFP survey
	Male	97.16	=100	≥90	99.74	WFP survey
	Overall	97.38	=100	≥90	99.82	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	28.18	≥90	≥90	92.86	WFP survey
	Male	60.97	≥90	≥90	93.35	WFP survey
	Overall	89.15	≥90	≥90	93.21	WFP survey

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CAR Refugees - **Location**: Likouala - **Modality**: Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	98.3	≥80	≥80	58.94	WFP survey
	Male	96.01	≥80	≥80	51.47	WFP survey
	Overall	97.15	≥80	≥80	55.3	WFP survey
Target Group: DRC Asylum seekers - **Location**: Plateaux - **Modality**: Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity**: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	98.16	≥80	≥80	67.53	WFP survey
	Male	97.93	≥80	≥80	68.03	WFP survey
	Overall	98	≥80	≥80	67.89	WFP survey

Cover page photo © WFP/Gabriela Vivacqua

Lunchtime in the Ikpengbele school, Likouala department.

World Food Programme

Contact info
Sidi Mohamed Babah
sidi-mohamed.babah@wfp.org

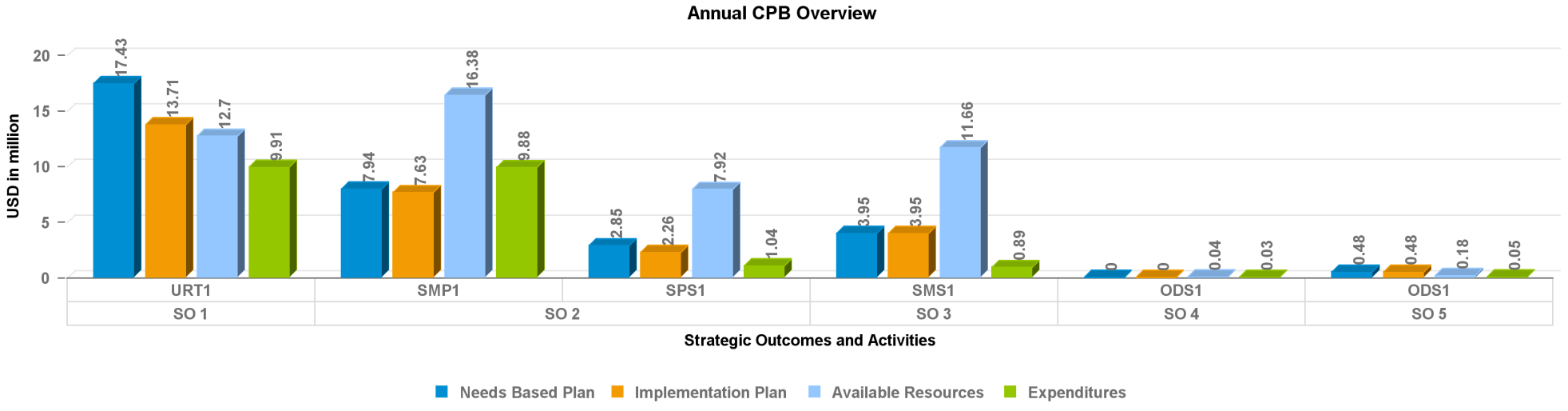
Financial Section

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

Annual Country Report

Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

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



Code		Strategic Outcome
SO 1		Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round
SO 2		Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food
SO 3		Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains
SO 4		Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services
SO 5		National Humanitarian and development actors have access to WFP expertise

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)
SO 2	SMP1	Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.
SO 2	SPS1	Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions.
SO 3	SMS1	Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand logistics common services for partners.

Annual Country Report

Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

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
2.3	Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains	Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods	3,946,960	3,946,960	11,662,054	894,302
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			**3,946,960**	**3,946,960**	**11,662,054**	**894,302**
2.1	Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round	Non Activity Specific	0	0	19,142	0
		Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	17,432,057	13,709,161	12,703,574	9,910,571
	Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food	Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions.	2,850,553	2,257,188	7,920,966	1,040,784
		Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	7,935,107	7,630,316	16,380,444	9,881,234
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			**28,217,716**	**23,596,665**	**37,024,126**	**20,832,589**
17.16	National Humanitarian and development actors have access to WFP expertise	Provide on-demand logistics common services for partners.	475,709	475,709	182,950	53,787
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			**475,709**	**475,709**	**182,950**	**53,787**

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

Annual Country Report

Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

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
17.9	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners.	0	0	38,076	25,577
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			**0**	**0**	**38,076**	**25,577**
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	8,392,458	0
Subtotal SDG Target			**0**	**0**	**8,392,458**	**0**
Total Direct Operational Cost			**32,640,385**	**28,019,333**	**57,299,663**	**21,806,255**
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			**2,823,571**	**2,099,478**	**3,860,996**	**2,092,941**
Total Direct Costs			**35,463,956**	**30,118,811**	**61,160,659**	**23,899,196**
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			**2,271,561**	**1,924,485**	**462,760**	**462,760**
Grand Total			**37,735,517**	**32,043,296**	**61,623,419**	**24,361,956**

Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

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

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

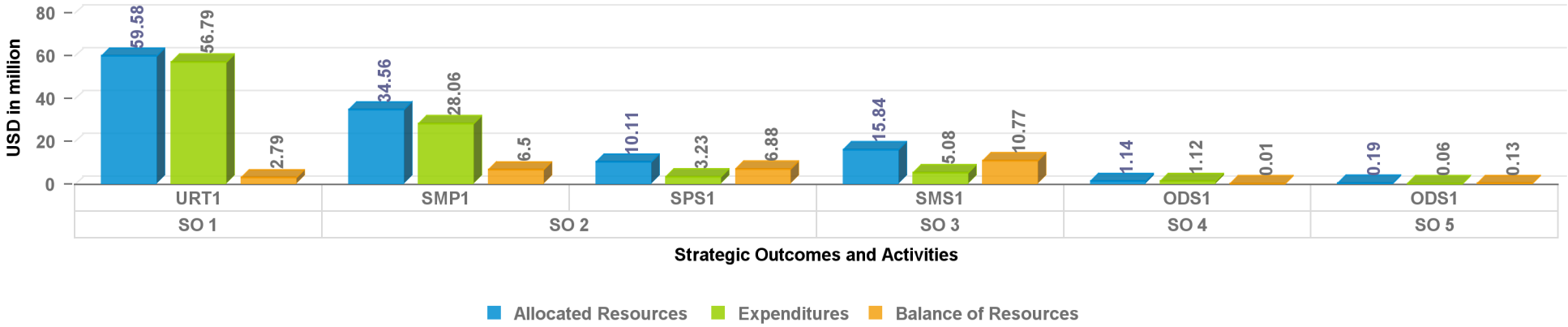
Expenditures
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

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

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round
SO 2	Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food
SO 3	Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains
SO 4	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services
SO 5	National Humanitarian and development actors have access to WFP expertise

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)
SO 2	SMP1	Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.
SO 2	SPS1	Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions.
SO 3	SMS1	Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand logistics common services for partners.

Annual Country Report

Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

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	Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks. (category 1; modality food/CBT)	102,611,210	58,377,780	1,204,419	59,582,199	56,789,196	2,793,003
		Non Activity Specific	0	19,142	0	19,142	0	19,142
	Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food	Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	33,924,587	34,557,625	0	34,557,625	28,058,415	6,499,210
		Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions.	11,765,077	10,107,516	0	10,107,516	3,227,334	6,880,182
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			**148,300,874**	**103,062,064**	**1,204,419**	**104,266,483**	**88,074,946**	**16,191,537**

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

Annual Country Report

Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

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
2.3	Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains	Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods	17,704,119	15,843,923	0	15,843,923	5,076,171	10,767,752
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			**17,704,119**	**15,843,923**	**0**	**15,843,923**	**5,076,171**	**10,767,752**
17.9	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners.	1,948,801	1,135,506	0	1,135,506	1,123,007	12,499
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			**1,948,801**	**1,135,506**	**0**	**1,135,506**	**1,123,007**	**12,499**
17.16	National Humanitarian and development actors have access to WFP expertise	Provide on-demand logistics common services for partners.	1,992,261	188,147	0	188,147	58,985	129,162
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			**1,992,261**	**188,147**	**0**	**188,147**	**58,985**	**129,162**
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	8,392,458	0	8,392,458	0	8,392,458
Subtotal SDG Target			**0**	**8,392,458**	**0**	**8,392,458**	**0**	**8,392,458**
Total Direct Operational Cost			**169,946,055**	**128,622,098**	**1,204,419**	**129,826,517**	**94,333,109**	**35,493,408**
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			**10,320,963**	**8,997,898**	**142,603**	**9,140,501**	**7,372,446**	**1,768,055**
Total Direct Costs			**180,267,018**	**137,619,995**	**1,347,022**	**138,967,018**	**101,705,555**	**37,261,463**
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			**11,445,109**	**8,271,343**		**8,271,343**	**8,271,343**	**0**

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

Annual Country Report

Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

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
Grand Total			**191,712,127**	**145,891,338**	**1,347,022**	**147,238,360**	**109,976,897**	**37,261,463**

This donor financial report is interim

Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

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

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

Allocated Resources
Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

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

Balance of Resources
Allocated Resources minus Expenditures