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# **Democratic Republic of the Congo**

## Annual Country Report 2024

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Country Strategic Plan  
2021 - 2025

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# Overview

## Key messages

- Despite WFP's corporate scale-up deactivation, escalating violence, health crises, and climate disasters deepened the humanitarian crisis in the DRC, worsening food security, nutrition, and protection.
- In 2024, WFP reached 5.2 million of the 7.1 million people targeted, but resource constraints hindered both planned assistance and response to emerging needs.

The humanitarian crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) worsened in 2024 as escalating conflict drove mass displacement, deepening food insecurity, malnutrition, and protection risks. Food security analyses indicated that nearly a quarter of the population—25.6 million people—faced crisis or emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC 3 and 4) [1]. Despite the deactivation of the interagency scale-up in December 2023 and WFP's Corporate Scale-Up in February 2024, the deteriorating situation compelled WFP to maintain increased response, even amid resource constraints.

In addition to ongoing conflict in the east, inter-community violence and insecurity surged in western provinces, further exacerbating food and nutrition needs. Heavy rainfall linked to El Niño triggered widespread flooding and mudslides, displacing communities, and destroying livelihoods. The crisis was further compounded by a growing health emergency, with surging cases of cholera, typhoid, and measles due to the lack of healthcare and clean water. Meanwhile, an Mpox outbreak in the DRC and several other African countries emerged as a major global health concern.

To address these challenges, WFP provided emergency food, cash assistance, malnutrition prevention and treatment, school meals, and resilience-building activities to 5.2 million people. This included the distribution of 142,000 mt of food and nutrition commodities, USD 82 million in cash-based transfers, and capacity-strengthening support for the Government and civil society. While the total number of people reached remained similar to 2023, the average monthly reach increased to 1.2 million. WFP shifted to providing longer-term emergency support of at least six months. This approach ensures a more sustainable impact, particularly for internally displaced persons facing prolonged crises to address growing needs and improve food security outcomes. WFP prioritised these populations under its emergency response, adjusting assistance based on available resources to meet recurrent displacement needs. Meanwhile, resilience-building activities, such as school feeding and livelihoods support, maintained a stable duration of assistance due to resource availability. WFP's assistance helped sustain food security outcomes for those reached, though impacts varied across activities and locations due to factors such as limited livelihoods, chronic food and nutrition insecurity, and conflict-driven displacement.

Acute malnutrition in the DRC surged in 2024, with 8.7 million people—children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls—projected to need humanitarian assistance [2]. In partnership with the Government's National Nutrition Programme (PRONANUT), WFP distributed specialised nutritious foods to treat malnutrition among these vulnerable groups. WFP also provided commodities for acute malnutrition prevention alongside general food assistance, ensuring households with at-risk members received the necessary support to improve overall nutrition outcomes. Additionally, WFP provided daily school meals to encourage attendance throughout the school year and distributed take-home rations during school holidays to ensure continued nutritional support for schoolchildren.

Beyond emergency food assistance, WFP worked to strengthen long-term food security through agricultural development and resilience-building initiatives. WFP trained smallholder farmers in post-harvest loss management, literacy, business skills, and collective marketing while supporting local communities in rebuilding infrastructure. These efforts were reinforced through partnerships with other UN agencies to promote livelihood diversification and economic stability. To enhance future programming, WFP evaluated its activities to inform the next country strategic plan and the joint resilience programme.

The crisis also heightened protection risks, particularly for women and girls. Displacement, reduced access to farmland, and market disruptions forced many households to rely on negative coping mechanisms. WFP's protection assessment in internally displaced persons camps revealed that women and girls were particularly vulnerable while traveling long distances to gather resources. To mitigate these risks, WFP piloted income-generating activities for women and girls in camps in Goma, reducing their exposure to violence by addressing the need for such travel.

Amid worsening insecurity in eastern DRC, WFP leveraged humanitarian truces and ceasefires, particularly in July and August, to maintain assistance for those in need and ensure safe humanitarian access. Despite access constraints, WFP continued to provide safe, reliable, and predictable logistics services to the humanitarian community. Through the United Nations humanitarian air service (UNHAS), the WFP-led logistics cluster, and on-demand bilateral services, WFP supported critical operations, including the Mpox response.

WFP and FAO led the food security cluster, strengthening the capacities of partner organisations and facilitating strategic analysis to support humanitarian country team decision-making. WFP led and supported food security and nutrition assessments, including emergency food security assessments and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis for both chronic and acute food insecurity. These assessments enabled the Government and humanitarian community to assess needs, improve geographic targeting, and prioritise resources for both humanitarian and development efforts.

WFP collaborated with the Government to address technical gaps and strengthen its ability to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 2 (eradicating hunger) and Goal 17 (revitalising global partnerships for sustainable development) in the DRC. WFP formalised partnerships by signing memorandums of understanding with key ministries to establish a national school feeding programme. Additionally, WFP provided technical advice in the development of the first-ever climate-risk insurance products as part of the World Bank-supported National Agriculture Development Programme, led by the Ministry of Agriculture. In parallel, WFP supported the Government's nutrition programme by offering technical guidance in developing a food fortification policy to combat micronutrient deficiencies.

WFP's operations in the DRC relied on support from a diverse donor base, including multilateral and private sector partners. By building synergies with cooperating partners such as other United Nations agencies, national non-governmental organisations, and local stakeholders, WFP provided coordinated support to the Government of DRC. Through these partnerships, WFP maximised the reach and impact of its interventions, ensuring that life-saving assistance reached those most in need.

# 5,172,792

## Total beneficiaries in 2024



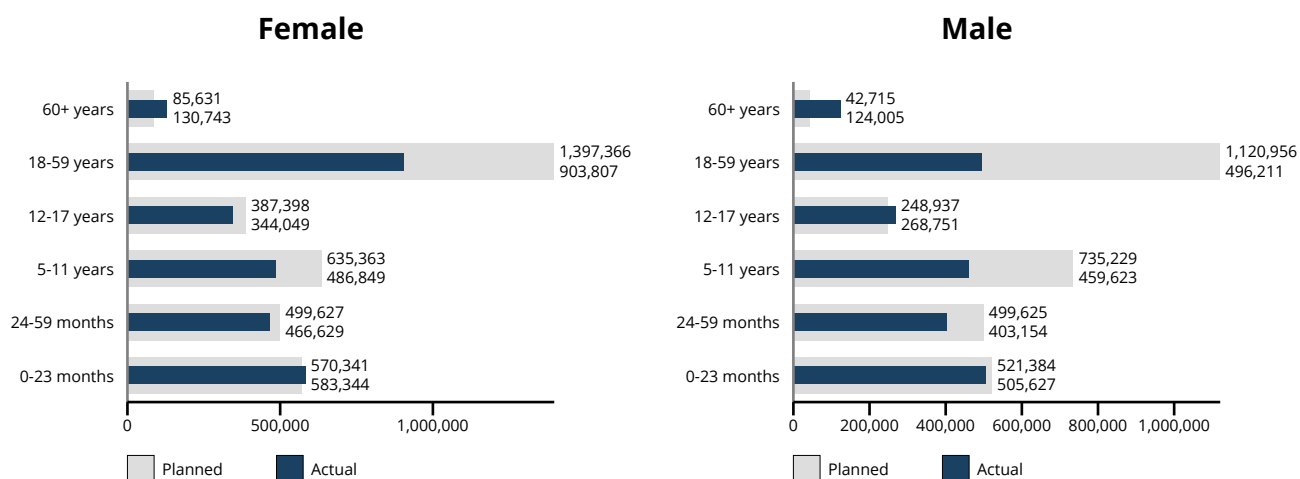
56%  
female



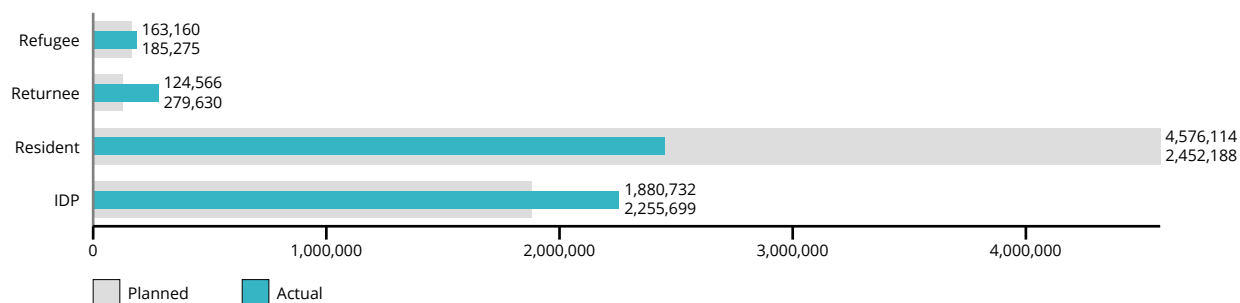
44%  
male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 82,817 (56% Female, 44% Male)

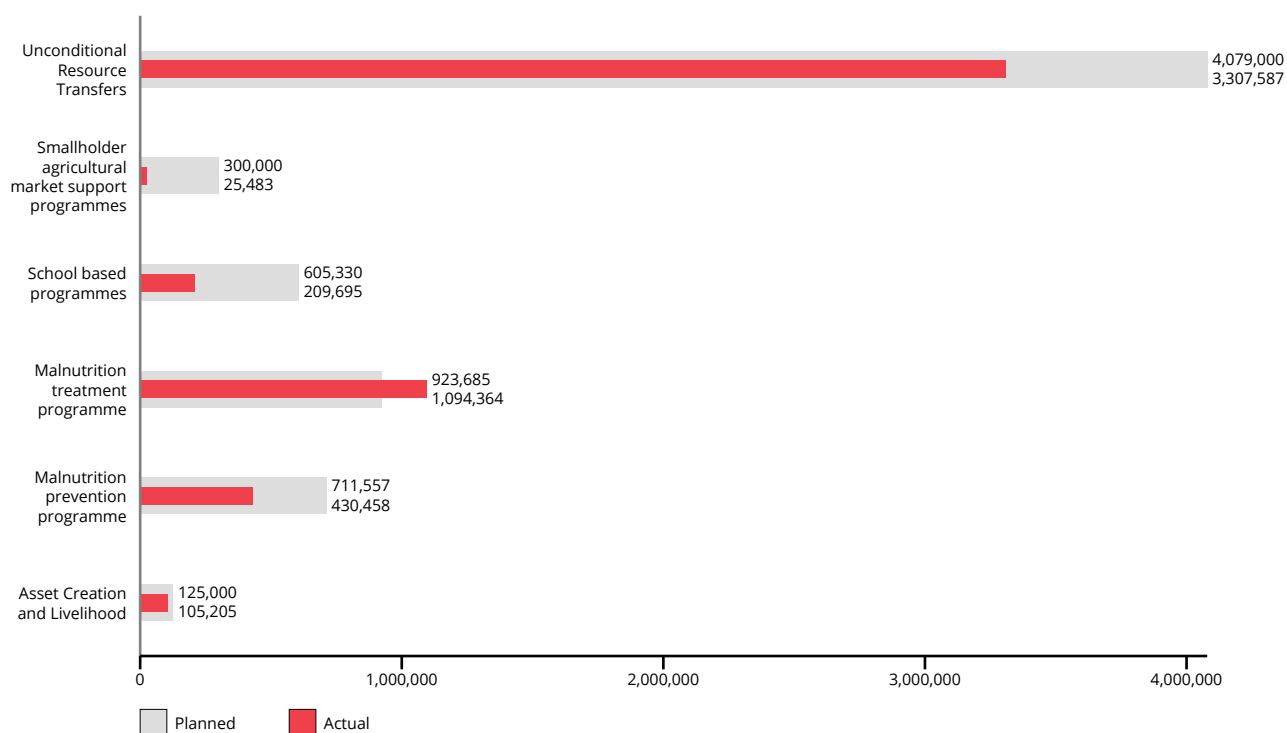
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



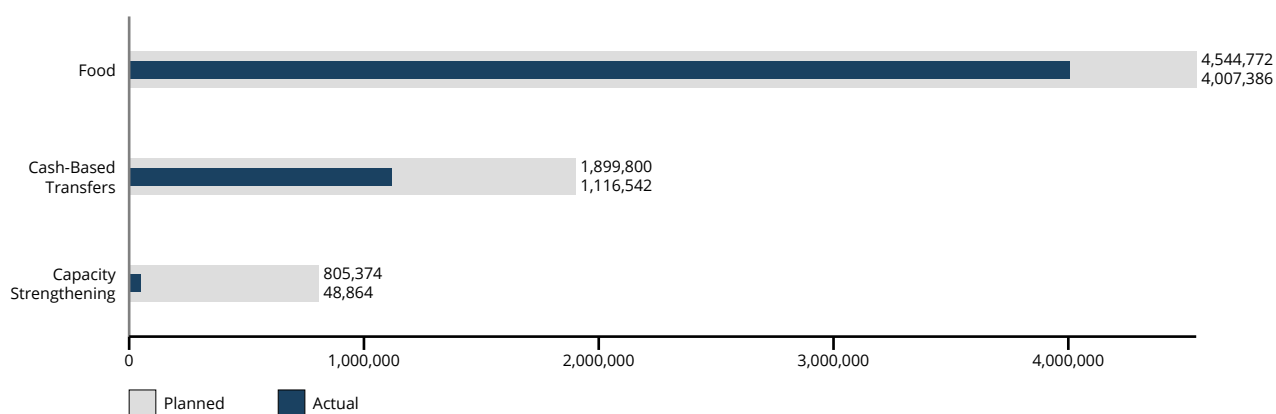
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



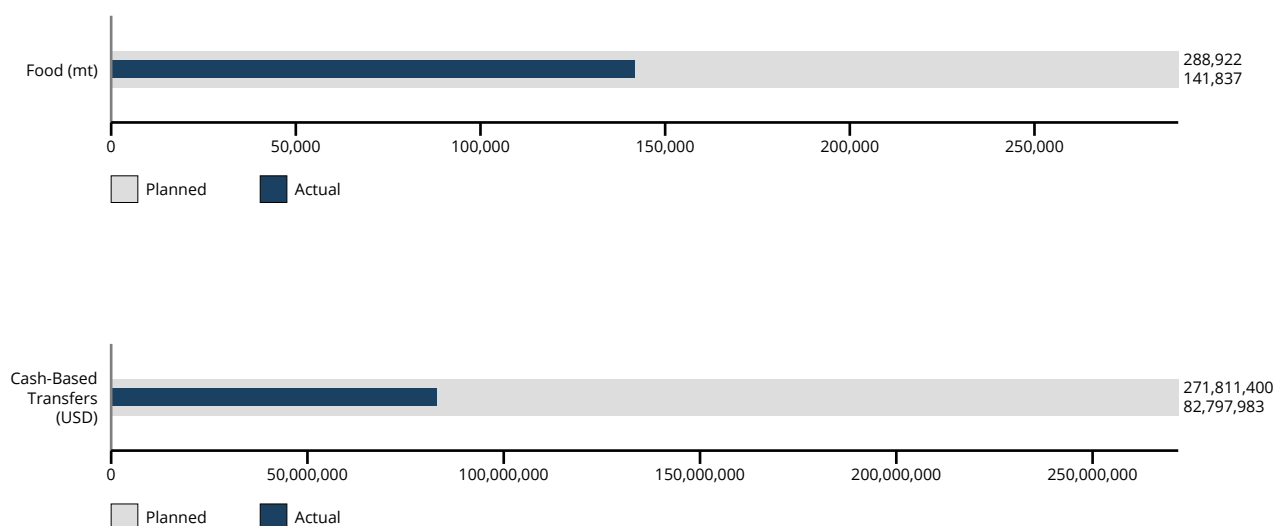
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



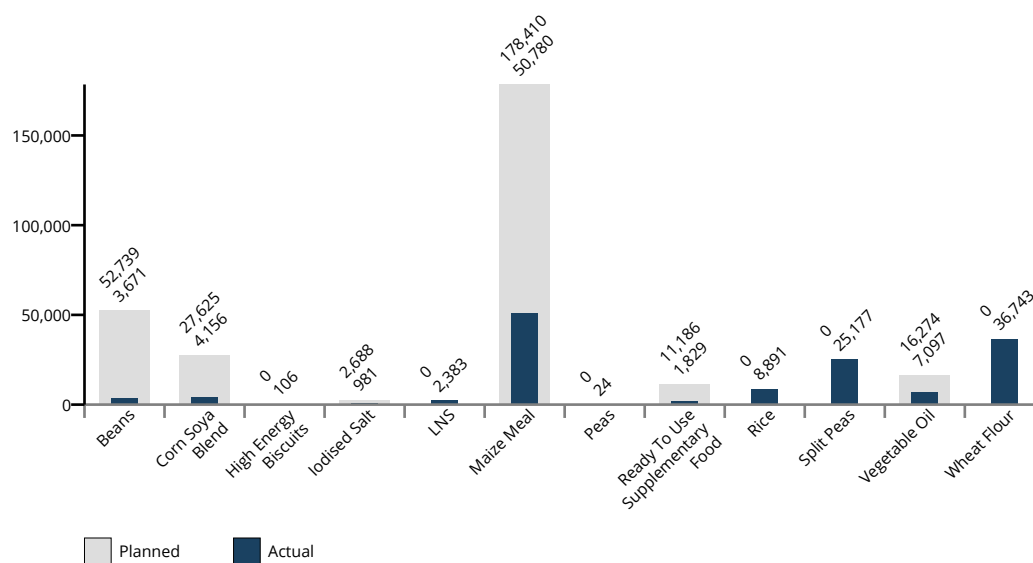
## Beneficiaries by Modality



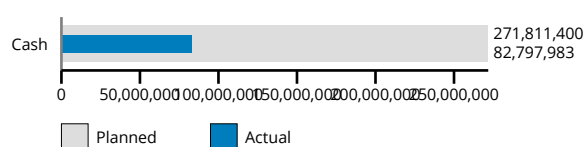
## Total Transfers by Modality



## Annual Food Transfer (mt)



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





## Operational context



Nearly three decades of conflict in eastern DRC have devastated millions of lives, worsening the humanitarian crisis. Since 2023, the situation has deteriorated sharply, prompting WFP to activate a corporate scale-up from July 2023 to February 2024. Food security, climate conditions, health, and protection have all worsened, with conflict, weak



infrastructure, and socio-political instability hindering humanitarian response and development efforts. Non-state armed groups (NSAGs) have entrenched heavy artillery near internally displaced persons (IDP) camps, placing civilians directly in the line of fire. The partial withdrawal of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission (MONUSCO) in 2024, completed only in South Kivu, has further weakened civilian protection, creating a security vacuum. Despite third-party facilitation of ceasefire negotiations between the Government and NSAGs from July to August, hostilities resumed by late October. In addition, inter-community violence in western DRC, particularly in the Grand Bandundu area, has escalated, driving further displacement and deepening humanitarian needs.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported 6.9 million displaced people as of August 2024, with conflict as the primary driver. However, climate shocks now account for 13 percent of displacements[1]. The loss of livelihoods and worsening food security have made it increasingly difficult for humanitarians to address both new and ongoing needs.

Eastern DRC remains one of the most dangerous places for women and girls, with renewed fighting exacerbating atrocities against them. Sexual violence, child recruitment into armed groups, and abductions have surged. By May 2024, North Kivu had already recorded nearly 70 percent of the total sexual violence cases treated in 2023 [2]. Food and livelihood scarcity contribute significantly to the high rates of protection and gender-based violence risks faced by women and girls, particularly in IDP camps. In resource-scarce environments, women and girls are more vulnerable to gender-based violence and often resort to negative coping mechanisms, such as survival sex and prostitution, to generate income for their families and secure food and other essentials.

The 2024 Global Report on Food Crises identified the DRC as one of the world's largest food crises. About 40 percent of the Congolese population faces moderate to severe food insecurity, with one in four people experiencing acute food insecurity. This is driven by armed conflict, climate hazards, crop disease, and poor infrastructure. Displaced people and returnees are particularly affected, with most camps hosting internally displaced populations classified at emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC phase 4), despite food assistance from humanitarian partners, including WFP. This is largely due to ongoing conflict, limited access, and a lack of livelihood opportunities. In Tanganyika province, a dramatic increase in acute food insecurity has been observed, partly due to flooding. Long-term interventions are needed to address the root causes of food insecurity.

Extreme flooding from heavy rainfall linked to the El Niño phenomenon has affected over 2 million people along the Congo Basin in 2024. The flooding has destroyed infrastructure and homes, severely impacting food availability, with compromised harvests and rising food prices due to limited supply in local markets. Recurring epidemics, including cholera, measles, and monkeypox (mpox), have further worsened the food and nutrition situation. The mpox outbreak, declared a global public health emergency in August 2024, has been particularly concerning in the DRC, where more than 70 percent of suspected mpox cases are in young children. This is especially alarming given the high rates of malnutrition, which increase the likelihood of severe infections in already strained health systems.

IPC analysis shows that 4.5 million children under five and 3.71 million pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls face elevated levels of acute malnutrition in 2024 [3]. The primary causes include poor diets, high prevalence of childhood diseases, and epidemics. Other contributing factors are poor hygiene, limited access to safe water and sanitation, and large-scale population displacement.

Food and nutrition assistance have been crucial for families affected by the conflict. While the Government's response has been limited, humanitarian agencies have stepped in to support the response. However, the scale of the response has not been sufficient to meet the growing needs, including the 7.2 million people prioritized in the 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan. To address these escalating needs, WFP's Country Strategic Plan has been revised and extended until 31 December 2025. The extension includes increasing the duration of unconditional resource transfers from three to six months and raising the transfer value for cash-based transfers.

Despite various development policies, many technical services and key ministries in DRC still require significant investment in capacity strengthening, particularly in the social protection sector, to fully support the country's development efforts.

## Risk management

In 2024, WFP made significant progress in implementing the Reassurance Action Plan, part of the Global Assurance Project, which covers targeting, monitoring, identity management, community feedback mechanisms, cooperating partner management, and supply chain workstreams. Of the 24 planned reassurance actions, 15 were completed, with the remaining actions scheduled for completion in 2025. These efforts strengthened internal controls and mitigated risks in DRC. Specifically, WFP enhanced its targeting and prioritization strategy, digital beneficiary identity management, systematic oversight, and the capacity of cooperating partners, along with post-distribution identification

and monitoring.

In the annual risk review, WFP identified 15 significant risks for 2024. The following were assessed as high: access and security constraints due to the MONUSCO drawdown, insufficient funding to support people in need, aviation safety, security, sexual exploitation and abuse, protection challenges, and staffing issues. These risks have been added to the 2024 risk register, with mitigation measures outlined for regular tracking.

In response to growing access constraints and the risk of food diversion, WFP has maintained regular context analysis and engagement with stakeholders on access, protection, conflict sensitivity, and community involvement. To improve accountability, WFP has reinforced sensitization efforts on eligibility, entitlements, and available community feedback mechanisms. Additionally, process monitoring, mobile post-distribution monitoring, and spot-checking have been used to detect food diversion and adjust WFP's distribution approach, including the roll-out of biometric-authenticated SCOPE smart cards. These monitoring efforts have also informed high-level advocacy with government and military actors to align humanitarian operations and response strategies.

## Lessons learned

There is **need for increased investment in food security for displaced people**. The results of the emergency food security assessment survey in North Kivu, Ituri and South Kivu show that displaced people in spontaneous sites are severely food insecure and require immediate assistance. While WFP endeavours to provide food assistance to those in need, analysis shows that the food security situation remains unchanging with the current number of people facing acute food insecurity (25.6 million people) remaining close to what it was in 2023 (25.4 million people).

**Evaluation of WFP's Country Strategic plan in DRC shows that WFP's strategic positioning in DRC aligns well with national policies and external expectations.** However, some ambiguities remain, particularly in humanitarian logistics and data sharing. Despite operational agility, funding constraints limit WFP's ability to meet the scale of needs. WFP's focus on emergency response has reduced the integration of resilience activities, limiting long-term and development aspects. Gender mainstreaming and protection efforts have also seen progress but lack consistent integration. WFP is already realigning its programming for 2025 to address the results of the evaluation.

# Providing food and hope

## WFP support to crisis response and development in DRC



© Photo Credit: WFP/ Michael Castofas

Kahindo receives essential food rations provided by WFP, vital support for displaced families facing insecurity and daily hardship.

With no let-up in the conflict, the situation for families in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has reached rock bottom. Morale is low, and people have no idea what life will be like in coming weeks, months - if they can return home, if even their homes are still standing.

WFP is making sure the most vulnerable people have what they need to feed their children and families- in 2024 we reached 4.8 million people with food and cash assistance.

In 2024, 25.6 million people faced acute food insecurity in DRC - more than a quarter of the country's population. The state of food insecurity is concerning. 4.5 million children under five and 3.7 million pregnant and breastfeeding mothers are most affected by acute malnutrition.

Kahindo, mother of four is from Kitshanga, North Kivu province. She has been receiving assistance for 9 months, her ration of flour, beans and oil is a welcome relief.

In addition to emergency assistance, WFP is making sure families and especially women have access to income and skills. There are activities in some of the camps close to Goma, where WFP is working with Action Aid and UNFPA to give women and girls a safe space to learn basic literacy and numeracy, tailoring and basket weaving so that they have some respite from the reality of war and at the same time have the opportunity to earn some money.

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Peter Musoko, DRC WFP Country Director

*"In Lwashi, which is one of the many sites that have sprung up after conflict has driven millions of people away from their permanent residence. A local association called Tuungana is reaching out the multitude of displaced people and trying to help them build some kind of autonomy and lives of citizens, primarily women, girls, and children."*

The Tuungana cooperative has two objectives: development in agriculture and livestock farming. And on the social front, there is education, nutrition, and vocational training. Most of the members are women who have been displaced by conflict. With this money, each of them tries to save and put money aside for their families, start a small business and learn new skills. In terms of literacy, 180 women learnt to read and write.

Women are taught how weave mats and baskets, make soap and tailoring. At the same time WFP is working with civil society, community leaders and men to address the causes of gender equality and risks of gender-based violence.

# Programme performance

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



**128,000 metric tonnes** of food commodities distributed for **crisis response**.



**3.3 million people** reached under **emergency food assistance** through food and cash modalities.



**413,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls** reached with commodities for **treatment and prevention of malnutrition**.



**988,000 children** reached with **malnutrition treatment and prevention**.

The corporate scale-up in eastern DRC was deactivated at the end of February 2024, even as humanitarian needs remained high. To address this, WFP maintained emergency assistance for crisis-affected people in makeshift camps.

In 2024, humanitarian needs rose significantly due to increased displacement, climatic shocks, and health crises. With 25.6 million people facing acute food insecurity, the humanitarian response prioritised 7.2 million people. WFP reached 3.3 million people with nearly 128,000 metric tons of food and USD 79 million in cash assistance. Despite increasing its monthly reach, WFP could not fully implement its initial plan due to resource constraints.

Outcome monitoring showed mixed results across provinces. In North Kivu, the proportion of households with poor food consumption dropped from 35 percent in 2023 to 16 percent, while the consumption-based coping strategy index decreased from 17 to 12. However, food security worsened in other provinces. Resource limitations also constrained WFP's response to emergencies such as floods and Mpox outbreaks, restricting interventions to areas where WFP had an operational presence.

To manage rising needs with limited resources, WFP prioritised newly displaced households (registered within the past six months) for full rations while providing reduced assistance to those displaced longer, based on vulnerability assessments. WFP also expanded its response to Grand Bandundu (Kwango, Kwilu, and Mai Ndombe provinces), where inter-community conflict has displaced thousands and heightened food insecurity. Additionally, WFP leveraged its partnership with UNICEF to support urban households in Kinshasa, providing technical advice to the inter-ministerial working group on social protection and helping finalise the National Strategy for Social Protection.

An intersectional gender analysis revealed that women and girls faced disproportionate food insecurity, with 39 percent of female-headed households classified as vulnerable in terms of food consumption. In response, WFP prioritized women and girls in emergency assistance, recognising their central role in household nutrition. A separate analysis in camps around Goma highlighted the risks of sexual violence linked to firewood collection. Protection monitoring also revealed alarming rates of survival sex as a coping mechanism among displaced women and girls. To link humanitarian assistance with early recovery, WFP piloted a project in Bulengo camp that provided skills training and access to income-generating activities. The project demonstrated the importance of such interventions in reducing gender-based violence risks.

WFP strengthened community engagement and collaborated with women's civil society organisations to involve both men and women in gender-based violence prevention. Activities included awareness sessions, leadership training for



women, and dialogues on transformative masculinities for men. Formative research also identified gaps in knowledge and practices among emergency assistance recipients, particularly regarding food and cash assistance. To address this, WFP incorporated interpersonal communication into distributions, covering key topics such as food assistance, nutrition, gender, water, sanitation and hygiene, protection, and community feedback mechanisms.

Given the rise in climatic shocks, WFP partnered with the Government to enhance disaster risk reduction at national, provincial, and territorial levels in North Kivu, South Kivu, and Tanganyika. In collaboration with FAO and the Red Cross, WFP supported the Government in strengthening disaster risk reduction, early warning systems, and anticipatory actions for flood response through the Civil Protection department, which oversees disaster risk management. Due to the department's limited capacity, WFP provided technical support to implement disaster management strategies, including developing a national disaster management platform, defining early warning systems and triggers, and allocating crisis modifiers for shock response.

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

WFP supported the DRC government in implementing nutrition interventions in areas with high rates of global acute malnutrition and related risk factors. In 1,500 health centers across eight provinces—Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika, Kasai, Kasai Central, Kasai Oriental, and Mai-Ndombe—WFP provided specialised nutritious food (SNF) to children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) for the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition.

Despite these efforts, funding constraints in 2024 limited WFP's ability to meet all needs. Only 18 percent of required funds were available, restricting support to 989,000 young children (53 percent girls) and 413,000 PBWG. WFP also provided nutritional assistance to 5,000 people living with HIV (52 percent female) and 9,000 tuberculosis patients (55 percent women), surpassing the 2023 reach, but still falling short of the plan due to reduced resources. To address funding shortfalls, WFP explored alternative strategies, such as reducing the number of people assisted or integrating nutrition support with other interventions, which affected overall performance.

To maximise coverage and ensure continued support, WFP aligned its moderate acute malnutrition interventions with UNICEF's severe acute malnutrition programs. WFP and UNICEF collocated activities and worked with government authorities to adapt and implement national nutrition protocols, ensuring a streamlined and coordinated response. In conflict-affected areas, WFP strengthened synergies by combining malnutrition prevention commodities with social behaviour change communication and general food distributions, delivering a comprehensive assistance package to women and children in targeted households.

Outcome monitoring indicated that WFP's interventions contributed to saving lives by reducing morbidity and mortality risks associated with malnutrition. Key indicators remained within standards: recovery rates exceeded 75 percent, default rates stayed below 15 percent, and no deaths were reported among assisted PLWHIV and TB patients. Nutritional support also improved adherence to antiretroviral treatment and directly observed therapy. Additionally, WFP raised nutrition awareness among local communities and strengthened the health system's capacity to implement nutrition programs.

WFP prioritised support for the most vulnerable populations, including young children, PBWG, and PLWHIV, ensuring zero discrimination based on sex. Gender-sensitive awareness initiatives engaged both mothers and caregivers, promoting equal participation. While HIV affects more women than men in DRC, WFP ensured all patients received equal treatment, with male and female counsellors providing day-to-day supervision and support.

To further enhance national capacity, WFP assisted the National AIDS Control Programme in developing protocols and guidelines for malnutrition treatment, protection, and locally adapted recipes. With funding from the Unified Budget, Results, and Accountability Framework (UBRAF), WFP supported the government in strengthening its HIV response governance, updating nutrition and HIV/AIDS standards, and conducting surveys in displaced persons' camps to identify PLWHIV and inform response planning.

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

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



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



**272,000** children received **daily school meals** from WFP.



**100,000** children reached with **chronic malnutrition prevention** activities.



**5,000** pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls reached with food and cash assistance for **malnutrition prevention**.

WFP's second strategic outcome focuses on providing nutritious meals to schoolchildren and supporting community-based initiatives to prevent chronic malnutrition. These programmes aim to safeguard and build the human capital of future generations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo through nourishment and education.

### School Feeding

WFP provided daily nutritious school meals to 272,000 children across six provinces—North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika, Kasai Oriental, Kasai Central, and Lomami—thanks to donor support. These meals significantly improved student retention, with over 90 percent of students in North Kivu and Kasai Central remaining in school. WFP also supported student well-being by facilitating deworming for 72,000 children in collaboration with the Government and UNICEF.

To enhance the impact of school feeding, WFP integrated communication and behaviour change strategies to promote healthy eating habits and prevent malnutrition. Formative research revealed gaps in nutrition knowledge, leading WFP to appoint young nutrition champions in schools to share positive messages with students, teachers, parents, and the community. This initiative increased dietary diversity, particularly through the establishment of school gardens that provided fresh produce for meals and served as learning spaces for students. Where feasible, WFP implemented the home-grown school feeding model, incorporating locally sourced produce to diversify meals.

WFP worked closely with parent committees and local school authorities to develop school gardens and community fields, ensuring programme sustainability, building capacity within national institutions, and strengthening coordination for school feeding interventions. Additionally, WFP promoted local sourcing by engaging smallholder farmers, particularly women, to supply fresh produce for school meals. This approach supported farmers' livelihoods, stimulated the local economy, and ensured the availability of diverse, nutritious food for students. WFP also raised awareness on proper food handling, storage, and cooking practices to improve the effectiveness of school feeding activities.

To ensure long-term sustainability, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Education and New Citizenship, signing a memorandum of understanding aligned with the DRC Government's commitment to the School Meals Coalition. This partnership supports the establishment of a national school feeding programme, with WFP providing technical assistance in its design and implementation. Collaboration is further strengthened by UN agencies like UNICEF and FAO, as well as non-governmental organizations and WFP's cooperating partners, who contribute their expertise.

Despite progress, challenges such as delays in food supply due to difficult road conditions and inadequate storage facilities hindered programme implementation. To address these issues, WFP collaborated with local authorities and community leaders to establish local food procurement systems, reducing reliance on long supply chains and enhancing the home-grown school feeding programme. WFP also supported the creation of community-managed fields, where parents' committees produced fresh food to improve the nutritional quality of school meals.

WFP further aimed to strengthen the local food supply chain to minimize losses and delays. Through awareness campaigns on proper food handling, storage, and cooking, WFP ensured food quality and safety for schoolchildren.

Additionally, WFP launched training initiatives to build the capacity of school canteen management committees. These sessions covered food resource management, planning, execution, and the integration of protection and gender themes. The training targeted local government authorities and communities to build national capacity, ensuring the success of WFP's school feeding activities and their eventual integration into the national school feeding programme.

### Prevention of Malnutrition

WFP integrated malnutrition prevention into its livelihoods and school feeding programmes, addressing the root causes of poor nutrition through dietary improvements and community awareness. These efforts were carried out in collaboration with UNICEF, FAO, and other relevant stakeholders. WFP also worked closely with the Government, particularly through the National Nutrition Programme (PRONANUT), at both national and provincial levels. This collaboration included implementing and monitoring activities through surveys and analyses in intervention areas as part of the Government's broader response to nutrition challenges in DRC.

In 2024, WFP secured USD 6 million to support malnutrition prevention alongside its resilience and school feeding activities. Support for chronic malnutrition was primarily provided in-kind, along with technical assistance to the Government and participants. While WFP initially planned to use cash-based transfers in Minova, South Kivu, market conditions, insecurity, and limited access necessitated a shift to in-kind transfers.

WFP implemented direct and indirect interventions to combat chronic malnutrition in 11 health zones across seven provinces. These activities primarily targeted children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs) through the distribution of nutritious food or cash, complemented by sensitization and community mobilization. In 2024, approximately 100,000 children aged 6-23 months and 5,000 PBWGs received malnutrition prevention support.

To strengthen nutrition practices, WFP and partners conducted two formative research studies in Kasai Central and Tanganyika to identify barriers and motivators influencing proper feeding behaviours for mothers, infants, and young children. Based on these findings, WFP implemented social behaviour change communication activities, including interpersonal communication, community engagement, and social mobilization. These efforts targeted male family members in households with malnourished children, as well as mothers, with messaging focused on exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding, food taboos, and support for PBWGs and teenage mothers. The findings will inform future malnutrition prevention efforts, particularly where such activities are integrated into broader interventions due to resource constraints.

At the field level, WFP collaborated with international and national partners, health authorities, and local communities to implement and monitor these activities. Field-level agreements defined the framework for collaboration, including monthly joint supervision with PRONANUT, health zones, and cooperating partners, as well as ad hoc capacity-building sessions for state service providers, such as nurses and nutritionists.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



**USD 2 million** disbursed to **88,000** participants as part of **food assistance for assets**.



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



**7 rapid rural transformation sites** installed providing **sustainable energy and water** to create entrepreneurship hubs in rural areas.

Under this strategic outcome, WFP aims to strengthen resilience, diversify livelihoods, and enhance the socio-economic well-being of smallholder farmers and vulnerable populations by improving their ability to withstand shocks before, during, and after they occur, while minimizing long-term socio-economic impacts. To achieve this, WFP facilitates equitable access to climate- and nutrition-sensitive livelihood opportunities, services, and markets for smallholder farmers and value chain actors. Interventions include community-targeted conditional food assistance, support for local food production, livelihood enhancement, nutrition education for sustainable value chains, and skills development—particularly for women—to diversify income sources.

WFP supported small-scale farmers and vulnerable, food-insecure households through food assistance for assets (FFA) interventions. Participants received cash assistance for their work, helping to bridge consumption gaps. Activities included road maintenance, tree planting, and backyard gardening, along with literacy and numeracy training. WFP also provided skills development in small-scale enterprises such as bread and soap making to boost income, enhance productivity, and reduce disaster risks. Additionally, FFA interventions addressed malnutrition prevention, water, sanitation, hygiene, and climate resilience to improve nutrition and health at both household and community levels. A formative study on social behavior change communication identified gaps in knowledge, practices, and attitudes regarding post-harvest management and agribusiness methodologies. In response, WFP is developing a strategy to integrate social behavior change communication into these areas to strengthen participant support.

WFP continued supporting smallholder farmers to enhance productivity and livelihoods. In partnership with Equity Bank, WFP provided training in farming methods, literacy, and technical skills to agro-producers and cooperatives that had accessed bank loans, helping them diversify and increase income for loan repayment. In North and South Ubangi, WFP handed over four warehouse complexes to farmer cooperatives to support cooperative farming. In North Kivu, WFP built 30 community infrastructures, including warehouses, literacy centers, and market pavilions, to support agro-entrepreneurship and improve literacy skills.

WFP implemented most of its planned activities for the year and introduced new initiatives where multilateral resources allowed. In addition to reaching planned participants, WFP supported displaced women and girls—particularly survivors of gender-based violence (GBV)—with financial inclusion training and starter kits for income-generating activities to enhance their socio-economic reintegration.

In response to the conflict in eastern DRC, WFP trained 130 community leaders, both men and women, on peacebuilding and community dialogue facilitation as part of conflict-sensitive programming. This pilot initiative was conducted in Kanyaruchinya, Munigi, and Rusayo camps in North Kivu.

Collaboration remained central to WFP's livelihoods activities. WFP strengthened existing partnerships with FAO and UNICEF, expanded to new locations, and established new partnerships, such as with the International Federation of the Red Cross, to support anticipatory action and disaster risk reduction beyond 2024.

WFP constructed and installed seven rapid rural transformation (RRT) sites in Tanganyika, Kasai, Kasai Central, and Kasai Oriental provinces. These sites, equipped with mini-grids providing electricity and water, enabled local communities to generate approximately USD 200 per month through various economic activities, including adding value to agricultural products such as cassava, producing fuel briquettes from cassava branches, and operating local technology and electronics centers.

To enhance these activities, WFP is exploring partnerships with private sector actors, focusing on digital education, entrepreneurial training, and business sustainability. Additionally, WFP is facilitating knowledge sharing and capacity strengthening with governments, including those of the DRC and the Republic of Congo, to identify best practices and

opportunities for scaling up the RRT initiative.

WFP continued working with government departments to ensure the quality of field activities and assets. This collaboration upheld technical standards for community infrastructure, enhanced the quality of delivered skills (e.g., literacy), and promoted sustainability through local ownership of interventions and infrastructure. To further strengthen government capacity, WFP provided training on livelihoods-related themes, including the three-pronged approach. Specifically, WFP supported the development of the country's integrated context analysis, seasonal livelihood planning, and community-based participatory planning for Nyunzu and Kabalo territories in Tanganyika.

WFP signed a five-year Memorandum of Understanding with the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) to enhance the quality of food produced by smallholder farmers under its support. The partnership aims to strengthen value chain efficiency and improve food safety and quality in local markets, aligning with the Government's priorities for agricultural productivity and export growth. It also creates opportunities for strategic collaboration on agricultural development while building national capacity through government technical offices. Key interventions include food safety and quality control measures—such as aggregation, processing, packaging, labeling for traceability, storage, and aflatoxin management—focused on maize and beans, the primary crops grown by these farmers.

In North and South Kivu provinces, monitoring shows a significant improvement in food security, with the proportion of food-secure households rising from 29 percent in 2021 to 79 percent in 2024. Agricultural production has also increased notably, including rice, which reached 656.9 kg in 2024. Despite these improvements, food insecurity persists, fluctuating annually due to the impact of various underlying factors, which affect food security and consumption patterns among participants.

WFP systematically applies gender analysis to design interventions that prioritize women's economic empowerment through literacy courses, skills training, and income-generating activities. WFP also promotes women's participation in community governance, such as in farmer's organizations, and supports their leadership in strategic decision-making bodies. In displacement camps, WFP piloted livelihood support for women and girls as a strategy to reduce dependence on negative coping mechanisms and mitigate the risks of gender-based violence. Additionally, WFP developed new guidance on integrating GBV survivors and women at risk into livelihoods activities. While WFP maintains a strong focus on women's inclusion and economic empowerment, livelihoods interventions have not yet addressed the root causes of gender inequality, power dynamics, and social norms that exclude women from control over strategic resources. These barriers remain significant obstacles to achieving sustainable, inclusive development. WFP also has yet to integrate youth into its activities to ensure long-term sustainability and results.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



**44,000 passengers** carried by UNHAS on behalf of 200 humanitarian organisations and development partners.



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



**40 million** doses of vaccines delivered on behalf of the Government to support response to health crises.

WFP, as co-lead of the food security cluster (FSC), and its partners conducted the first-ever integrated phase classification for chronic food insecurity in DRC. The analysis revealed that 40 percent of the Congolese population faces chronic food insecurity, highlighting widespread hunger and providing insights into the drivers of food insecurity. This information is crucial for informing both humanitarian response and development planning. The FSC facilitated data collection, analysis, and sharing among partners, offered a platform for joint initiatives, and encouraged participation in assessments. It also led discussions on using both the IPC chronic food insecurity and acute food security analyses to guide response planning. The FSC's repository provided partners with reliable, up-to-date information through dashboards and bulletins from government agencies, civil society organizations, and research institutes. Furthermore, the FSC organized field missions, participated in humanitarian funding allocation processes, and held monthly meetings to foster collaboration.

In addition to its work with the FSC, WFP provided critical support services to the humanitarian community through transport and logistics. UNHAS played a vital role, operating in an environment with significant challenges, such as limited infrastructure, security access issues, and minimal operational presence in remote regions. Despite these obstacles, UNHAS transported 44,000 passengers in 2024, exceeding its target of 40,000, and delivered 597 metric tons of cargo, nearly reaching the 600 metric ton goal. UNHAS expanded its operations to new areas in North and South Kivu, introducing regular routes to Baraka and Uvira in South Kivu, and Kishanga in North Kivu. It also established ad-hoc routes to several hard-to-reach areas and increased flight frequencies for key routes, improving access to remote locations and enhancing humanitarian operations.

In 2024, UNHAS supported 206 registered organizations across 56 destinations, maintaining a 93 percent customer satisfaction rating and a 91 percent booking service rate. The service played a critical role in evacuating humanitarian staff from insecure areas, facilitating medical and security evacuations for 100 staff members, and supporting refugee repatriations. WFP/UNHAS also leveraged its technical service agreement with the UN peacekeeping mission (MONUSCO) to maintain aviation services at airports where it operates, collaborating with national and local aviation authorities to repair and improve infrastructure.

However, operations faced significant challenges, including security disruptions in North-eastern DRC, where a no-fly zone was imposed across territories controlled by armed groups. This restricted flight routes, increased distances, and limited helicopter operations, exacerbated by fuel shortages in Kasai and adverse weather conditions. To mitigate these disruptions, UNHAS recruited an additional fuel supplier and worked closely with local authorities and security organizations to ensure passenger safety and maintain operations.

WFP also continued to lead the logistics cluster, supporting humanitarian partners with storage facilities and services, although some partners faced difficulties due to resourcing challenges. The logistics cluster identified that less than 20 percent of partners had access to adequate storage in the assessed areas. In response, WFP offered storage facilities on a full-cost recovery basis, though financial constraints limited the impact.

WFP also played a key role in supporting the Government's response to Mpox and other health crises. In 2024, WFP transported 42 million vaccine doses and 48 million ancillary supplies across eight provinces. Through its partnership with the Africa Centre for Disease Control (CDC), WFP provided logistics support as part of the saving lives and livelihoods project. Additionally, WFP secured funding from the MasterCard Foundation to continue its support for the Mpox response in 2025.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Gender inequalities in the DRC are deeply entrenched, negatively affecting the physical, psychosocial, and socio-economic well-being of women and girls. In 2024, the DRC ranked 140th out of 146 countries in the Global Gender Gap Index (World Economic Forum), highlighting severe disparities in education, employment, economic productivity, and political participation. Sexual and gender-based violence (GBV) remains widespread, particularly among displaced women and girls in conflict-affected eastern provinces.

Women play a central role in food security, making up 53 percent of the agricultural workforce and producing 75 percent of rural food, primarily through subsistence farming. They cultivate staple crops such as cassava, maize, and beans, engage in small-scale horticulture and livestock farming for income and dietary diversity, and dominate informal markets by selling produce and purchasing household food supplies. Women are also involved in food processing and dominate informal markets, selling agricultural produce and purchasing household food supplies. Being primarily responsible for cooking and meeting nutritional needs of their families, women play a critical role in maintaining dietary diversity, especially for children and vulnerable family members.

Recognizing women's critical role in food systems, WFP promoted their participation in decision-making roles within farmers' organizations and supported them through literacy courses and income-generating activities to diversify household income. To reduce their workload, WFP promoted women's access to time saving technologies such as mills and small post-harvest machines in South Kivu and Equateur provinces, as well as provided improved cooking stoves under the school feeding activities in Tanganyika.

WFP's livelihoods interventions promoted the economic autonomy of women and girls by offering literacy and numeracy courses, technical skills training, financial inclusion support, and income-generating opportunities. In camps around Goma, WFP partnered with women's civil society organizations to deliver leadership training and GBV awareness sessions, ensuring safe access to information about assistance. Women who participated in literacy and numeracy training reported increased autonomy, greater engagement in livelihoods activities, higher income, and improved recognition within households and communities.

WFP's pilot project in Bulengo camp supported 250 women at risk of GBV with socio-economic activities, enhancing their economic independence and self-worth while reducing GBV risks. Thirty percent of participants reported increased economic empowerment. As 2024 is the first year of data collection, it serves as a benchmark for measuring progress in promoting women's economic independence and advancing gender equality. Anecdotal reports suggest that involving men in these activities has improved household dynamics, reduced tensions, and strengthened women's role in decision-making while enhancing their sense of safety at home. Based on these positive results, WFP plans to expand livelihoods activities, including in emergency settings.

To address the root causes of gender inequality and mitigate GBV, WFP introduced a positive masculinity curriculum among displaced populations in the East. Additionally, WFP collaborated with partners to ensure women's representation in community structures, including management committees of farmers' organizations. Monitoring shows that 53 percent of women now report meaningful participation in decision-making bodies for general food distribution, underscoring WFP's efforts to enhance women's role in humanitarian response.

WFP also identified gender-related risks associated with cash distributions, including increased intra-family tensions and, in some cases, a higher risk of domestic violence. Women are more likely to report conflicts with their spouses over cash assistance. Cash distributions have also attracted armed actors targeting internally displaced persons' sites, heightening the risk of sexual violence against women. To enhance protection for affected groups, particularly women and girls, WFP commissioned a third-party assessment to consult communities and identify mitigation measures. WFP also plans to integrate financial education for both men and women into its cash assistance programs to promote shared decision-making and reduce tensions.



For capacity strengthening related to progress towards gender equality, WFP conducted a training of trainers for staff and cooperating partners. These trainers cascaded the training to over 100 participants (65 percent men) in the last quarter of 2024, with further sessions planned for 2025. Additionally, WFP launched a call for interest to identify women's civil society organizations eligible for partnerships to enhance gender equality and protection programming in the DRC. Over 30 organizations were shortlisted to apply for partnership proposals in 2025.

# Protection and accountability to affected people

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

In 2024, the humanitarian and protection situation in the DRC significantly worsened due to ongoing conflict and natural disasters. Human rights violations surged, particularly against women and children, as armed groups targeted critical infrastructure and displacement sites. Displacement increased as conflict in the eastern provinces forced hundreds of thousands to flee multiple times, exacerbating the crisis. Despite some peace efforts—such as signed agreements and humanitarian truces—the withdrawal of the UN peacekeeping mission (MONUSCO) from South Kivu and continued fighting elsewhere heightened protection concerns for affected populations.

Key protection risks include various forms of violence, particularly sexual and gender-based violence linked to conflict, which inflict severe trauma on victims. Children face additional threats, including forced recruitment into armed groups, further deepening their vulnerability. WFP also identified risks to the safety and dignity of those it serves, including deprivation of assistance due to lack of information, extortion, illicit taxation of entitlements, and manipulation by certain community leaders. Additionally, misconduct by multi-sectoral actors and abuse of power by duty bearers further undermine the humanitarian response. In 2024, the protection cluster recorded nearly 95,000 protection incidents, including 61,000 cases of gender-based violence.

To address these challenges, WFP took strategic steps to strengthen protection and integrate a risk-sensitive approach into its interventions. In 2024, WFP conducted 20 protection analyses across various provinces, including North Kivu, South Kivu, and Kasai. These assessments helped identify protection risks and inform tailored interventions. For instance, in Ituri, inter-community conflict was identified as a major risk, prompting WFP to facilitate inter-community dialogues between the Hema and Lendu communities to reduce tensions and ensure a conflict-sensitive approach in its operations.

In addition to these analyses, WFP carried out targeted assessments. In November 2024, a technical mission was organized to enhance gender integration in humanitarian responses. This mission focused on a pilot project for income-generating activities and GBV prevention in Goma, aimed at reducing protection risks for women and girls. While the assessment showed that these activities reduced exposure to GBV risks, it also highlighted potential impacts on power dynamics, increasing GBV risks within households due to the exclusion of men and boys from the programme. In response, WFP developed standard operating procedures for GBV risk mitigation, which will be integrated into its resilience interventions framework. These procedures aim to address power dynamics by targeting both men and women, thereby strengthening GBV prevention, mitigation, and response.

WFP also revised its targeting standard operating procedures to better integrate protection, accountability, and conflict sensitivity. Insights from partners in the protection cluster, GBV sub-cluster, and child protection sub-cluster were incorporated to improve case management and coordination. In the Grand Bandundu, where WFP supported communities affected by inter-community violence, a conflict-sensitive approach was adopted to ensure activities benefited both communities and minimized the risk of exacerbating tensions.

WFP updated the minimum standards for protection, gender, and inclusion in its field-level agreements. This included allocating a minimum budget for protection activities to ensure their systematic integration into programme implementation by cooperating partners. As a result, monitoring of protection indicators showed significant progress, particularly in terms of safety, respect, and access for the people WFP serves. Positive outcomes were more pronounced in less conflict-affected provinces like Kasai, but improvements were also noted in conflict-affected areas such as North Kivu.

To further support protection efforts, WFP developed and implemented a community engagement action plan. This plan included community consultations during targeting processes, dissemination of information to affected communities, and joint missions for access negotiations and community engagement. In conflict-sensitive areas such as Mai Ndombe, WFP ensured balanced targeting to prevent escalating inter-community tensions that contribute to regional insecurity.

At both the national and field levels, WFP reinforced its community feedback mechanism. This included revising complaint forms, training staff and partners, updating escalation systems, and enhancing digitalization through the

SugarCRM platform.

On capacity strengthening, WFP trained 6,000 individuals on topics such as protection-sensitive programming, accountability, and community engagement. This training reached a diverse group, including WFP staff, operational partners, service providers, and contractors, ensuring that protection considerations were integrated throughout its operations.

# Environmental sustainability

**WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel**

## Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

The DRC faces severe environmental challenges, including soil erosion, floods, landslides, and unpredictable rainfall, all of which disrupt agricultural cycles, reduce crop yields, and threaten livelihoods. Unregulated deforestation and intensive mining further degrade ecosystems, contaminate water sources, and contribute to the spread of waterborne diseases, exacerbating food insecurity, particularly during droughts and extreme weather events.

In 2024, months of heavy rainfall induced by the El Niño phenomenon triggered the worst flooding in 60 years in riverine and lake areas. By the second half of the year, climatic shocks—including floods and mudslides—became more frequent with the onset of the rainy season and the forecasted transition to La Niña. Assessments revealed widespread multi-sectoral needs, including damage to water points, health centers, and schools. Flooding also disrupted physical access, supply chains, and social services, significantly impacting WFP operations, particularly in South Kivu and Ituri, where distributions were delayed. Additionally, flooding hindered livelihoods-building activities, particularly land resource management interventions, by compromising harvests and delaying planting seasons due to waterlogged croplands.

To address these challenges, WFP promoted livelihood diversification to enhance resilience. Through food assistance for assets activities, WFP encouraged good agricultural practices to reduce soil erosion, improve soil fertility, and prevent land overexploitation by using fruit and shade trees for afforestation and land reclamation. WFP conducted environmental and social screenings for all activities to identify risks and implement mitigation measures, ensuring a "do no harm" approach for both communities and ecosystems. To reinforce this approach, WFP trained staff and cooperating partners on screening tools and integrated environmental sustainability requirements into field-level agreements to be implemented in 2025.

In regions such as Ubangi, Tanganyika, South Kivu, and Kasai, WFP partnered with local actors to promote sustainable natural resource use. This included training 9,000 participants on improved cooking stoves and briquettes as alternative energy sources. In areas where WFP supported water access, solar-powered systems and irrigation wells were prioritized to ensure responsible energy use and sustainable livelihoods, particularly in locations implementing rapid rural transformation activities. Additionally, in collaboration with FAO and the International Federation of Red Cross, WFP expanded disaster risk reduction activities in flood-prone areas, including North Kivu, South Kivu, and Tanganyika, to mitigate the impact of future flooding events.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP launched an Environmental Management System (EMS) in late 2021 and began revising it in 2024 to strengthen sustainability across its operations.

To reduce its environmental footprint, WFP installed solar panels in sub-offices and adopted energy-efficient systems, such as improved air conditioning. Waste management has also been a priority, with sorting and recycling programs, responsible disposal of obsolete equipment through auctions and certified recycling, and the establishment of water harvesting systems in WFP offices to promote water conservation.

WFP further integrated sustainability by prioritizing local suppliers and incorporating environmental criteria into tenders, favouring businesses with sustainable resource options and responsible waste disposal practices. To promote environmentally friendly practices, WFP provided awareness sessions for staff and environmental management training for managers.

Looking ahead, WFP will continue working with the UN Operations Management Team’s environment working group to develop environmental strategies, including the rollout of fleet waste management plans in 2025.

# Nutrition integration

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

WFP adopted a systems approach to integrate nutrition across its operations, leveraging partnerships and existing interventions to enhance access to healthy and nutritious diets. To inform programme design, WFP conducted nutrition situation analyses, assessing malnutrition determinants, identifying at-risk populations, mapping existing interventions, and highlighting gaps for integration.

WFP incorporated nutrition-sensitive programming across interventions, including school meals, general food assistance, and livelihood support. To enhance implementation, WFP developed technical guidelines and tools and trained cooperating partners and community actors. Additionally, WFP refined its targeting approach by consolidating food security and nutrition vulnerabilities, ensuring that assistance reached those most at risk.

Households with nutritionally vulnerable individuals—such as children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWGs), and children with acute malnutrition—were prioritized for general food assistance. To prevent malnutrition, WFP integrated specialized nutritious food into emergency assistance, extending support from three to at least six months to sustain positive nutrition outcomes.

In highly vulnerable health zones, WFP expanded support for managing moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and PBWGs. Alongside food assistance, WFP strengthened community engagement by involving leaders, medical personnel, and nutrition actors during distributions. These stakeholders provided counselling on maternal, infant, and young child nutrition, facilitated referrals to antenatal care services, and supported early detection and referral of wasting cases through community-based mechanisms.

To promote diverse, nutritious diets, WFP supported smallholder farmers and food assistance for assets initiatives, encouraging fruit and vegetable cultivation, fishpond establishment, and small livestock rearing. WFP also partnered with the private sector to fortify maize meal, integrating it into general food assistance.

WFP supported the Government in revising malnutrition management protocols for HIV patients, incorporating a new focus on paediatric AIDS nutritional support. This effort led to the development of a guide on nutritious recipes for people living with HIV (PLHIV). Additionally, WFP collaborated with the National AIDS Control Programme and the Congolese Union of Organisations of People Living with HIV to strengthen resilience strategies, share nutrition guidance, and link PLHIV cases to national healthcare and social protection systems.

WFP implemented SBCC strategies across all activities to reinforce maternal and child health, dietary diversity, and appropriate feeding practices. Formative research identified gaps in nutrition knowledge, particularly in feeding infants and school-age children and the use of food and cash assistance in emergencies. While SBCC was integrated into WFP's operations, nutrition and school feeding interventions applied a broader approach, incorporating community engagement, social mobilization, mass media, and capacity-building for frontline workers. Moving forward, WFP aims to fully embed SBCC into all activities under its country strategic plan.

Monitoring indicates that the percentage of people supported by WFP who can meet their nutritional needs remains below target, underscoring the need for further nutrition integration. Despite challenges, WFP has made significant progress in mainstreaming nutrition across interventions, strengthening national capacity, and improving food and nutrition security for vulnerable populations.

# Partnerships

In 2024, WFP strengthened partnerships and explored new collaborations to sustain operations amid the conclusion of the corporate scale-up and compounding crises. WFP reinforced its collaboration with the DRC Government to advance national food and nutrition security priorities while working with national and international partners on school feeding, nutrition, resilience-building, anticipatory action, and emergency response.

To sustain its operations, WFP secured over USD 400 million in funding. The largest contribution came from the United States Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, which provided a record USD 516 million for fiscal year 2024. Advocacy efforts also led to increased support from the UK's Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, contributing approximately USD 20 million for crisis response. New donors, including South Africa, made modest contributions, while private sector partners contributed about USD 3 million, including support for the Mpox response.

While a significant share of funding was earmarked for crisis response, resilience-building activities continued through diversified funding and sustained donor engagement. Several key donors maintained their support for WFP's resilience initiatives. Notably, a joint programme with FAO and UNICEF secured USD 7.8 million in multiyear (2024-2026) funding to enhance food security and resilience in North Ubangi, South Ubangi, Kasai, and Kasai Central—reinforcing WFP's role in the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

Multilateral contributions, accounting for 6 percent of total funding, provided crucial flexibility, allowing WFP to swiftly adapt to evolving crises. These funds, sourced from donor countries and the private sector, enabled immediate and responsive interventions.

In 2024, WFP diversified funding sources to strengthen livelihoods activities while maximizing support from existing donors. Additionally, it secured resources for a multi-year stunting prevention programme in partnership with the National Nutrition Programme (PRONANUT), running from 2022 to 2026, to address the nutritional needs of vulnerable populations and promote community resilience.

As the multi-year programme (2018-2024) aimed at strengthening the socio-economic resilience of small-scale farmers concluded, WFP initiated negotiations for a second phase (2025-2028) with the same donor. This transition reflects the programme's positive impact and the donor's commitment to building resilience among DRC's most vulnerable households.

WFP also expanded private sector collaborations, securing over USD 4 million from partners such as the Mastercard Foundation, UPS Foundation, and Ajram Foundation. These partnerships addressed humanitarian challenges, including vaccine distribution for the Mpox response, and promoted financial inclusion for women. Additionally, WFP's collaboration with Equity BCDC focused on resilience-building, digital financial inclusion, and smallholder farmers' access to loans. To further engage the private sector, WFP facilitated knowledge-sharing workshops and forums, fostering collaboration on food security solutions.

WFP continued to strengthen government capacity through joint project implementation and technology transfer, ensuring long-term ownership. The African Development Bank approved a USD 260 million project to support agricultural value chain development in DRC, with WFP receiving USD 7.5 million for technical assistance. Additionally, WFP partnered with the World Bank and government ministries to pilot climate risk insurance, providing farmers with financial protection against climate-related shocks.

## Focus on localization

WFP collaborated with seven international organizations, 26 national non-governmental organizations, and five government institutions, leveraging their deep community ties to strengthen social cohesion and resilience. These partnerships enhanced the capacity of local actors to implement WFP activities effectively.

To streamline processes while maintaining transparency and due diligence, WFP revised its standard operating procedures for managing cooperating partners. As a result, WFP signed 63 field-level agreements and 11 memorandums of understanding with national NGOs and government partners. These partners received training on WFP's programmatic strategies and cross-cutting areas such as gender, protection, and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.

WFP also conducted joint oversight missions with NGOs, government institutions, and international organizations. These missions identified gaps, particularly in financial management, and reinforced quality and transparency in



partnerships.

WFP allocated approximately 72 percent of resources (USD 29 million) through agreements with local partners, demonstrating WFP's commitment to engaging local organizations and ensuring that assistance is tailored to the needs of the communities.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP played a crucial role in supporting policy development and capacity building across various ministries by providing technical assistance and transferring essential skills and technologies. Leveraging its position as a key player in humanitarian operations and its widespread presence in DRC, WFP fostered synergies and streamlined efforts through joint UN programming.

WFP partnered with FAO and UNICEF to strengthen food security and resilience in North Ubangi, South Ubangi, Kasai, and Kasai Central. This collaboration combines each agency's expertise to address both immediate humanitarian needs and long-term development challenges.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning to enhance their understanding of UN agencies' capabilities and the value of forming joint partnerships. This collaboration was key to identifying and accessing funding opportunities from International Financial Institutions (IFIs). By working together, WFP helped these ministries unlock new resources that can be channelled into impactful programmes, strengthening their efforts to address food security and promote sustainable development in DRC.

# Financial Overview

In 2024, WFP mobilized USD 414.3 million [1] in donor support to combat hunger in the DRC, comprising USD 391.1 million in direct bilateral contributions and USD 23.2 million in flexible multilateral funding. Despite this support, WFP received less funding overall than in 2023. While emergency response remained a priority and received significant contributions, funding was insufficient to fully address emerging crises, including flooding, Mpox, and inter-community conflict, especially in the western provinces.

Following escalating conflict and a worsening humanitarian crisis, particularly in Ituri, North Kivu, and South Kivu, WFP revised its country strategic plan budget in July 2024, increasing the annual budget to USD 1.1 billion to meet growing food security needs.

Emergency response activities under strategic outcome 1 were funded at 83 percent of the required needs [2], with increased contributions from donors such as the US and UK. However, resilience-building and livelihood activities under strategic outcomes 2 and 3 received only 55 percent of the required funding, limiting implementation, and preventing full achievement of planned outputs and outcomes. However, as many contributions were multi-year, these activities are expected to continue in 2025. Strategic outcome 4, covering common logistics and humanitarian air services, was funded at 85 percent, an increase from 2023, due to additional funding for logistics and transport in emergency responses.

Several multi-year grants for resilience-building and smallholder farmer support concluded in 2024. To sustain progress, WFP is advocating for additional resources in 2025 and exploring new funding opportunities.






















To address resource shortages and long delivery times, WFP strategically adjusted its assistance. When in-kind deliveries were delayed, WFP increased the use of cash-based transfers (CBT) based on market assessments. This approach expanded CBT beyond previous levels, ensuring timely support where cash was viable. WFP also prioritized assistance to those in greatest need and opted for local procurement to counter delays in regional and international supply chains. However, local suppliers faced capacity limitations to meet high demand. Additionally, WFP streamlined logistics by delivering directly to eastern provinces where most operations are based, instead of Kinshasa, reducing transport and storage costs and speeding up delivery.

WFP allocated USD 39.4 million to purchase commodities from local markets, further shortening transportation times and mitigating risks associated with long lead times for imports. Additionally, through the Global Commodity Management Facility, WFP pre-positioned nearly 23,000 mt of commodities as needed.





















To address financial challenges, WFP strategically utilized internal borrowing mechanisms to ensure the continued availability of commodities and resources, enabling seamless operations. This flexibility allowed WFP to adjust between cash and in-kind assistance as needed and expand operations into new locations when resources were restricted to specific activities or areas. With new contributions from private donors and flexible multilateral resources, WFP was able to sustain support and respond to emerging crises, despite increasing inflexible funding.

Looking ahead, WFP anticipates major funding shortfalls across all activities as the humanitarian crisis in DRC worsens, leading to greater needs in 2025. While continuing to advocate for more resources, WFP will need to revise and prioritize operations based on the availability of funding.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 909,072,954	 397,182,572	 736,231,876	 370,026,394
SO01: Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.	 848,809,164	 381,238,467	 705,247,458	 359,118,350
Activity 01: Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination	 736,509,178	 342,348,775	 644,279,914	 322,411,364
Activity 02: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC	 58,525,236	 32,573,685	 51,230,305	 30,436,826
Activity 03: Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC	 53,774,750	 6,316,007	 9,737,239	 6,270,159
SO02: The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.	 60,263,790	 15,944,105	 30,984,418	 10,908,044
Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding	 43,156,283	 10,072,702	 17,744,942	 5,518,617
Activity 05: Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people	 17,107,507	 5,871,403	 13,239,475	 5,389,427

SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	<div><div></div></div> 54,330,291	<div><div></div></div> 23,001,886	<div><div></div></div> 31,944,514	<div><div></div></div> 16,457,316
SO03: Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2024	<div><div></div></div> 54,330,291	<div><div></div></div> 23,001,886	<div><div></div></div> 31,944,514	<div><div></div></div> 16,457,316
Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.	<div><div></div></div> 54,330,291	<div><div></div></div> 23,001,886	<div><div></div></div> 31,944,514	<div><div></div></div> 16,457,316
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	<div><div></div></div> 47,019,237	<div><div></div></div> 45,037,662	<div><div></div></div> 57,735,793	<div><div></div></div> 43,352,588
SO04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises	<div><div></div></div> 47,019,237	<div><div></div></div> 45,037,662	<div><div></div></div> 57,735,793	<div><div></div></div> 43,352,588
Activity 07: Provide humanitarian air services to the humanitarian community	<div><div></div></div> 39,222,738	<div><div></div></div> 38,568,202	<div><div></div></div> 46,173,760	<div><div></div></div> 37,298,677
Activity 08: Provide humanitarian platforms (logistics cluster coordination and information services) to the humanitarian community	<div><div></div></div> 1,437,433	<div><div></div></div> 514,445	<div><div></div></div> 1,602,333	<div><div></div></div> 222,269
Activity 09: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	<div><div></div></div> 6,359,066	<div><div></div></div> 5,955,016	<div><div></div></div> 9,959,699	<div><div></div></div> 5,831,643
Non-SDG Target	<div><div></div></div> 0	<div><div></div></div> 0	<div><div></div></div> 3,874,731	<div><div></div></div> 0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 1,010,422,481	 465,222,120	 829,786,913	 429,836,299
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 29,976,481	 23,415,210	 47,048,219	 26,338,100
Total Direct Costs	 1,040,398,962	 488,637,330	 876,835,132	 456,174,398
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 67,200,331	 31,354,868	 26,109,420	 26,109,420
Grand Total	 1,107,599,293	 519,992,198	 902,944,553	 482,283,819

# Data Notes

## Overview

Generally, the reach was lower against the plan across activities and modalities and this is because WFP had insufficient resources for its operations this year.

Nonetheless, WFP maintained its operations to respond to the increased needs as much as resources allowed. This resulted in increased performance such as the number of refugees and internally-displaced populations reached. Similarly, this also affected the kind and quantity of commodities provided in the year. For instance, split peas and wheat flour were not planned for but distributed as they were part of a received contribution for the response.

WFP achieved a lower achievement for activities such as school feeding due to inadequate resources and interruptions to operations due to increased insecurity. For activities related to smallholder support, WFP registered a reduced achievement this year as most multi-year resources were concluded this year.

[1] Integrated food security phase classification for acute food security in DRC, July to December 2024, published September 2024

[2] Integrated food security phase classification for acute malnutrition in DRC, July to June 2025, published September 2024

## Operational context

[1] IOM's Internal Displacement Report, August 2024,

[2] According to MSF report, May 2024

[3] Integrated food security phase classification analysis for acute food security, September 2024

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] According the September 2024, IPC analysis on acute food security

[2] According to the Emergency Food Security Assessment 2024

### Outputs and Outcomes

Under CSP output 5: Capacity strengthening and training initiatives were overachieved this year as WFP adjusted its agreements with cooperating partners in South Kivu, North Kivu and Tanganyika for malnutrition treatment and prevention activities resulting in increased community screening and awareness-raising in the health areas to support implementation.

For Outcomes, generally the baseline values were collected at the start of the CSP in 2021 and the end-CSP targets were set to surpass the baseline. Over the implementation of the activities in the CSP, yearly targets have been adjusted based on achievements from the previous years. In instances where baselines are collected later (because either it is the first time the indicator is collected or it is the first time WFP implements activities in the area), the baseline, end-CSP targets and yearly targets are all equal. Additionally, the end-CSP and 2024 targets are also equal because the CSP was initially set to end in 2024.

Emergency school feeding was not conducted in the year even though it was planned because no resources were received for this activity

WFP's expansion to new provinces such as in western DRC as well as its increased monthly reach in the later half of the year prompted additional partners and capacity training initiatives resulting and additional distribution sites and explains the overachievement in other outputs under activity 1.

On coverage outcomes for malnutrition treatment and prevention:

WFP relied on Government data to calculate the rate of coverage for its malnutrition interventions in DRC. Considering that the data is outdated and based on projections, the results are skewed as they differ from the rate of implementation on the ground, hence the high overachievement. Additionally, continued movement by affected people due to conflict and other reasons results in fluctuations in the numbers of beneficiaries served in the year and hence affects the coverage as well.

For Nutrition treatment outputs, the number of beneficiaries served is higher than the metric tonnage distributed as some beneficiaries were discharged early from the programme due to movements and transfers of beneficiaries due to faster recovery, displacements and absences among other reasons.

## Strategic outcome 02

For activity 5, there is a significant overachievement for indicator E.4.1 on the number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches as the activity was linked to other activities to ensure increased coverage for malnutrition prevention hence reached more people than planned. Specifically for the deworming of children, some areas did not receive the deworming due to inadequate coverage by partners.

However, because WFP expanded school feeding activities in the year, the number of training series surpassed the plan for the year.

Overall, the number of beneficiaries and the amount of food commodities distributed was less than the plan due to lack of resources to implement the planned distributions as well as insecurity issues that limited safe space for implementation of activities particularly in North Kivu.

For school feeding outcomes, while some provinces noted an improvement in retention rate, a decline is noted in some other provinces and this is because there are several contributing factors such as conflict which displaces families, and has an impact on children's school attendance. Specifically in Tanganyika, it should be noted that while the retention rate reduced from 2023, the decrease was not as high as it was in schools where school meals were not provided.

## Strategic outcome 03

In terms of the assets created, the level of achievement varied owing to climatic events (e.g., number of tree seedlings) which affected the start period for some activities.

## Strategic outcome 04

There is a significant overachievement for the value of services procured from local service providers and this is owing to the increased support given to the Government and other partners for response to multiple health crises. For this, WFP received a lot of requests from partners to carry out on-demand services for the response and also implemented programmatic on-demand services to support the response hence the increased achievement.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

For the indicator on proportion of women reporting economic empowerment, WFP collected data on this indicator this year and thus this is recorded as the baseline against which achievement in subsequent years will be reported.

For the indicator on proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation, WFP collected data on this indicator this year and thus this is recorded as the baseline and there are no follow up values. Achievement will be reported in subsequent years.

## Protection and accountability to affected people

Some indicators were not collected across some provinces and or modalities and hence are missing 2023 follow up values.

On the indicator 'Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services', an average value of the total value was provided in 2023 hence the 2.36 value captured. However in 2024, the total number is reported hence the discrepancy

## Environmental sustainability

As the training on the screening tool for FLAs was conducted in the middle of the year, there is no achievement on proportion of FLA activities screened this year. However WFP has included this for all its FLAs for 2025

## Nutrition integration

Evidently, WFP ensured that nutrition-sensitive component was included for each of its activity hence meeting its target for this indicator at the country level. However, WFP's efforts were limited due to reduced flexibility in resources and planning and competing priorities even within activities, hence at activity level, there is still more work to be done.

## Financial Overview

[1] This is the total amount that was confirmed in 2024 and includes resources confirmed in 2024 but to be used in 2025 and is part of the USD 941 million available resources presented in the table.

[2] Note that this is the level of resources as per the table below. However, while this points to an increased level of available resources, this includes resources that have been carried over from 2023 as multi-year resources, well resources confirmed in 2024 as some of these are resources allocated according to the financial year and not the calendar year.

While the level of available resources for 2024 is close to the amount of resources required for the needs-based plan, the available resources include multi-year resources hence there is a decreased level of expenditure.



# 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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

## Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

## «No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	3,168,846	2,257,371	71%
	female	3,575,726	2,915,421	82%
	total	6,744,572	5,172,792	77%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	521,384	505,627	97%
	female	570,341	583,344	102%
	total	1,091,725	1,088,971	100%
24-59 months	male	499,625	403,154	81%
	female	499,627	466,629	93%
	total	999,252	869,783	87%
5-11 years	male	735,229	459,623	63%
	female	635,363	486,849	77%
	total	1,370,592	946,472	69%
12-17 years	male	248,937	268,751	108%
	female	387,398	344,049	89%
	total	636,335	612,800	96%
18-59 years	male	1,120,956	496,211	44%
	female	1,397,366	903,807	65%
	total	2,518,322	1,400,018	56%
60+ years	male	42,715	124,005	290%
	female	85,631	130,743	153%
	total	128,346	254,748	198%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
IDP	1,880,732	2,255,699	120%
Resident	4,576,114	2,452,188	54%
Returnee	124,566	279,630	224%
Refugee	163,160	185,275	114%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	125,000	105,205	84%
Malnutrition prevention programme	711,557	430,458	60%
Malnutrition treatment programme	923,685	1,094,364	118%
School based programmes	605,330	209,695	34%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	300,000	25,483	8%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	4,079,000	3,307,587	81%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	48,868	3,262	7%
Corn Soya Blend	24,068	4,096	17%
High Energy Biscuits	0	106	-
Iodised Salt	2,118	902	43%
LNS	0	2,122	-
Maize Meal	163,328	49,510	30%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	10,501	1,829	17%
Rice	0	6,694	-
Split Peas	0	24,669	-
Vegetable Oil	14,678	6,739	46%
Wheat Flour	0	36,743	-
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	3,396	409	12%
Corn Soya Blend	3,557	60	2%
Iodised Salt	550	78	14%
LNS	0	261	-
Maize Meal	13,499	1,270	9%
Peas	0	24	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	685	0	0%
Rice	0	2,197	-
Split Peas	0	507	-
Vegetable Oil	1,477	358	24%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	475	0	0%
Iodised Salt	20	0	0%
Maize Meal	1,584	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	119	0	0%

# Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	229,845,000	80,672,879	35%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	1,310,400	0	0%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	40,656,000	2,125,104	5%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: Conflict- and crisis-affected food insecure populations receive timely, adequate and nutritious food assistance, to meet their basic requirements and promote social cohesion and conflict mitigation					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	10,968	1,976
			Male		146
			<b>Total</b>	<b>10,968</b>	<b>2,122</b>
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	1,998,710	1,729,868
			Male	2,080,290	1,577,719
			<b>Total</b>	<b>4,079,000</b>	<b>3,307,587</b>
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	222,588	128,484.09
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	229,845,000	80,672,878
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	729,300,000	413,858,261
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	109,680	104,946
CSP Output 03: Primary school children in emergency situations receive timely and adequate nutritious meals					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	3,731	
			Male	1,599	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>5,330</b>	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	43,601	
			Male	53,289	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>96,890</b>	
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	3,996	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	22,488,400	
Activity 02: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC					

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

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male <b>Total</b>	8,058 8,389 <b>16,447</b>	2,757 1,997 <b>4,754</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	338,074 338,072 <b>676,146</b>	392,011 340,719 <b>732,730</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	PMTCT clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male <b>Total</b>	9,222 9,600 <b>18,822</b>	391 210 <b>601</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	183,196 183,196	345,190 345,190
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male <b>Total</b>	8,871 9,235 <b>18,106</b>	4,932 4,035 <b>8,967</b>
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	16,324	6,603.37
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		HIV/TB Care & treatment	Number	7,977,960	1,384,831
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	97,200,000	56,829,295
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	829	140.8
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	15,494	6,462.57

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



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

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

Output Indicator	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	175,592	132,699
			Male	168,706	118,674
			<b>Total</b>	<b>344,298</b>	<b>251,373</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	263,259	49,959
			Total	263,259	49,959
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	20,651	1,584.84
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	129,105,000	19,463,520
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	1,577	
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	19,074	1,584.84

#### Other Output

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	814,388	1,139,214

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	General Distribution	centre/site	500	278

**CSP Output 02: Conflict and crisis affected populations benefit from enhanced capacities of government and partners to predict and prepare for emergencies**

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	182	431
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	13	18
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	13	53

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site centre/site	125 1,454	315 1,172

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	1,980	4,299
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	127	377
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	3	20
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	2	46
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	2	42

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Prevention of acute malnutrition	centre/site	393	294

Outcome Results							
Activity 01: Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/Returned - <b>Location:</b> Ituri - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	26.53	<26.53	<10.47	15.79	10.47	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.8	<25.8	<7.19	14.97	7.19	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	26.15	<26.15	<8.79	15.36	8.79	WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3.79	≥4.5	≥4.5	5.16		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.76	≥4.5	≥4.5	4.39		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	3.77	≥4.5	≥4.5	4.75		WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	14	>80	>80	47.4	10.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.8	>80	>80	52.5	11.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	15	>80	>80	50.1	10.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	7.1	>7.1	>5.9	20.1	5.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.5	>5.5	>9.4	10.6	9.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	6.3	>6.3	>7.6	15.1	7.6	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	54.9	<54.9	<35.1	50.4	35.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57	<57	<39.3	59.4	39.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	56	<56	<37.8	55.2	37.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	38	<38	<59	29.5	55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37.5	<37.5	<51.3	30	54.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	37.8	<37.8	<54.6	29.7	54.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥0	>0	23.3	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥0	>1.85	8	1.85	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥0	>0.85	15.6	0.85	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.6	≥47.6	>79.69	53.4	79.69	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.1	≥94.1	>87.04	63.2	87.04	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	80.6	≥80.6	>83.05	58.3	83.05	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	52.4	<52.4	<20.31	23.3	20.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.9	<5.9	<11.11	28.8	11.11	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	19.4	<19.4	<16.1	26.1	16.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥0	>26.56	25	26.56	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥0	>18.52	11.6	18.52	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥0	>22.9	17.9	22.9	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	52.4	≥52.4	>67.19	72.4	67.19	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	>77.78	85.1	77.78	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	86.1	≥86.1	>72	79.1	72	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.6	≤47.6	<6.25	2.6	6.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0	<3.7	3.3	3.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	13.9	≤13.9	<5.1	3	5.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.9	≥42.9	>60	25.7	60	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	81.2	≥81.2	>46.15	12.5	46.15	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	69.6	≥69.6	>54.55	18.7	54.55	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	57.1	≥57.1	>40	62.7	40	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.8	≥18.8	>53.85	75.2	53.85	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	30.4	≥30.4	>45.45	69.4	45.45	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	<0	11.6	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	<0	12.3	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	<0	11.9	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	19.13	<19.13	<22.8	11.2	22.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22.59	<22.59	<14.3	16.5	14.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	21.56	<21.56	<18.5	14	18.5	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	40	<40	<14.4	16	14.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32.6	<32.6	<12.8	18.2	12.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	34.8	<34.8	<13.6	17.2	13.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	16.52	≤16.52	<40	10.9	40	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.44	≤24.44	<30.3	19.5	30.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	22.08	≤22.08	<35	15.4	35	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	24.35	≥24.35	>22.8	61.9	22.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.37	≥20.37	>42.6	45.8	42.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	21.56	≥21.56	>32.9	53.4	32.9	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/Returned - <b>Location:</b> Kasai - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	19.39	<19.39	<17.74	8.81	17.74	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.98	<18.98	<15.42	8.54	15.42	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	19.08	<19.08	<15.98	8.58	15.98	WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3.03	≥4.5	≥4.5	4.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.59	≥4.5	≥4.5	4.69		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	3.46	≥4.5	≥4.5	4.65		WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	30.43	≥80	≥80	37.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.53	≥80	≥80	41.6		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	17.47	≥80	≥80	41		WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	8.26	>8.26	>10.37	20.9	10.37	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.56	>10.56	>9.91	24.9	9.91	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	9.79	>9.79	>10.14	24.3	10.14	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	51.7	<51.7	≥26.28	40.3	26.28	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53.08	<53.08	≥37.73	46.7	37.73	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	52.68	<52.68	≥34.86	45.8	34.86	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	40.04	<40.04	<63.36	38.8	63.36	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36.35	<36.35	<52.36	28.4	52.36	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	37.53	<37.53	<55	29.9	55	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.7	>6.7	>6.7	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	>1	>1	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	1.7	>1.7	>1.7	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	66.7	>66.7	>66.7	60		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84.6	>84.6	>84.6	83.5		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	82.3	>82.3	>82.3	81.2		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	26.6	<26.6	<26.6	40		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.4	<14.4	<14.4	16.5		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	16	<16	<16	18.8		WFP programme monitoring



Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.3	>4.3	>4.3	17.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.6	>6.6	>6.6	21.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	6.1	>6.1	>6.1	20.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.8	>34.8	>34.8	58.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42.2	>42.2	>42.2	56.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	40.5	>40.5	>40.5	56.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60.9	<60.9	<60.9	23.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	51.2	<51.2	<51.2	22.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	53.4	<53.4	<53.4	23	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	52.2	>52.2	>52.2	50.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60.7	>60.7	>60.7	66	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	58.7	>58.7	>58.7	63.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	18.5	>18.5	>18.5	40.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.2	>17.2	>17.2	24.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	17.5	>17.5	>17.5	27.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.3	<29.3	<29.3	9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22.1	<22.1	<22.1	9.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	23.8	<23.8	<23.8	9.1	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	75.1	<75.1	<47.7	19.4	47.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57.8	<57.8	<45.99	20.6	45.99	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	63.4	<63.4	<46.2	20.4	46.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7.6	<7.6	<10.9	9	10.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.7	<8.7	<3.46	12.7	3.46	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	8.6	<8.6	<5.4	12.1	5.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	12.9	<12.9	≤26.7	22.4	26.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.4	<27.4	≤31.39	21.6	31.39	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	22.7	<22.7	≤30.3	21.7	30.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	4.4	>4.4	>14.7	49.2	14.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.1	>6.1	>19.16	45.1	19.16	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	5.3	>5.3	>18.1	45.8	18.1	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/Returned - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15.09	<15.09	<16.81	13.53	16.81	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.04	<15.04	<17.6	11.55	17.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	15.05	<15.05	<17.49	12.24	17.49	WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.16	≥4.5	≥4.5	4.33		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.97	≥4.5	≥4.5	4.38		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	4.05	≥4.5	≥4.5	4.36		WFP programme monitoring

Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	6.43	>80	>80	13.9	23.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.04	>80	>80	17.6	23.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	8.8	>80	>80	15.2	23.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	2.8	>2.8	>25.4	35	25.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.5	>2.5	>28.1	41	28.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	2.7	>2.7	>27	38.9	27	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	20.2	<20.2	<35.3	49.8	35.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.8	<20.8	<40.1	42.5	40.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	20.3	<20.3	<38.1	45	38.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	77	<77	<39.3	15.2	39.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	76.7	<76.7	<31.8	16.5	31.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	76.9	<76.9	<34.9	16.1	34.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	42.9	<42.9	<34.5	19.5	34.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48.7	<48.7	<42.4	20.3	42.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	46.7	<46.7	<39.2	20	39.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	24.3	<24.3	<38.9	26.7	38.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.7	<19.7	<31.1	19.5	31.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	21.3	<21.3	<34.3	21.9	34.3	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22.8	<22.8	<13.9	26.1	13.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.2	<24.2	<15.8	26.2	15.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	23.7	<23.7	<15	26.2	15	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	10	>10	>12.7	27.7	12.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.4	>7.4	>10.7	34	10.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	8.3	>8.3	>11.5	31.9	11.5	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/Returned - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	30.79	<30.79	<13.28	11.53	13.28	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32.17	<32.17	<13.16	10.52	13.16	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	31.3	<31.3	<13.19	10.79	13.19	WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.27	≥4.5	≥4.5	5.17		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.91	≥4.5	≥4.5	4.53		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	3.99	≥4.5	≥4.5	4.69		WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	13.53	≥80	≥80	37.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.43	≥80	≥80	41.6		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	17.47	≥80	≥80	41		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	0	>0	>38.55	32.5	38.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.62	>0.62	>40.07	38.8	40.07	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0.23	>0.23	>39.73	37.1	39.73	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	5.45	<5.45	<44.58	41.4	44.58	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.94	<9.94	<45.64	43.1	45.64	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	7.11	<7.11	<45.41	42.6	45.41	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	94.55	<94.55	<16.87	26.1	16.87	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89.44	<89.44	<14.29	18.1	14.29	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	92.66	<92.66	<14.86	20.3	14.86	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.6	>0.6	>0	2.8	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>0	>2.9	5.5	2.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0.2	>0.2	>2.3	4.9	2.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	46.6	>46.6	>87.9	95.4	87.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61.5	>61.5	>71.6	90.6	71.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	56	>56	>75	91.7	75	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	52.8	<52.8	<12.1	1.8	12.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38.5	<38.5	<25.5	3.9	25.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	43.8	<43.8	<22.7	3.4	22.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.6	>0.6	>33.3	24.2	33.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>0	>30.9	33.1	30.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0.2	>0.2	>31.4	30.8	31.4	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.2	>47.2	>66.7	71.3	66.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	62.9	>62.9	>67.9	65.5	67.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	57.1	>57.1	>67.6	67.1	67.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	52.2	<52.2	≤0	4.5	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37.1	<37.1	≤1.2	1.4	1.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	42.7	<42.7	≤1	2.1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>26.3	35	26.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.5	>1.5	>45.2	26.5	45.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	1	>1	>41.7	28.8	41.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.3	<4.3	>73.7	53.5	73.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.5	<5.5	>54.8	58.5	54.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	5	<5	>58.3	57.2	58.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	95.7	<95.7	=0	11.5	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93	<93	=0	15	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	94	<94	=0	14	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/Returned - <b>Location:</b> Tanganyika - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.5	<12.5	<15.32	12.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.42	<13.42	<18.36	13.84		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	12.95	<12.95	<17.11	12.92		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned/Cash - Location: Nord-Kivu - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	22.4	<22.4	<19.47	13.12	19.47	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.8	<21.8	<18.14	12.76	18.14	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	22	<22	<18.57	12.86	18.57	WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.08	≥4.5	≥4.5	4.35		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.39	≥4.5	≥4.5	4.64		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	4.23	≥4.5	≥4.5	4.55		WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	12.9	>80	>80	36.8	31.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.5	>80	>80	44.5	42.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	14.7	>80	>80	39	38.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	7.6	>7.6	>13.8	31.6	13.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.1	>5.1	>9.4	33.3	9.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	5.9	>5.9	>10.8	32.8	10.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	21.8	<21.8	<64.9	53	64.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22.7	<22.7	<55.7	49.6	55.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	22.4	<22.4	<58.7	50.6	58.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	70.6	<70.6	<21.3	15.4	21.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	72.2	<72.2	<34.9	17.1	34.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	71.6	<71.6	<30.4	16.6	30.4	WFP programme monitoring



Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0	0.78	32.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.63	>5.63	>5.63	2.89	20.48	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	3.85	>3.85	>3.85	2.33	24.39	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	48.48	>48.48	>48.48	95.31	65	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85.92	>85.92	>85.92	89.86	77.11	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	74.04	>74.04	>74.04	91.33	73.17	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	51.52	<51.52	<51.52	3.91	2.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.45	<8.45	<8.45	7.25	2.41	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	22.11	<22.11	<22.11	6.34	2.44	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0	34.38	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.31	>18.31	>18.31	31.6	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	12.5	>12.5	>12.5	33.58	1.63	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60.61	>60.61	>60.61	59.16	82.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	76.06	>76.06	>76.06	65.4	93.98	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	71.15	>71.15	>71.15	60.97	90.24	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.39	<39.39	≤39.39	6.46	12.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.63	<5.63	≤5.63	3	6.02	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	16.35	<16.35	≤16.35	5.45	8.13	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	66.67	>66.67	>66.67	14	28.57	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.08	>23.08	>23.08	12.8	25	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	31.25	>31.25	>31.25	13.6	26.66	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.33	>33.33	>33.33	73.8	71.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	76.92	>76.92	>76.92	76.5	62.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	68.75	>68.75	>68.75	74.6	66.67	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	12.2	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	10.7	12.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	11.8	6.67	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	24.6	<24.6	<39.3	17.5	39.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.7	<23.7	<57.8	21.3	57.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	24	<24	<51.8	20.2	51.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	49.5	<49.5	<50	29.1	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	51	<51	<32.3	21.1	32.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	50.4	<50.4	<38.1	23.4	38.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	17.4	<17.4	<4.3	29.5	4.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.1	<23.1	<8.3	34.2	8.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	21	<21	<7	32.8	7	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	8.5	>8.5	>6.4	23.9	6.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.2	>2.2	>1.6	23.4	1.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	4.6	>4.6	>3.1	23.6	3.1	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Returned/Residents - <b>Location:</b> Ituri - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3.79	≥4.5	≥4.5	3.67		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.76	≥4.5	≥4.5	3.55		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	3.77	≥4.5	≥4.5	3.59		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	3.5	>3.5	>3.5	19.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.5	>4.5	>4.5	14		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	4.2	>4.2	>4.2	16		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	36.5	<36.5	<36.5	68.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.9	<30.9	<30.9	70.8		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	32.6	<32.6	<32.6	70.1		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	60	<60	<60	11.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	64.6	<64.6	<64.6	15.2		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	63.2	<63.2	<63.2	13.9		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>0	>0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>0	>0	0		WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	28.6	>28.6	>28.6	78.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75	>75	>75	85.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	60.9	>60.9	>60.9	83.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	71.4	<71.4	<71.4	21.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25	<25	<25	14.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	39.1	<39.1	<39.1	16.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.7	>1.7	>1.7	24.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.4	>3.4	>3.4	20.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	2.9	>2.9	>2.9	21.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	79.1	>79.1	>79.1	75.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75.1	>75.1	>75.1	78.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	76.3	>76.3	>76.3	77.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	19.2	<19.2	<19.2	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.5	<21.5	<21.5	1.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	20.8	<20.8	<20.8	1.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.6	>22.6	>22.6	13.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29.8	>29.8	>29.8	11.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	27.6	>27.6	>27.6	12.1	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	65.2	>65.2	>65.2	77.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53.6	>53.6	>53.6	73.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	57.1	>57.1	>57.1	74.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.2	<12.2	<12.2	9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.6	<16.6	<16.6	15.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	15.3	<15.3	<15.3	13.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	13	<13	<13	7.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.6	<19.6	<19.6	7.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	17.6	<17.6	<17.6	7.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	28.7	<28.7	<28.7	5.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.6	<16.6	<16.6	4.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	20.3	<20.3	<20.3	4.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	15.7	<15.7	<15.7	15.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29.4	<29.4	<29.4	25.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	25.3	<25.3	<25.3	22.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	42.6	>42.6	>42.6	71.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34.4	>34.4	>34.4	62.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	36.8	>36.8	>36.8	65.5	WFP programme monitoring

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

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.08	<13.08	<13.08	6.14	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.75	<10.75	<10.75	3.75	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	11.3	<11.3	<11.3	4.33	WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.22	≥4.5	≥4.5	4.94	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.17	≥4.5	≥4.5	5.56	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	4.18	≥4.5	≥4.5	5.41	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	11.8	>11.8	>11.8	20.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.8	>10.8	>10.8	33.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	11	>11	>11	30.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	31.4	<31.4	<31.4	39.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44.4	<44.4	<44.4	47.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	41.4	<41.4	<41.4	45.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	56.8	<56.8	<56.8	40.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44.8	<44.8	<44.8	19.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	47.6	<47.6	<47.6	24.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0	2.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.5	>1.5	>1.5	2.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	1.2	>1.2	>1.2	2.2	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	76.5	>76.5	>76.5	86.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	87.5	>87.5	>87.5	86.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	85.3	>85.3	>85.3	86.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.5	<23.5	<23.5	11.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	<11	<11	11.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	13.5	<13.5	<13.5	11.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	8.8	>8.8	>8.8	14.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.1	>8.1	>8.1	18.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	8.2	>8.2	>8	17.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	85.3	>85.3	>85.3	46.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	83.1	>83.1	>83.1	62.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	83.5	>83.5	>83.5	58.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.9	<5.9	<5.9	38.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.8	<8.8	<8.8	18.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	8.3	<8.3	<8.2	23.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	77.3	>77.3	>77.3	69.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	76.6	>76.6	>76.6	80.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	76.8	>76.8	>76.8	77.5	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.7	>22.7	>22.7	21.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22.1	>22.1	>22.1	16.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	22.2	>22.2	>22.2	17.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<0	<0	9.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.3	<1.3	<1.3	3.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	1	<1	<1	5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	26.5	<26.5	<26.5	9.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37.5	<37.5	<37.5	6.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	34.9	<34.9	<34.9	7.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	29.4	<29.4	<29.4	7.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.9	<18.9	<18.9	4.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	21.4	<21.4	<21.4	5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	28.4	<28.4	<28.4	23	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.7	<30.7	<30.7	25.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	30.1	<30.1	<30.1	25.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	15.7	>15.7	>15.7	60.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.9	>12.9	>12.9	63.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	13.6	>13.6	>13.6	62.6	WFP programme monitoring

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



Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	19.95	<19.95	<19.95	14.28	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.63	<18.63	<18.63	12.99	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	18.97	<18.97	<18.97	13.29	WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.18	≥4.5	≥4.5	3.62	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.25	≥4.5	≥4.5	3.79	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	4.23	≥4.5	≥4.5	3.75	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	80.1	≥80	≥80	34.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	76.9	≥80	≥80	33.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	79.3	≥80	≥80	33.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	13.5	>13.5	>13.5	17.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.8	>17.8	>17.8	23.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	16.7	>16.7	>16.7	21.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	36.5	<36.5	<36.5	45.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41.4	<41.4	<41.4	44.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	40.1	<40.1	<40.1	44.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	50	<50	<50	36.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40.8	<40.8	<40.8	32.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	43.2	<43.2	<43.2	33.5	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.2	>4.2	>4.2	1.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.1	>10.1	>10.1	3.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	8.7	>8.7	>8.7	2.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	91.5	>91.5	>91.5	90.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84.3	>84.3	>84.3	88.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	86.1	>86.1	>86.1	89.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.3	<4.3	<4.3	7.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.6	<5.6	<5.6	8.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	5.2	<5.2	<5.2	8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.6	>9.6	>9.6	12.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.2	>17.2	>17.2	16.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	15.2	>15.2	>15.2	15.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	77.9	>77.9	>77.9	75.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	67.3	>67.3	>67.3	75.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	70.1	>70.1	>70.1	75.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.5	<12.5	<12.5	12.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.5	<15.5	<15.5	8.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	14.7	<14.7	<14.7	9.8	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	20.2	>20.2	>20.2	38.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.6	>23.6	>23.6	31	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	22.7	>22.7	>22.7	32.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	62.5	>62.5	>62.5	49.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57.6	>57.6	>57.6	55.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	58.9	>58.9	>58.9	54.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	17.3	<17.3	<17.3	11.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.8	<18.8	<18.8	13.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	18.4	<18.4	<18.4	13	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	38.5	<38.5	<38.5	24.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46.1	<46.1	<46.1	29.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	44.1	<44.1	<44.1	28.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	36.5	<36.5	<36.5	35.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.3	<27.3	<27.3	25.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	29.7	<29.7	<29.7	28.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	14.4	≤14.4	≤14.4	24.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.5	≤18.5	≤18.5	31	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	17.5	≤17.5	≤17.5	29.5	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	10.6	>10.6	>10.6	14.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.1	>8.1	>8.1	14.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	8.7	>8.7	>8.7	14.3	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Ituri - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.21	≥4.5	≥4.5	6.56	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.52	≥4.5	≥4.5	6.95	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	4.35	≥4.5	≥4.5	6.79	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	12.1		≥80	88.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.2		≥80	94.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	12.1		≥80	91.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	4.1	>4.1	>4	59.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.4	>3.4	>6.5	75.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	3.8	>3.8	>5.3	68.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	37.4	<37.4	<55.2	37.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48.3	<48.3	<57.5	23	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	43	<43	<56.3	29.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	58.4	<58.4	<40.8	3.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48.3	<48.3	<36	1.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	53.2	<53.2	<38.4	2.2	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0	0.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.4	>1.4	>1.4	2.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0.7	>0.7	>0.7	1.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	67.1	>67.1	>67.1	96	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	74.3	>74.3	>74.3	95.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	70.6	>70.6	>70.6	95.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	32.9	<32.9	<32.9	3.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.3	<24.3	<24.3	2.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	28.7	<28.7	<28.7	2.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.6	>9.6	>9.6	44.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.1	>17.1	>17.1	58.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	13.3	>13.3	>13.3	52.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	89	>89	>89	54.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80	>80	>80	41.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	84.6	>84.6	>84.6	46.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.4	<1.4	<1.4	1.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.9	<2.9	<2.9	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	2.1	<2.1	<2.1	0.9	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.3	>4.3	>4.3	59.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	43.3	>43.3	>43.3	72.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	26.4	>26.4	>26.4	67.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	95.7	>95.7	>95.7	38.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56.7	>56.7	>56.7	27.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	73.6	>73.6	>73.6	32.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<0	<0	1.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<0	<0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<0	<0	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	56.7	<56.7	<56.7	4.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53.9	<53.9	<53.9	2.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	55.4	<55.4	<55.4	3.4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	1.3	<1.3	<1.3	2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.6	<5.6	<5.6	1.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	3.2	<3.2	<3.2	1.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	20.5	<20.5	<20.5	24.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.2	<17.2	<17.2	31.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	19.1	<19.1	<19.1	28.8	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	21.5	>21.5	>21.5	68.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.3	>23.3	>23.3	64.1		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	22.3	>22.3	>22.3	66.1		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Ubangi - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.33	<12.33	<8.53	6.65	8.53	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.3	<12.03	<7.63	6.2	7.63	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	12.13	<12.13	<7.88	6.34	7.88	WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.33	≥4.5	≥4.5	4.11		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.35	≥4.5	≥4.5	4.32		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	5.34	≥4.5	≥4.5	4.26		WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	9.1	>80	>80	87.7	18.71	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.8	>80	>80	88.4	12.99	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	9.6	>80	>80	88.2	14.53	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	41.7	>41.7	>29.8	28.1	29.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	39.9	>39.9	>39.2	37.5	39.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	40.4	>40.4	>36.7	34.5	36.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	21.2	<21.2	<57.3	55.3	57.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.4	<26.4	<50.6	50.5	50.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	24.8	<24.8	<52.4	52.1	52.4	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	37.1	<37.1	<12.9	16.6	12.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33.7	<3.7	<10.2	12	10.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	34.8	<34.8	<10.9	13.4	10.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0.88	0	0.88	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>0	>2.53	0	2.53	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>0	>2.13	0	2.13	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	94.3	>94.3	>84.21	97.5	84.21	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.4	>95.4	>88.76	99.5	88.76	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	95.2	>95.2	>87.66	98.9	87.66	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.7	<5.7	<14.91	2.5	14.91	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.6	<4.6	<8.71	0.5	8.71	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	4.8	<4.8	<10.21	1.1	10.21	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.71	>5.71	>17.54	17.5	17.54	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	>4	>23.6	23.5	23.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	4.3	>4.3	>22.13	21.6	22.13	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	91.43	>91.43	>78.07	73.7	78.07	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.7	>94.7	>73.6	69.3	73.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	94.09	>94.09	>74.68	70.7	74.68	WFP programme monitoring



Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.86	<2.86	<4.39	8.8	4.39	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.32	<1.32	<2.8	7.2	2.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	1.61	<1.61	<3.19	7.7	3.19	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	90.91	>90.91	>75	69.3	75	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	82.81	>82.81	>83.66	71.3	83.66	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	84	>84	>81.39	70.7	81.39	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.09	>9.09	>25	24.6	25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.19	>17.19	>15.84	23.9	15.84	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	16	>16	>18.25	24.1	18.25	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<0	<0	6.1	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<0	<0.5	4.8	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<0	<0.36	5.2	0.36	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	46.8	<46.8	<46.8	27.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46.5	<46.5	<46.5	26.7		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	46.6	<46.6	<46.6	26.8		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0.8	<0.8	<0.8	3.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.6	<1.6	<1.6	1.2		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	1.4	<1.4	<1.4	1.9		WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	50	<50	<50	43.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49	<49	<49	51.8		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	49.3	<49.3	<49.3	49.4		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	2.4	>2.4	>2.4	25.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.9	>2.9	>2.9	20.3		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	2.7	>2.7	>2.7	21.9		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	42.4	<42.4	<49.12	26.3	49.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49	<49	<46	22.3	46	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	46.78	<46.78	<47.08	23.6	47.08	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2.9	<2.9	<0.58	1.8	0.58	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5	<5	<1	1.2	1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	4.66	<4.66	<0.63	1.4	0.63	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30.2	≤30.2	<32.2	36.8	32.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27	≤27	<37	52.2	37	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	27.72	≤27.72	<35.7	47.4	35.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	24.5	>24.5	>18.1	35.1	18.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19	>19	>16	24.3	16	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	20.84	>20.84	>16.59	27.7	16.59	WFP programme monitoring

**Target Group:** Refugees - **Location:** Sud-Kivu - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	21.94	<21.94	<17.44	12.85	17.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.38	<20.38	<15.9	12.85	15.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	21.9	<21.9	<16.46	12.85	16.46	WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	3.96	≥4.5	≥4.5	3.75		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.18	≥4.5	≥4.5	3.59		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	4.1	≥4.5	≥4.5	3.65		WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	19.8	≥80	≥80	39	24.36	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.1	≥80	≥80	44	24.16	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	23.2	≥80	≥80	42.1	24.24	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	12	<12	>0	12.3	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.5	<11.5	>7.6	14.5	7.6	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	11.8	<11.8	>4.6	13.7	4.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	45.2	>45.2	<20.3	50	20.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41.6	>41.6	<38.1	44	38	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	43.6	>43.6	<31.2	46.3	31.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	42.8	>42.8	<79.7	37.7	79.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46.9	>46.9	<54.3	41.5	54.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	44.6	>44.6	<64.2	40	64.2	WFP programme monitoring

**Target Group:** Refugees - **Location:** Sud-Ubangi - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14.37	<14.37	<9.6	6.59	9.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.6	<13.65	<8.09	6.22	8.09	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	14.04	<14.04	<8.91	6.44	8.91	WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.52	≥4.5	≥4.5	5.12		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.56	≥4.5	≥4.5	5.25		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	5.54	≥4.5	≥4.5	5.17		WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	4.4	>80	>80	86.2	10.24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.6	>80	>80	90.5	14.37	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	6.3	>80	>80	88	12.14	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	26.6	>26.6	>41.95	47.4	41.95	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34.9	>34.9	>44.25	49.3	44.25	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	30.4	>30.4	>43.01	48.2	43.01	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	57.1	<57.1	<41.95	41.7	41.95	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48.1	<48	<41.96	43.3	41.95	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	52.9	<52.9	<41.95	42.3	41.95	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	16.3	<16.3	<16.1	10.9	16.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.1	<17.1	<13.79	7.4	13.79	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	16.7	<16.7	<15.04	9.5	15.04	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0.82	14.6	0.82	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>0	>3.57	8.7	3.57	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>0	>2.14	12.1	2.14	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	100	=100	>89.34	83.6	89.34	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	>90.18	90.5	90.18	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	>89.74	86.5	89.74	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	<9.84	1.8	9.84	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	<6.25	0.8	6.25	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	<8.12	1.4	8.12	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.7	>7.69	>36.89	27	36.89	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.9	>15.87	>38.39	26.4	38.39	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	12.7	>12.75	>37.61	26.7	37.61	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	92.3	>92.31	>62.3	65.4	62.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84.1	>84.13	>61.61	68.9	61.61	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	87.3	>87.25	>61.97	66.9	61.97	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0.82	7.6	0.82	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	4.7	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0.43	6.4	0.43	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	41.7	>41.67	>87.72	89.6	87.72	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	55.3	>55.32	>86.54	85.1	86.54	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	50.7	>50.7	>87.16	87.7	87.16	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	54.2	>54.17	>12.28	6.6	12.28	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42.6	>42.55	>13.46	12.2	13.46	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	46.5	>46.48	>12.84	8.9	12.84	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.1	<4.17	=0	3.8	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.1	<2.13	=0	2.7	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	2.8	<2.82	=0	3.4	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	15.5	<15.5	<15.5	6.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.1	<17.1	<17.1	4.7		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	16.2	<16.2	<16.2	5.6		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	1	<1	<1	5.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.6	<0.6	<0.6	0.7		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0.8	<0.8	<0.8	3.6		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	71	<71	<71	58.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	69.6	<69.6	<69.6	68.2		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	70.4	<70.4	<70.4	62.7		WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	12.5	>12.5	>12.5	29.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.7	>12.7	>12.7	26.4		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	12.6	>12.6	>12.6	28.1		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	33.9	>12.9	<12.7	2.4	12.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56.8	>6.8	<20.1	4.7	20.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	47.3	>9.4	<16.1	3.3	16.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	16.1	<37.1	<0	5.2	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.7	<30.7	<1.7	0.7	1.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	10	<33.3	<0.8	3.3	0.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	37.1	≤16.1	≤65.8	63.5	65.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.7	≤5.7	≤56.9	66.9	56.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	33.3	≤10	≤61.7	64.9	61.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	12.9	<33.9	>21.51	28.9	21.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6.8	<56.8	>21.3	27.7	21.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	9.4	<47.3	>21.4	28.5	21.4	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Ituri - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.95	<13.95	<11.26	15.79		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.08	<13.08	<10.54	14.97		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	13.5	<13.5	<10.91	15.36		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Residents/Displaced/Returned - Location: Sud-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	78.18	≥78.18	<26.51	31.8	26.51	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	67.7	≥67.7	<37.28	30.8	37.28	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	74.31	≥74.31	<34.86	31.1	34.86	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	14.91	<14.91	<43.37	24.8	43.37	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.5	<20.5	<28.92	16.8	28.92	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16.97	<16.97	<32.16	18.9	32.16	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	6.18	≤6.18	≤30.12	19.7	30.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.32	≤9.32	≤28.22	23.8	28.22	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.34	≤7.34	≤28.65	22.7	28.65	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0.73	>0.73	≥0	23.7	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.48	>2.48	≥5.58	28.6	5.57	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.38	>1.38	≥4.33	27.3	4.32	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents/Displaced/Returned - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.38	≥4.5	≥4.5	5.17		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.18	≥4.5	≥4.5	5.25		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.26	≥4.5	≥4.5	5.2		WFP programme monitoring



Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	36.9	>80	>80	38.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35.5	>80	>80	37.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	36.2	>80	>80	37.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.1	>11.1	>11.1	4.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.7	>7.7	>7.7	4.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	9.1	>9.1	>9.1	4.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	77.8	>77.8	>77.8	94.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61.5	>61.5	>61.5	93.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	68.2	>68.2	>68.2	94	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.1	<11.1	<11.1	1.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.8	<30.8	<30.8	2.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	22.7	<22.7	<22.7	1.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.4	>15.4	>15.4	6.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.5	>4.5	>4.5	6.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	8.6	>8.6	>8.6	6.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	61.5	>61.5	>61.5	71.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	68.2	>68.2	>68.2	73.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	65.7	>65.7	>65.7	72.1	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.1	<23.1	<23.1	22.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.3	<27.3	<27.3	20.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	25.7	<25.7	<25.7	21.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	92.3	>92.3	>92.3	96.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90.9	>90.9	>90.9	97.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	91.4	>91.4	>91.4	96.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.7	>7.7	>7.7	3.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.1	>9.1	>9.1	2.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	8.6	>8.6	>8.6	3.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<0	<0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<0	<0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<0	<0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	38.5	<38.5	<38.5	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31.8	<31.8	<31.8	28.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	34.3	<34.3	<34.3	23.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	15.4	<15.4	<15.4	22.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<0	<0	19.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	5.7	<5.7	<5.7	21.2	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30.8	<30.8	<30.8	28	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	54.5	<54.5	<54.5	25.6	WFP programme monitoring	
	Overall	45.7	<45.7	<45.7	26.9	WFP programme monitoring	
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	15.3	>15.3	>15.3	29.3	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	13.7	>13.7	>13.7	26.7	WFP programme monitoring	
	Overall	14.3	>14.3	>14.3	28.2	WFP programme monitoring	
Target Group: Returned/Displaced/Residents/Cash - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	3.4	>3.4	>6.9	38.2	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	5.9	>5.9	>8.3	39.8	WFP programme monitoring	
	Overall	4.9	>4.9	>7.7	38.9	WFP programme monitoring	
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	19.9	<19.9	<42.8	57.3	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	32.5	<32.5	<41.5	58	WFP programme monitoring	
	Overall	26.1	<26.1	<42	57.6	WFP programme monitoring	
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	76.7	<76.7	<50.3	4.5	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	61.5	<61.5	<50.2	2.2	WFP programme monitoring	
	Overall	69.3	<63.9	<50.3	3.5	WFP programme monitoring	
Activity 02: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children MAM Treatment - Location: Kasai Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0.16	<15	<15	0.05	0.13	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.26	<15	<15	0.05	0.16	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0.21	<15	<15	0.05	0.15	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.01	<3	<0	0.01	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.01	<3	<0	0.37	0.02	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0.01	<3	<0	0.18	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.13	0.71	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.19	0.62	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<15	<15	0.16	0.67	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	99.77	>75	>75	99.81	99.16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.68	>75	>75	99.39	99.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	99.73	>75	>75	99.61	99.18	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children MAM Treatment - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Oriental - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0.28	<15	<15	0.02	0.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.34	<15	<15	0	0.06	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0.31	<15	<15	0.01	0.09	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<3	<3	0	0.01	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.17	0.63	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.19	0.86	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<15	<15	0.18	0.73	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	98.95	>75	>75	99.81	99.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.81	>75	>75	99.81	99.07	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	98.88	>75	>75	99.81	99.17	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children MAM Treatment - <b>Location:</b> Kasai - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0.4	<15	<15	0.3	0.29	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.4	<15	<15	0.32	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0.04	<15	<15	0.31	0.29	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children MAM treatment - <b>Location:</b> Tanganyika - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.05	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.04	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<15	<15	0.05	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<3	<0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	0.36	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0	0.41	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<15	<15	0	0.39	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	99.96	99.59	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>75	>75	99.95	99.64	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	>75	>75	99.95	99.61	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Ituri - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female			<15			
	Male			<15			
	<b>Overall</b>			<15			
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Ituri - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15		0.57	6.56	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15		0.63	7.01	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<15		0.6	6.76	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.02	0.26	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.02	0.26	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<15	<15	0.02	0.26	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	99.41	93.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>75	>75	99.36	92.73	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	>75	>75	99.39	92.98	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female				252		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				252		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>50	>50	252	94.3	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Central - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female				63.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				63.8		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>50	>50	63.8	89.6	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Oriental - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female				89.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				89.6		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>50	>50	89.6	52.5	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Kasai - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<0	0	0.04	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<3	<0	0	0.02	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.25	0.14	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.31	0.32	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<15	<15	0.28	0.22	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	99.45	99.57	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>75	>75	99.37	99.34	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	>75	>75	99.41	99.47	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female				204.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				204.7		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>50	>50	204.7	32.8	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.22	0.27	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.23	0.37	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<15	<15	0.22	0.32	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0.04	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<3	<3	0	0.02	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.05	0.15	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.1	0.14	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<15	<15	0.07	0.15	WFP programme monitoring



Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	99.72	99.57	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>75	>75	99.68	99.46	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	>75	>75	99.7	99.52	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female				150.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				150.9		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>50	>50	150.9	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0.03	<15	<15	1.73	2.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.03	<15	<15	1.83	2.27	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0.03	<15	<15	1.77	2.26	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<0	0.01	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<0	0.05	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<3	<0	0.03	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0.48	<15	<15	0.88	4.34	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.48	<15	<15	0.97	4.04	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0.48	<15	<15	0.92	4.2	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	99.5	>75	>75	97.38	93.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.5	>75	>75	97.15	93.68	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	99.5	>75	>75	97.27	99.47	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female				226.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				226.8		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>50	>50	226.8	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Tanganyika - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female				94.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				94.6		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	76.7	>50	>50	94.6	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW MAM Treatment - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Central - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.02	0.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<15	<15	0.02	0.12	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0.59	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			<3	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.06	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<15	<15	0.06	0	WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	99.33	99.88	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			>75	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	>75	>75	99.33	99.88	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW MAM Treatment - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Oriental - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.13	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<15	<15	0.13	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			<3	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.13	0.94	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<15	<15	0.13	0.94	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	100	>100	>75	99.84	99.06	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			>75	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	>100	>75	99.84	99.06	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW MAM treatment - <b>Location:</b> Tanganyika - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<15	<15	0	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			<3	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<15	<15	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	100	99.99	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			>75	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	>75	>75	100	99.99	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW - <b>Location:</b> Ituri - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	8.24	1.45	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<15	<15	8.24	1.45	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<15	<15	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female				147.63		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>50	>50	147.63	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: PLW - Location: Kasai Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>							
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female			>50	30.34		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>50	>50	30.34	57.64	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: PLW - Location: Kasai Oriental - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>							
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female		>50	>50	34.32		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>50	>50	34.32	33.81	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: PLW - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.32	0.19	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<15	<15	0.32	0.19	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.32	0.07	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<15	<15	0.32	0.07	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female			>50	33.16		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>50	>50	33.16	34.25	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.28	0.07	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<15	<15	0.28	0.07	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			<3	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.04	0.03	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<15	<15	0.04	0.03	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	99.68	99.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			>75	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	>75	>75	99.68	99.9	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female				145.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>50	>50	145.4	64.04	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: PLW - Location: Sud-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	1.03	<15	<15	4.88	2.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.03	<15	<15	4.88	2.25	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0.01	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			<3	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	3	6.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	3	6.25	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female		>50	>50	208.51		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>50	>50	208.51	93.97	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female			>50	85.13		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>50	>50	85.13	88.51	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Women PLW - Location: Ituri - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			<3	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	99.61	>75	>75	91.76	98.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			>75	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	99.61	>75	>75	91.76	98.55	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Women PLW - <b>Location:</b> Kasai - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	11,732	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<3	<3	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Women PLW - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	92.1	91.49	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	>75	>75	92.1	91.49	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> women PLW - <b>Location:</b> Kasai - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	98.97	>75	>75	99.15	99.73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male			>0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	98.97	>75	>75	99.15	99.73	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 03: Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC</b>							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children 6-23 months - <b>Location:</b> Ituri - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							



Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	52.48	>72.48	>62.48	63.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	59.55	>79.55	>69.55	58.9		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	55.79	>75.79	>65.79	61.5		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	57.43	>77.43	>67.43	71.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60.67	>80.67	>70.67	64.3		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	58.95	>78.95	>68.95	68		WFP programme monitoring
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	0.99	=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.25	=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	1.58	=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	18.81	>38.81	>28.81	33.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29.21	>49.21	>39.21	28.6		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	23.68	>43.68	>33.68	31.1		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children 6-23 months - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Central - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	33.92	≥70	≥24.14	23.6	24.14	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.9	≥70	≥25	28.3	25	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	29.09	≥70	≥24.55	25.8	24.55	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	27.98	≥70	≥23.56	26.7	23.56	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22.65	≥70	≥24.38	33.8	24.38	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	25.4	≥70	≥23.95	30	23.95	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	11.98	≥70	≥5.17	8.5	5.17	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.97	≥70	≥6.25	4.1	6.25	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	8.58	≥70	≥5.69	6.5	5.69	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children 6-23 months - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Oriental - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	44.1	≥70	≥43.7	42.5	43.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42.4	≥70	≥46.1	40	46.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	43.2	≥70	≥44.9	41.2	44.9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	16.8	≥70	≥13.9	42.5	13.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.4	≥70	≥12.7	41.9	12.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	22.4	≥70	≥13.3	42.2	13.3	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	10.4	≥70	≥10.1	13.7	10.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.2	≥70	≥10.3	8.4	10.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	11.4	≥70	≥10.2	11	10.2	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children 6-23 months - <b>Location:</b> Tanganyika - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	46.2	>46.2	>46.2	35.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.3	>27.3	>27.3	33.8		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	35.6	>35.6	>35.6	34.7		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	46.2	>46.2	>46.2	38.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.3	>27.3	>27.3	37.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	35.6	>35.6	>35.6	38.2	WFP programme monitoring
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	0	=0	=0	2.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	2.1	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	3.8	>3.8	>3.8	17	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	>3	>3	18.1	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	3.4	>3.4	>3.4	17.6	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Ituri - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female		>50	>50	139.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>50	>50	139.7	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>50	>50	139.7	58.5 WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Central - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female				65.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				65.2	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>50	>50	65.2	58.4 WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Oriental - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female			>50	30.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male			>50	30.4		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>50	>50	30.4	44.1	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Kasai - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female		>50		204.7		WFP survey
	Male				204.7		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>50	>50	204.7		WFP survey
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female			>50	17.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male			>50	17.8		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>50	>50	17.8	86.3	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female				51.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				51.8		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>50	>50	51.8	9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	11.7	>31.7	>21.7	48.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.4	>35.4	>25.4	47.1		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	13.5	>33.5	>23.5	47.6		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	14.6	>34.6	>24.6	51.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.5	>38.5	>28.5	50.3		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	16.5	>36.5	>26.5	51		WFP programme monitoring

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	0	=0	=0	5.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	3		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	4.1		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	4.4	>24.4	>14.4	20.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.1	>23.1	>13.1	23.3		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	3.7	>23.7	>13.7	21.9		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female				9.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				9.3		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>50	>50	9.3	47	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Tanganyika - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female				42.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				42.3		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	76.7	>50	>50	42.3	52.1	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW - <b>Location:</b> Ituri - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	20	>20	>22.6	77.3		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female				14.25		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥66	≥66	14.25		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Central - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	14.5	>14.5	>14.5	24.8		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female				26.12		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥50	≥66	26.12		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Oriental - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	42.5	>42.5	>32.2	63.9		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	11.9	>11.9	>33.1	43.9		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female			>50	20.78		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>50	>50	20.78	9.13	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female				8.16		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥66	≥66	8.16	17.71	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW - <b>Location:</b> Tanganyika - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	18.9	>60.5	>51.5	34.2		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female				9.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥50	≥66	9.1	52.1	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding					
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 08: Primary school children receive timely and adequate nutritious meals.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total		3,267 1,752 5,019
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	10,192 4,368 14,560	8,192 6,867 15,059
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total		38,435 38,900 77,335
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	219,848 268,702 488,550	96,734 97,902 194,636
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	18,566	4,839.82
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Number		629,255
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	109,999,780	18,083,065
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	1,671	432.81
Activity 05: Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people					
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 11: Targeted populations including children 6-23 months, PLW/G benefit from a comprehensive nutrition package including, where appropriate, nutritious foods to address chronic malnutrition.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total		16,788 6,593 23,381
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	19,094 18,346 37,440	53,483 47,428 100,911

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	66,560 66,560	4,834 4,834
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	4,598	324.58
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,310,400	
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	356	3.28
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	4,242	321.3

### Other Output

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	123,508	241,327

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	12	16

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	100
N.1.2: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	N.1.2.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	100



N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (on-site)	%	22	22
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.1F: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (Female)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	85,968	18,244
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.1M: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (Male)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	84,368	17,466

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	283	255

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	50,739	142,253

Outcome Results							
Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	92	=100	=100	93.35	95	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91.2	=100	=100	93.17	96	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	91.6	=100	=100	92.99	95	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Central - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							

Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	97.02	=100	=100	90.55	89.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.97	=100	=100	90.34	91.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	97	=100	=100	90.76	90.6	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Tanganyika - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
Graduation rate	Female	75.43	>75.43	>75.43	72.23		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75.19	>75.19	>75.19	71.47		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	75.68	>75.68	>75.68	73.03		WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	99.89	=100	>94.3	88.94	94.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.8	=100	>94.5	88.34	94.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	99.89	=100	>94.4	89.57	94.4	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Students - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Central - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
Graduation rate	Female	74.19	>74.19	>74.19	74.84		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75.04	>75.04	>75.04	76.06		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	75.87	>75.87	>75.87	77.27		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Students - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Oriental - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
Graduation rate	Female	78.88	>78.88	>78.88	80.51		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79.78	>79.78	>79.78	81.87		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	80.63	>80.63	>80.63	83.13		WFP programme monitoring

Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	91.64	>100	=100	91.51	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	92.1	>100	=100	92.59	WFP programme monitoring	
	Overall	92.53	>100	=100	93.59	WFP programme monitoring	
Target Group: Students - Location: Lomami - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Graduation rate	Female	79.12	>79.12	>77.51	80.7	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	77.51	>77.51	>79.12	79.09	WFP programme monitoring	
	Overall	75.81	>75.81	>75.81	77.49	WFP programme monitoring	
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	94.22	=100	=100	94.22	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	94.41	=100	=100	93.99	WFP programme monitoring	
	Overall	94.61	=100	=100	93.75	WFP programme monitoring	
Target Group: Students - Location: Nord-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Graduation rate	Female	80.06	>80.06	>80.06	81.73	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	79.25	>79.25	>79.25	80.72	WFP programme monitoring	
	Overall	78.42	>78.42	>78.42	79.73	WFP programme monitoring	
Activity 05: Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children - Location: Kasai Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	16.7	>36.7	>26.7	8.4	WFP programme monitoring	
	Male	12	>32	>22	7.4	WFP programme monitoring	
	Overall	14.2	>34.2	>24.2	7.9	WFP programme monitoring	

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	40.4	>40.4	>50.4	26.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36.5	>56.5	>46.5	21.6		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	38.4	>58.4	>48.4	24		WFP programme monitoring
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	3.2	=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.2	=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	3.7	=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	8.3	>28.3	>18.3	11.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.8	>24.8	>14.8	15.3		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	6.5	>26.5	>16.5	13.4		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female		≥70	≥70	65.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥70	≥70	65.3		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥70	≥70	65.3	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female		≥70	≥70	20.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥70	≥70	20.3		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥70	≥70	20.3	45	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female			≥70	1.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥70	≥70	1.9	38.8	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female				16.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥70	≥70	16.3	14.2	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2024				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services ans markets.					
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 15: Targeted women and men smallholders benefit from conditional food assistance					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD	20,328,000	
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	63,750	60,597
			Male	61,250	44,608
			Total	125,000	105,205
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	2,198	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	20,328,000	2,125,104
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 15: Targeted women and men smallholders benefit from conditional food assistance					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	153,000	15,010
			Male	147,000	10,473
			Total	300,000	25,483

<b>Other Output</b>					
<b>Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.</b>					
Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 16: 2. Targeted women and men smallholders benefit from support to increase local food production, marketing and the consumption of nutrient-rich food and enhanced capacity of national and local stakeholders.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	11,074	11,074
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	8,005	8,005
F.17: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.17.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	834	834

F.18: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in governance and leadership	F.18.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in governance and leadership	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	834	834
F.21: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure	F.21.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	759	759
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,012	2,012
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	166	166
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	710	710
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.3: Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	14	14
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	6	6
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	6	6
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	6	37
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	6,224	6,224
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5,243	5,243
CSP Output 16: Targeted women and men smallholders benefit from support to increase local food production, marketing and the consumption of nutrient-rich food and enhanced capacity of national and local stakeholders					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	27	56

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	8,314	10,985
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	40	39.75
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	110	110
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.15: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Food assistance for asset	Number	142,370	41,570
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for training	Number	11,971	11,971

Outcome Results							
Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Central - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17.76	≤5	<17.76	13.03		Joint survey
	Male	15.32	≤5	<15.32	10		Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	15.95	≤5	<15.95	11.21		Joint survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	26.6	≥70	≥26.6	32.7		Joint survey
	Male	34.7	≥70	≥34.7	43.1		Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	31.5	≥70	≥31.5	39		Joint survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	43.1	≥20	≤43.1	39.1		Joint survey
	Male	40	≥20	≤40	37.2		Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	41.2	≥20	≤41.2	37.9		Joint survey



Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	30.3	<10	<30.3	28.2	Joint survey
	Male	25.3	<10	<25.3	19.7	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	27.2	<10	<27.2	23.1	Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	21.9	<10	≥21.9	24	Joint survey
	Male	15.4	<10	≥15.4	22.5	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	17.9	<10	≥17.9	23.1	Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	54.5	<10	≥54.5	4.2	Joint survey
	Male	59.1	<10	≥59.1	6.4	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	57.3	<10	≥57.3	5.5	Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	11.1	≥40	<11.1	36.9	Joint survey
	Male	16.5	≥40	<16.5	36.3	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	14.4	≥40	<14.4	36.5	Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	12.5	≥40	<12.5	34.9	Joint survey
	Male	9	≥40	<9	34.8	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10.3	≥40	<10.3	34.9	Joint survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥80		20.5	Joint survey
	Male	0	≥80		21.1	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80		20.9	Joint survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Central - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.28	≥6	≥5.28	7.37	Joint survey
	Male	5.39	≥6	≥5.39	6.85	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.34	≥6	≥5.34	7.16	Joint survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Kasai - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17.76	≤5	<17.76	16.04	Joint survey
	Male	15.32	≤5	<15.32	18.02	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	15.95	≤5	<15.95	17.22	Joint survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	14	>80	≥14	19.8	Joint survey
	Male	16.8	>80	≥16.8	14.6	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	16.1	>80	≥16.1	17.7	Joint survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	39.4	<10	≥39.4	33.3	Joint survey
	Male	36.4	<10	≥36.4	21.4	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	37.1	<10	≥37.1	28.5	Joint survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	27.2	<10	<27.2	46.9	Joint survey
	Male	46.9	<10	<46.9	64.1	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	46.8	<10	<46.8	53.8	Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	15.4	≤10	≥15.4	21.4	Joint survey
	Male	22.6	≤10	≥22.6	23.8	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	20.7	≤10	≥20.7	22.8	Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	72.4	≤10	≥72.4	32	Joint survey
	Male	45	≤10	≥45	23.8	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	52	≤10	≥52	27.1	Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	7.7	≥40	<7.7	15	Joint survey
	Male	19	≥40	<19	16.8	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	16.1	≥40	<16.1	16.1	Joint survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	4.5	≥40	<4.5	31.6		Joint survey
	Male	13.5	≥40	<13.5	35.6		Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	11.2	≥40	<11.2	34		Joint survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥80	≥30	43.77		Joint survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥30	41.89		Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥30	42.6		Joint survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Kasai - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.24	≥6	≥5.24	5.58		Joint survey
	Male	5.06	≥6	≥5.06	4.92		Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.11	≥6	≥5.11	5.31		Joint survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	7.85	<5	≤7.85	15.42		Joint survey
	Male	7.2	<5	≤7.2	10.48		Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	7.37	<5	≤7.37	11.39		Joint survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	44.7	≥80	≥44.7	14.6		Joint survey
	Male	57.4	≥80	≥57.4	19.8		Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	57.1	≥80	≥54.1	17.7		Joint survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	38.8	≥15	≥38.8	21.4		Joint survey
	Male	31.9	≥15	≥31.9	33.3		Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	33.7	≥15	≥33.7	28.5		Joint survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	16.5	<5	≤16.5	64.1		Joint survey
	Male	10.6	<5	≤10.6	46.9		Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	12.2	<5	≤12.2	53.8		Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	40.4	≥20	≤404.4	7.5		Joint survey
	Male	30.7	≥20	≤30.7	20.1		Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	33.2	≥20	≤33.2	19.4		Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	12.7	≥20	≤12.7	62.3		Joint survey
	Male	9.7	≥20	≤9.7	36.2		Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10.5	≥20	≤10.5	39.4		Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	35	<30	≥35	18.9		Joint survey
	Male	46.5	<30	≥46.5	32.1		Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	43.5	<30	≥43.5	29.3		Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	11.9	<30	≥11.9	11.3		Joint survey
	Male	13.1	<30	≥13.1	11.5		Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	12.8	<30	≥12.8	12		Joint survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.25	≥5.48	≥5.48	5.25		Joint survey
	Male	5.29	≥5.67	≥5.67	5.29		Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.29	≥5.62	≥5.62	5.29		Joint survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Tanganyika - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥177,812	≥177,812	35,501.5	333,482	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥1,777,812	≥177,812	35,501.5	333,482	WFP programme monitoring

Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥230	≥177,812	92	535	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥230	≥177,812	92	535	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Tanganyika - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	8.63	<9.55	<8.63	10.8	8.63	Joint survey
	Male	6.7	<8.55	<6.7	12.8	6.7	Joint survey
	Overall	7.18	<8.76	<7.18	11.4	7.18	Joint survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	60	≥56.6	≥60	57.8	60	Joint survey
	Male	75.5	≥74.5	≥75.5	61.6	75.5	Joint survey
	Overall	72.6	≥70.7	≥72.6	60.6	72.6	Joint survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	33.3	<30.2	≥33.3	39.7	33.3	Joint survey
	Male	21.3	<22.4	≥21.3	35.1	21.3	Joint survey
	Overall	22.6	<24	≥22.6	36.2	22.6	Joint survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6.7	<13.2	<6.7	2.5	6.7	Joint survey
	Male	3.4	<3.2	<3.4	3.4	3.4	Joint survey
	Overall	4.8	<5.2	<4.8	3.2	4.8	Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	16.7	≤17	<16.7	36.2	16.7	Joint survey
	Male	14.9	≤21.6	<14.9	38.6	14.9	Joint survey
	Overall	15.5	≤20.6	<15.5	38	15.5	Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	36.7	≤32.7	<36.7	23.6	36.7	Joint survey
	Male	24.2	≤24.9	<24.2	13.2	24.2	Joint survey
	Overall	26	≤26.5	<26	15.8	26	Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	26.7	≥15.7	>26.7	28.6	26.7	Joint survey
	Male	26.6	≥23.9	>26.6	29.8	26.6	Joint survey
	Overall	25.4	≥22.2	>25.4	29.5	25.4	Joint survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	20	≥34.6	>20	11.6	20	Joint survey
	Male	34.3	≥29.7	>34.3	18.4	34.3	Joint survey
	Overall	33.2	≥30.7	>33.2	16.7	33.2	Joint survey

Strategic Outcome 04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises				Crisis Response	
Other Output					
Activity 07: Provide humanitarian air services to the humanitarian community					
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services					
CSP Output 19: Populations affected by conflict and crisis benefit from reliable client-oriented air services that support timely and efficient humanitarian response					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	500	597
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	40,000	44,236
Activity 09: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 22: Vulnerable people benefit from supply chain, and other logistics services provided by WFP to partners in order to receive timely and effective assistance					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.10: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	H.10.1: Percentage of cargo capacity offered against total capacity requested	Service Delivery	%	100	64
H.11: Value of services procured from local service providers	H.11.1: Value of services procured from local services providers	Service Delivery	US\$	778,201	5,171,956
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	1,557	1,725

<b>Outcome Results</b>							
<b>Activity 07: Provide humanitarian air services to the humanitarian community</b>							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Common Air Transport Services							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	<b>Overall</b>	68	≥70		93		WFP survey
<b>Activity 08: Provide humanitarian platforms (logistics cluster coordination and information services) to the humanitarian community</b>							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Service Delivery							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	<b>Overall</b>	68	≥90		93	93	WFP programme monitoring

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/Returned - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	25	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	50	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Returned/Residents - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	41.7	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58.3	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	50	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Returned/Residents - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	15	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	50	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Ituri - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	50	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	50	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Ubangi - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							

Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	34.8	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	65	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	50	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	15	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	50	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Ubangi - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	41.7	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58.3	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	50	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	30	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28.4	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	28.9	≥50	≥50			WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	<b>Overall</b>	Meets standard	Exceeds standard	Exceeds standard	Exceeds standard		WFP survey
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female				46,378		WFP programme monitoring
	Male				36,440		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥0	≥0	82,818	2.36	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<b>Activity 01: Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/Returned - <b>Location:</b> Ituri - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	98.39		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	98.94		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	95.42		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	91.13		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	92.61		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/Returned - <b>Location:</b> Kasai - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	96.15		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	99.43		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	76.92		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	79.05		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	78.74		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/Returned - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	98	92.77	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	97.97	96.17	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	97.98	95.41	WFP programme monitoring



Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	98	89.16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	98.65	87.8	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	98.48	88.11	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	66	95.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	81.42	96.52	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	77.53	96.22	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/ReturnedS - <b>Location:</b> Tanganyika - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.43		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	99.75		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	78.48		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	78.16		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	78.34		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Returned/Residents - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Central - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	≥80	≥80	93.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	97.16		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥80	96.19		WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	98.06		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	99.05		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	98.81		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	69.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	76.03		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	74.52		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Returned/Residents - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.9	=100	=100	96.98	98.94	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.3	=100	=100	96.85	97.4	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	99.1	=100	=100	96.89	97.9	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	27.7	=100	=100	100	84.04	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.29	=100	=100	99.47	91.67	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	35.63	=100	=100	99.63	89.16	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97.7	=100	=100	86.64	92.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.58	=100	=100	87.74	89.58	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	97.62	=100	=100	87.42	90.24	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Returned/Residents - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	98.73		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	98.15		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	98.28		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	99.08		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	99.28		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	84.08		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	82.1		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	82.55		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Ituri - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.6	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.4	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	99.5	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	100	93.75	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	88.46	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100	91.38	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	72.79	99.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	73.89	99.44	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	73.43	99.5	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Refugees - Location: Nord-Ubangi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.6	=100	=100	99.6	99.57	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.8	=100	=100	99.73	99.68	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	83.3	=100	=100	95.61	98.83	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79.7	=100	=100	98.01	98.05	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80.9	=100	=100	97.26	98.26	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	78.07	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	=100	=100	80.88	99.57	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.3	=100	=100	80	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Sud-Kivu - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	96.55	88.46	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	99.17	89.59	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	98.19	89.18	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	99.31	93.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	97.51	88.06	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	98.19	90.07	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	84.83	89.03	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	87.97	89.93	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	86.79	89.6	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Refugees - Location: Sud-Ubangi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98.5	=100	=100	100	98.54	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	99.43	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	99.2	=100	=100	100	98.94	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	26.6	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.4	=100	=100	98.65		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	27	=100	=100	99.44		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	80	98.54	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.4	=100	=100	79.05	99.43	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	99.7	=100	=100	79.61	98.94	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Returned/Displaced/Residents - Location: Nord-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	98.95	90.51	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	98.45	91.26	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	98.46	90.95	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	98.48	85.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	98.39	85.3	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	98.42	85.26	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	86.07	90.51	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	84.65	91.26	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	85.14	90.95	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Returned/Displaced/Residents - <b>Location:</b> Tanganyika - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97.5	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.9	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	98.2	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	<b>Overall</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP survey
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	0	=100	=100	56.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	54.7		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	56		WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/Returned - <b>Location:</b> Ituri - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥80	46.56		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	64.11		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥80	58.05		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/Returned - <b>Location:</b> Kasai - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥80	40.38		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	61.49		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥80	58.33		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/Returned - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	3.4	≥80	≥80	73.28	56.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.7	≥80	≥80	73.56	79.69	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	3.6	≥80	≥80	73.47	65.73	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/Returned - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥80	30.57	63.86	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	40.04	58.19	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥80	37.91	59.3	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Residents/ReturnedS - <b>Location:</b> Tanganyika - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥80	26.91		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	29.89		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥80	28.21		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Displaced/Returned/Residents - <b>Location:</b> Kasai Central - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥80	53.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	64.04		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥80	61.43		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Ituri - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	61.6	≥80	≥80	34.69		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	62.8	≥80	≥80	41.87		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	62.1	≥80	≥80	38.86		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Sud-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							



Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥80	43.45	63.87	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	43.57	67.54	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥80	43.52	66.19	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Residents/Returned/Displaced - <b>Location:</b> Nord-Kivu - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥80	62.38	59.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	59.35	62.25	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥80	60.31	61	WFP programme monitoring

# Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0		WFP programme monitoring

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	<b>Overall</b>	9	=12	=12	12		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	0	≥80	≥80	51.56		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	51.56		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥80	51.56		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<b>Activity 01: Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	=100	44.67		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	44.67		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	44.67		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Democratic Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	=100	36.86		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	36.86		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	36.86		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source

Target Group: ALL - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	=100	33		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	33		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	33		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © © WFP/Benjamin Anguandia

Jacqueline, a mother of 8 who fled Sake in February, receives cash and food assistance from WFP on the outskirts of Goma.

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

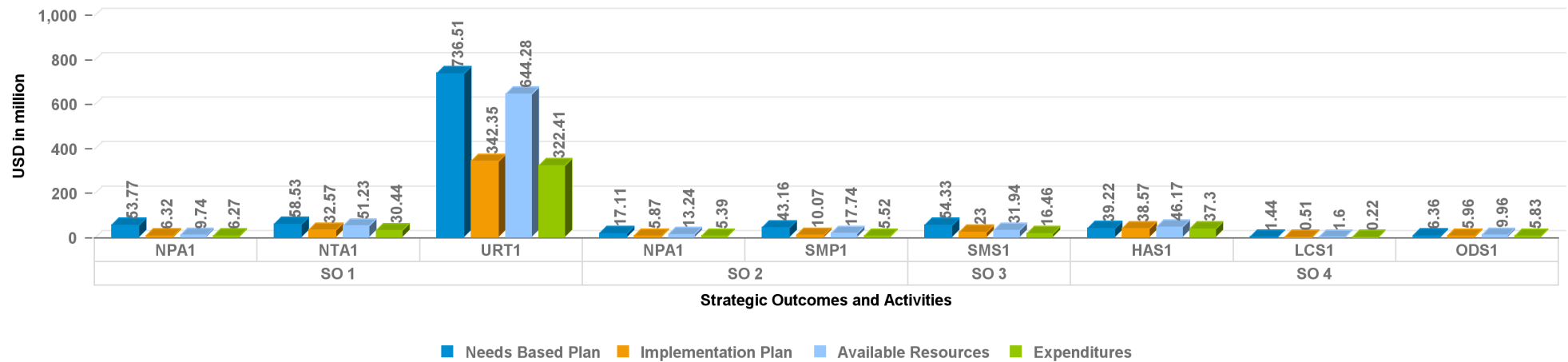
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



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

# Annual Country Report

Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.3	Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2024	Non Activity Specific			0	
		Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services ans markets.	54,330,291	23,001,886	31,944,514	16,457,316
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			54,330,291	23,001,886	31,944,514	16,457,316
2.1	Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.	Non Activity Specific			0	
	The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.	Non Activity Specific			0	
	Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.	Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC	53,774,750	6,316,007	9,737,239	6,270,159



# Annual Country Report

## Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.	Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC	58,525,236	32,573,685	51,230,305	30,436,826
		Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination	736,509,178	342,348,775	644,279,914	322,411,364
	The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.	Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people	17,107,507	5,871,403	13,239,475	5,389,427
		Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding	43,156,283	10,072,702	17,744,942	5,518,617
		Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)		909,072,954	397,182,572	736,231,876

# Annual Country Report

Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide humanitarian air services to the humanitarian community	39,222,738	38,568,202	46,173,760	37,298,677
		Provide humanitarian platforms (logistics cluster coordination and information services) to the humanitarian community	1,437,433	514,445	1,602,333	222,269
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	6,359,066	5,955,016	9,959,699	5,831,643
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			47,019,237	45,037,662	57,735,793	43,352,588
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,874,731	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	3,874,731	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			1,010,422,481	465,222,120	829,786,913	429,836,299
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			29,976,481	23,415,210	47,048,219	26,338,100
Total Direct Costs			1,040,398,962	488,637,330	876,835,132	456,174,398
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			67,200,331	31,354,868	26,109,420	26,109,420
Grand Total			1,107,599,293	519,992,198	902,944,553	482,283,819

  
 CHIEF, CFORC  
 Michael Hemling  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

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

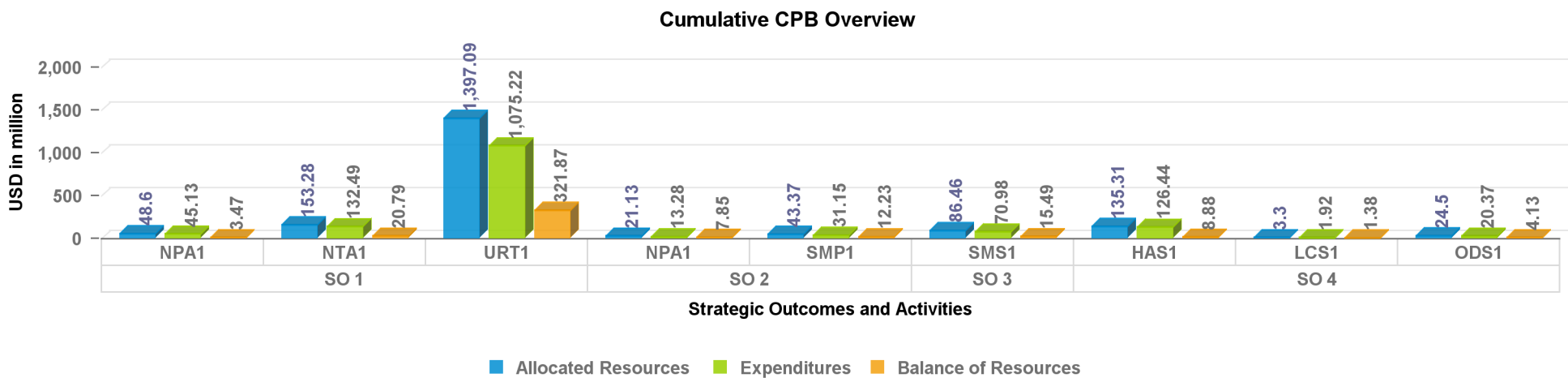
Available Resources  
Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

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

# Annual Country Report

## Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)



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

# Annual Country Report

## Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.	Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC	211,374,504	48,595,239	0	48,595,239	45,128,159	3,467,080
		Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination	1,639,784,221	1,310,997,983	86,093,080	1,397,091,063	1,075,222,513	321,868,550
		Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC	206,609,512	150,068,902	3,209,665	153,278,566	132,485,088	20,793,479
	The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.	Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding	102,319,353	43,372,434	0	43,372,434	31,146,109	12,226,325
		Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people	50,376,942	21,129,302	0	21,129,302	13,279,254	7,850,048

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# Annual Country Report

## Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,210,464,532	1,574,163,860	89,302,745	1,663,466,605	1,297,261,123	366,205,482
2.3	Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2024	Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services ans markets.	158,707,768	86,463,444	0	86,463,444	70,976,246	15,487,198
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			158,707,768	86,463,444	0	86,463,444	70,976,246	15,487,198

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

# Annual Country Report

## Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide humanitarian air services to the humanitarian community	153,521,520	135,313,424	0	135,313,424	126,438,341	8,875,083
		Provide humanitarian platforms (logistics cluster coordination and information services) to the humanitarian community	5,525,241	3,303,152	0	3,303,152	1,923,087	1,380,064
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	20,858,506	24,500,555	0	24,500,555	20,372,498	4,128,057
		Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)		179,905,267	163,117,131	0	163,117,131	148,733,927
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,874,731	0	3,874,731	0	3,874,731
Subtotal SDG Target			0	3,874,731	0	3,874,731	0	3,874,731
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,549,077,567	1,827,619,166	89,302,745	1,916,921,910	1,516,971,296	399,950,615
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			97,063,340	94,161,082	5,185,714	99,346,796	78,636,677	20,710,119

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# Annual Country Report

Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2021-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Total Direct Costs			2,646,140,908	1,921,780,247	94,488,459	2,016,268,707	1,595,607,973	420,660,734
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			170,499,925	113,391,448		113,391,448	113,391,448	0
Grand Total			2,816,640,832	2,035,171,696	94,488,459	2,129,660,155	1,708,999,421	420,660,734

This donor financial report is interim

  
Michael Hemling  
Chief, CFORC



## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures