



World Food
Programme

SAVING
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CHANGING
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Congo

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2026

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP provided emergency food assistance to vulnerable populations, including refugees and flood-affected communities, ensuring their access to food.
- WFP expanded sustainable school feeding operations, transferring 25 pilot canteens to government management to support the transition to a national home-grown school feeding programme.
- WFP strengthened climate-resilient livelihoods by equipping smallholder farmers with technical expertise and support.

WFP's 2024 Strategic Developments in the Republic of Congo

Throughout the year 2024, the Republic of Congo faced severe challenges, primarily due to climate-related shocks and economic instability. Record-breaking floods during the 2023/2024 rainy season affected 1.8 million people across 9 out of 12 departments, prompting the Government to declare a humanitarian emergency. Although the 2024/2025 floods were less intense, their ongoing impact exacerbated food insecurity and disrupted livelihoods. Rising food prices and strained public resources further heightened vulnerabilities, leaving many in urgent need of assistance.

In response, WFP provided comprehensive support, reaching 221,000 people through crisis response, school feeding, nutrition, climate resilience, and supply chain interventions, with women and girls comprising 57 percent of those reached. WFP's crisis response included life-saving assistance to 45,000 refugees from the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in coordination with UNHCR and NGO partners Terre Sans Frontières and Médecins d'Afrique. Additionally, WFP supported 8,600 individuals affected by severe flooding that began in late 2023 and continued into early 2024.

WFP also focused on management and prevention of malnutrition among 55,000 people at risk, including children under 5 and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. In collaboration with UNICEF, these interventions were delivered through 173 health centers across 6 departments.

To further improve food security and education, WFP provided school meals to 126,000 children in 452 schools, surpassing its target by 20 percent. This programme improved children's health, cognitive development, and social cohesion, while promoting inclusive education by ensuring access for indigenous and refugee children. WFP also transferred 25 pilot schools to Government management, supporting the transition to a home-grown, locally sourced, and Government-led school feeding programme.

In addition, WFP advanced climate-resilient livelihoods in the Bouenza, Plateaux, and Pool departments by supporting the cassava and banana value chains, helping smallholder farmers increase yields, improve processing techniques, and expand market access, all of which strengthened their resilience to climate shocks. With funding from the Adaptation Fund, WFP also contributed to the Government's climate adaptation efforts in Congo Basin communities. In the Pool, a conflict-affected department, returnees and former military personnel were integrated into asset creation and livelihood activities such as market gardening, based on their vulnerabilities.

WFP achieved a key milestone in its supply chain operations with the resumption of United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flights in 2024, reinforcing its role in humanitarian logistics and transportation. WFP coordinated the inaugural flight in November with UNHCR, repatriating 46 refugees from the Republic of the Congo to the Central African Republic.

Reliable data collection ensured WFP's interventions were well-targeted. Efforts included exercises to identify vulnerable populations and local needs for each programme, a baseline study to assess conditions before interventions, and an updated market study to evaluate local production potential and diversification opportunities. A multisectoral assessment confirmed that local infrastructure could support secure cash-based transfers, aligning with WFP's strategy for more flexible and cost-effective assistance. WFP also partnered with UNHCR for a joint assessment

mission to evaluate the food security and nutrition situation of refugees, informing future interventions.

Robust partnerships played a crucial role in achieving these outcomes. Through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, WFP strengthened links between smallholder farmers and home-grown school feeding initiatives. In collaboration with China's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, WFP supported the cassava value chain from production to the processing of by-products like gari, attiéké, starch, and cassava chips. Additionally, a two-year project funded by the IBSA Fund (India, Brazil, South Africa) addressed agricultural capacity gaps and trained 846 smallholder farmers.

Collaboration with the Government was reinforced through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity, and Humanitarian Action. WFP continued supporting the Government's efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), in alignment with the National Development Plan (NDP 2022-2026). Relationships with donors such as the United States, Germany, Japan, and China were further deepened, alongside engagement with national and international NGOs, UN agencies, academic institutions, and local communities. WFP also expanded its collaboration with the private sector, paving the way for stronger partnerships in 2025.

220,728

Total beneficiaries in 2024



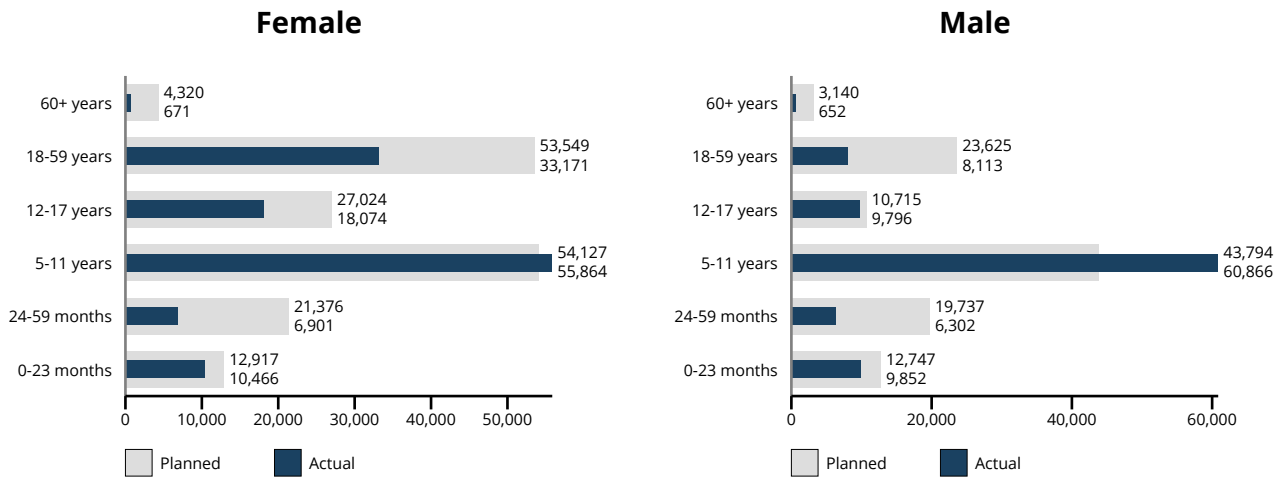
57% female



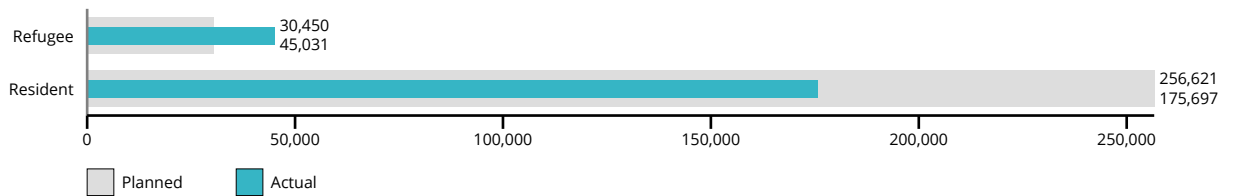
43% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 789 (53% Female, 47% Male)

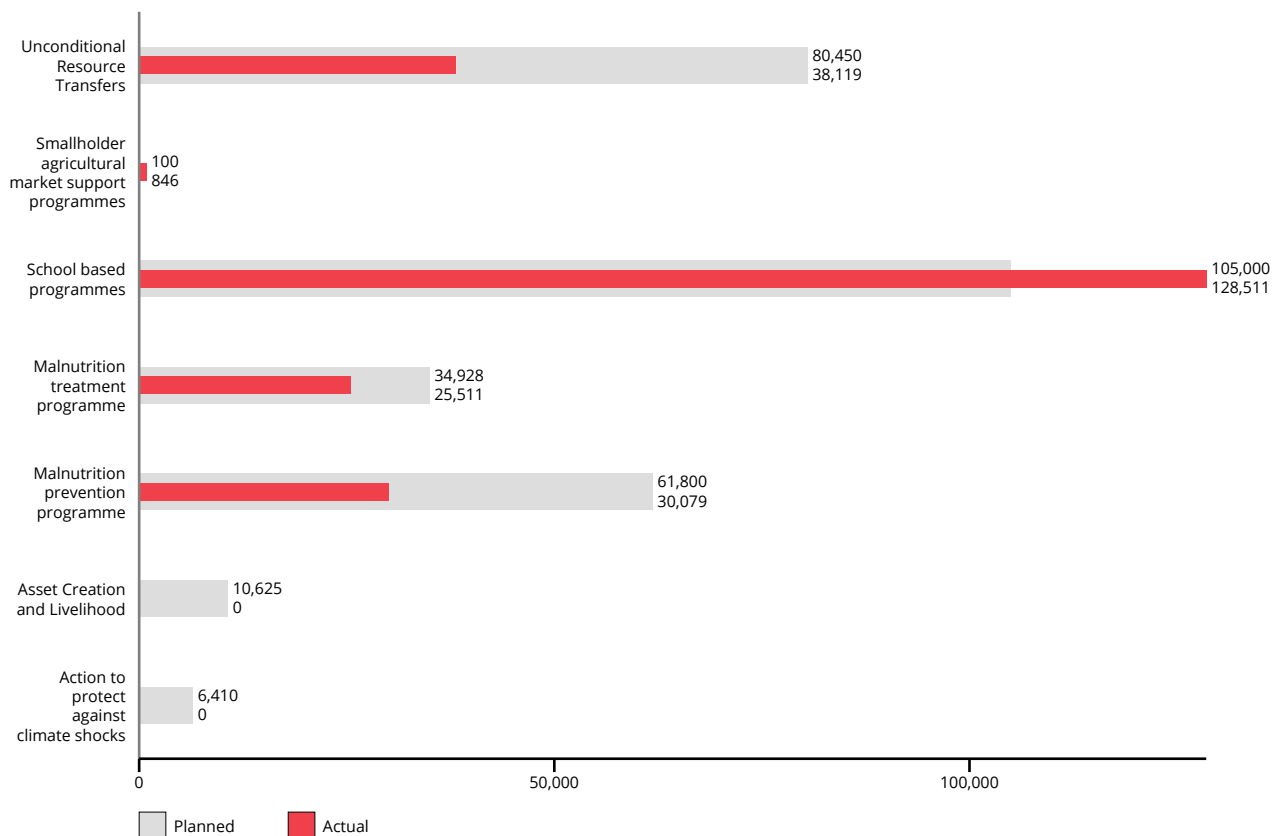
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



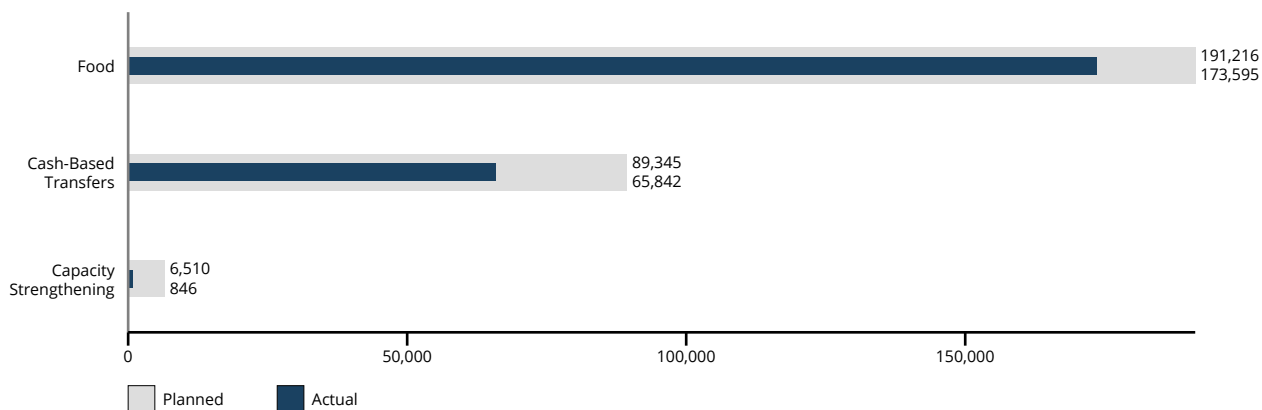
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



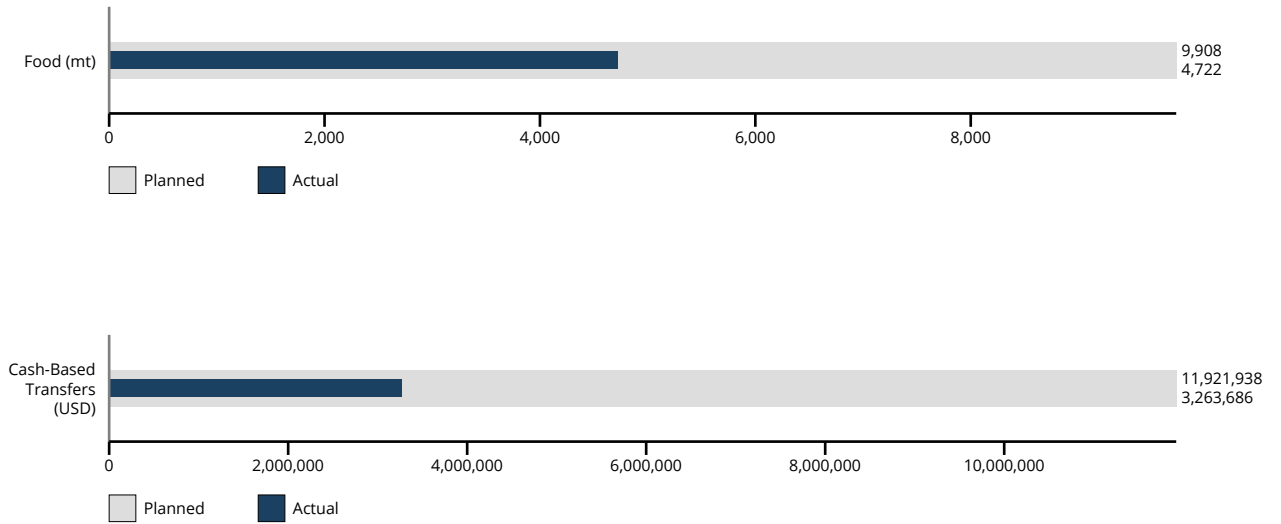
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



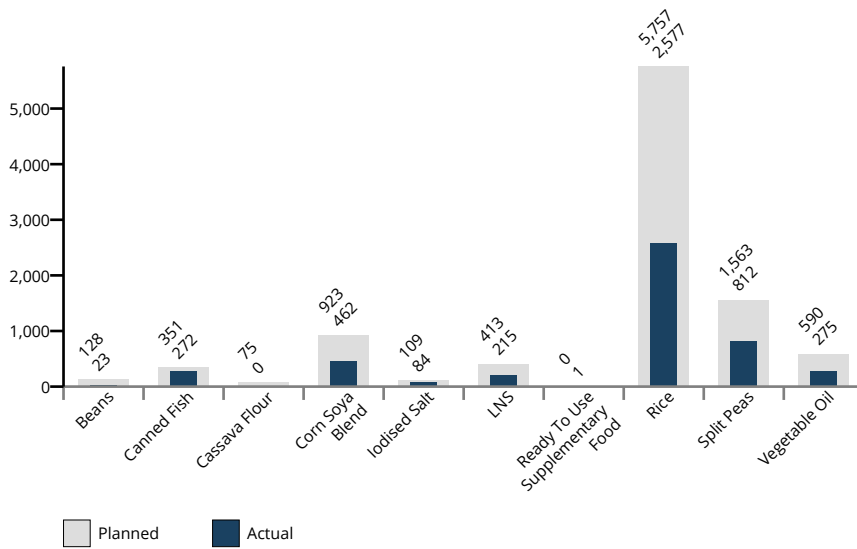
Beneficiaries by Modality



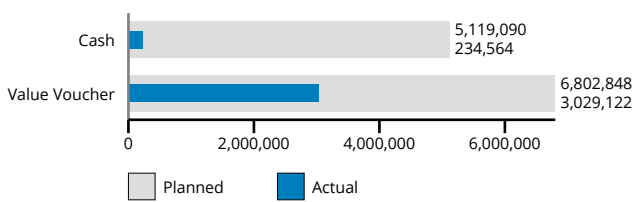
Total Transfers by Modality



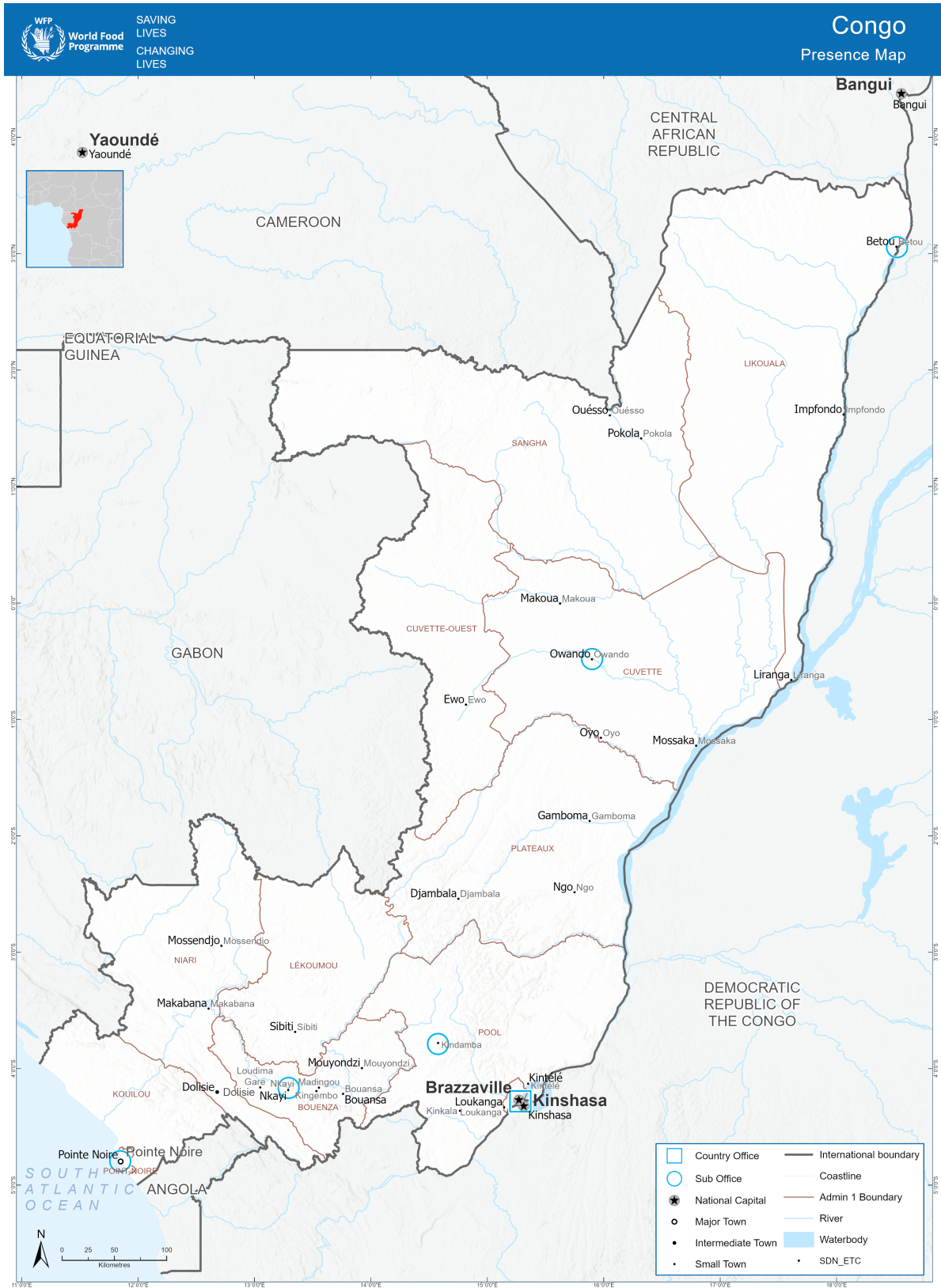
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Date Created: 08 Jan 2024 - Contact: hq.gis@wfp.org
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Data sources: WFP offices: WFP - Boundaries: OCHA
 Roads: ©OpenStreetMap Contributors
 Populated places: GeoNames

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The Republic of Congo (RoC) is a resource-rich, lower-middle-income country with a population of 6.1 million [1], nearly half of which is under the age of 19. A significant 58 percent of the population resides in urban areas, particularly in the two major cities, Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. Despite its abundance of natural resources, including rich flora, fauna,

and mineral deposits, the country faces significant socio-economic challenges. The oil sector contributes approximately half of the GDP and 80 percent of exports, yet 46.8 percent of the population lives below the international poverty line of USD 2.15 per day.

The country also has substantial agricultural potential, with 10 million hectares of arable land. However, it relies heavily on food imports, as domestic production meets only 30 percent of its food needs, and only 4 percent of arable land is cultivated. Agriculture employs 40 percent of the active population but faces challenges such as low rural population density, limited access to quality seeds, insufficient mechanization, and inadequate infrastructure for agricultural processing and storage. Rapid urbanization and outdated farming practices further complicate the situation. To address these issues, the Government has made agriculture a priority in its National Development Plan (NDP) for 2022-2026, with a focus on increasing productivity.

Hunger and malnutrition are critical concerns in RoC. Approximately 33.3 percent of the population faces food insecurity, including 4 percent experiencing severe food insecurity. Children under 5 are especially vulnerable, with 19.6 percent suffering from chronic malnutrition and 5.2 percent from acute malnutrition. Pregnant and breastfeeding women are also at high risk, with 12.5 percent of pregnant women and 41 percent of breastfeeding women showing signs of malnutrition. Furthermore, women of reproductive age and displaced populations struggle to access nutritious food. About 52 percent of displaced households experience food insecurity, with 18 percent facing severe food insecurity [2].

Food insecurity has been exacerbated by the economic challenges that RoC has faced since 2015, which were worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic and inflation driven by the Ukraine war. The country's economy grew by just 1.9 percent in 2023, with poverty levels remaining high. The oil-dependent economy is vulnerable to fluctuations in global oil prices, and issues such as public institution strikes, fuel shortages, and unpaid salaries continue to strain services. The Government's Resilience Plan (2022-2023) aimed to stabilize prices, but its impact has been limited. Youth unemployment is alarmingly high at 42 percent, and fiscal instability, including growing debt, has led to a downgrade in the country's credit rating by Moody's. Political tensions are also rising ahead of the 2026 elections, with the opposition calling for reforms. In addition to these economic challenges, a health crisis emerged in 2024 with the declaration of Mpox as an epidemic in April [3].

RoC has also been significantly impacted by climate change. Unpredictable rainfall and rising temperatures have led to severe flooding, with the 2023/2024 rainy season seeing record floods that affected 1.8 million people. The Government declared a humanitarian emergency in December 2023, marking the heaviest rainfall since the 1960s. While the 2024/2025 floods were less intense, the situation remains critical, especially in the Likouala, Cuvette, and Plateaux regions.

RoC hosts around 70,000 refugees, mainly from the Central African Republic (CAR) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Refugees are concentrated in flood-prone areas where limited livelihood opportunities force them to rely heavily on humanitarian assistance. Single female-headed households are particularly vulnerable, and the refugee population has grown due to new waves of displacement from both CAR and DRC.

Gender inequality and social exclusion are pervasive in RoC [4]. The country ranks 144th out of 166 on the 2022 UNDP Gender Inequality Index, reflecting widespread gender-based violence and significant gaps in health, resources, and economic participation. Food insecurity disproportionately affects women, with 37 percent of female-headed households impacted [5]. High fertility rates, particularly in rural areas, are linked to early pregnancies, limited access to contraception, and lack of education [6].

Ethnic discrimination exacerbates these issues, particularly for indigenous communities. These communities face severe stigmatization, living in isolated forested regions with limited access to education, healthcare, and legal rights. As a result, they are trapped in a cycle of poverty and marginalization, with few opportunities for social and economic advancement.

WFP has been operating in the Republic of Congo since 1968, with a country office in Brazzaville and four field offices covering 11 of the 12 departments. Drawing on its extensive experience in school feeding, emergency response, rural development, and supply chains, WFP collaborates with national programmes to support RoC's efforts toward achieving Zero Hunger. WFP's operations are guided by the country strategic plan (CSP) for 2019-2026, which aligns with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the National Development Plan.

Aligned with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, the CSP's strategic outcomes (SO) focus on addressing food needs for those affected by shocks (SO1), strengthening national social protection through school feeding (SO2), and enhancing community resilience through smallholder capacity building and climate-resilient livelihoods (SO3). WFP also contributes to SDG 17 by facilitating knowledge exchange and providing logistics services to humanitarian and development actors (SO5). In the November 2024 CSP revision, SO4, which focused on providing stakeholders access to WFP expertise, was removed and its focus integrated into SO5.

Risk management

WFP's operations in the Republic of the Congo face several risks, including political and financial instability, interference with activities, logistical challenges, disease outbreaks, fraud, waste, sexual exploitation and abuse, infrastructure limitations, and underfunding of country strategic plan activities. To address these challenges, WFP has implemented a range of comprehensive strategies. The organization closely monitors political and financial risks, employing flexible contingency planning to adapt to changing conditions. To prevent interference with activities, WFP relies on a robust community feedback mechanism, engaging all stakeholders and ensuring transparency. A dedicated cash-based transfers working group ensures that distribution standards are consistently met. Logistical challenges, such as limited transport capacity and poor road conditions, are addressed by contracting additional transporters. WFP also manages health risks, including the ongoing Mpox epidemic, by disseminating health information and regularly disinfecting office spaces. To mitigate fraud and waste, WFP strengthens financial management processes and conducts independent monitoring of distributions. A strong focus on accountability ensures that resources are used efficiently. WFP enforces a zero-tolerance policy for sexual exploitation and abuse, designating senior-level focal points to manage these issues. Secure reporting mechanisms are also in place, providing a confidential way for allegations to be raised and addressed. To address infrastructure limitations, WFP has expanded its transport providers and uses satellite internet (Starlink) to ensure connectivity in remote areas. Additionally, WFP is diversifying its donor base to secure adequate funding, ensuring the continued effectiveness and smooth operation of its programmes.

Lessons learned

In 2024, WFP RoC identified four key lessons to improve future operations:

1. **Funding diversification:** Securing multi-year grants, such as the World Bank-funded ProClimat project, provided financial stability amid fluctuations in other funding sources. WFP strengthened its fundraising strategy by engaging International Financial Institutions (IFIs), the private sector, and traditional donors.
2. **Preparedness and flexibility:** Following a country risk review, WFP streamlined procedures for quicker response. Contingency plans allowed for rapid action during the historic floods in early 2024. WFP supported the Government with needs assessments and coordinated response efforts, reallocating resources for cash transfers to benefit unforeseen victims.
3. **Monitoring and evaluation:** Evaluations of the school feeding programme showed positive impacts, including reduced dropout rates and improved school attendance. Monitoring also identified areas for improvement in canteen operations, leading to better meal quality. A March 2024 workshop trained the national Directorate of School Feeding (DAS) to enhance their monitoring capacity.
4. **Gender and inclusion:** WFP focused on empowering women in food assistance roles and improving the inclusion of indigenous communities and people affected by HIV and/or Tuberculosis. This enhanced the reach and effectiveness of interventions, aligning with WFP's "Leave No One Behind" principle.

Country Office Story

Empowering Farmers: The Impact of South-South Cooperation



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Biby Kounga, President of the EXA-Gama farming group, conversing with a WFP staff member in the Bouenza department, 2024.

Funded by the IBSA Fund (India, Brazil, South Africa) and implemented by WFP, the "Seeds for Tomorrow" pilot project is revolutionizing food security in the Republic of Congo. By connecting smallholder farmers with school feeding programmes, the initiative supports local agriculture while improving educational outcomes for children through locally sourced meals. Rooted in South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC), the project is transforming communities and providing sustainable benefits for both farmers and students. Launched in 2024, it has already made significant strides, benefitted 8,347 schoolchildren and offering tailored support to 96 smallholders across three departments. Notably, the Bouenza department has witnessed significant success, thanks to the contributions of local farming groups.

During a recent monitoring mission in Bouenza, the WFP-IBSA team met Biby Kounga, a 52-year-old smallholder farmer from the Mouyondzi village. A father of seven, Biby's story is a testament to the transformative power of the "Seeds for Tomorrow" project, not only for him but for his entire community. Biby is the president of EXA-Gama, a farming group that was founded in 2011 and officially registered with the Ministry of Agriculture in 2022. With 11 members, including 3 women, the group is involved in diverse agricultural activities, such as pig farming, fruit tree cultivation, and market gardening. They currently cultivate 5,000 square meters, growing crops like spinach, cassava, eggplants, and peppers. The group sells its produce in local markets in Mouyondzi, Kingoué, and Tsiaki, while surplus items, like cabbage, are sent to markets in Pointe-Noire. Despite challenges such as unpredictable rainfall and pests, Biby and his group have adapted through innovative farming techniques to ensure their crops thrive.

For EXA-Gama, the "Seeds for Tomorrow" project presents a golden opportunity to expand and professionalize their farming practices, particularly by gaining access to the school feeding market. Bouenza, with its fertile land, has a strong demand for leafy vegetables. Biby believes in the importance of providing fresh, locally sourced food to schoolchildren. He envisions school canteens using his group's cassava or spinach to prepare popular meals tailored to

local tastes. "In less than two hours, fresh produce can go straight from the garden to the plate!" he proudly says.

Biby is hopeful that collaborating with schools will not only create a steady market but also open doors to future opportunities, such as contracts with hotels in Pointe-Noire and Brazzaville. To meet the food needs of Mayalama, Mouyondzi Centre, and Kimpombo schools, which together serve 721 students, the group plans to expand its farming area to one hectare. This will allow them to supply fresh produce consistently throughout the year while managing crop cycles to avoid gaps in supply.

As a father of primary school children, Biby understands the critical role school canteens play in keeping children in school. "The presence of a canteen motivates children to study," he shares. "They return home not just with food in their stomachs, but with knowledge in their minds." His belief in the connection between good nutrition and educational success further highlights the broader impact of the "Seeds for Tomorrow" project.

Biby is optimistic about the project's future, not only in his community but across the Republic of Congo. "It's a promising initiative," he says. "Farmers are already on standby, ready to meet any demand that comes our way." His confidence reflects the growing empowerment of smallholder farmers, enhanced food security, and the contributions the project is making toward better educational outcomes.

In addition to its focus on food security, WFP is committed to promoting gender balance within the "Seeds for Tomorrow" project. The initiative ensures equal opportunities for both women and men farmers and cooks. It also guarantees that nutritious meals are provided for both girls and boys, contributing to a sustainable and prosperous future for farmers, students, and communities alike.

Programme performance

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



38,000 refugees and flood victims received **emergency assistance**.



1,421 metric tons of food distributed to support affected communities.



USD 3 million disbursed to individuals through **cash-based transfers**.

Under this strategic outcome, WFP prioritized support for people at risk, including refugees and those impacted by natural disasters. WFP also focused on nutrition interventions to prevent and manage moderate acute malnutrition and promoted climate adaptation to strengthen smallholder farmers' resilience. WFP's programming was guided by the 2023 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis. The analysis revealed that 1 in 3 Congolese households (1.8 million people) experience food insecurity, with 87,000 people facing severe food insecurity. Based on these findings, WFP provided emergency food assistance to 38,000 individuals through unconditional resource transfers.

WFP's primary crisis response focused on assisting displaced populations in the Republic of Congo, which hosts approximately 70,000 refugees, mainly from the Central African Republic (CAR) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). These refugees, many of whom live in food-insecure areas prone to recurrent flooding and limited agricultural opportunities, rely heavily on humanitarian assistance. WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to 45,000 refugees through a combination of in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers, exceeding the initial target by 148 percent. However, due to funding shortages, in-kind assistance was suspended in July, and cash transfer values were reduced to cover only 70 percent of the recommended daily ration.

WFP's assistance yielded positive outcomes for displaced people. Among DRC asylum seekers in the Plateaux region, the percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score rose from 28 percent in 2023 to 76 percent, exceeding the 2024 target of 60 percent. However, 19 percent of households still relied on crisis coping strategies—just below the 20 percent target—while 22 percent of female-headed households continued to face this challenge.

WFP implemented its refugee response in collaboration with UNHCR and coordinated efforts with the Government, particularly the National Refugees Council and the Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity, and Humanitarian Action. As WFP phased out direct implementation of general food distributions and nutrition programmes, it transitioned these activities to two partner non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Terres Sans Frontières (TSF) and Médecins d'Afrique (MDA), with local NGOs playing a key role in delivering assistance.

In November, WFP, UNHCR, and the Government facilitated the repatriation of 46 Central African refugees. This marked the resumption of United Nations Humanitarian Air Service flights, which had been suspended since 2022 due to funding shortages. Additional repatriation flights are planned for 2025.

To enhance the refugee response, WFP conducted a multisectoral assessment to inform the design and implementation of cash assistance. WFP and UNHCR launched a joint assessment mission to explore long-term solutions for improving refugee targeting and transitioning them to sustainable livelihoods, despite challenges such as limited access to land and job opportunities.

In response to the historic 2023/2024 floods, WFP, alongside other UN agencies and national authorities, implemented emergency measures. WFP provided food vouchers to 8,600 people, while WHO addressed health and nutrition needs, UNHCR managed shelter, non-food items, and protection, and UNICEF oversaw education, water, hygiene, and sanitation. Funded by the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), WFP led key assessments, including a post-response evaluation that informed the Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity, and Humanitarian Action's recovery plan.

Beyond assisting refugees and flood-affected communities, WFP addressed other urgent needs through nutrition-specific interventions in six of the Republic of Congo's 12 departments—Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, Lékoumou, Pool, Likouala, and Plateaux—where moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) rates were the highest [1]. These challenges

were compounded by refugee presence and recurrent flooding.

In collaboration with the National Directorate of Hygiene and Health Promotion under the Ministry of Health, WFP provided nutrition support to 55,000 people, including 22,000 children and 33,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.

Additionally, WFP launched social and behavioural change communication initiatives with community health workers to improve the nutritional status of individuals living with HIV and tuberculosis. These community health workers mobilized women to access nutrition services, screened children within communities, and referred them to health centers. The initiative not only increased awareness of nutrition's role in enhancing medical treatment effectiveness but also promoted healthier behaviours within communities.

WFP achieved positive outcomes for nutrition interventions. In Likouala, 82 percent of targeted CAR refugees participated in the required number of MAM prevention distributions, surpassing the 70 percent target. Women accounted for 84 percent of those reached. For MAM treatment, the default rate was 10 percent, remaining below the 15 percent target.

WFP aimed to complement crisis response efforts with resilience-building initiatives to address immediate needs while fostering long-term recovery. In June 2024, WFP signed an agreement with the Government to implement component 6 of ProClimat, a World Bank-funded project supporting climate-resilient economic activities. Running from June 2024 to November 2025, the initiative focuses on food security and climate resilience. WFP plans to provide food assistance and nutritional support to 18,000 people, engage 68,000 people in high-intensity labour activities, and develop productive assets for 13,600 participants and their households. Despite initial delays, assessments, baseline studies, and beneficiary registration began in 2024, with operational activities set to start in 2025.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks	0 - Does not integrate gender or age

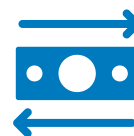
Strategic outcome 02: Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food



126,000 schoolchildren received **daily nutritious meal** in **452 schools**.



2,600 metric tons of **food commodities** distributed.



USD 235,000 provided to schools in for **local food purchases**.

Strategic outcome 2 focuses on school feeding, encompassing two key activities: providing daily nutritious meals to schoolchildren (activity 2) and strengthening national capacity for sustainable school feeding interventions (activity 3). School feeding plays a crucial role in addressing immediate hunger, promoting equitable access to education, and supporting smallholder farmers by fostering local markets for nutritious crops. Beyond its nutritional benefits, the programme also aims to address gaps in the education system, such as rural-urban disparities, inadequate sanitation, and a shortage of qualified teachers. Recognized as a critical investment in human capital, the school feeding programme aligns with the National School Feeding Policy (2016), the Education Sector Strategy (2021-2030), and the National Development Plan (2022-2026).

WFP aims to support the Government of the Republic of Congo in establishing a sustainable, locally sourced school feeding programme, drawing on successful models from across Africa. This transition requires substantial investments in capacity-building, funding, and supply chain infrastructure [1]. Currently, WFP implements a dual school feeding approach. The first pillar, primarily funded by the United States through the McGovern-Dole Programme, provides in-kind food assistance, supplemented by canned fish from Japan. The second pillar, the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme—known as *Cantines Ya Buala* in Lingala—enables schools to purchase local food using mobile money transfers, with support from various donors. Both models emphasize institutional capacity strengthening.

In 2024, WFP's school feeding programme in the Republic of Congo reached 126,000 pupils (48 percent girls) across 452 public schools in 7 departments, namely Likouala, Sangha, Cuvette, Plateaux, Pool, Bouenza, and Lekoumou. Through the in-kind component, WFP provided meals to 85,000 children in 375 schools. Meanwhile, the HGSF model supported 41,000 children in 77 schools. In total, WFP distributed 2,577 metric tons of food and allocated USD 235,000 in cash for schools to purchase local foods. Monitoring data shows significant progress. Feeding days accounted for 85 percent of the total school days. The attendance rate rose to 96 percent (from 84 percent in 2023), surpassing the 2024 target of 90 percent. The retention rate also reached 96 percent, exceeding the 95 percent target. Girls' enrolment increased by 5 percent, helping to reverse setbacks caused by COVID-19, food inflation, and other challenges. This improvement is partly driven by WFP's gender-focused action plan, which includes menstrual hygiene training and the construction of gender-inclusive latrines in partnership with UNICEF.

A major milestone in 2024 was the transfer of 25 pilot school canteens to Government management, strengthening national ownership. In October, WFP and the Ministry of Primary, Secondary Education, and Literacy signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to improve coordination, supervision, and implementation of school feeding. The MoU, effective through 2024-2025, supports the country's commitment to the Global School Feeding Coalition and establishes two multisectoral committees to enhance stakeholder coordination.

To ensure longevity, WFP focused on strengthening the Government's capacity for managing the school feeding programme through targeted initiatives, fostering national ownership and a phased transition of programme management. WFP exceeded its targets, conducting five sessions that trained 2,257 Government staff, 1,507 school administrators, and 750 teachers. These sessions included programme management (covering logistics, budgeting, and procurement), nutrition and food safety education (to ensure meals meet nutritional standards and food safety protocols), and training on monitoring and evaluation systems (for real-time data collection). In January, a workshop with the Directorate of School Feeding (DAS) clarified roles and improved coordination among Government entities. Additionally, WFP trained nine DAS staff on the ODK mobile data collection platform [2], strengthening monitoring systems and supporting the programme's long-term sustainability.

WFP collaborated with South-South partners, including Brazil, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, and China, to strengthen national capacity for sustainable food systems. Through the IBSA Fund (India, Brazil, South Africa), WFP supported the Government in enhancing school feeding operations while improving small-scale farmers' productivity and market access. The IBSA-funded 'Seeds for Tomorrow' pilot linked 10 schools with 10 farmer groups, strengthening local food

value chains. In the Pool, Plateaux, and Bouenza regions, WFP facilitated workshops to foster collaboration among schools, farmers, and the Government. As a result, 96 producers and 8,300 pupils benefited from school-producer partnerships, creating local market opportunities. In November, WFP handed over essential equipment, including irrigation systems, tricycles, motor pumps, and tools, to participating schools and farmer groups to enhance productivity and food security.

In collaboration with IBSA, WFP played a key role in strengthening institutional capacity of the Government. In March, a study visit to Brazil enabled Government representatives to learn from Brazil's National School Feeding Program (PNAE). Workshops during the mission covered resource mobilization, inter-ministerial coordination, and menu development, providing insights to enhance RoC's school feeding programme. Designated activity champions will apply these lessons, driving long-term improvements in the country's school feeding programmes.

WFP also participated in the Global Child Nutrition Forum (GCNF) in Osaka, Japan, where representatives from 84 countries shared best practices on sustainable school feeding, nutritional quality, and climate resilience. RoC delegation, including officials from the Ministry of Primary, Secondary Education, and Literacy and WFP, attended alongside delegates from WFP's Centre of Excellence in Brazil. They gained valuable insights from Brazil's school feeding programme.

Despite notable progress, WFP faced several challenges. Logistical constraints, such as poor road network and limited transportation capacity, affected the McGovern-Dole in-kind component. In response, WFP engaged additional local transporters. In some areas, inadequate school storage conditions led to refresher training for canteen staff and the distribution of plastic pallets. Additionally, the issue of cook remuneration remains unresolved; however, WFP is working with DAS to explore solutions based on a 2023 survey, including integrating cooks into smallholder training programmes.

A key challenge has been the underfunding of the HGFS model, which limits its expansion. While the McGovern-Dole grant covers the in-kind component, the cash model faces financial constraints. WFP continues to advocate for increased funding for school feeding and greater investment in local agriculture to scale up the HGFS model.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide safe, adequate and nutritious donated in-kind and locally-procured school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	0 - Does not integrate gender or age
Provide technical support to Government on policy implementation and monitoring, targeting, food security and nutrition analysis, quality of social protection systems, and linkages to smallholder farmers	0 - Does not integrate gender or age

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



846 smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment to enhance productivity.



USD 102,000 in **smallholder farmers sales** through WFP-supported systems.



54% of targeted farmers sold their products through **WFP-supported markets**.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP maintained its partnership with the Government of the Republic of Congo to foster agricultural development and improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers. This collaboration aimed to integrate farmers into sustainable food value chains, enhance market access, and promote financial inclusion. Activities were delivered in partnership with Government agencies, farmer organizations, local communities, cooperating NGOs, and South-South partners.

Throughout 2024 WFP supported 846 smallholder farmers across the Bouenza, Plateaux, and Pool departments by providing equipment and training in innovative agricultural techniques, including crop rotation, agroforestry, post-harvest management, and conservation practices. Additionally, farmers were trained in mechanized processing for cassava and banana, which helped enhance their production capacity. WFP also facilitated the sale of 67 metric tons of food produced by these farmers. Special attention was given to vulnerable groups, particularly women, youth, and indigenous communities, encouraging their participation in food processing activities with higher market potential.

WFP also assisted farmers in managing small-scale farms catering to local demand, including school canteens, urban markets, and surrounding communities. This initiative involved 550 new producers from Boko Songho, Loudima, Londela Kayes, and Kimongo, alongside 200 returning producers. Farmers showcased their products at agricultural fairs, and WFP-supported aggregation systems helped these smallholder farmers achieve sales totalling USD 102,000. These systems connected 54 percent of targeted farmers to markets, an increase from 34 percent in 2023, though still short of the 60 percent target for 2024. To ensure long-term sustainability, WFP is promoting business partnerships with cooperatives, public institutions, and other sectors, aiming to reduce farmers' reliance on local markets and create more stable sales opportunities.

Building on its ongoing partnership with China's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA), WFP RoC continued its efforts to integrate smallholder farmers into the cassava value chain. This initiative was supported by the Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences (CATAS), the Chinese Agricultural Technology Demonstration Center (CDTA), WFP's Center of Excellence in China, and WFP's Center for Research and Training in Agricultural and Rural Development (CERFAM) in Ivory Coast. Over 570 farmers received training, which led to increased cassava and banana production, expanded farming areas, and improved processing and storage infrastructure. These efforts resulted in the creation of value-added products such as attiéké, gari, and cassava flour. Local welders were engaged to manufacture essential agricultural equipment, alleviating the labor burden on farmers.

As part of the project, WFP also developed a food specification for fortified cassava flour to encourage local procurement. Technical assessments were conducted to evaluate potential cassava flour producers, helping identify areas to strengthen their capacity to meet required standards and ensure food safety. Additionally, in November, WFP hosted a workshop to share lessons learned from the entire cassava value chain project, supported by China. The event was attended by key stakeholders, including the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Livestock, and delegations from MARA, CATAS, and the Chinese Embassy. Moving forward, WFP plans to deepen its collaboration with China by purchasing locally produced cassava flour for take-home meals for schoolchildren in the 2025-2026 academic year, aiming to improve food security and support local farmers.

Furthermore, WFP continued implementing the flagship Adaptation Fund project (2022-2027) to build climate-resilient agricultural systems, aligning with the Government's goals of enhancing agricultural resilience and food security. WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Transport, Civil Aviation, and the Ministry of Agriculture to provide agrometeorological services, which help farmers adapt to climate change and increase crop production. WFP also partnered with Marien Ngouabi University's Laboratory of Geography, Environment, and Urban Planning to conduct a baseline study that will guide project implementation and evaluation, while assisting the Government in executing its National Framework for Climate Services (2024-2028). Using seasonal livelihood programming and community-based participatory planning,

WFP promoted ownership and participation from Government officials and local communities to ensure the project was designed to meet local needs. The initiative also included a partnership with UNESCO to develop climate change curricula for schoolchildren, further supporting the Government’s efforts to integrate climate education into the national school system. Due to delays in the implementation process, however, no individuals received food, cash-based, or commodity vouchers, and distributions have been scheduled for 2025 [1].

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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

During the country strategic plan (CSP) revision approved in November 2024, strategic outcome 4 was removed to reflect shifting priorities. Its focus—ensuring humanitarian and development actors, as well as national systems, have access to WFP expertise and services—has been integrated into strategic outcome 5.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



4,700 metric tons of food and emergency supplies delivered.



7,000 metric tons of storage capacity for critical supplies.



UNHAS humanitarian flights resumption after a two-year hiatus.

Aligned with strategic result 8, which focuses on sharing knowledge, expertise, and supply chain services to strengthen global partnerships under SDG 17, WFP coordinated logistics for humanitarian and development actors in the Republic of Congo (RoC) under strategic outcome 5. This support ensured the timely and efficient delivery of life-saving assistance, enhancing resilience, development, and long-term progress.

In 2024, WFP facilitated the delivery of 4,700 metric tons of food and emergency supplies across RoC, addressing both humanitarian needs and development objectives. Using a comprehensive logistics network—including warehousing, ground transport, river transport, and air services—WFP ensured support reached all regions, including remote and hard-to-access areas.

WFP's warehousing infrastructure in Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, Nkayi, Betou, and Impfondo provided up to 7,000 metric tons of storage capacity for food and non-food items, playing a central role in operations. These facilities supported the McGovern-Dole school feeding programme and provided storage for partners such as the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action and the World Health Organization (WHO), enhancing aid delivery efficiency. Additionally, the Impfondo warehouse, managed by the Agency for the Assistance of Returnees and Refugees in Congo on behalf of WFP, supported refugee response operations in northern Congo, 250 km from Brazzaville. To ensure the integrity of stored supplies, WFP conducted regular fumigation, inspections, and monitoring, minimizing food losses and infestations.

Ground transport was another key component of WFP's logistics strategy. Through partnerships with six private transport companies, WFP coordinated the delivery of essential supplies to regions like Cuvette, Lekoumou, and Sangha, which are particularly challenging due to poor infrastructure and seasonal flooding.

A notable achievement in 2024 was the resumption of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flights in November, after being suspended since 2022 due to funding shortages. With the support of the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM), UNHAS resumed operations, facilitating a repatriation flight for 46 Central African refugees, and conducting reconnaissance flights in the Likouala region to assess airstrip conditions. These operations ensured that essential air transport services for humanitarian operations were restored, enabling WFP and other UN agencies to reach the most remote and affected areas efficiently.

WFP boosted its logistics capacity by implementing key recommendations from a 2023 logistics analysis. This included establishing additional warehouses in Nkayi to reduce congestion in Pointe-Noire, improving supply chain efficiency, and enhancing access to critical supplies in underserved areas. WFP also prioritized contingency planning and increased supply chain oversight missions, ensuring agility in emergency response while reinforcing collaboration with UN partners and other humanitarian stakeholders.

As part of its efforts to strengthen Government logistics capacity, WFP provided two rub halls to the Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity, and Humanitarian Action, following the historic 2023-2024 floods. A staff member from the ministry also accompanied the consultant conducting the logistics capacity assessment across RoC. In addition, WFP continued to support the Directorate of School Feeding (DAS) in gradually taking over activities, including food delivery, currently managed by WFP. To facilitate this transition, WFP handed over two new Toyota pick-up trucks to DAS.

To overcome logistical challenges, WFP addressed bottlenecks such as poor road infrastructure and fuel shortages by diversifying transport routes and managing fuel stock levels efficiently. The most significant disruptions occurred in the Cuvette region, particularly in Olombo and Tchikapika, where food deliveries under the McGovern-Dole programme faced delays. Nevertheless, enhanced planning and coordination helped minimize these interruptions. Additionally, while river transport between Brazzaville and Kinshasa was limited in 2024, this important river route, linking the two capitals, is expected to be reactivated in the future, improving the movement of personnel and goods, enhancing cross-border coordination, and facilitating the effective implementation of regional initiatives.

Looking ahead to 2025, WFP remains committed to expanding and strengthening its logistics infrastructure, building on its success and working with humanitarian partners to stay prepared for emerging challenges in an evolving humanitarian landscape.

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Gender inequality in the Republic of Congo (RoC) remains a significant issue, compounded by various socio-economic challenges [1]. Despite some progress, women continue to face widespread gender-based violence (GBV), early marriage, and harassment. In the labor market, women represent 49 percent of the workforce but face a substantial gender pay gap, systemic barriers to career advancement, along with limited access to land and resources. Political representation is also low, with women holding just 14.6 percent of parliamentary seats in 2024 [2]. Food insecurity is particularly severe for women, with 37.1 percent of female-led households being food insecure (5 percent severely), compared to 31.5 percent of male-led households (3.6 percent severely) [3]. WFP is addressing these issues through a comprehensive approach that targets the drivers of gender disparities and promotes women's economic opportunities.

Thus, in 2024 WFP made significant progress in promoting gender equality through inclusive and gender-sensitive programmes. As a result, 57 percent of the people assisted were women and girls, an increase from 53 percent in 2023. WFP focused on improving its gender and age marker (GAM) score to better integrate gender considerations into its operations. While a high percentage of women and girls are beneficiaries across all activities, this has not translated into high GAM (Gender and Age Marker) scores for WFP [4]. Efforts are ongoing to strengthen WFP's performance and monitoring in the four key areas of gender and age integration assessed by the GAM.

Overall, several key actions were instrumental in driving WFP's progress in gender integration. Under strategic outcome 1, WFP focused on increasing joint decision-making within refugee households, ensuring both women and men were involved in decisions regarding the use of WFP assistance. Recognizing the unique challenges faced by female-led households, such as limited access to resources, economic opportunities, and healthcare, WFP provided targeted support for income generation, skill-building, maternal and child health services, and protection from gender-based violence. Beneficiary committees were established with balanced representation from women, men, and youth, promoting shared decision-making. Female-headed households were given priority for assistance, with emergency distributions specifically tailored to meet their gender-specific needs. Notably, WFP increasingly issued electronic value vouchers in women's names, strengthening their decision-making power, while also prioritizing pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls to address their nutritional needs.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP continued to use school feeding as an entry point for advancing gender equality. Of the 126,000 assisted pupils, 48 percent were girls, with 85 percent graduating. Efforts also focused on increasing women's involvement in decision-making committees at the school level. Following the 2023 mid-term evaluation of the McGovern-Dole programme, WFP placed greater emphasis on empowering women farmers and cooks by integrating them into school feeding initiatives and offering training in climate-smart agriculture. Additionally, in the Bouenza, Lekoumou, and Pool departments, in collaboration with UNICEF, WFP ensured better access to safe water, sanitation and menstrual management. A total of 1,200 children were sensitized on period-related hygiene, and 517 girls received menstrual kits along with training on proper usage.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP continued to integrate women into smallholder farmers interventions. Overall, women made up 36 percent of the farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure. These initiatives were designed to equip women with the skills and resources needed to overcome economic barriers and improve their livelihoods. Efforts were also made to improve market access for women, notably by facilitating their ability to sell produce through school canteens. Moving forward, WFP aims to increase the participation of women in income-generating activities, acknowledging that women farmers are key drivers of food security but often face unequal access to opportunities. WFP is committed to expanding access to these initiatives, ensuring that more women can benefit and contribute to food security.

Moreover, WFP strived to address GBV in accordance with the Executive Director's 2023 Directive on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). Key actions included a training session in August for three implementing partners—Terres Sans Frontières (TSF), Médecins d'Afrique (MDA), and the Direction of Hygiene and Health Promotion

(DHPS)—to strengthen their capacity to tackle PSEA issues. WFP also updated its list of PSEA focal points to improve coordination and enhance the prevention and response to PSEA concerns.

WFP also prioritized gender mainstreaming by increasing efforts to recruit more women. As part of this commitment, WFP participated in the 16 Days of Activism for Gender Equality campaign, held from 25 November to 10 December. During this period, WFP staff were sensitized to gender issues through various activities, including a podcast produced by the office, which highlighted ongoing initiatives to promote gender equality. Additionally, WFP personnel joined the Government's marathon aimed at advocating against GBV. These collective efforts contributed to fostering a culture of gender equity, empowering women, and advancing gender equality in both programming and internal practices.

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 the Republic of Congo (RoC), people at risk—including women, children, refugees, and indigenous communities—face significant protection risks such as gender-based violence, exploitation, and discrimination. These risks are heightened by displacement due to natural disasters and social tensions, which limit access to services and increase exposure to violence and marginalization. Poverty and inequality further exacerbate these vulnerabilities, with survival sex becoming a growing concern. Without targeted interventions, affected populations have limited access to food and livelihoods, leading to reliance on humanitarian assistance and negative coping strategies such as reduced food intake, poor nutrition, debt accumulation, and resorting to theft or transactional sex.

Across 2024, WFP reinforced its commitment to protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP) by prioritizing safety, dignity, and integrity throughout its operations. Protection was integrated at every stage, from programme design to implementation. Key interventions included consultations with community leaders and targeted approaches to ensure inclusive participation, regardless of age, gender, or disability. WFP also provided essential information through community meetings, town criers, and posters at distribution sites. To enhance accessibility and dignity, distribution areas were equipped with gender-segregated toilets and drinking water, and efforts were made to keep travel distances under 5 km. On-site issues were addressed by stationing technical staff at distribution points, who resolved discrepancies in household lists in coordination with partners. Additionally, WFP's SCOPE platform improved data management, minimized errors, and ensured assistance reached the right people efficiently.

Indicators reflected positive outcomes: 99 percent of people assisted reported no safety concerns, while satisfaction rates reached 100 percent among the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) refugees and asylum seekers. Additionally, 93 percent of people assisted felt respected, and 89 percent encountered no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance. However, men reported slightly more positive experiences than women, highlighting areas for further improvement.

Accountability mainstreaming under crisis response also showed progress, with 69 percent of Central African Republic (CAR) refugees and 70 percent of DRC refugees reporting having adequate access to information about WFP programmes—an increase from 55.3 percent in 2023. This improvement was particularly significant for women. However, results remain below the 80 percent target for 2024, underscoring the need for further efforts to enhance accessibility and awareness.

WFP's Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) played a critical role in strengthening accountability by allowing affected populations to report complaints and provide feedback safely. The CFM included suggestion boxes, complaints desks, and a hotline, ensuring timely and respectful issue resolution. About 62 percent of complaints received through the hotline were resolved by year-end. Furthermore, in line with the World Bank's ProClimat requirements and its sustainability framework, WFP developed a tailored complaints feedback mechanism to prevent grievances during ProClimat activities. To enhance this system, WFP has planned staff training and capacity-building workshops for early 2025, with additional sessions for partners throughout the year.

Protection and AAP efforts were particularly evident in the refugee response in Likouala, Plateaux, and Pool, where over 70 percent of the country's refugees reside. These areas are highly vulnerable to recurrent floods and limited livelihood opportunities, making refugees heavily reliant on food assistance. To reduce dependence on negative coping strategies, WFP worked closely with stakeholders to keep communities informed about distribution schedules, eligibility criteria, ration details, and feedback mechanisms. Regular meetings ensured transparency and effective communication with affected populations. Coordination efforts, in collaboration with Government entities, local authorities, UNHCR, and NGOs, focused on developing sustainable solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons.

Local communities were involved in designing sustainable resilience-building and asset-creation initiatives. Cash payments were distributed at district offices with enhanced security, ensuring participants' safety. Distribution sites provided a safe and comfortable environment with access to water, shade, and seating. Aligned with WFP's Strategic Plan (2022-2025) and Cash Policy (2023), which emphasize inclusivity, WFP prioritized the participation of persons with disabilities in programme design and delivery. Efforts included addressing disability-related discrimination in cash operations, involving persons with disabilities in community consultations, and training staff to collect

disability-disaggregated data. As a result, WFP reached 789 persons with disabilities, 53 percent of whom were women.

WFP also raised awareness of the challenges faced by indigenous communities through a podcast series featuring a staff member and advocate for indigenous rights. Indigenous people, who make up about 10 percent of RoC's population, face discrimination, limited access to education, healthcare, and justice, as well as high rates of malnutrition and food insecurity. To support them, WFP backed initiatives such as the ORA (Observe, Reflect, Act) schools in remote regions like Likouala and Sangha, where schools are often far away from students' homes. WFP expanded this effort in 2024 by introducing canteens in 23 ORA schools, increasing enrolment, and improving food security for indigenous children.

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 Republic of Congo (RoC) faces severe climate challenges, including rising temperatures, shifting rainfall patterns, and extreme weather events such as the record floods of late 2023 and early 2024. These shocks have depleted resources and destabilized livelihoods, particularly in agriculture, which lacks innovative solutions for biodiversity preservation.

In 2024, WFP has advanced environmentally responsible programmes under its environmental and social sustainability (ESS) framework. This approach mitigates environmental and social risks while aligning with WFP's policies on climate, gender, humanitarian protection, and international human rights agreements. To integrate ESS into its programmes, WFP recruited a specialist to guide ESS integration and train staff on compliance. In partnership with the National Implementation Unit of the Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development, and the Congo Basin, WFP conducted a baseline study to identify climate-resilient activities in Bouenza, Likouala, and Sangha, with a particular focus on engaging indigenous communities vulnerable to deforestation.

As part of its resilience-building efforts to enhance smallholder farmers' productivity and market access, WFP reviewed 50 agreements and construction contracts to identify potential environmental and social risks. This screening reflects WFP's commitment to aligning all projects with ESS.

WFP also began reviewing applications from cooperating partners for 2025 field activities, ensuring the integration of environmental and social measures to safeguard both the environment and local communities.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP continued its commitment to the environmental management system (EMS) introduced in 2023, focusing on enhancing the sustainability of its operations. The EMS targets key areas such as internal energy consumption, waste and water management, sustainable procurement, and staff engagement to integrate environmental protection into daily operations. WFP implemented several initiatives to improve its environmental performance.

Following a 2023 engineering mission, WFP implemented recommendations to sustainably reduce its environmental footprint. These efforts include raising awareness among staff and partners about energy efficiency, reducing water consumption, minimizing waste, and promoting sustainable procurement to ensure environmentally responsible operations.

WFP also took a key step to reduce its environmental footprint by consolidating seven field offices into four strategic locations, namely Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, Nkayi, and Ouessou. This restructuring, driven by evolving needs, aimed to streamline operations, reduce costs, and enhance staff working conditions. With support from the Ministry of Planning, Statistics, and Regional Integration, the initiative also sought to improve monitoring systems, strengthen environmental management, and boost overall operational efficiency.

Nutrition integration

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

In the Republic of Congo (RoC), malnutrition remains a concern, despite relatively low national rates. The global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate stands at 5.2 percent, with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) at 1.4 percent, moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) at 3.8 percent, and stunting at 19.6 percent [1]. However, these figures mask considerable regional disparities, with varying levels of malnutrition across the country. To address this issue, WFP has focused on tackling both the immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition, prioritizing nutrition-sensitive interventions.

WFP has integrated nutrition into all its strategic outcomes, working to ensure that nutrition is a cross-cutting issue, despite limited funding. Efforts have targeted people at risk, including pregnant and breastfeeding women, children, and the elderly. This has been done through a nutrition-sensitive approach in emergency distributions, school meals, agricultural support, and food assistance for assets. WFP used flexible modalities, such as in-kind support, commodity vouchers, cash-based transfers, and capacity-building initiatives, to adapt interventions to local contexts. In 2024, WFP aimed to meet the nutritional needs of 30 percent of the people assisted, achieving 25 percent through fortified food, specialized nutritious products, and dietary diversification. While the target for women was exceeded (35 percent), only 12 percent of men were reached. To meet the 40 percent target by the end of the country strategic plan (CSP), additional investment in nutritional activities is crucial.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP focused on treating and preventing MAM in regions with high GAM rates, especially among children under 5 and breastfeeding women, prioritizing areas affected by migration and floods. WFP exceeded its target of 35 percent for nutrition-sensitive programmes, achieving 36 percent, and exceeded its target for women, reaching 56 percent against a 50 percent target. However, further efforts are needed to reach the target for men and boys.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP integrated nutrition into school feeding programmes. Through the McGovern-Dole initiative, in collaboration with UNICEF and the Ministry of Primary, Secondary Education, and Literacy, WFP implemented a comprehensive package that included deworming, health interventions, food safety training, and gender-based violence prevention. A cassava recipe book featuring 20 recipes, developed in 2023 with support from the European Union, was distributed to stakeholders. Despite progress, dietary diversity in schools remained limited, particularly in fruits, vegetables, and animal products. To address this, WFP worked with the Ministry of Primary, Secondary Education, and Literacy to revise school meal menus and integrate nutrition education into the curriculum, with support from UNESCO.

WFP's capacity-building efforts included training 65 health workers across 6 departments on preventing and treating acute malnutrition, ensuring consistent practices in 173 health centers. Additionally, WFP strengthened inter-ministerial coordination by working with the Ministries of Education, Agriculture, Planning, and Social Affairs to enhance school health and nutrition programmes. In November, WFP, in collaboration with UNICEF, held a workshop in Pointe-Noire, training 25 participants, including Ministry of Health staff, on the World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines for managing acute malnutrition. A roadmap was developed to implement these guidelines, and a steering committee was formed to oversee the revision of the national protocol for the integrated management of acute malnutrition.

To raise awareness about healthy eating and prevent malnutrition, WFP employed social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) strategies, focusing on pregnant women and children under 5. WFP trained 22 individuals, including Government representatives, cooperating partners, and UN agencies, on implementing nutrition policies at the field level. The training covered topics such as diet diversification, exclusive breastfeeding, vaccination, hygiene, and other healthy practices. Additionally, WFP conducted a mission to sensitize 775 people living with HIV and/or Tuberculosis in the Pool, Lékoumou, and Pointe-Noire departments on behaviour changes to improve their health and nutrition.

Research conducted by WFP revealed that poor dietary habits, limited access to nutritious food, inadequate sanitation, and high disease prevalence, including malaria and HIV, are major contributors to malnutrition. The findings underscored the need for improved nutrition education, healthcare, food access, and sanitation. Recommendations focused on people at risk, particularly those living with HIV/TB, to effectively reduce both acute and chronic malnutrition.

In December 2024, WFP launched an assessment to explore the integration of HIV programming with food security and nutrition, recognizing the critical link between nutrition and health. The findings, expected to be published in early 2025, will support advocacy for including nutritional management in national HIV/TB guidelines. This initiative aims to improve the effectiveness of related programmes and enhance health outcomes for vulnerable populations in the RoC.

Partnerships

Strengthening Partnerships for Food Security and Resilience

Throughout 2024, WFP strategically positioned itself as a key player in the Republic of Congo (RoC), strengthening partnerships, mobilizing resources, and leading critical sectors. By prioritizing South-South cooperation and securing sustainable financing, WFP reinforced its role in advancing the country's development goals and providing innovative solutions to food security and nutrition challenges. WFP also fostered collaborations with Government ministries, donors, the private sector, NGOs, and academic institutions, working together to enhance food security and build resilience across the country.

WFP engaged with key Government ministries, including Social Affairs, Education, Health, and Agriculture, to address both immediate humanitarian needs and long-term food security goals. A significant milestone was the December 2024 signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity, and Humanitarian Action, which highlighted the Government's trust in WFP's ability to enhance the country's crisis response capacity, particularly in flood risk management and beneficiary targeting. In the school feeding sector, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Preschool, Primary, Secondary Education, and Literacy to develop an integrated approach for a future homegrown school feeding programme. This collaboration included organizing training sessions, thematic workshops, and joint participation in international forums like the Global Child Nutrition Forum. These efforts reinforced WFP's leadership in child nutrition and education, supporting the vision for a national school feeding initiative.

WFP successfully facilitated South-South cooperation through pilots funded by the IBSA Fund (India, Brazil, South Africa) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China. These initiatives enabled the exchange of knowledge and expertise between the Republic of Congo and other Global South countries, enhancing the country's ability to address food security challenges. The collaboration focused on school feeding and agricultural development, showcasing the value of shared solutions among countries with similar issues.

WFP also strengthened its resource mobilization efforts by engaging with international donors, securing vital resources through partnerships with traditional donors, the private sector, and global initiatives. Additionally, the organization partnered with International Financial Institutions to secure multi-year funding agreements, supporting climate-resilient efforts and demonstrating long-term financing capabilities.

WFP's Centers of Excellence in Brazil, China, and Côte d'Ivoire provided vital technical assistance on home-grown school feeding and agricultural value chains. These centers facilitated knowledge exchange, helping countries implement locally tailored solutions to food security challenges. In Brazil, the focus was on the home-grown school feeding model, which supported both child nutrition and local agriculture. In China and Côte d'Ivoire, the emphasis was on strengthening agricultural value chains to improve food systems and enhance resilience.

Additionally, WFP engaged with the private sector through high-level corporate social responsibility events in 2024, with the goal of broadly pitching its initiatives and calling for action. These events sought to encourage businesses to contribute both in-kind and financial support to key programmes, such as school meal initiatives. Building on positive feedback from these private sector engagements, WFP plans to explore partnerships with Congolese companies to strengthen local involvement and position itself for continued collaboration in 2025.

WFP made a strategic change in its NGO partnerships by transferring programme implementation to cooperating partners, allowing its staff to focus on monitoring and oversight. WFP also digitized the management of these partnerships, introducing the United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP) for selecting partners. This approach ensured better transparency and alignment with corporate goals.

Focus on localization

Across 2024 WFP intensified its focus on localization by collaborating with local Governments, farmers' groups, school committees, NGOs, and communities to tailor programmes to regional needs. This approach empowered local stakeholders, built national capacities, and promoted sustainable solutions. By prioritizing localization, WFP enhanced programme delivery, resource allocation, and community ownership.

WFP primarily collaborated with 6 Cooperating Partners: Terres Sans Frontières (TSF), Médecins d'Afrique (MDA), ALISEI, the Educational and Sustainable Development Program (PEDD), and the Department of Hygiene and Health Promotion (DHPS). These partnerships expanded WFP's reach, especially in underserved areas. Despite some capacity challenges faced by local NGOs, WFP remained committed to expanding these partnerships to create long-lasting impact.

Additionally, the focus on increasing local actor participation and building capacity was emphasized in 2024. Unlike in 2023, local partners were actively engaged in refugee assistance. WFP also extended nutrition partnerships to NGOs and conducted community sensitization missions across 7 departments to encourage local involvement in school canteen management committees (COGES). More than 1,500 local actors were trained in canteens operations.

Collaborations with academic institutions, such as the Marien Ngouabi University, provided valuable expertise in areas like agriculture, targeting, and logistics, ensuring WFP's solutions were context-specific and effective for communities.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Collaboration with key United Nations (UN) agencies was enhanced to tackle food insecurity and related challenges. In partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), efforts were focused on school feeding and education, while the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) addressed gender issues.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) played a crucial role in supporting WFP RoC to meet the urgent needs of refugees, providing food, shelter, and protection. A key highlight of this partnership was the repatriation of 46 refugees from the Central African Republic, reflecting a shared commitment to both immediate relief and long-term solutions.

Effective coordination across all efforts was ensured with the involvement of the Resident Coordinator Office (RCO). These partnerships brought together the agencies' expertise to address food security, nutrition, education, and health.

Another notable example of this collaboration was the annual UN "Town Hall" hosted by WFP in November 2024, where sister agencies discussed shared priorities and strategies for advancing development goals in the Republic of Congo. This event highlighted WFP's role as a leading agency, showcasing its ability to bring together key UN actors and foster impactful partnerships. Through these joint efforts, WFP reinforced its position as a central player in the Republic of Congo's development, ensuring a unified approach to the country's challenges.

Financial Overview

During the entirety of 2024, WFP maintained sufficient funding levels in the Republic of Congo (RoC), ensuring the continued implementation of its operations and reinforcing its leadership in the food security sector. The approval of a fourth budget revision in November 2024 extended the country strategic plan (CSP) through 2026 and expanded its scope. Initially budgeted at USD 218.6 million for 2019-2024, the revised CSP now totals USD 311.9 million for the full 2019-2026 period.

At the beginning of 2024, WFP required USD 42.4 million to meet its planned beneficiary targets. By year-end, thanks to substantial donor contributions, the required amount was exceeded, with USD 57.3 million secured, including carry-over funds from previous years. New donor contributions in 2024 amounted to USD 20.7 million, reaching 135 percent of the initial funding goal. In total, by the end of 2024, WFP had secured USD 169.3 million, representing 54.3 percent of the total CSP funding needs.

Key donors included the World Bank (through the Government of Congo for the ProClimat project), the United States (via the United States Department of Agriculture, the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, and the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration), the private sector, and various United Nations funds, including UN CERF and the Adaptation Fund. Carry-over funds from China and the IBSA Fund also contributed to the continued implementation of operations. Additionally, advance financing from the German Federal Foreign Office further enhanced WFP's flexibility to respond to crises and plan for future operations.

Despite receiving contributions, funding gaps persisted in critical areas. The recent budget revision expanded programmatic interventions and increased the beneficiary caseload, leading to underfunding across all strategic outcomes. Even those outcomes that were adequately funded before the revision faced larger gaps due to the expanded scope of activities and rising needs.





















Strategic outcome 1, which focuses on crisis response, faced significant underfunding, with WFP struggling to secure sufficient resources for flood and refugee-related operations. Similarly, while Strategic outcome 2, centred on school feeding, benefited from the McGovern-Dole grant, funding shortfalls hindered the cash component of the programme. Strategic outcome 3, supported by the World Bank, Adaptation Fund, and IBSA Fund, also experienced funding gaps, but to a lesser degree. Strategic outcome 5, which focuses on capacity building and supply chain services, was critically underfunded. Furthermore, much of the new funding in 2024, including for initiatives such as ProClimat, McGovern-Dole and the Adaptation Fund, was confirmed later in the year, resulting in some operational delays.

Despite challenges, WFP secured vital financial support in 2024, allowing it to continue its essential work with vulnerable populations. In 2025, flexible funding will remain crucial, particularly for emergency responses such as the unprecedented floods of early 2024.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	32,142,030	23,478,501	37,885,940	14,904,502
SO01: Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round	21,703,507	12,861,941	20,086,739	8,087,269
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people in anticipation of, during, and in the early aftermath of shocks, leveraging national systems that promote self-reliance.	21,703,507	12,861,941	20,086,739	8,087,269
SO02: Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food	10,438,523	10,616,559	17,799,201	6,817,233
Activity 02: Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	8,229,899	7,487,307	10,919,019	6,001,971
Activity 03: Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions.	2,208,623	3,129,252	6,880,182	815,262
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	2,733,976	2,394,294	10,738,026	1,053,537
SO03: Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains	2,733,976	2,394,294	10,738,026	1,053,537

Activity 04: Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods	2,733,976	2,394,294	10,738,026	1,053,537
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	0	0	12,499	12,499
SO04: Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	0	0	12,499	12,499
Activity 05: Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners.	0	0	12,499	12,499
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	1,095,273	464,979	624,293	148,168
SO05: National Humanitarian and development actors have access to WFP expertise	1,095,273	464,979	624,293	148,168
Activity 06: Provide on-demand logistics common services for partners.	499,979	464,979	194,795	140,170
Activity 07: Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services to the Government, humanitarian partners, and crisis-affected population	595,294	0	429,497	7,998
Non-SDG Target	0	0	3,292,885	0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 35,971,279	 26,337,774	 52,553,643	 16,118,706
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 3,898,998	 1,974,555	 4,307,340	 2,179,229
Total Direct Costs	 39,870,277	 28,312,329	 56,860,983	 18,297,936
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 2,555,547	 1,807,812	 947,553	 947,553
Grand Total	 42,425,824	 30,120,140	 57,808,536	 19,245,488

Data Notes

Operational context

[1] Government of RoC - National Institute of Statistics. 2023 General population and housing census.

[2] 2023 Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA)

[3] World Health Organization (WHO) - Mpox poses a significant risk, especially in areas with limited healthcare access, as it spreads through close contact, potentially leading to widespread outbreaks with severe consequences. Vulnerable groups, including children and immunocompromised individuals, are at heightened risk.

[4] The Republic of Congo has a score of 0.572 on the 2022 Gender Inequality Index - UNDP Human Development Report 2021-2022(<https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2021-22>).

[5] World Bank - <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.FE.ZS?locations=CG>

[6] The World Factbook - <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/congo-republic-of-the/#people-and-society>

Strategic outcome 01

[1] 2022 SMART Survey.

The food assistance for assets (FFA) activity was planned but not implemented due to a lack of funding, which is why the actual values for FFA output indicators are 0. More generally, unavailable output or outcome data in the tables is due to the postponement of related activities (potentially moved to 2025) or the absence of monitoring during the reporting period.

GAM Score: While a high percentage of female beneficiaries is noted, it does not necessarily correlate with a high WFP Gender and Age Marker [GAM] score. Efforts are ongoing to improve WFP RoC's performance and monitoring across the four key areas of gender and age integration assessed by the GAM.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] WFP does not yet have an end-CSP target for the final handover of the school feeding programme due to ongoing challenges, such as limited government funding, underdeveloped local agriculture, and the need for further capacity-building. As a result, a clear handover timeline is currently unavailable. The targeted end date will be established during the next five-year CSP (2026-2030).

[2] ODK is an open-source software designed for data collection, management and storage in resource-limited environments.

GAM Score: While a high percentage of female beneficiaries is noted, it does not necessarily correlate with a high WFP Gender and Age Marker [GAM] score. Efforts are ongoing to improve WFP's performance and monitoring across the four key areas of gender and age integration assessed by the GAM.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Under output indicator A.1.8, no actual beneficiaries are reported due to delays in the implementation of activities under the Adaptation Fund. As a result, there were no beneficiaries during the reporting period, and the planned activities have been rescheduled for 2025.

GAM score: While a high percentage of female beneficiaries is noted, it does not necessarily correlate with a high WFP Gender and Age Marker [GAM] score. Efforts are ongoing to improve WFP's performance and monitoring across the four key areas of gender and age integration assessed by the GAM.

Strategic outcome 05

The absence of outputs and outcomes tables is a result of the lack of data collection on service delivery during the reporting period.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] World Bank – Women, Business and the Law Report (2024): <https://wbl.worldbank.org/en/reports>

[2] UN Women - Country Fact Sheet | UN Women Data Hub: <https://data.unwomen.org/country/congo>

[3] Government of RoC. Ministry of Health and Population. 2022 SMART Survey

[4] The GaM is a corporate tool that evaluates how gender and age are incorporated into the design and monitoring of WFP programmes.

Data tables: The absence of data tables is due to the deactivation of indicators which were previously used for reporting on gender equality and women's empowerment.

Nutrition integration

[1] 2022 SMART survey

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	113,758	95,581	84%
	female	173,313	125,147	72%
	total	287,071	220,728	77%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	12,747	9,852	77%
	female	12,917	10,466	81%
	total	25,664	20,318	79%
24-59 months	male	19,737	6,302	32%
	female	21,376	6,901	32%
	total	41,113	13,203	32%
5-11 years	male	43,794	60,866	139%
	female	54,127	55,864	103%
	total	97,921	116,730	119%
12-17 years	male	10,715	9,796	91%
	female	27,024	18,074	67%
	total	37,739	27,870	74%
18-59 years	male	23,625	8,113	34%
	female	53,549	33,171	62%
	total	77,174	41,284	53%
60+ years	male	3,140	652	21%
	female	4,320	671	16%
	total	7,460	1,323	18%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	256,621	175,697	68%
Refugee	30,450	45,031	148%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	6,410	0	0%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	10,625	0	0%
Malnutrition prevention programme	61,800	30,079	48%
Malnutrition treatment programme	34,928	25,511	73%
School based programmes	105,000	128,511	122%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	100	846	846%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	80,450	38,119	47%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	923	462	50%
Iodised Salt	51	33	65%
LNS	413	215	52%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	1	-
Rice	4,077	906	22%
Split Peas	1,223	419	34%
Vegetable Oil	414	109	26%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	128	23	18%
Canned Fish	351	272	78%
Cassava Flour	75	0	0%
Iodised Salt	58	51	87%
Rice	1,680	1,671	99%
Split Peas	340	393	116%
Vegetable Oil	176	166	95%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Value Voucher	4,642,848	3,029,122	65%
Cash	5,119,090	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	0	234,564	-
Value Voucher	2,160,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people in anticipation of, during, and in the early aftermath of shocks, leveraging national systems that promote self-reliance.						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: Vulnerable populations affected by crisis receive sufficient cash and/or food-based transfers to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	41,834	20,143	
			Male	38,616	17,976	
			Total	80,450	38,119	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	4,591	1,421.81	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,115,000		
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	4,642,848	3,029,122	
CSP Output 02: Vulnerable populations affected by crisis benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of productive assets that support transition towards resilience and self-reliance.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	5,524		
			Male	5,101		
			Total	10,625		
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	1,066		
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	3,004,090		
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 03: Moderately malnourished children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls affected by crisis receive specialized nutritious products to treat malnutrition and improve their nutritional status.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	11,478	6,129	
			Male	10,970	6,068	
			Total	22,448	12,197	

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	12,480 12,480	13,314 13,314
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	511	346.94
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	483	326.18

CSP Output 04: Children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls affected by crisis receive specialized nutritious products to prevent malnutrition and improve their nutritional status.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	18,232	5,687
			Male	16,829	5,127
			Total	35,061	10,814
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 Total	26,739 26,739	19,265 19,265
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	932	376.52
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	852	351.83

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people in anticipation of, during, and in the early aftermath of shocks, leveraging national systems that promote self-reliance.

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

CSP Output 02: Vulnerable populations affected by crisis benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of productive assets that support transition towards resilience and self-reliance.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	200	0
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.4: Kilometres of feeder roads and trails constructed/repaired	Food assistance for asset	Km	150	0

D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.7: Number of bridges constructed/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	20	0
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	30	0
Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 03: Moderately malnourished children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls affected by crisis receive specialized nutritious products to treat malnutrition and improve their nutritional status.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	173	173
CSP Output 04: Children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls affected by crisis receive specialized nutritious products to prevent malnutrition and improve their nutritional status.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Prevention of acute malnutrition	centre/site	173	173

Outcome Results							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people in anticipation of, during, and in the early aftermath of shocks, leveraging national systems that promote self-reliance.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CAR Refugees - Location: Likouala - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>70	>70	84.21		Secondary data
	Male	0	>70	>70	79.58		Secondary data
	Overall	0	>70	>70	81.9		Secondary data
Target Group: CAR Refugees - Location: Likouala - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	3.74	<15	<15	11.47	3.88	Secondary data
	Male	3.65	<15	<15	9.22	7.43	Secondary data
	Overall	3.7	<15	<15	10.34	5.78	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	1.43	<3	<3	1.84	2.33	Secondary data
	Male	1.39	<3	<3	1.12	2.03	Secondary data
	Overall	1.41	<3	<3	1.48	2.17	Secondary data

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	4.52	<15	<15	14.45	6.98	Secondary data
	Male	4.41	<15	<15	12.43	8.11	Secondary data
	Overall	4.47	<15	<15	13.43	7.58	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	91.45	>75	>75	72.24	76.71	Secondary data
	Male	88.29	>75	>75	77.23	70.11	Secondary data
	Overall	90.4	>75	>75	74.75	73.13	Secondary data
Target Group: CAR Refugees - Location: Likouala - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11.7	≤1.17	≤7	7.5	17.27	WFP survey
	Male	13.54	≤1.35	≤7	6.65	11.59	WFP survey
	Overall	12.58	≤1.25	≤7	7.04	14.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	25.09	>80	≥67.7	72.64	41.62	WFP survey
	Male	30.23	>80	≥74.2	69.58	45.88	WFP survey
	Overall	27.52	>80	≥70.5	71.24	43.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	25.09	≥15	≥26.9	25	31.84	WFP survey
	Male	28.68	≥15	≥19.7	27.59	38.82	WFP survey
	Overall	26.79	≥15	≥24.05	26.18	35.24	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	49.83	<5	≤5.4	2.36	26.54	WFP survey
	Male	41.09	<5	≤6.1	2.83	15.29	WFP survey
	Overall	45.69	<5	≤5.45	2.58	21.06	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.07	≥65	≥65	4.95		WFP survey
	Male	25.88	≥70	≥70	11.22		WFP survey
	Overall	23.03	≥68	≥68	8.37		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.08	=22	≥22	72.88		WFP survey
	Male	31.76	=20	≥20	67.52		WFP survey
	Overall	32.95	=21.5	≥21.5	69.96		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.85	<13	≤13	22.17		WFP survey
	Male	42.35	<10	≤10	21.26		WFP survey
	Overall	43.12	<10.5	≤10.5	21.67		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	32.12	≥65	≥65	31.84		WFP survey
	Male	38.24	≥70	≥70	34.65		WFP survey
	Overall	35.1	≥68	≥68	33.37		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.28	=22	≥22	50.71		WFP survey
	Male	30.59	=20	≥20	50.79		WFP survey
	Overall	30.95	=21.5	≥21.5	50.75		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	36.59	<13	≤13	17.45		WFP survey
	Male	31.18	<10	≤10	14.57		WFP survey
	Overall	33.95	<10.5	≤10.5	15.88		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.79	≥65	≥65	8.49		WFP survey
	Male	1.18	≥70	≥70	9.06		WFP survey
	Overall	2.01	≥68	≥68	8.8		WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	10.06	=22	≥22	13.44		WFP survey
	Male	8.24	=20	≥20	14.17		WFP survey
	Overall	9.17	=21.5	≥21.5	13.84		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	87.15	<13	≤13	78.07		WFP survey
	Male	90.59	<10	≤10	76.77		WFP survey
	Overall	88.83	<10.5	≤10.5	77.36		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	19.55	≤12	≤12	19.58		WFP survey
	Male	33.24	≤12	≤12	26.18		WFP survey
	Overall	26.22	≤12	≤12	23.18		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	20.95	<8	≤8	22.41		WFP survey
	Male	15.59	<8	≤8	12.6		WFP survey
	Overall	18.34	<8	≤8	17.06		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	34.92	≤20	≤20	45.05		WFP survey
	Male	32.06	≤20	≤20	45.08		WFP survey
	Overall	33.52	≤20	≤20	45.06		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	24.58	≥60	≥60	12.97		WFP survey
	Male	19.12	≥60	≥60	16.14		WFP survey
	Overall	21.92	≥60	≥60	14.7		WFP survey
Target Group: Children aged 6 to 59 months - Location: Brazzaville - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	>70	>70	58.3	87.32	Secondary data
	Male	0	>70	>70	88.38	83.6	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>70	>70	70.17	85.03	Secondary data
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	97.71	>70	>70	58.46	73.09	Secondary data
	Male	100.94	>70	>70	39.36	75.84	Secondary data
	Overall	99.22	>70	>70	48.91	74.47	Secondary data
Target Group: Children aged 6 to 59 months - Location: Brazzaville - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	3.2	<15	<15	21.94	2.33	Secondary data
	Male	3.31	<15	<15	20.74	2.66	Secondary data
	Overall	3.25	<15	<15	21.24	2.49	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.33	<3	<3	3.06	0.33	Secondary data
	Male	0.23	<3	<3	2.96	0.23	Secondary data
	Overall	0.28	<3	<3	3	0.28	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	1.32	<15	<15	11.73	4.4	Secondary data
	Male	1.36	<15	<15	7.04	3.73	Secondary data
	Overall	1.34	<15	<15	9.01	4.08	Secondary data

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	93.68	>75	>75	63.27	97.78	Secondary data
	Male	96.78	>75	>75	69.26	98.61	Secondary data
	Overall	95.13	>75	>75	66.74	98.19	Secondary data
Target Group: Children aged 6 to 59 months - Location: Likouala - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	>70	>70	78.5		Secondary data
	Male	0	>70	>70	76.45		Secondary data
	Overall	0	>70	>70	77.54		Secondary data
Target Group: Children aged 6 to 59 months - Location: Pool - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	>70	>70	94.34	70.9	Secondary data
	Male	0	>70	>70	81.72	74.7	Secondary data
	Overall	0	>70	>70	88.23	72.8	Secondary data
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	94.51	>66	>70	45.59	42.86	Secondary data
	Male	73.2	>66	>70	43.88	68.71	Secondary data
	Overall	83.11	>66	>70	44.73	55.78	Secondary data
Target Group: DRC Asylum seekers - Location: Plateaux - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17.32	≤8.66	≤10	11.62	16.59	WFP survey
	Male	15.82	≤7.91	≤10	13.39	17.5	WFP survey
	Overall	16.39	≤8.2	≤10	12.86	17.25	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	60.61	>83	≥60	65.56	24.68	WFP survey
	Male	77.73	>83	≥60	79.52	29.67	WFP survey
	Overall	71.14	>83	≥60	75.53	28.26	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.73	≥15	≥30	28.89	66.23	WFP survey
	Male	16.59	≥15	≥30	13.81	61.64	WFP survey
	Overall	18.95	≥15	≥30	18.33	62.94	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	16.67	≤2	≤10	5.56	9.09	WFP survey
	Male	5.69	≤2	≤10	6.67	8.7	WFP survey
	Overall	9.91	≤2	≤10	6.33	8.81	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.65	≥25	≥60	30		WFP survey
	Male	1.79	≥25	≥60	37.14		WFP survey
	Overall	1.47	≥25	≥60	35		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	21.43	≥60	≥25	56.67		WFP survey
	Male	19.69	≥60	≥25	49.52		WFP survey
	Overall	20.18	≥60	≥25	51.67		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	77.92	≤15	≤15	13.33		WFP survey
	Male	78.52	≤15	≤15	13.33		WFP survey
	Overall	78.35	≤15	≤15	13.33		WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	24.68	≥25	≥60	36.67	WFP survey
	Male	27.37	≥25	≥60	46.67	WFP survey
	Overall	26.61	≥25	≥60	43.67	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.95	≥60	≥25	51.11	WFP survey
	Male	2.3	≥60	≥25	40.48	WFP survey
	Overall	2.2	≥60	≥25	43.67	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	73.38	≤15	≤15	12.22	WFP survey
	Male	70.33	≤15	≤15	12.86	WFP survey
	Overall	71.19	≤15	≤15	12.67	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥25	≥60	1.11	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥25	≥60	0.48	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥25	≥60	0.67	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥60	≥25	2.22	WFP survey
	Male	0.26	≥60	≥25	1.9	WFP survey
	Overall	0.18	≥60	≥25	2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	100	≤15	≤15	96.67	WFP survey
	Male	99.74	≤15	≤15	97.62	WFP survey
	Overall	99.82	≤15	≤15	97.33	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	22.08	≤20	≤20	22.22	WFP survey
	Male	23.53	≤20	≤20	18.1	WFP survey
	Overall	23.12	≤20	≤20	19.33	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7.14	<10	<10	28.89	WFP survey
	Male	3.58	<10	<10	33.81	WFP survey
	Overall	4.59	<10	<10	32.33	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	41.56	≤25	≤25	41.11	WFP survey
	Male	48.59	≤25	≤25	44.29	WFP survey
	Overall	46.61	≤25	≤25	43.33	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	29.22	≥45	≥45	7.78	WFP survey
	Male	24.3	≥45	≥45	3.81	WFP survey
	Overall	25.69	≥45	≥45	5	WFP survey
Target Group: DRC Refugees - Location: Pool - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14.01	≤10	≤10	14.12	WFP survey
	Male	15.52	≤10	≤10	11.23	WFP survey
	Overall	14.36	≤10	≤10	12.16	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	17.03	≥30	≥50	26.32	WFP survey
	Male	33.16	≥30	≥50	40.22	WFP survey
	Overall	29.42	≥30	≥50	35.77	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	43.23	≥60	≥40	60.82	WFP survey
	Male	43.68	≥60	≥40	50.96	WFP survey
	Overall	43.58	≥60	≥40	54.12	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	39.74	≤10	≤10	12.87	WFP survey
	Male	23.16	≤10	≤10	8.82	WFP survey
	Overall	27	≤10	≤10	10.11	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.11	≥20	≥66	1.17	WFP survey
	Male	12.11	≥20	≥66	3.86	WFP survey
	Overall	10.72	≥20	≥66	3	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	28.82	≥66	≥24	28.65		WFP survey
	Male	41.05	≥66	≥24	35.26		WFP survey
	Overall	38.22	≥66	≥24	33.15		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	65.07	≤14	≤10	70.18		WFP survey
	Male	46.84	≤14	≤10	60.88		WFP survey
	Overall	51.06	≤14	≤10	63.86		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.86	≥20	≥66	6.43		WFP survey
	Male	15.79	≥20	≥66	12.12		WFP survey
	Overall	13.95	≥20	≥66	10.33		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.69	≥66	≥24	29.82		WFP survey
	Male	40.53	≥66	≥24	39.94		WFP survey
	Overall	38.02	≥66	≥24	36.7		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	62.45	≤14	≤10	63.74		WFP survey
	Male	43.68	≤14	≤10	47.93		WFP survey
	Overall	48.03	≤14	≤10	53		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.75	≥20	≥66	7.02		WFP survey
	Male	1.97	≥20	≥66	10.47		WFP survey
	Overall	1.92	≥20	≥66	9.36		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.75	≥66	≥24	15.79		WFP survey
	Male	7.63	≥66	≥24	22.04		WFP survey
	Overall	6.27	≥66	≥24	20.4		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	96.51	≤14	≤10	77.19		WFP survey
	Male	90.39	≤14	≤10	67.49		WFP survey
	Overall	91.81	≤14	≤10	70.6		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	14.85	≤21	≤25	30.99		WFP survey
	Male	14.74	≤21	≤25	33.06		WFP survey
	Overall	14.76	≤21	≤25	32.4		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	33.62	≤10	<10	15.79		WFP survey
	Male	30.39	≤10	<10	13.5		WFP survey
	Overall	31.14	≤10	<10	14.23		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	39.3	≤24	≤20	35.67		WFP survey
	Male	40.39	≤24	≤20	39.12		WFP survey
	Overall	40.14	≤24	≤20	38.01		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	12.23	≥45	≥45	17.54		WFP survey
	Male	14.47	≥45	≥45	14.33		WFP survey
	Overall	13.95	≥45	≥45	15.36		WFP survey
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Pool - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	2.33	<15	<15	16.83	7.3	Secondary data
	Male	1.78	<15	<15	16.47	6.47	Secondary data
	Overall	2.05	<15	<15	16.67	6.88	Secondary data

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	1.43	<3	<3	1.98	2.19	Secondary data
	Male	1.1	<3	<3	3.53	2.16	Secondary data
	Overall	1.26	<3	<3	2.69	2.17	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	3.14	<15	<15	13.86	6.57	Secondary data
	Male	2.4	<15	<15	10.59	3.6	Secondary data
	Overall	2.76	<15	<15	12.37	5.07	Secondary data
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	106.83	>75	>75	67.33	72.33	Secondary data
	Male	81.72	>75	>75	69.41	78.21	Secondary data
	Overall	93.94	>75	>75	68.28	75.24	Secondary data
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Liranga - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15.07	≤7				WFP survey
	Male	10.56	≤7				WFP survey
	Overall	12.09	≤7				WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	5.8	≥17.4				WFP survey
	Male	10	≥30				WFP survey
	Overall	8.6	≥25.8				WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	51	≥80				WFP survey
	Male	60.1	≥80				WFP survey
	Overall	57	≥80				WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	41.3	≥15				WFP survey
	Male	35.2	≥15				WFP survey
	Overall	37.3	≥15				WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7.7	≤5				WFP survey
	Male	4.7	≤5				WFP survey
	Overall	5.7	≤5				WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.2	≥37.71				WFP survey
	Male	43.9	≥48.4				WFP survey
	Overall	40.6	≥44.76				WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.1	≥51.65				WFP survey
	Male	47.2	≥48.35				WFP survey
	Overall	47.1	≥49.42				WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	18.7	≤10.64				WFP survey
	Male	9	≤3.25				WFP survey
	Overall	12.3	≤5.82				WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.2	≥45.36				WFP survey
	Male	56.1	≥58.91				WFP survey
	Overall	51.8	≥54.39				WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	55.5	≥54.15			WFP survey
	Male	41.2	≥39.6			WFP survey
	Overall	46.1	≥44.31			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.3	≤0.49			WFP survey
	Male	2.7	≤1.5			WFP survey
	Overall	2.2	≤1.3			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	50.3	≥53.87			WFP survey
	Male	40.5	≥43.38			WFP survey
	Overall	43.9	≥47.02			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	49	≥45.73			WFP survey
	Male	55.8	≥55.49			WFP survey
	Overall	53.5	≥51.78			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.6	≤0.4			WFP survey
	Male	3.7	≤1.13			WFP survey
	Overall	2.6	≤1.2			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	10.3	≤7.88			WFP survey
	Male	14	≤10.71			WFP survey
	Overall	12.7	≤9.72			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	21.3	≤16.29			WFP survey
	Male	9.3	≤7.11			WFP survey
	Overall	13.4	≤10.25			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	31	≤23.72			WFP survey
	Male	35.9	≤27.46			WFP survey
	Overall	34.2	≤26.16			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	37.4	≥52.11			WFP survey
	Male	40.9	≥54.71			WFP survey
	Overall	39.7	≥53.87			WFP survey
Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Makotimpoko - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.82	≤7			WFP survey
	Male	11.38	≤7			WFP survey
	Overall	11.78	≤7			WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	10	≥30			WFP survey
	Male	13	≥39			WFP survey
	Overall	12.2	≥36.6			WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	55.9	≥80			WFP survey
	Male	56.5	≥80			WFP survey
	Overall	56.3	≥80			WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	38.8	≥15			WFP survey
	Male	38.2	≥15			WFP survey
	Overall	38.4	≥15			WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5.3	≤5			WFP survey
	Male	5.3	≤5			WFP survey
	Overall	5.3	≤5			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.9	≥47.3			WFP survey
	Male	55.4	≥61.08			WFP survey
	Overall	51.9	≥57.22			WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.1	≥49.8			WFP survey
	Male	34.1	≥35.67			WFP survey
	Overall	37.7	≥39.33			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	10	≤2.9			WFP survey
	Male	10.5	≤3.25			WFP survey
	Overall	10.4	≤3.45			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	48.2	≥50.61			WFP survey
	Male	60.6	≥63.63			WFP survey
	Overall	57.2	≥60.6			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.5	≥46.9			WFP survey
	Male	33.6	≥34.87			WFP survey
	Overall	36.4	≥38.34			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	8.2	≤2.49			WFP survey
	Male	5.7	≤1.5			WFP survey
	Overall	6.4	≤1.6			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	38.8	≥41.55			WFP survey
	Male	39.6	≥42.41			WFP survey
	Overall	39.4	≥42.2			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56.5	≥57.05			WFP survey
	Male	54.2	≥55.46			WFP survey
	Overall	54.9	≥56.85			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.7	≤1.4			WFP survey
	Male	6.2	≤2.13			WFP survey
	Overall	5.8	≤0.95			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	22.4	≤17.14			WFP survey
	Male	15.6	≤11.93			WFP survey
	Overall	17.5	≤13.39			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	13.5	≤10.33			WFP survey
	Male	14.2	≤10.86			WFP survey
	Overall	14	≤10.71			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	26.5	≤20.27			WFP survey
	Male	27.5	≤21.04			WFP survey
	Overall	27.2	≤20.81			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	37.6	≥52.56			WFP survey
	Male	42.8	≥56.17			WFP survey
	Overall	41.4	≥55.09			WFP survey
Target Group: Vulnerable persons - Location: Likouala - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15.07	≤7			WFP survey
	Male	10.56	≤7			WFP survey
	Overall	12.09	≤7			WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	5.8	≥17.4			WFP survey
	Male	10	≥30			WFP survey
	Overall	8.6	≥25.8			WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	51	≥80				WFP survey
	Male	60.1	≥80				WFP survey
	Overall	57	≥80				WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	41.3	≥15				WFP survey
	Male	35.2	≥15				WFP survey
	Overall	37.3	≥15				WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7.7	≤5				WFP survey
	Male	4.7	≤5				WFP survey
	Overall	5.7	≤5				WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.2	≥37.71				WFP survey
	Male	43.9	≥48.4				WFP survey
	Overall	40.6	≥44.76				WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.1	≥51.65				WFP survey
	Male	47.2	≥48.35				WFP survey
	Overall	47.1	≥49.42				WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	18.7	≤10.64				WFP survey
	Male	9	≤3.25				WFP survey
	Overall	12.3	≤5.82				WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.2	≥45.36				WFP survey
	Male	56.1	≥58.91				WFP survey
	Overall	51.8	≥54.39				WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	55.5	≥54.15				WFP survey
	Male	41.2	≥39.6				WFP survey
	Overall	46.1	≥44.31				WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.3	≤0.49				WFP survey
	Male	2.7	≤1.5				WFP survey
	Overall	2.2	≤1.3				WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	50.3	≥53.87				WFP survey
	Male	40.5	≥43.38				WFP survey
	Overall	43.9	≥47.02				WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	49	≥45.73				WFP survey
	Male	55.8	≥55.49				WFP survey
	Overall	53.5	≥51.78				WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.6	≤0.4				WFP survey
	Male	3.7	≤1.13				WFP survey
	Overall	2.6	≤1.2				WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	10.3	≤7.88				WFP survey
	Male	14	≤10.71				WFP survey
	Overall	12.7	≤9.72				WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	21.3	≤16.29				WFP survey
	Male	9.3	≤7.11				WFP survey
	Overall	13.4	≤10.25				WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	31	≤23.72				WFP survey
	Male	35.9	≤27.46				WFP survey
	Overall	34.2	≤26.16				WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	37.4	≥52.11			WFP survey
	Male	40.9	≥54.71			WFP survey
	Overall	39.7	≥53.87			WFP survey
Target Group: Vulnerable persons - Location: Plateaux - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	10.18	≤7			WFP survey
	Male	9.74	≤7			WFP survey
	Overall	9.88	≤7			WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	6.3	≥18.9			WFP survey
	Male	8.3	≥24.9			WFP survey
	Overall	7.7	≥23.1			WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	32.3	≥80			WFP survey
	Male	39.3	≥80			WFP survey
	Overall	37.1	≥80			WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	58.6	≥15			WFP survey
	Male	53.6	≥15			WFP survey
	Overall	55.1	≥15			WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9.1	≤5			WFP survey
	Male	7.1	≤5			WFP survey
	Overall	7.7	≤5			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.9	≥25.25			WFP survey
	Male	33.8	≥37.26			WFP survey
	Overall	30.5	≥33.63			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.8	≥71.85			WFP survey
	Male	34.1	≥59.49			WFP survey
	Overall	34.3	≥62.92			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.3	≤2.9			WFP survey
	Male	32.1	≤3.25			WFP survey
	Overall	35.2	≤3.45			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	25.7	≥26.99			WFP survey
	Male	37.5	≥39.38			WFP survey
	Overall	33.9	≥35.6			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	40.8	≥70.53			WFP survey
	Male	39.5	≥59.13			WFP survey
	Overall	39.9	≥62.81			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.5	≤2.49			WFP survey
	Male	23	≤1.5			WFP survey
	Overall	26.2	≤1.6			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	50.2	≥53.76			WFP survey
	Male	49.5	≥53.01			WFP survey
	Overall	49.7	≥53.23			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47	≥44.84			WFP survey
	Male	46.5	≥37.99			WFP survey
	Overall	46.7	≥45.82			WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.8	≤1.4			WFP survey
	Male	4	≤9			WFP survey
	Overall	3.6	≤0.95			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	36.7	≤28.08			WFP survey
	Male	28.6	≤21.88			WFP survey
	Overall	31	≤23.72			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	11.3	≤8.64			WFP survey
	Male	12.2	≤9.33			WFP survey
	Overall	11.9	≤9.1			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	25.7	≤19.66			WFP survey
	Male	26.5	≤20.27			WFP survey
	Overall	26.3	≤20.12			WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	26.3	≥43.62			WFP survey
	Male	32.7	≥48.52			WFP survey
	Overall	30.8	≥47.06			WFP survey
Target Group: Vulnerable persons - Location: Pool - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11.58	≤7			WFP survey
	Male	9.96	≤7			WFP survey
	Overall	10.42	≤7			WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	21	≥80			WFP survey
	Male	28	≥80			WFP survey
	Overall	26	≥80			WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	71	≥15			WFP survey
	Male	66.5	≥15			WFP survey
	Overall	67.7	≥15			WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	8.1	≤5			WFP survey
	Male	5.6	≤5			WFP survey
	Overall	6.3	≤5			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.9	≥41.69			WFP survey
	Male	3.9	≥42.79			WFP survey
	Overall	3.6	≥42.46			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.6	≥55.41			WFP survey
	Male	36.2	≥53.96			WFP survey
	Overall	32.4	≥54.09			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	74.5	≤2.9			WFP survey
	Male	59.8	≤3.25			WFP survey
	Overall	64	≤3.45			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.2	≥39			WFP survey
	Male	7.6	≥42			WFP survey
	Overall	6.9	≥41.13			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	61	≥52.3			WFP survey
	Male	63.7	≥51.9			WFP survey
	Overall	62.9	≥52.3			WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.9	≤8.7				WFP survey
	Male	28.7	≤6.1				WFP survey
	Overall	30.2	≤6.85				WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.4	≥49.07				WFP survey
	Male	51.3	≥52.33				WFP survey
	Overall	50.2	≥51.21				WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	52.6	≥49.53				WFP survey
	Male	47.5	≥46.62				WFP survey
	Overall	49	≥47.84				WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤1.4				WFP survey
	Male	1.1	≤1.05				WFP survey
	Overall	0.8	≤0.95				WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	39.7	≤30.37				WFP survey
	Male	43.3	≤32.9				WFP survey
	Overall	42.3	≤32.36				WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	9	≤6.89				WFP survey
	Male	8	≤6.12				WFP survey
	Overall	8.3	≤6.35				WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	32.6	≤24.94				WFP survey
	Male	30.9	≤23.64				WFP survey
	Overall	31.4	≤24.02				WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	18.7	≥37.81				WFP survey
	Male	17.8	≥37.35				WFP survey
	Overall	18	≥37.27				WFP survey
Target Group: Vulnerable persons - Location: Pool - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	6.1	≥17.4				WFP survey
	Male	7.5	≥30				WFP survey
	Overall	7.1	≥25.8				WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food					Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 02: Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.						
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages						
CSP Output 06: Primary school-aged children receive a meal every day they attend school to improve their access to food and nutrition and their education						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female		1,358	
			Male		1,139	
			Total		2,497	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female		1,569	
			Male		1,320	
			Total		2,889	
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	63,000	59,909	
			Male	42,000	65,713	
			Total	105,000	125,622	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	2,808	2,577.09	
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD		234,563	
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	2,160,000		

Other Output						
Activity 02: Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.						
Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages						
CSP Output 06: Primary school-aged children receive a meal every day they attend school to improve their access to food and nutrition and their education						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	445	452	
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	85	
CSP Output 06: Primary school-aged children receive a meal every day they attend school to improve their access to food and nutrition and to education						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	2	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	14	23	

C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1,780	2,257
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CSP Output 07: Primary-school children in pilot schools benefit from the availability of diversified locally-purchased foods in school meals

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1,097	1,507
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.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	750	750

CSP Output 08: Vulnerable children benefit from Government's increased capacity to develop and implement the national school feeding policy

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.1: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	School feeding (on-site)	Number	17,000	22,204
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	School feeding (on-site)	Number	10	0
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	6	5

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Primary school aged children - Location: Congo, Republic of - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	4		=4	4		Secondary data

Target Group: Primary school aged children - **Location:** Congo, Republic of - **Modality:** Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Amount of annual host government budget for nationally owned programmes and systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs released following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	28,000	=2,000,000	=1,000,000	28,000	Secondary data
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	1	=3	=3	1	Secondary data
Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	4	=4	=4	4	Secondary data
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	=3	=2	1	Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population enrolled in national programmes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	25.3	≥40	≥30	25.3	Secondary data
	Male	27.05	≥40	≥30	27.05	Secondary data
	Overall	26.19	≥40	≥30	26.19	Secondary data
Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female	78.17	≥90	≥80	78.17	Secondary data
	Male	79.77	≥90	≥80	79.77	Secondary data
	Overall	78.92	≥90	≥80	78.92	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	794	≥1,000	≥800	794	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	≥0	=0	0	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥0	=0	0	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥0	=0	0	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	794	≥1,000	≥800	794	Secondary data

Target Group: Primary school aged children - **Location:** Congo, Republic of - **Modality:** Food, Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Annual change in enrolment	Female	5.77	≥6	≥2	4.83	7.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.83	≥6	≥2	-2.22	5.53	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.8	≥6	≥2	1.68	6.51	WFP programme monitoring
Attendance rate	Female	93.27	=95	≥90	96.34	86.86	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93.67	=95	≥90	96.32	80.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93.48	=95	≥90	96.33	83.65	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	1		Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	2	≤3	≤2	2		Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	1.5	=2	=1.5	1.5		Secondary data
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	2		=2	2		Secondary data
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	1		=1	1		Secondary data
Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants in target schools who demonstrate use of new and quality teaching techniques or tools	Overall	2		=2	2		Secondary data

Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	97.4	=100	≥95	96.34	99.22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.2	=100	≥95	96.32	95.77	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.3	=100	≥95	96.33	96.61	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Primary school children-6th grade - Location: Congo, Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Graduation rate	Female	40.45	≥80		85.37	40.45	Secondary data
	Male	40.94	≥80		84.87	40.95	Secondary data
	Overall	81.35	≥80		85.11	81.35	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03: Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods					
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 11: Targeted smallholder farmers employ diversified, sustainable agricultural practices to improve their productivity, incomes, livelihoods and nutrition					
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	38	302
			Male	62	544
			Total	100	846
CSP Output 12: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from enhanced adaptive capacity through better understanding of the impacts of climate change and variability, risk management and the adoption of improved, climate-resilient practices.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Female	2,384	
			Male	4,026	
			Total	6,410	

Other Output					
Activity 04: Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods					
Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 12: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from enhanced adaptive capacity through better understanding of the impacts of climate change and variability, risk management and the adoption of improved, climate-resilient practices.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.13: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds and raised	G.13.2: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (AF)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Type	Timely available and used	Timely available but not used

Outcome Results							
Activity 04: Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholders farmers - Location: Congo, Republic of - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female		=80	≥60	61.71		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=80	≥60	41.34		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		79.74	=80	≥60	53.57	33.52

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	903,220	≥1,008,544	≥382,740.57	101,651.66	382,740.57	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	903,220	≥101,708	≥661.64	0	661.64	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥500,000	≥366,645.41	101,473.2	366,645.41	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	≥406,835.2	≥15,433.52	178.46	15,433.52	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	674	≥1,600	≥656.05	66.76	656.05	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	≥160	≥0.39	0	0.39	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	≥800	≥631.88	66.4	631.88	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	≥640	≥23.78	0.36	23.78	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people in anticipation of, during, and in the early aftermath of shocks, leveraging national systems that promote self-reliance.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CAR Refugees - Location: Likouala - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	85.1	=100	=100	98.89	98.88	WFP survey
	Male	89.6	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	87.7	=100	=100	99.11	99.43	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	83.5	≥90	≥90	91.11	96.93	WFP survey
	Male	78.7	≥90	≥90	100	96.18	WFP survey
	Overall	80.7	≥90	≥90	92.86	96.56	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	76	=100	=100	87.78		WFP survey
	Male	79.3	=100	=100	95.45		WFP survey
	Overall	77.9	=100	=100	89.29		WFP survey
Target Group: DRC Asylum seekers - Location: Plateaux - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97.73	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey
	Male	97.16	=100	=100	100	99.74	WFP survey
	Overall	97.38	=100	=100	100	99.82	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	28.18	≥90	≥90	78.02	92.86	WFP survey
	Male	60.97	≥90	≥90	100	93.35	WFP survey
	Overall	89.15	≥90	≥90	79.17	93.21	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	95.6		WFP survey
	Male	83.33	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	88.89	=100	=100	95.83		WFP survey
Target Group: DRC Refugees - Location: Pool - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97.18	≥90	≥90	97.18		WFP survey
	Male	80	≥90	≥90	80		WFP survey
	Overall	95.06	≥90	≥90	95.06		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	92.96	=100	=100	92.96		WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	=100	90		WFP survey
	Overall	92.59	=100	=100	92.59		WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people in anticipation of, during, and in the early aftermath of shocks, leveraging national systems that promote self-reliance.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: CAR Refugees - Location: Likouala - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	98.3	≥80	≥80	67.22	58.94	WFP survey
	Male	96.01	≥80	≥80	77.27	51.47	WFP survey
	Overall	97.15	≥80	≥80	69.2	55.3	WFP survey
Target Group: DRC Asylum seekers - Location: Plateaux - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	98.16	≥80	≥80	79.12	67.53	WFP survey
	Male	97.93	≥80	≥80	60	68.03	WFP survey
	Overall	98	≥80	≥80	78.12	67.89	WFP survey
Target Group: DRC Refugees - Location: Pool - Modality: Food, Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	69.01	≥80	≥80	69.01		WFP survey
	Male	80	≥80	≥80	80		WFP survey
	Overall	70.37	≥80	≥80	70.37		WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 04: Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholders farmers - Location: Congo, Republic of - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	1	≥2	=4	50		Secondary data

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
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	35.19	≥40	≥30	35.19		Secondary data
	Male	11.81	≥40	≥30	11.81		Secondary data
	Overall	25.06	≥40	≥30	25.06		Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people in anticipation of, during, and in the early aftermath of shocks, leveraging national systems that promote self-reliance.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Congo, Republic of - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	56.15	=50	≥35	56.15		Secondary data
	Male	14.09	=50	≥35	14.09		Secondary data
	Overall	36.48	=50	≥35	36.48		Secondary data

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Women farmers from the "Our Future" ("Notre Avenir") group returning from cassava fields after a day of harvest in Yamba, Bouenza Department.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

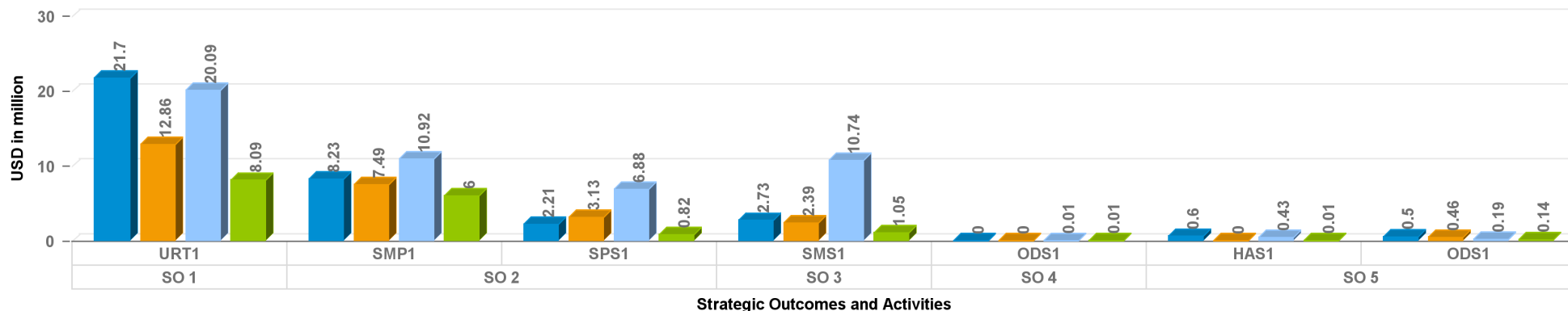
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2026)

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

Annual CPB Overview



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

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round
SO 2		Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food
SO 3		Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains
SO 4		Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services
SO 5		National Humanitarian and development actors have access to WFP expertise
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people in anticipation of, during, and in the early aftermath of shocks, leveraging national systems that promote self-reliance.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.
SO 2	SPS1	Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions.
SO 3	SMS1	Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners.
SO 5	HAS1	Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services to the Government, humanitarian partners, and crisis-affected population
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand logistics common services for partners.

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.3	Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains	Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods	2,733,976	2,394,294	10,738,026	1,053,537
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			2,733,976	2,394,294	10,738,026	1,053,537
2.1	Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people in anticipation of, during, and in the early aftermath of shocks, leveraging national systems that promote self-reliance.	21,703,507	12,861,941	20,086,739	8,087,269
	Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food	Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions.	2,208,623	3,129,252	6,880,182	815,262
		Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	8,229,899	7,487,307	10,919,019	6,001,971
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			32,142,030	23,478,501	37,885,940	14,904,502

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	National Humanitarian and development actors have access to WFP expertise	Provide on-demand logistics common services for partners.	499,979	464,979	194,795	140,170
		Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services to the Government, humanitarian partners, and crisis-affected population	595,294	0	429,497	7,998
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,095,273	464,979	624,293	148,168
17.9	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners.	0	0	12,499	12,499
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			0	0	12,499	12,499
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,292,885	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	3,292,885	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			35,971,279	26,337,774	52,553,643	16,118,706
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,898,998	1,974,555	4,307,340	2,179,229
Total Direct Costs			39,870,277	28,312,329	56,860,983	18,297,936
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,555,547	1,807,812	947,553	947,553
Grand Total			42,425,824	30,120,140	57,808,536	19,245,488


 Michael Hemling
 Chief, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

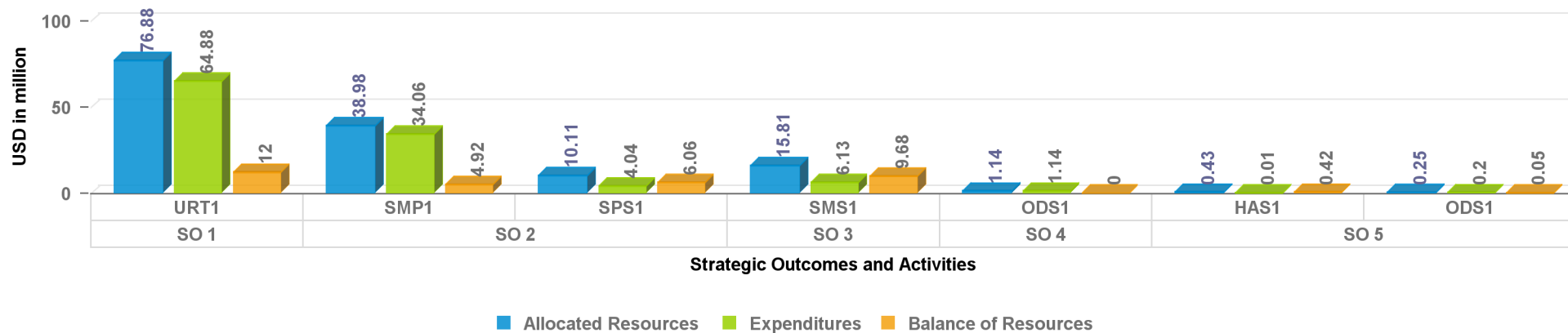
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2026)

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

Cumulative CPB Overview



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

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people in anticipation of, during, and in the early aftermath of shocks, leveraging national systems that promote self-reliance.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.
SO 2	SPS1	Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions.
SO 3	SMS1	Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners.
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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	Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people in anticipation of, during, and in the early aftermath of shocks, leveraging national systems that promote self-reliance.	124,314,717	75,864,565	1,011,370	76,875,935	64,876,465	11,999,470
	Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food	Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	42,154,486	38,977,434	0	38,977,434	34,060,386	4,917,048
		Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions.	13,973,700	10,107,516	0	10,107,516	4,042,597	6,064,920
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			180,442,903	124,949,515	1,011,370	125,960,886	102,979,448	22,981,438

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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
2.3	Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains	Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods	20,438,095	15,814,197	0	15,814,197	6,129,708	9,684,489
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			20,438,095	15,814,197	0	15,814,197	6,129,708	9,684,489
17.9	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners.	1,948,801	1,135,506	0	1,135,506	1,135,506	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			1,948,801	1,135,506	0	1,135,506	1,135,506	0
17.16	National Humanitarian and development actors have access to WFP expertise	Provide on-demand logistics common services for partners.	2,492,240	253,780	0	253,780	199,155	54,625
		Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services to the Government, humanitarian partners, and crisis-affected population	595,294	429,497	0	429,497	7,998	421,500
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			3,087,534	683,278	0	683,278	207,153	476,124
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,292,885	0	3,292,885	0	3,292,885
Subtotal SDG Target			0	3,292,885	0	3,292,885	0	3,292,885
Total Direct Operational Cost			205,917,334	145,875,381	1,011,370	146,886,752	110,451,815	36,434,937

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Annual Country Report

Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2026)

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
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	14,219,961	11,560,039	119,746	11,679,786	9,551,675	2,128,110
		Total Direct Costs	220,137,295	157,435,421	1,131,117	158,566,538	120,003,490	38,563,047
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	14,000,656	9,218,895		9,218,895	9,218,895	0
		Grand Total	234,137,951	166,654,316	1,131,117	167,785,433	129,222,385	38,563,047

This donor financial report is interim

Michael Henfling
CHIEF, CFORC
 Michael Henfling
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures