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Democratic Republic of the Congo

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2021 - 2026

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Overview

Key messages

- Humanitarian needs in DRC reached record levels in 2025, while funding declined sharply, forcing WFP to prioritise life-saving assistance in the most severely affected areas and adapt operations in an increasingly volatile and access-constrained environment.
- WFP maintained life-saving food, nutrition, and common services despite severe operational and funding constraints, reaching nearly 5.3 million vulnerable people through flexible modalities, strong partnerships, and risk-informed prioritisation.
- Protection, gender equality, and accountability remained central to WFP's response, with strengthened PSEA capacity, inclusive programming, and localisation enabling safer, more dignified assistance in one of the world's most complex humanitarian contexts.

The humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) continued to deteriorate, driven by intensified armed conflict, large-scale displacement, recurrent health emergencies, environmental shocks, and a significant contraction in humanitarian funding prevalent in 2025. Escalating violence in the eastern provinces particularly North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri, and Tanganyika increased insecurity including around sites hosting internally displaced persons (IDPs), forced return of IDPs in North Kivu, restricted humanitarian access, and heightened protection risks as affected people fled the insecurity. In the year, 27.7 million people were classified as facing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or worse), including 3.9 million in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

Humanitarian needs were further exacerbated by recurrent epidemics, including cholera, Mpox, and Ebola, as well as flooding and market disruptions that undermined food availability, access, and livelihoods. These shocks unfolded amid a sharp decline in humanitarian resources. Overall funding mobilised in 2025 was the lowest of the current Country Strategic Plan (CSP) period, and the Humanitarian Response Plan remained critically underfunded. As a result, humanitarian actors were required to significantly reprioritise assistance to respond to the evolving needs focusing on populations with the most severe needs for shorter durations to stretch resources. In this constrained operating environment, WFP adapted its operational footprint, delivery modalities, and targeting approaches to maintain life-saving assistance while ensuring staff safety and operational continuity. The CSP was extended to 2026, and annual targets for 2025 were revised downwards to reflect funding and access constraints. Across all strategic outcomes, WFP prioritised areas with the highest severity of food insecurity and vulnerability. Specifically for crisis response, WFP reduced duration of assistance and coverage thereby reducing resource transfers to stretch available resources,

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP delivered emergency food and nutrition assistance in highly volatile contexts characterised by access constraints, insecurity, and supply chain disruptions. The closure of banking systems and liquidity shortages in parts of eastern DRC severely limited the feasibility of cash-based transfers, leading WFP to rely predominantly on in-kind food assistance in these areas. Where conditions permitted, WFP introduced e-vouchers to restore beneficiary choice and support local markets. Despite significant operational challenges including the looting of food stocks and pipeline breaks, WFP reached 3.8 million people with emergency food and cash assistance. However, WFP continuously reprioritised its emergency response each month and this reduced the duration of assistance from six to three months.

WFP also supported the acute malnutrition supplementation, targeting children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls through specialised nutritious foods, screening, and nutrition counselling delivered via the national health system. Although insecurity and commodity losses disrupted nutrition activities in parts of eastern DRC, WFP mitigated impacts through stock reallocation, expedited dispatches, and strengthened risk management. In parallel, WFP supported national systems through policy engagement, harmonisation of treatment protocols, and integration of nutrition indicators into assessments and planning processes.

Through Strategic Outcome 2, WFP contributed to improved human capital outcomes by supporting school feeding and stunting prevention interventions. Hot school meals reached 145,000 vulnerable children across five provinces, contributing to improved attendance and retention despite access and funding constraints. WFP supported the Government in developing and validating the National School Feeding Strategy, strengthening national ownership and creating a foundation for longer-term sustainability. Integrated nutrition interventions targeted young children and

pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, combining food assistance, household food production, and social and behaviour change approaches.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP advanced integrated resilience and livelihoods programming, reaching over 57,000 people with food assistance for assets and livelihood support. While overall reach declined compared to previous years due to insecurity and reduced resources, decentralised planning and strong partnerships enabled continued implementation in accessible areas.

As part of Strategic Outcome 4, WFP continued to deliver essential common services. As co-lead of the Food Security Cluster, WFP supported regular food security analysis, prioritisation, and coordination to inform humanitarian planning in a resource-constrained environment. WFP-managed UNHAS remained a critical enabler of humanitarian access, facilitating the movement of humanitarian personnel and cargo to hard-to-reach locations, supporting medical evacuations, and enabling security relocations, despite funding shortfalls and fleet reductions.

Across all strategic outcomes, protection, accountability to affected populations, and gender equality were mainstreamed in programme design and implementation. Protection risks including gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) increased alongside displacement and food insecurity. WFP strengthened protection risk analysis, community engagement, and PSEA capacity, with over 80 percent of cooperating partners achieving full PSEA capacity by the end of the year.

Despite significant funding reductions from traditional sources, diversified donor engagement, increased private sector contributions, and flexible multilateral funding supported operational continuity and responsiveness to emerging needs. Strong local partnerships enabled WFP to sustain operations in a highly constrained context reinforcing localisation and community-based delivery.

5,264,306

Total beneficiaries in 2025



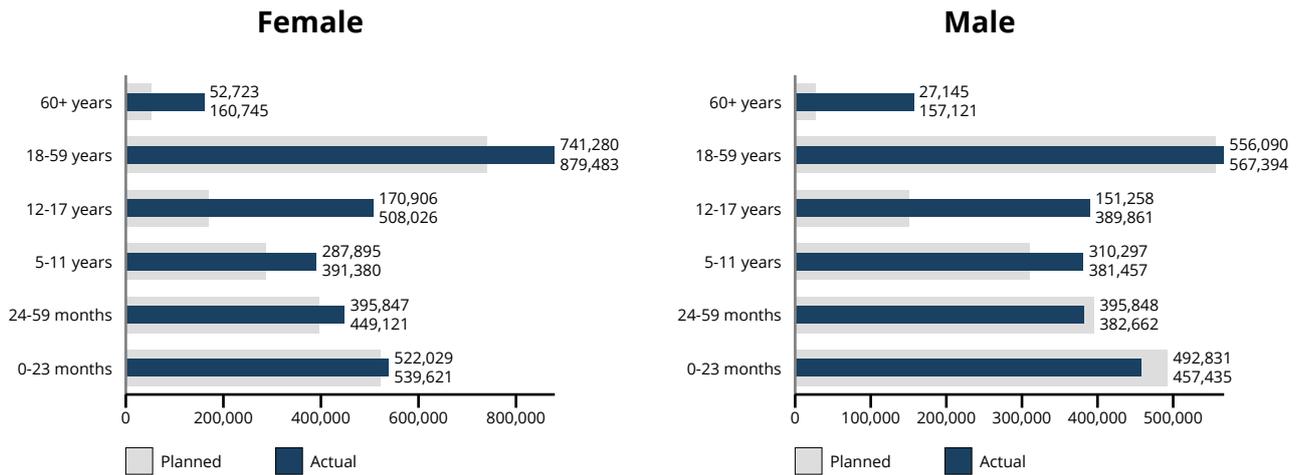
56% female



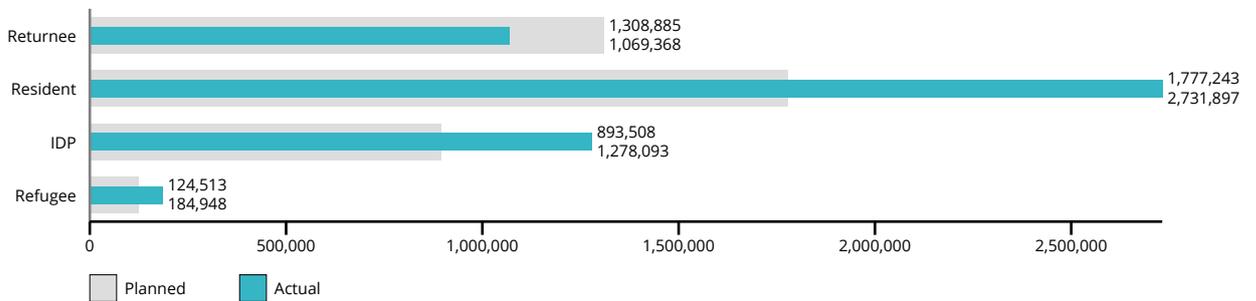
44% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 207,940 (56% Female, 44% Male)

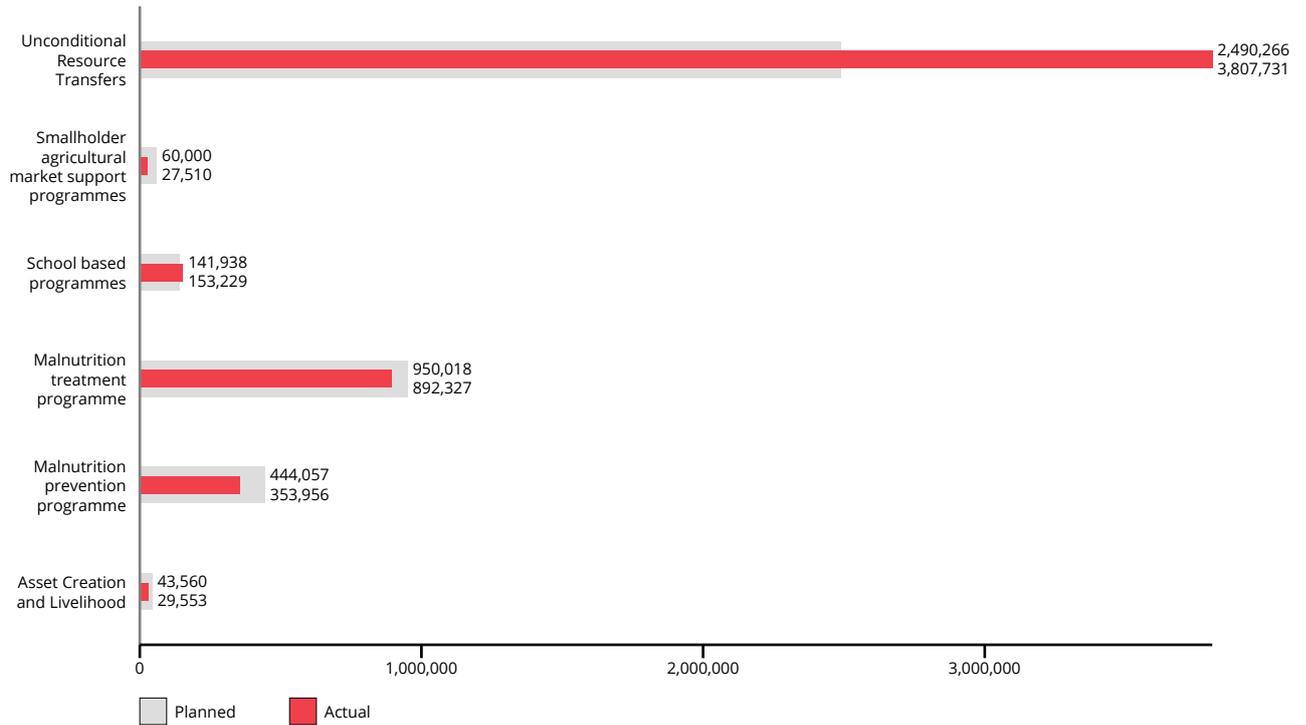
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



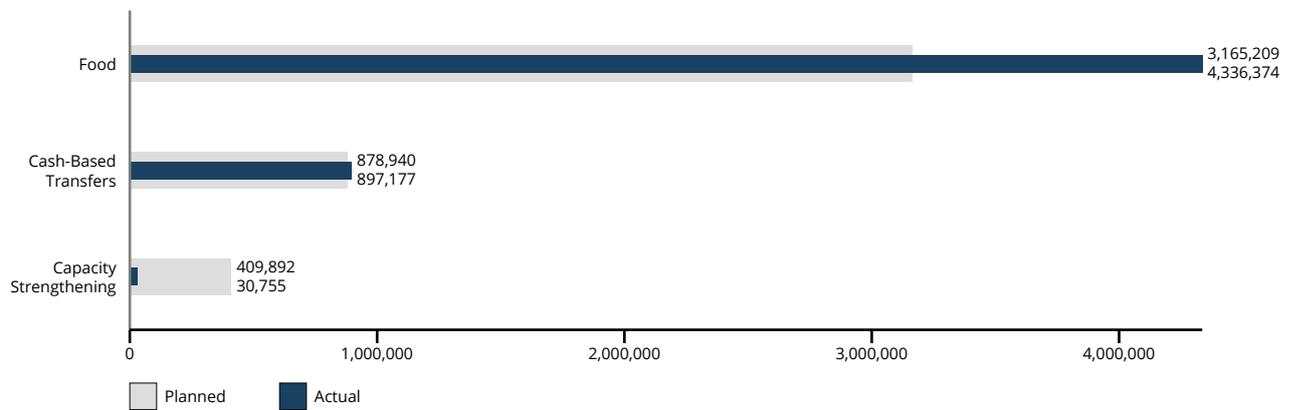
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



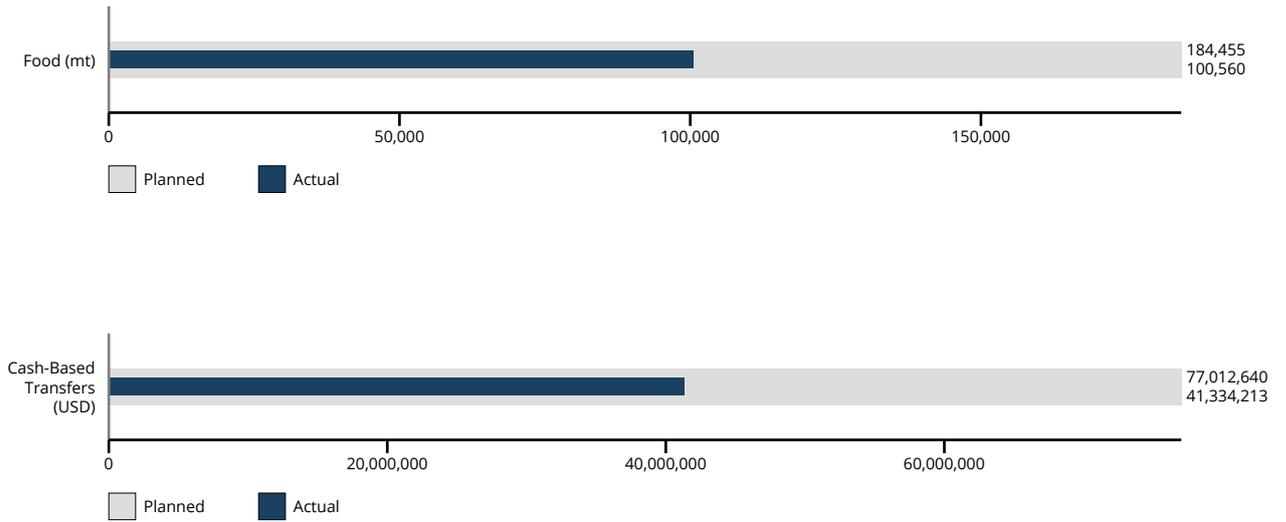
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



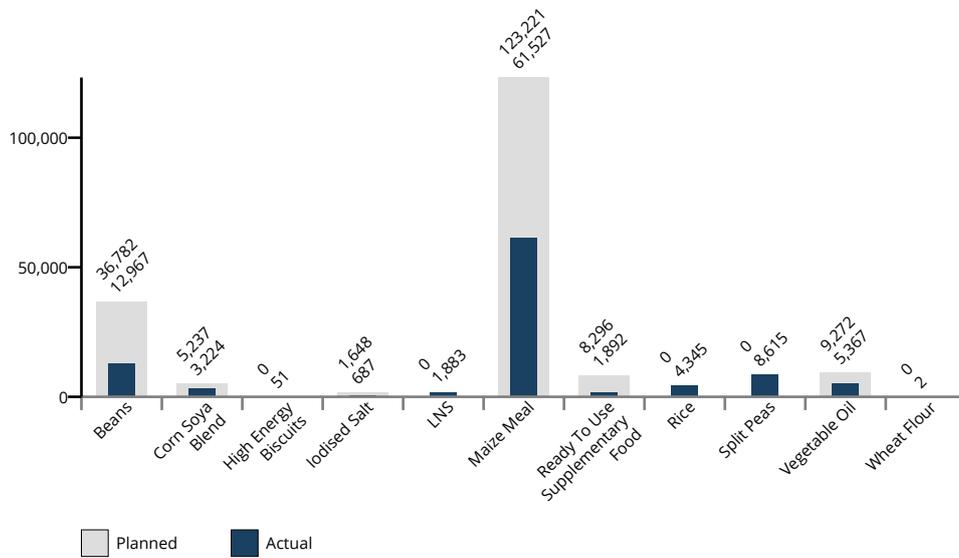
Beneficiaries by Modality



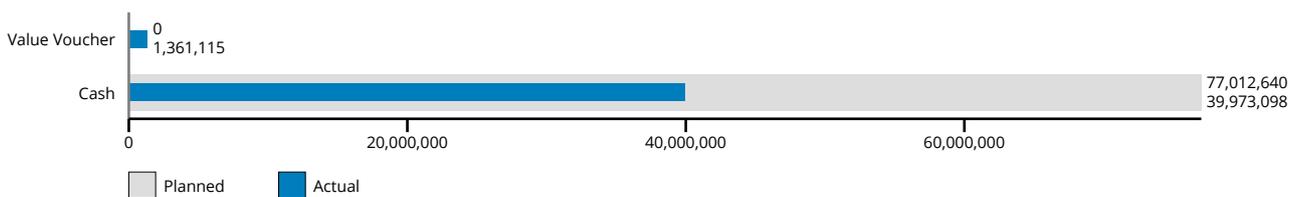
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



In 2025, the humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) deteriorated significantly due to escalating conflict, particularly in the eastern provinces. In January, active fighting between the March 23 movement and the Congolese armed forces advanced to provincial capitals in North and South Kivu, resulting in increased

violence, displacement, and attacks on civilians and humanitarian workers. Camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) were destroyed, forcing many to return to their previous settlements. Mediation efforts between the governments of DRC, Rwanda, and the M23 intensified throughout the year, yielding several ceasefires but fighting remained persistent including by other non-state armed groups active in Tanganyika and Ituri, contributing to further displacement and humanitarian needs.

WFP's operational footprint was adjusted to prioritise safety while maintaining presence and operations in affected areas in the eastern provinces. Food insecurity reached unprecedented levels, with 27.7 million people classified in IPC Phase 3 or higher, including 10.3 million in the eastern provinces and 3.9 million in IPC4 (emergency), a 34 percent increase from the 2024 projection. Despite the increased needs, WFP revised its Country Strategic Plan (CSP), extending it through 2026 and adjusting annual targets for food, malnutrition, and resilience support to a total 4.1 million people with a USD 672 million budget. With reduced funding available for humanitarian assistance in the year, WFP was forced to revise its operational footprint by the end of the year to optimize operations in DRC.

Humanitarian needs rose significantly. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported 5 million displaced people as of August 2025, mainly due to conflict. Although this decreased from 2024, there was a notable increase in people forcibly returned to their former settlements. Both displaced and returned populations experienced loss of livelihoods and worsened food security, requiring urgent humanitarian assistance, especially in the east. In the year, over 141,000 people fled to neighbouring countries, creating a regional refugee crisis. Recurring epidemics, including cholera, Ebola, and monkeypox, further strained food and nutrition security in the country. The 16th Ebola outbreak was declared and resolved within months, but cholera spread nationwide, including to Kinshasa, intensifying needs at a time when resources were inadequate. Widespread violations of International Humanitarian Law were documented, including sexual violence, forced labour, and recruitment by armed groups. The Protection Cluster treated nearly twice as many cases of gender-based violence in the first half of 2025 compared to previous years.

To respond to the crisis, WFP largely utilized in-kind transfers as cash-based transfers were severely hampered due to the closure of banks in North and South Kivu. Disrupted regulatory structures and lack of identification among beneficiaries hampered cash-based transfers and prompted WFP to establish beneficiary data bases and enhance its registration efforts in addition to finding payment solutions for retailers with no documentation through field verification and use of alternative identification, shop visits and digital registration through MoDA. This facilitated WFP's e-voucher pilot in North Kivu to maintain flexible transfer modality supporting local economies and allowed participants choice of food items. A government policy led to a 24 percent appreciation of the Congolese franc against the US dollar, increasing purchasing power although prices of food commodities remained elevated with the highest cost of the food basket at 71,000 Congolese franc or USD 31.

As the situation in eastern DRC worsened compared to the previous year, NGOs and UN partners scaled down assistance and basic services due to insufficient resources and reduced presence of staff due to insecurity in affected areas. Accessibility was further hampered by poor infrastructure, adverse weather, and shifting frontlines and control, resulting in restricted access across frontlines and differing regulations. Simultaneously, the 2025 Humanitarian Response Plan was severely underfunded at only 22 percent, about half the amount mobilised by the same time in 2024, limiting response capacity. In view of the rising needs, WFP initially planned to gradually increase its response to reach 2.3 million people in emergency levels of food insecurity by year-end, but persisting resource constraints necessitated additional prioritisation and targeting, reducing the duration and impact of assistance.

Despite government policies and development efforts, many technical services and ministries required substantial investment and capacity strengthening to support humanitarian and development objectives. The advancing frontlines disrupted Government services in eastern DRC and lack of funding also limited the acquisition of essential equipment to strengthen Government's in-country capacity. With disruptions to the control offices in the east, WFP redirected food samples to different destinations for analysis to maintain food safety and quality.

Risk management

WFP maintained commitment to risk management, underpinned by internal controls and oversight arrangements. This commitment was further reinforced by the internal audit of WFP DRC conducted in late 2025, which identified 13 high- and medium-priority observations. The audit provided valuable independent assessment, with findings largely consistent with risks highlighted through WFP's Risk Management Framework in governance, cooperating partner oversight, programme delivery in high-risk environments, and management capacity.

In response, WFP accelerated implementation of corrective actions and enhanced its risk-governance practices. The Risk Register was reviewed periodically to streamline risk categorization, clarify accountability, and elevate governance and decision-making as priority risk areas. High-priority risks including inadequate funding, access constraints, food

loss or diversion, and threats related to sexual exploitation and abuse were monitored monthly by risk-owners as insecurity intensified.

WFP established a dedicated risk register for eastern DRC to monitor the region amid persistent conflict, restricted humanitarian access, weak infrastructure, and mass population displacement. Where critical risks exceeded the office's risk appetite, issues were promptly escalated to ensure delivery of critical lifesaving assistance.

Joint field missions with cooperating partners supported compliance with field-level agreements and improved programme assurance by enhanced risk-informed monitoring that enable field teams to better identify, report, and mitigate emerging risks.

Internally, WFP emphasized anti-fraud and anti-corruption measures through sensitization campaigns including a Fraud Awareness Week to promote vigilance among staff and partners, reinforcing zero-tolerance for fraud and misconduct. Controls relating to fuel and fleet management, asset oversight, and operational processes were strengthened following targeted internal reviews. Audit recommendations were fully integrated into the office's risk-governance framework, ensuring consistent tracking, accountability, and the institutionalization of lessons learned. Overall, WFP DRC has enhanced a culture of risk awareness and accountability to enable more resilient, compliant, and responsible programme delivery in one of the world's most complex operational environments.

Lessons learned

WFP demonstrated a strong capacity for adaptation given the complex operating environment over the year. With reduced resources against increased needs and limited access owing to insecurity and moving frontlines, WFP had to adjust its modus operandi constantly notably in prioritisation, operational footprint, staffing structure, modality, supply chains and preposition of stocks while providing life-saving assistance to people in need. As per the CSP Evaluation, WFP refined its approach to prioritization and the coverage for emergency response to consider high levels of need and the various shocks such as the conflict escalation, Mpox and Ebola outbreaks. WFP leveraged its continued engagement with donors to advocate for resources for better integration of its activities across both emergency and resilience interventions.

WFP leveraged its robust biometric registration and identity management (SCOPE), with over 3.9 million beneficiaries biometrically registered, to identify, verify, authenticate, and relocate returnees formerly residing in IDP camps to their new locations. Using SCOPE SMART cards delivered through the payment instrument tracking tool, WFP ensured accurate beneficiary identification and verification at the point of service delivery, thereby enhancing the precision and accountability of humanitarian assistance amid a complex environment.

Chakula Sokoni

WFP's E-Voucher Pilot Brings Hope and Choice to Communities



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Two women are engaged in a discussion in front of a display, comparing the listed prices to decide which items to purchase in North Kivu.

"With eight children, I credit the program with helping me maintain a healthy diet during pregnancy and breastfeeding—a crucial defense against malnutrition. Today, I feel stronger and able to take care of my family," indicated Tumusifu Manishimwe, mother of eight.

In the conflict-scarred hills of eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), where insecurity and hunger have long dictated daily life, a quiet transformation is taking root in the markets of Masisi. The World Food Programme (WFP) has launched an innovative e-voucher pilot—Chakula Sokoni (Swahili for "food at the market")—bringing dignity, choice, and resilience to thousands of families displaced by violence.

Restoring Dignity Through Choice

"For the first time in a long while, I feel satisfied and at peace. I chose the food my family loves. My children will be delighted with what I bought," said Émérance Kahindo, a head of family in Masisi.

Instead of lining up for fixed rations, families received secure biometric cards loaded with 15 USD per person—scaled to household size—redeemable at local markets. They can shop for rice, beans, maize flour, fish, tomatoes, and oil, tailoring their diets to their preferences. Prices are pegged to local market rates, curbing speculation and ensuring fairness for both buyers and sellers.

"Before, my children ate only one meal a day. Thanks to this assistance, they can eat a varied diet, before and after school," testified Segatasha Ruhungiza, recently returned home after months of displacement.

The pilot, rolled out in Kinigi and Kibabi in the Katoyi health zone of Masisi territory, has reached five thousand households, i.e., over 30,000 people.

Boosting Local Markets

The closure of the local banking system forced WFP to suspend direct cash distributions, threatening the food security of communities already facing hardship. In response, the Goma Area Office designed the Chakula Sokoni initiative to enhance emergency food assistance, especially in areas inaccessible to WFP trucks.

Seventeen local retailers, equipped with electronic terminals, served as the backbone of the initiative. By pegging prices to local market rates, WFP curbs speculation and ensures fairness for both buyers and sellers. This approach not only feeds families but also invigorates local economies and reduces logistical costs. WFP's monitoring showed that beneficiary satisfaction was high (83 percent), with 89 percent reporting they found the products they needed and 100 percent noting respectful treatment. Retailers reported 85 percent satisfaction, showing strengthened market engagement as 75 percent of basket items were available in local shops.

"I sold my beans faster than before and help my community. Beneficiaries love eating beans, especially with rice," smiled Aline Shukuru, a local vendor who contributed to the Chakula Sokoni initiative.

Overcoming Challenges

The pilot emerged in response to a severe liquidity crisis triggered by the expansion of non-state armed groups in North and South Kivu. The closure of local banks forced WFP to suspend cash distributions, threatening food security for thousands.

E-vouchers provided a timely solution, but challenges remain as bank dysfunction complicated settlements, and some commodities saw initial increases, addressed through negotiations and monitoring. To mitigate these issues, WFP worked with retailers to establish fixed prices, expand awareness campaigns via local radio, and identify market sites closer to remote villages to reduce travel burdens.

A Model for Humanitarian Innovation

"Chakula Sokoni is more than just a solution to the cash crisis in North Kivu. It's a new way of empowering families, giving them the dignity of choice, supporting local retailers, and building pathways to resilience. By linking humanitarian assistance with local markets, we're not only meeting urgent needs but also laying the foundation for stronger communities and future livelihoods," explained Cynthia JONES, Country Director a.i., highlighting the transformative impact of Chakula Sokoni.

Supported by the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, and Canada, Chakula Sokoni exemplifies WFP's ability to adapt and innovate in fragile contexts. The initiative strengthens transparency, reduces operational costs, and restores dignity to those most affected by crisis. Yet, sustaining and scaling this approach requires additional flexible funding.

In a region beset by conflict and uncertainty, Chakula Sokoni offers more than food—it offers hope, resilience, and a renewed sense of choice for thousands of families.

Programme performance

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



3.8 million people received **emergency food and cash assistance** in DRC.



1 million children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls supported with commodities for **management of acute malnutrition**.



91,000 metric tonnes of food commodities distributed for **crisis response**.



USD 1.4 million disbursed in **e-voucher pilot** to **30,000 people** in North Kivu where cash transfers were unfeasible.

This strategic outcome encompasses activities aimed towards emergency operations, specifically, crisis response to meet food needs and support to treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition for crisis-affected people.

Crisis Response

The humanitarian situation deteriorated significantly this year as the renewed fighting at the start of the year triggered significant disruptions through: closure of most internally displaced persons (IDP) camps in occupied territories, mass forced return of previously displaced populations to their areas of origin, increased new displacements from advancing frontlines and increased insecurity and severe access constraints caused by ongoing clashes between non-state armed groups and the Congolese armed forces and their allies. These factors drove an escalation in humanitarian needs including an 8 percent rise in the number of people classified in emergency levels of food insecurity with complicated access across frontlines, requiring a new operational paradigm to adapt to these realities. Bank closures and liquidity shortages, rendered cash transfers impossible in North and South Kivu forcing WFP to rely heavily on in-kind food assistance for most of the year. Later, WFP introduced e-vouchers, which helped stimulate local markets, reduce supply chain bottlenecks, and offered beneficiaries greater choice and dignity.

Compounding these challenges, the drastic reduction in humanitarian financing and critical food shortages from the looting of WFP warehouses, significantly constrained WFP's operational capacity. With a record 27.7 million people facing acute food insecurity, the humanitarian response plan prioritised 7.3 million people for food security response. WFP reached 3.8 million people with nearly 91,000 metric tons of food and USD 40 million in cash and voucher assistance. WFP did not fully meet the scale of needs as the multiple crises and reduced resources exponentially increased the number of people in need[1].

Operational disruptions, including bank closures that restricted cash-based transfers and insecurity that limited the prepositioning of food stocks, further constrained WFP's ability to deliver assistance at scale. In the face of increasing needs, WFP adopted a "depth over breadth" strategy, focusing resources on the most severely affected zones to maximising the impact of its assistance. Adjustments were made to the duration of assistance to align with available resources while ensuring life-saving assistance was provided to people in need. Resultantly, the average duration of assistance reduced as WFP endeavoured to respond to the multiple crises (including new and old displacements, hot meals for Ebola and Mpox responses, support for refugees and host communities). For refugees, WFP rolled-out vulnerability-based targeting for assistance to refugees as resources were insufficient to maintain blanket assistance.

In collaboration with the Government of DRC and FAO and IFRC through the Anticipatory Action Project, WFP supported the development and validation of the National Disaster Risk Management Policy. Through the project institutional

capacity assessments, flood risk mapping, and the establishment of community-based early warning systems to support a proactive, coordinated approach to disaster risk reduction for vulnerable populations. Despite the changed operational context, WFP also maintained a strong commitment to localisation, by collaborating with 28 partners, 25 of which were local NGOs and government entities. These partnerships enabled tailored interventions, supporting food and cash distributions, beneficiary targeting and registration, and monitoring of operations and outcomes while building capacity for interventions.

Treatment and Prevention of Acute Malnutrition

WFP played a pivotal role in saving lives and reducing morbidity and mortality among the most vulnerable—children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG)—through its acute malnutrition prevention and management activities. By providing Specialised Nutritious Foods (SNF) in partnership with the government and agencies such as UNICEF and delivering nutrition counselling across approximately 1,400 health facilities in eight provinces, WFP strengthened the national health system's continuum of care and improved household capacity to prevent malnutrition.

WFP reached 635,000 children aged 6-59 months (53 percent girls) and 256,000 PBWG with acute malnutrition management. For prevention activities, 91,000 children (55 percent girls) and nearly 54,000 PBWG were supported. In epidemic response, WFP provided nutrition support to beneficiaries in Mpox and Ebola affected areas. These interventions contributed to reduced morbidity and mortality, improved dietary diversity, and strengthened household resilience. Performance indicators for treatment remained within SPHERE standards (>75 percent recovery rate, < 3 percent mortality rate, < 15 percent defaulter rate, < 15 percent non-response rate). However, WFP's response remained significantly low against the 6.5 million people identified to be in need of nutrition assistance in DRC by the Humanitarian Response Plan. Additionally, caregiver feedback, health worker observations, and community health worker reports indicated that treatment of acute malnutrition led to visible improvements in children's appetite, weight, and activity, strengthening adherence to care. Frontline providers reported increased caregiver trust in health facilities and improved continuity of services, particularly in hard-to-reach and conflict-affected areas. Community actors also noted reduced malnutrition linked to better screening and earlier care-seeking, suggesting gains beyond clinical recovery, including stronger community engagement and confidence in nutrition services.

WFP's operations faced significant disruptions due to insecurity, funding shortages, and access constraints. In Mai-Ndombe Province, interventions were halted after July because of persistent access and funding issues. In eastern DRC, escalating insecurity led to the looting of over 1,800 mt of specialized nutritious food, causing a suspension of emergency nutrition activities in North and South Kivu for more than three months. Even after activities resumed, the effects of the pipeline disruption persisted for over six months, with replacement supplies having very short shelf lives, necessitating rapid distribution to avoid losses.

To address these challenges, WFP reallocated remaining stocks, expedited commodity dispatches, and increased the number of health centres targeted for distribution. WFP adjusted supply chain protocols to prepositioning in the corridors and minimize quantities of stocks in WFP warehouses, strengthened warehouse security, and improved risk monitoring with swift supply of health centres to mitigate vulnerabilities. WFP contributed to the update of the National Protocol on the Prevention and Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition, harmonised treatment protocols, and advocated for nutritional adequacy standards in emergency food assistance. A comprehensive prevention package of SNF distribution, malnutrition screening, cooking demonstrations, and social behaviour change approaches was integrated into emergency food assistance, maximising positive impact despite funding constraints.

WFP's interventions contributed to strengthening national and local capacities. Continuous engagement, training, and technical support for health providers, community health workers, and local authorities improved service delivery and harmonised practices. WFP supported the Ministry of Health and PRONANUT in updating the National Protocol on the Prevention and Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition, aligning national guidance with global standards. Technical and financial support enabled the integration of nutrition indicators in Emergency Food Security Assessments and IPC Acute Malnutrition analysis, informing humanitarian planning and response. Collaboration with the Nutrition Cluster and participation in coordination platforms further enhanced the quality and coherence of emergency nutrition activities. Additionally, WFP contributed to the national response plan and revised protocols for nutritional care during Ebola outbreaks, ensuring guidance reflects current realities and international standards.

WFP's interventions not only contributed to saving lives and reducing morbidity and mortality associated with acute malnutrition but also strengthened the national health system's capacity to deliver quality nutrition services. The integration of gender and age considerations, with a focus on addressing underlying causes of malnutrition and promoting gender equality, further enhanced the impact and sustainability of the activities.

WFP systematically integrated sex and age considerations across emergency and nutrition activities through gender analysis, vulnerability assessments, and the use of sex-, age-, and disability-disaggregated data for inclusive and evidence-based decision-making. Female-headed households and pregnant and breastfeeding women were prioritized in targeting, while protection and gender-based violence risks were assessed throughout the programme cycle.

Inclusive community engagement, gender-balanced committees, partner training on key themes such as gender, protection and PSEA, and a minimum 50 percent female representation strengthened accountability, participation, and risk sensitivity, hence a gender and age marker score of 4.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Strategic outcome 02: The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2026.



145,000 children received daily **school meals** from WFP.



209,000 children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls reached with food for **malnutrition and prevention activities**



Adoption of the Food security law by the National Assembly which incorporates food fortification guidelines for advocacy.

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

School Feeding

WFP made significant strides to maintain assistance to school children overachieving against its planned beneficiaries to reach 145,000 children across five provinces South Kivu, Tanganyika, Kasai Oriental, Kasai Central, and Lomami with hot, nutritious meals. However, achievements were tempered by funding gaps and security constraints, which led to a reduction in the number of children reached compared to previous years. To address systemic challenges and promote sustainability, WFP played a pivotal role in supporting the Ministry of Education and New Citizenship in developing and validating the first National School Feeding Strategy. Advocacy efforts were further strengthened through collaboration with the Ministry of Planning for Cost-Benefit Analysis and Cost of Hunger studies, aiming to institutionalise a nationally owned school feeding programme.

School feeding served as a vital safety net for vulnerable households, improving both educational and health outcomes for children. Results showed that graduation and retention rates improved (up to 14 and 3 percentage points across graduation and retention respectively) across all provinces implementing school feeding interventions. Complementary activities included deworming for over 56,000 schoolchildren in partnership with the Ministry of Health, establishment of over 500 school gardens and community farms aligned to home-grown school feeding, and training on eco-friendly briquette production which enhanced food security and community resilience. Complementary social and behaviour change communication initiatives in schools further contributed to positive outcomes.

WFP collaborated closely with government counterparts, including the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Planning, as well as provincial authorities for joint targeting and monitoring. WFP enlisted cooperating partners to support on-the-ground operations and community engagement. Coordination with other UN agencies notably UNICEF for water and sanitation hygiene interventions and FAO for agriculture ensured synergy across interventions and avoided duplication. Capacity strengthening was a central focus, with WFP partnering closely with the government to develop and implement the National School Feeding Strategy. Knowledge-sharing with other countries and training for parent committees on agricultural production, programme implementation, protection, and gender promoted an inclusive, locally driven approach that enhances both effectiveness and sustainability.

Funding shortfalls, insecurity, and political instability restricted access to schools and disrupted food deliveries. Infrastructure limitations, such as poor roads and inadequate storage facilities, further hampered efficiency. Reliance on distant supply chains and the need to adapt procedures in a volatile context posed additional hurdles. WFP responded by strengthening collaboration with government authorities, engaging communities to manage stock gaps by identifying local solutions to provide commodities for school feeding. Over the year, over 1,700 metric tonnes of commodities (valued at over USD 2 million) were procured locally for school feeding.

Looking ahead, WFP is committed to supporting the government in operationalising the National School Feeding Strategy and advocating for increased domestic resource mobilisation. Enhanced logistics planning, including the use of tools like School Connect, and continued collaboration with local actors and sector partners will be key to ensuring the continuity of school feeding, even in areas affected by insecurity or infrastructure constraints. The integration of cash-based transfer for school feeding is planned for the next Country Strategic Plan to increase modality options to curb challenges.

Prevention of malnutrition

In 2025, WFP made significant strides in stunting prevention despite persistent funding and operational constraints. Despite insecurity in eastern DRC, particularly in North and South Kivu, which delayed activities and suspended fortified maize meal production, WFP continued to deliver assistance and promote sustainable nutrition practices. Limited funding and the short shelf-life of nutrition inputs constrained the scale and duration of interventions, but strong partnerships and adaptive planning enabled progress within a holistic, multi-sectoral framework addressing chronic malnutrition drivers.

Stunting preventions linked to integrated resilience activities reached 209,000 beneficiaries (58 percent female) including 190,000 children aged 6-23 months and nearly 19,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls through screening and specialised nutritious foods, social and behaviour change (SBC) activities. Distribution of seeds, agricultural kits, and small livestock (rabbits) to vulnerable households promoted local food production with over 200 hectares yielding nearly 500 metric tons of vegetables and dietary diversity at household level. Capacity-strengthening actions, such as staff and partner training, supported programme delivery across nine health zones in South Kivu, Tanganyika, and Kasai Central, with additional community sensitisation and engagement of fathers and local leaders.

WFP's operations improved dietary diversity and nutrition outcomes for vulnerable groups. Fortified food distribution and social behaviour change campaigns promoted optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and hygiene practices through radio broadcasts, community theatre, mass sensitisation sessions, and public awareness campaigns. Community engagement via mother-to-mother support groups and culinary demonstrations strengthened knowledge and fostered sustainable nutrition habits noted by significant increase (of up to 50 percent) in nutrition outcomes for children including minimum acceptable diet, minimum meal frequency and minimum dietary diversity. WFP prioritised complementary feeding and household food production, resulting in observable positive behaviour changes among mothers, caregivers, and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. Notably in Kasai, an 18 percentage-point increase in the proportion of children who received a minimum acceptable diet was recorded in the year. After eight months in mother-to-mother support groups, one mother in Luiza village in Kasai province reported "Thanks to practical advice on breastfeeding and balanced nutrition, my child is growing up healthy and I now share with other mothers in my neighbourhood." Frontline workers confirmed that this increased confidence among mothers with increased satisfaction with improved child nutrition.

Engagement with the Government's PRONANUT and other stakeholders advanced fortification policy and capacity-building despite operational constraints. Specifically this resulted in the adoption of the Food Security Law, which incorporates provisions on food fortification which WFP supported a national consultation on to establish the food fortification alliance. The law was validated by the National Assembly and is currently under review at the Senate. A pilot for local production of fortified maize meal was initiated, in alignment to WFP's technical guidance and national regulations on food safety and quality by defining technical specifications, validating supplier processes, certificate of analysis, and monitoring quality parameters throughout the supply chain. Field implementation was managed by cooperating partners under formal agreements, with joint monitoring ensuring transparency and accountability. WFP also collaborated with UNICEF, FAO, and UNFPA on joint interventions and donor-funded livelihoods-building interventions in North and South Ubangi and in the Kasais where WFP supported food assistance for assets and integrated nutrition-sensitive indicators to strengthen programme coherence and impact. Capacity strengthening was achieved through multi-level training, technical assistance, and support for health facilities and community workers. WFP contributed to national policy development and the legislative process for food fortification, despite challenges such as limited resources and capacity for collaboration and insecurity affecting operations.

Persistent insecurity, logistical constraints, limited funding, and evidence gaps on micronutrient deficiencies challenged WFP activities. WFP addressed these through adaptive planning, prioritisation of high-vulnerability areas, adjusted distribution schedules, intensified SBC activities, and reinforced remote coordination with partners.

Gender and age were adequately integrated in this strategic outcome reaching 4 in its GAM score. Specifically, targeted assistance to pregnant and breastfeeding women and children, caregiver support groups, and SBC campaigns on malnutrition addressed the needs of women, men and children. Positive masculinity was promoted, encouraging men's involvement in caregiving and nutrition. Cooking demonstrations engaged both men and women, challenging traditional norms. School-based activities integrated sex and age considerations through separate focus group discussions with girls and boys to identify barriers to education, alongside community engagement to address protection risks such as early marriage and unsafe school routes. Awareness-raising and regular training for teachers and partners on gender, protection, and PSEA, combined with a minimum 50 percent female staff representation, contributed to safer, more inclusive learning environments.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Strategic outcome 03: Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2026.



USD 848,000 disbursed to **29,000 participants** who created community and household assets for **food assistance for assets activities**.



28,000 participants reached with **smallholder agriculture market support**.

Under this strategic outcome, WFP aimed to strengthen resilience, diversify livelihoods, and enhance the socio-economic well-being of smallholder farmers and vulnerable populations by improving their ability to withstand shocks before, during, and after they occur, while minimizing long-term socio-economic impacts. To achieve this, WFP facilitates equitable access to climate- and nutrition-sensitive livelihood opportunities, services, and markets for smallholder farmers and value chain actors. In 2025, WFP advanced its integrated resilience portfolio through a multi-sectoral approach focusing on climate-resilient agriculture, nutrition-sensitive planning and gender mainstreaming. Despite delays in implementation due to insecurity in eastern provinces, resourcing shortfalls that limited expansion of activities to additional areas and administrative bottlenecks, WFP leveraged existing operations and assets to maintain momentum to the best extent possible. With the level of resources, WFP was able to reach about 57,000 beneficiaries with cash-based transfers for food assistance for assets (29,000 people) interventions and capacity strengthening support for smallholder farmers (28,000 people).

The achievement was decreased compared to the plan and also compared to the reach in 2024 as persistent insecurity, logistical constraints, poor infrastructure, and market disruptions delayed activities and disrupted cash transfers for activities. WFP collaborated with donors and partners to leverage technical and financial support to adjust operations. In areas that were accessible, WFP decentralised planning to field level partners which enabled asset creation, while joint planning and strategic revision with partners at senior levels mitigated delays in inaccessible areas. FFA activities generated tangible results by enabling communities to create over 60 tree nurseries that raised more than 20,000 tree seedlings, reclaim over 40 hectares of agricultural land through irrigation farming, while over 28 hectares of community gardens and orchards (including over 500 school gardens) were established to support livelihood diversification, reduced vulnerability, and enhanced resilience to shocks. Additionally, a pilot for improved cooking solutions was launched in accessible parts of North Kivu to promote use of recycled briquettes as a sustainable solution to environmental degradation and climate change at household level. Overall, collaboration with sectoral ministries was strengthened as resilience programming was aligned with national priorities.

Monitoring shows that outcomes of the activities were impacted by the performance this year. While there were improvements in food security consumption in Kasai province, challenges persisted forcing households to resort to using livelihoods based coping strategies particularly women-headed households in Kasai Central. Specifically, there was a drop (by 9 percentage points) in the proportion of households not using any livelihoods based coping strategies in Kasai Central as the proportion of households resorting to stress and crisis livelihoods based coping strategies increased (by 15 percentage points), highlighting ongoing vulnerabilities partially attributed to the impact of the deterioration of the humanitarian needs in the year.

Achievements were made possible through partnerships with UN agencies, government ministries, local NGOs, and community-based organisations. These collaborations facilitated community mobilisation, implementation, and feedback collection. A notable highlight of partnerships and improved coordination was exemplified by the second phase of the Joint Resilience Programme initiative that rolled out in the year, which promoted coordinated planning and multi-sectoral integration.

Looking ahead, WFP is focusing on refining action plans, strengthening monitoring, diversifying funding sources, and enhancing coordination with government and partners. Efforts to strengthen national capacities including supporting decision-making through assessments and integrated context analysis, informed vulnerability assessments and programme adjustments. Sex and age considerations were integrated throughout the programme cycle, with targeted activities to empower women, youth, and indigenous groups, informed by monitoring.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



22,000 passengers transported by UNHAS on behalf of 112 user organisations and development partners in DRC.



430.5 metric tons of light cargo transported by UNHAS to support humanitarian response in DRC.



1,300 UN and NGO staff and dependents evacuated by UNHAS due to insecurity in eastern DRC.

Under this strategic outcome, WFP aims to provide air transport, improved supply chain and other services through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and the Food Security and Logistics Clusters. With limited infrastructure and limited operational presence due to physical and security access challenges, implementation of humanitarian operations is faced with constraints requiring support.

WFP, as co-lead of the food security cluster (FSC), and its partners conducted regular analyses on acute food insecurity in DRC. The analyses were valuable this year as increased conflict particularly in the eastern provinces, economic shocks and population displacement drove food insecurity to record levels. A record 27.7 million people in crisis or worse levels of food insecurity across the country. Notwithstanding the increase in numbers of people in need of humanitarian assistance, the level of resources provided for humanitarian response was considerably low thus the International Standing Committee commissioned the FSC to reprioritize the needs for the humanitarian needs response plan for 2025 resulting in the downward revision of the targets for humanitarian response. The FSC provided partners with reliable, up-to-date information through dashboards and bulletins from government agencies, civil society organizations, and research institutes to inform planning and response. Furthermore, the FSC organized field missions, participated in humanitarian funding allocation processes, and held monthly meetings to foster collaboration.

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) managed by WFP remained committed to its core mandate under this outcome to provide safe, secure, and reliable air transport for the humanitarian community in DRC. UNHAS maintained regular access for delivering assistance to hard-to-reach areas where commercial airlines do not operate despite the multiple challenges that emerged this year. Funding shortages, insecurity and the resulting expanded no-fly zone, and unmet technical and operational requirements significantly changed the operational context in the year, and constrained UNHAS' service provision. Despite these hurdles, UNHAS transported around 22,031 passengers (55 percent of the plan) and 430MT of freight (86 percent of the plan). This included supporting regular operations and emerging crises such as cholera, Mpox and Ebola and one of the largest security relocation operations globally.

Funding constraints prompted UNHAS to reduce its fleet size from 8 to 4 aircraft, excluding the two aircraft supported by the European Union Humanitarian Air Flight. Nevertheless, UNHAS continued to efficiently implement operations resulting in a competitive operational cost of USD 1.30 per kilometer by strategically positioning aircraft in the key hubs of Kalemie, Bunia, Kinshasa, and Kananga and then further onwards to deep field locations. Irregular supply of Jet A1 aviation fuel in parts of western and central DRC due to poor road infrastructure which hindered delivery of fuel in the west and requisition issues in the east interrupted UNHAS' flight schedule. For this, UNHAS utilized alternative solutions (procurement and road delivery of fuel and rescheduled flights) to maintain dependable access and scheduled air services.

UNHAS operations supported 184 user organizations, reaching 41 destinations across Equateur, Kasai, Tanganyika, Ituri, and North and South Kivu. UNHAS transported over 1,300 UN and NGO staff and dependents in security relocations from Goma, Bukavu, Beni, Kalemie and Bujumbura to safer locations between January and April 2025 during the conflict escalation in eastern parts of the country. Additionally, 31 urgent medical evacuations were conducted. UNHAS also supported the repatriation of about 840 refugees from DRC and Republic of Congo to Central African Republic and Burundi on behalf of UNHCR. Overall, 94 percent of users reported satisfaction with UNHAS' services in DRC in 2025.

UNHAS' operational achievements resulted from the strong collaboration and support of its partners in the Steering Committee, User Group Committees and United Nations agencies and security management teams which provided strategic direction and coordination in decision-making. Constructive engagement with the Congolese Government facilitated access and regulatory alignment for operations. Thirteen locations, including Goma (the main hub the east)

remain unserved due to their inclusion in the no-fly zone and the disruption in movement across frontlines. High-level advocacy and strategic engagement within and outside of the country were leveraged to highlight the challenges in humanitarian access in eastern DRC and this provided quick resources when needed to prevent disruptions to flight operations.

To strengthen country capacity, UNHAS ensured regular capacity building for staff and partners notably through dangerous goods training and IED awareness to strengthen preparedness, compliance and risk management. Rehabilitation works were conducted to improve national aviation infrastructure and to improve humanitarian access.

The WFP-led Logistics Cluster was vital to maintaining humanitarian efforts in the DRC. The Cluster enabled partners to navigate significant access and security barriers, ensuring that essential aid reached vulnerable populations in need. Persistent insecurity, deteriorating road conditions, and restricted market access complicated the delivery of assistance, while budget limitations and inflation further intensified operational challenges.

To tackle these obstacles, the Logistics Cluster prioritized coordination, information management, and the provision of shared logistics services. Throughout the year, the Cluster facilitated collaboration by convening 43 national and provincial meetings. It provided comprehensive coordination and information management support across the DRC and delivered common storage services for about 751 metric tonnes in the conflict-affected and remote provinces of North Kivu and South Kivu. These shared services addressed critical logistical gaps that individual humanitarian partners could not overcome on their own, allowing for the protection of supply pipelines and more agile responses when temporary access became available. Effective information management was central to the Cluster's work, resulting in the creation of more than a dozen products such as maps, factsheets, and operational updates. In 2025, the Cluster also introduced a digital logistics mobile application to centralize data and enhance real-time coordination, alongside continued use of the Logistics Information Exchange (LogIE) platform for the latest storage and transport data. Resultantly, about 93 percent of users expressed satisfaction with the common logistics services, while 85 percent were satisfied with both information management and coordination efforts. Additionally, WFP continued to deliver on demand supply chain services to UN agencies and INGOs. WFP transported 554 MT on behalf of 11 organizations and provided 4,000 square metres of storage space to nine humanitarian organizations to support in-country operations.

WFP successfully completed the final year of the Africa CDC Saving Lives and Livelihoods project to provide in country logistics to the Ministry of health. For this, WFP transported 24 million doses of vaccines and 20 million ancillaries. For capacity strengthening, WFP donated various cold chain equipment worth USD 1.4 million within the context of the MPOX response.

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

WFP's interventions in 2025 were guided by an Integrated Cross-Cutting Context and Risk Assessment (I-CARA) and in-depth assessments of the risks of gender-based violence (GBV). The analyses highlighted the increased impact of the escalated insecurity on women and children. Preliminary needs assessment was systematically disaggregated by sex, age, and disability, ensuring inclusive and evidence-based programming for response. Collaboration with the Protection cluster and gender-based violence sub-cluster and women's organizations helped identify prevention and mitigation measures for implementation at local levels, while community feedback systems improved GBV concerns by resolving two cases received on GBV. WFP also strengthened its gender-sensitive approach in responses to health crises (Mpox and Ebola) by providing hot meals to patients and health workers in treatment and isolation centers.

According to WFP's monitoring, an increase (a respective increase of 13 and 30 percent) in the proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation in Ituri and Tanganyika confirming the positive impact of WFP's efforts to ensure their active participation in the management of humanitarian assistance. WFP's historical data has shown that as food remains a modality associated with women's traditional role in food preparation and therefore causes less intra-household tension than cash transfers. For instance, a 2023 survey in North Kivu showed that there were more women making decisions on food assistance when received in kind (10 percent) than there was when assistance was received in cash (5 percent). Considering this, WFP endeavours to strengthen and systematize its financial education approach at the household level to raise awareness among communities about the use of cash transfers to improve nutritional outcomes.

Nutrition activities focused on the first 1,000 days of life, supported 916,841 children (53 percent girls) under two years of age as well as 328,218 pregnant and lactating women and girls, who are particularly vulnerable to malnutrition. The activities were complemented by social and behavioral change (SBC) actions, such as community sensitisation and messages and activities such as cooking demonstrations. These efforts encouraged active participation of men, especially fathers, in nutrition and care practices to transform social norms and promote shared responsibilities. Mother-to-mother support groups and the deliberate inclusion of women among community health workers contributed to gender balance in implementation, while promoting women's empowerment and their active role in raising awareness and monitoring nutritional practices.

WFP has implemented gender-sensitive resilience activities to reduce structural inequalities in food systems. Women, particularly those engaged in informal agriculture and self-employment, were prioritized in interventions, with 23,000 women benefiting from literacy and numeracy courses, 55,000 households supported through income-generating and resilience activities, and small household assets and productivity kits provided to targeted households to lighten workloads. In the Kasais, gender-sensitive learning and care spaces were established (42 literacy centres equipped with sanitation facilities), improving women's access to safe nutrition and care practices in workplaces. Village savings and credit associations were initiated, with full membership results expected following the completion of rollout. These combined efforts contributed to measurable improvements in women's economic participation and household resilience.

Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) activities carried out in Tanganyika, Ubangi, and South Kivu played a pivotal role as a mechanism for community ownership. They strengthened inclusivity, ensuring that interventions were aligned with local priorities by including an active community voice to identify needs and solutions. As a participatory tool, the CBPPs revealed deep structural dynamics, notably the systemic exclusion of women from producer organizations, thereby highlighting persistent inequalities in access to resources and opportunities. In response, women were deliberately prioritized in beneficiary targeting, in line with emergency food assistance assessment data that underscored their heightened vulnerability to food insecurity. Targeted support in literacy and financial inclusion helped dismantle structural barriers, fostering women's economic participation and resilience. Thus, CBPP translated into tangible and measurable results, underscoring its strategic role including the prioritization of women in interventions to address their specific vulnerabilities, expansion of access to literacy and financial services for

sustainable inclusion, and overall strengthening household economic and social resilience and consolidating community cohesion.

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

Since the beginning of 2025, the DRC witnessed a major worsening of its already prolonged and unstable humanitarian and protection crisis. Military escalation between the Congolese armed forces and the multiple on-state armed groups active across the eastern provinces and violent inter-communal conflicts in the western provinces intensified armed violence. The use of heavy weapons and bombing in densely populated areas, including sites for internally displaced persons, led to massive displacement, a proliferation of explosive remnants of war, and serious human rights violations. These security dynamics were compounded by health crises (Mpox, cholera, Ebola) and environmental shocks (flooding), further exacerbating the vulnerability of affected populations. Extreme poverty and limited livelihood opportunities increased vulnerability to transactional sex, particularly when access to food, shelter, or humanitarian assistance was at stake. This deterioration came amid a drastic reduction in humanitarian funding, when the Protection Cluster sourced only 39 percent of its requirements for 2025, thereby limiting operational capacities and increasing the risk of worsening protection risks for millions of people. WFP and protection partners leveraged the limited partners present at the field level to embed protection as a cross-cutting priority in activities.

Over 284,000 people were trained in key thematic areas including people-centered programming, protection and accountability to affected populations, gender, inclusion, conflict sensitivity and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse to ensure that protection and accountability issues are holistically addressed. The training targeted communities, local leaders, cooperating partners, service providers, and WFP staff who are all involved in processes for WFP's assistance to targeted populations. WFP strengthened its protection approach by conducting 47 protection analyses in 2025, enabling it to identify and implement risk mitigation measures, including those related to protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), gender-based violence, exclusion errors, and cash transfers via SCOPE.

In Bunia, WFP adapted its programmes to respond to protection challenges as they emerged to avoid halting assistance for people who need it most. The introduction of SCOPE Smart Cards led to exclusion errors related to fingerprint recognition, preventing some beneficiaries from accessing their assistance. WFP adopted the use of PIN codes issued in real time to enable distribution and mitigate the challenge. This solution, monitored via complaint feedback mechanism, enabled the 244 households who had been excluded, to access their assistance between October and November despite the technical difficulties. The measure was then systematized across all sub-offices, ensuring a more inclusive response and reducing negative impacts on beneficiaries. Another key improvement was noted in the increase (over 135 percent) in the number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing WFP support in 2025 highlighting the continued positive impact of WFP's inclusive approach to serving people in needs.

WFP led engagement with NGO CPs on PSEA, to both assess and strengthen their capacity to prevent and respond to SEA. In 2025, 100% of its active CPs had been assessed using the UN IP PSEA Capacity Assessment, while over 80% of partners with low PSEA capacities achieved full capacity through ongoing capacity strengthening plans. In order to support capacity strengthening of CPs, especially in a context of rising humanitarian needs, shrinking resources and funding gaps, WFP collaborated with gender-based violence actors as well as inter-agency PSEA coordination mechanisms in geographic areas of concern. WFP actively contributed to provincial and national inter-agency PSEA coordination mechanisms, including the development of country-level PSEA strategies. WFP contributed to the development of the SEA Risk Mapping & Mitigation Package for the Food Security Cluster, a key initiative under WFP's PSEAH Championship, designed to support clusters to strengthen their ability to identify and mitigation risks of SEA. WFP also provided financial and technical support to inter-agency initiatives, including livelihood support for SEA survivors in Bunia and joint PSEA capacity strengthening for partners in Goma.

Focus group discussions and interviews with displaced people, returnees, and host communities particularly in Rutshuru territory, North Kivu confirmed that affected populations remained at high risk of SEA, underscoring the need for sustained risk mitigation measures. SEA prevention capacity was reinforced through in person trainings and localization efforts. In addition to mandatory PSEA trainings, WFP conducted refresher trainings for over 650 people (including WFP, partner staff) of PSEA training. WFP published "PSEA at the Frontline - Phase 2: Together We Say No" materials in Lingala, Swahili, and French, alongside briefing notes and guidance, to reinforce community awareness and promote confidential reporting at all levels. This also promoted inclusive community engagement by strengthening local structures, disseminating reporting mechanisms during distributions and targeting processes with affected

people, and developing tailored communication tools.

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)

Armed conflict, widespread insecurity, and large-scale population displacements shape the environmental and social landscape in DRC, undermining the country's capacity to maintain stable and sustainable food systems. Severe flooding, recurring landslides, and increasingly unpredictable agricultural seasons further weaken community livelihoods already strained by chronic deficits in rural infrastructure. Economic pressures and persistent poverty and repeated health shocks combine to erode households' resilience. In parallel, inadequate natural resource management, rapid demographic pressure, land mismanagement, deforestation, and disruptive mining activities continue to degrade ecosystems and diminish agricultural productivity.

In 2025, WFP rolled out screening for unintended harm to the environment and people in its activities as per its Environmental Policy and its Sustainability Framework in DRC. Due to changes in the operational context, progress on environmental and social risk screening and mitigation measures was delayed and screening was only rolled out to livelihoods, nutrition and school feeding activities in the country. WFP's programmes generated several environmental and social co-benefits that contributed to addressing these challenges. Environmentally, they helped reduce deforestation by decreasing reliance on wood fuel, thereby lowering pressure on protected areas such as Virunga National Park and community forests in affected areas. A pilot for improved cooking solutions launched in North Kivu promoted use of recycled briquettes to decrease reliance on wood fuel. Simultaneously, fuel efficient stoves were provided to some 6,800 participating households, minimizing the use of natural resources for fuel. Community reforestation covering about 28 hectares and over 20,000 fruit tree seedlings planted across Kasai provinces supported efforts to restore vegetation and improve soil stability. Agricultural waste was transformed into ecological briquettes, promoting sustainable land and natural resource management for over 750 participant households. Socially, the interventions reduced the risks of violence faced by women during firewood collection and considerably eased their workload by limiting time spent collecting wood while reducing energy expenses for households. Technical skills in briquette production, improved cookstoves and reforestation techniques provided income generating skills for the community while community committees reinforced collective ownership and local governance of initiatives for sustainability. Joint implementation of environmental activities also enhanced social cohesion, particularly in sites with differing communities, and supported the long-term sustainability of the interventions.

For in-house operations, WFP conducted comprehensive feasibility assessments before any prior to engineering work to safeguard communities and the environment. These assessments identified potential social and environmental risks ranging from occupational safety hazards to cultural, regulatory, and political considerations and determined mitigation measures. Strict occupational health and safety protocols and environmental compliance measures such as dust suppression, erosion control, proper waste handling, and hydrological assessments were implemented to ensure safe and responsible operations.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

Since its launch in 2022, the Environmental Management System (EMS) has been progressively integrated across WFP interventions in the DRC, from office and warehouse construction to community infrastructure such as school canteens, bridges, and drilled wells. EMS-aligned frameworks outlined energy-efficiency improvements, systematic waste management, water conservation measures like rainwater harvesting.

Complementing these efforts, WFP introduced several sustainability initiatives across support operations and procurement for the office. Energy audits recommended the replacement of outdated equipment with energy-efficient technologies, including LED lighting, high-efficiency heating, ventilation and air condition systems, and modern machinery that meet international efficiency standards. These upgrades reduced operational costs, cut carbon

emissions, and improve system reliability. Notably, adoption of high-efficiency LED lighting enabled a 5 percent reduction in energy consumption across WFP offices, while production of renewable energy through high performance photovoltaic solar panels decreased reliance on generators by 50 percent. Installation of inverter air conditioners with variable-speed compressors generated savings of approximately USD 7,000 per month. Additional enhancements such as smart controls, automation, and renewable energy integrations were also included to strengthen long-term sustainability. For instance, the WFP Guest house in Kananga was powered by a 90 kilowatt peak solar system. WFP also utilized 5 kilowatt peak micro solar system to power its radio rooms, and used solar streetlights for nighttime illumination for offices and the UNHAS terminal where WFP operates on generator power. Local procurement was utilized for 1,700 mt of commodities for school feeding to reduce lead times and carbon emissions while supporting community livelihoods. The Logistics Cluster-coordinated WREC Coalition established a dedicated working group and developed a targeted action plan to drive environmentally sustainable supply chains. This joint effort scaled practical solutions and accelerated the adoption of sustainable logistics practices across the humanitarian sector.

WFP's resilience building interventions strengthened infrastructure, and support community development. For WFP's own offices, adoption of renewable solar and hydro energy systems, sustainable construction practices, and efficient site planning helped reduce greenhouse gas emissions, conserve soil and water, and minimize erosion. WFP facilities benefitted from clean, solar-powered water supply systems, improved waste management through waste sorting and recycling and minimized use of single-use plastics. Additionally, WFP utilized locally sourced construction materials such as wood to rehabilitate offices to internal standards, while enhancing both cost efficiency and environmental responsibility. These efforts also fostered strong partnerships with key stakeholders, built local construction skills, enhanced safety through resilient facilities, and expanded equitable access to essential services such as schools and health centres.

WFP safeguards its programmes from causing unintentional harm by integrating sustainable agricultural practices such as composting, clean energy solutions, sanitary infrastructure and reforestation measures for participants in its food assistance for assets activities. These assets help prevent soil erosion, reduce deforestation and ensure that programme activities do not negatively affect either the environment or participating communities. Anti-erosion brigades are trained and equipped with personal protective equipment, and operational plans include site selection, secure fencing, soil preparation, composting and controlled reforestation guided by technical protocols.

Nutrition integration

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

WFP strengthened nutrition integration across its Country Strategic Plan by leveraging nutrition vulnerabilities as a key element for geographical and household targeting and vulnerability mapping. Nutrition-sensitive approaches were embedded in emergency food assistance, resilience-building, and school feeding activities. Key improvements included fortified household rations, specialised nutritious foods for children under two and pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBWGs), and the establishment of referral pathways between food distribution sites and health facilities. School meals incorporated locally sourced nutritious foods and community gardens, while resilience activities promoted diversified agriculture and bio-fortified crops. These interventions were interconnected across the activities, ensuring synergy between emergency food and nutrition response, human capital development, and resilience-building.

WFP advanced quality programming through evidence-based design informed by joint food security and nutrition assessments, health and nutrition surveillance systems, reports from humanitarian and development actors and coordination platforms in targeted areas. With reduced resources, WFP moved from status to vulnerability-based targeting for emergency food and nutrition assistance. Emergency food assistance was provided to 3.8 million vulnerable people at community sites prioritized in collaboration with local communities and leaders. Acute malnutrition management was implemented in authorized health facilities, supported by over 1,565 health personnel and 4,164 community health workers trained by WFP and Ministry of Health experts in target zones. Acute malnutrition prevention activities included systematic screening, provision of specialized nutritious foods, and social behavior change (SBC) campaigns promoting optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and hygiene practices. School feeding integrated nutrition education and deworming, while resilience activities improved access to nutritious foods through local production and market linkages. These efforts addressed both immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition.

WFP contributed to household and community resilience by rehabilitating water sources, supporting diversified livelihoods, and providing agricultural inputs, including bio-fortified varieties. Nearly 9,800 vulnerable household members received seeds, tools, livestock, and training to support access to diverse foods. Additionally, at least 500 community and school gardens were established. Some 4,698 people completed vocational and livelihood training, helping them build skills for long-term self-reliance. In partnership with the government through the National Programme for nutrition (PRONANUT), WFP supported policy advancement on food fortification initiatives and national guidelines on food assistance. Through collaboration with FAO and UNICEF and local government authorities, health, agricultural and education activities were integrated to deliver holistic and impactful support. These efforts collectively enhanced capacity to maintain nutrition status during shocks and stressors.

Gender considerations promoted women's participation and addressed barriers to access. Implementation included referral pathways linking food assistance and health services which enhanced support to people. Nutrition-sensitive monitoring and evaluation was reinforced through mid-term Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices (KAP) surveys, systematic screening, monitoring and measuring of key nutrition indicators on diversified diet consumption by households and individual groups to inform messaging for social behaviour change communication. Results showed that breastfeeding practices were strong with high rates of early initiation (77 percent), exclusive breastfeeding (69 percent) and continued breastfeeding (91 percent). In parallel, complementary feeding and diets were found to be weak with low rates of children meeting minimum meal frequency (24 percent), children achieving dietary diversity (37 percent) and mothers meeting minimum diversity (12 percent). Concepts

Nutrition integration progressed through systematic inclusion of nutrition in all CSP activities, staff training, and development of integration checklists for WFP staff and Partners' use. Successes included strengthened referral systems, SBC campaigns on the first 1000 days of life in collaboration with the Government and private sector communication and media operators which amplified transmission of messaging on nutrition, hygiene and child protection to influence changed behaviour. Challenges remain in sustaining resources for specialized foods, scaling resilience activities, and addressing logistical constraints in remote areas amidst the growing global needs and the dwindling resources. Despite these, WFP achieved strong synergy between emergency response, human capital development, and resilience programmes, as evidenced by maintained nutrition sensitivity score and increased number of people supported by WFP that are able to meet their nutritional needs, underscoring the access to nutritious foods and promoting sustainable diets.

Partnerships

Strong partnerships and trust-based engagement were central to WFP's ability to deliver lifesaving and life changing assistance in 2025. The context dramatically changed characterized by escalating needs and shrinking resources at record levels. The absorption of USAID into the U.S. State Department triggered a significant reduction in funding for the DRC operation, prompting a humanitarian reset and a pivot towards innovative approaches to maintain partnerships. Only 23 percent of the funds under negotiation with the US (under legacy BHA) was received in 2025 resulting in a drastic cut in U.S. Government support. Despite this challenge, WFP successfully safeguarded and even increased contributions from other top donors, including UK, Canada, Germany, Norway, the European Union and private sector partners to mobilize a total USD 182.5 million for 2025.

Most bilateral contributions received in 2025 were earmarked for unconditional resource transfers in eastern DRC, where humanitarian needs remained acute. However, donors demonstrated commendable flexibility and a comprehensive approach when requested, enabling WFP to adapt to evolving contexts. This flexibility allowed WFP to respond to sudden-onset emergencies in other parts of the country and to extend award periods beyond their initial end dates when implementation was delayed due to insecurity and conflict. WFP DRC also benefited from multilateral flexible contributions totalling USD 16.9 million (about 10 percent of contributions received) from a diverse pool of donors, including The Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and private sector partners. Multilateral resources played a critical role in sustaining operations and bridging gaps in areas where earmarked funding could not be deployed. WFP DRC witnessed an unprecedented increase in private sector contributions, growing from USD 0.3 million in 2024 to over USD 6.7 million towards the MPOX response, providing critical logistics, food, and nutrition assistance to affected families. Notably, a USD 2 million contribution to UNHAS was received this year from Minderoo Foundation, marking the first private sector funding for UNHAS, a milestone that strengthens humanitarian air services in the DRC.

Over USD 3.7 million was received in philanthropic donations from the private sector signalling a 640 percent increase from the donations received in 2024. Private partners also supported WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) objectives through new models of capacity building and innovation. In these models, WFP acted as a broker, connecting private sector to directly support people for WFP's CSP objectives. The Memorandum of Understanding signed with Rawbank exemplifies this approach, committing USD 900,000 over three years to micro finance institutions on risk investments to WFP supported populations. This partnership enhances agricultural productivity and strengthens local food systems, contributing to resilience and self-reliance. Furthermore, emerging partnerships, such as with Rawbank and Vodacom Foundation, signal a shift toward diversified collaboration models that combine financial support with technical expertise and advocacy. These efforts underscore the private sector's evolving role as a strategic partner in humanitarian response, innovation, and resilience building in the DRC.

By the end of the year, WFP pursued engagement with emerging donors including China, Russia, the United Arab Emirates, Brazil, and Saudi Arabia as part of a broader strategy to diversify funding sources and reduce reliance on traditional partners. These efforts aimed to tap into new streams of humanitarian financing, foster strategic partnerships, and strengthen WFP's ability to respond to growing needs in DRC. While discussions are still at an exploratory stage, these relationships hold significant potential for future resource mobilization and long-term collaboration. WFP is engaging with the Government to access the Loss and Damage Fund, an emerging climate-finance stream created at COP27 to support vulnerable countries manage climate-related losses through anticipatory action, shock-responsive social protection, community resilience, rapid response.

Focus on localization

In 2025, WFP collaborated with 49 NGO and Government implementation partners, including 5 international and 44 national NGOs in DRC. This diverse network supported both humanitarian and development programming, ensuring broad geographic and thematic coverage. The engagement reflects WFP's commitment to inclusive partnerships and localization with over 74 percent (USD 27.4 million) of the total budget for partnerships going to national partners, enabling more context-specific and community-driven interventions.

Integrated programming was introduced for local cooperating partners. In Kalemie, this ensured continued school meals when food delivery was hampered as school gardens and community markets and supply chains were used alternatives. Partners in the eastern provinces demonstrated their agility and capacity to continue operations when insecurity restricted WFP's presence and ensured those in need continued to receive assistance. In collaboration with a local organization Dynamique des Femmes Juristes (DFJ), WFP identified protection risks and gender related challenges

in internally displacement camps, to guide implementation.

WFP's tool, Partner Connect significantly improved partnership management. The platform streamlined workflows, enhanced collaboration, and improved documentation. New operating procedures clarified FLA contracting processes and streamlined invoicing, leading to reduced lead times and full integration with corporate systems such as UNPP.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

Leveraging its wide portfolio in operations in DRC, WFP fostered synergies and streamlined efforts to support the Government of DRC through joint UN programming. WFP collaborated with UNICEF on joint geographical targeting and the joint selection of partners for the treatment of acute malnutrition strengthening complementarity between agencies, ensuring the continuum of care, and maximised the use of available resources in a context of significant needs by cost-sharing for key programme staff costs, common operational activities such as screening, community sensitisation, mobilisation and follow-up and support and overhead costs such as office rental, logistics and support to health centres. In parallel, WFP collaborated with FAO as technical leads for the Food Security Cluster and with UNHCR for support to refugees.

In an Anticipatory Action (AA) project, funded by ECHO WFP as the lead agency collaborates with FAO and IFRC and the Government to support the development and validation of the National Disaster Risk Management Policy (2025-2050) and its roadmap. This roadmap includes the establishment of the National Disaster risk management Platform which is expected to enhance national capacity in long-term planning. To support strengthening cold chain capacity in the DRC, WFP collaborates with UNICEF and WHO with technical expertise of Africa CDC to provide enhanced capacity for when required for crisis response.

Financial Overview

For 2025, WFP mobilized USD 182.5 million in donor support for operations in the DRC, comprising USD 156.5 million in direct bilateral contributions and USD 26 million in flexible multilateral funding. This was markedly, the lowest level in funding WFP received in over the CSP lifetime (2021 - 2025). Funding was insufficient to fully address rising food insecurity needs driven by conflict and poverty in the eastern provinces and other emerging crises, including flooding, Mpox, Ebola, and inter-community conflict and food security needs in the western provinces.

A budget revision that extended the CSP to 2026 reduced the budget allocation and planning for 2025 by 37 percent across funding (USD 1.1 billion to USD 672 million) and beneficiaries (6.4 million to 4.1 million). However, the escalating conflict and resulting humanitarian crisis, particularly in Ituri, North Kivu, and South Kivu, grew food security needs. The escalation of conflict in the eastern provinces made it a priority for operations which required significant resources. The transition of the United States foreign assistance structures affected the negotiation and processing of contributions for WFP DRC in 2025 and resulted in pipeline breaks as the US is the largest donor to WFP operations in DRC. While advocacy with other donors increased and yielded significant results, the resources remained insufficient as humanitarian needs escalated rapidly due to multiple crises. WFP was thus forced to employ prioritization strategies to maintain life-saving assistance, and this hampered WFP's reach significantly.

With the available resources (including USD 370 million carried over from 2024), the emergency response activities under strategic outcome 1 were implemented at 92 percent against the revised budget. However, resources for resilience-building and livelihood activities under strategic outcomes 2 and 3 were at 105 percent and 133 percent respectively against the revised budget. Strategic outcome 4, covering common logistics and humanitarian air services, was funded at 125 percent, compared to 92 percent in 2024. It is worth noting that UNHAS reduced its fleet in 2025 owing to reduced resources and combined with the budget revision reduced its requirements significantly. However, the need for reliable humanitarian transportation remained high and the number of passengers served was reduced compared to the number of people served in 2024 due to the reduced fleet and revised flights due to insecurity. Overall, insecurity limited implementation amid growing needs and prevented balanced achievement of planned outputs notably resulting in: overachievement in the number of people assisted with decreased duration of assistance or underachievement in the number of people assisted.

On modalities, the looting of commodities resulted in an immediate pipeline break and warranted the office to promptly replace the commodities through prepositioned commodities in the global commodity management fund (GCMF) and utilize local procurements. As cash-based transfers became unfeasible in North and South Kivu due to the closure of banks, WFP strategically adjusted its transfer modalities by piloting e-vouchers in these provinces. In the other provinces, WFP utilized both in-kind and cash-based transfers based on market assessments. The level of CBT and in-kind resource transfers was however, lower compared to previous levels as the duration of assistance was shorter as WFP revised its level of support due to reduced resources.

WFP strategically utilized internal borrowing mechanisms to ensure the continued availability of commodities and resources for transfer to enable seamless operations. This was particularly advantageous in December when renewed clashes in South Kivu caused mass displacement across the province and to neighbouring countries requiring urgent support. This flexibility allowed WFP to swiftly reach people newly displaced by the escalation while ensuring availability of resources for the next month. With new contributions from private donors and flexible multilateral resources, WFP was able to sustain support and respond to emerging crises, despite increasing inflexible funding.

Despite reduced resources, WFP maintained operations in DRC in 2025 including emergency food and cash assistance and resilience-building interventions. However, further funding reductions in 2026 and beyond would prompt extreme reduction of people reached with assistance.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	540,808,299	300,637,991	502,814,851	300,944,875
SO01: Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.	513,001,222	283,891,707	474,700,687	288,429,861
Activity 01: Provide equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination	465,337,242	260,461,377	411,843,037	259,687,691
Activity 02: Manage moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations	35,730,806	19,090,271	52,903,069	23,077,302
Activity 03: Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations	11,933,174	4,340,059	9,717,913	5,664,868
Non-activity specific	0	0	236,668	0
SO02: The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.	27,807,078	16,746,284	28,114,165	12,515,014
Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding	14,028,116	9,854,743	16,322,342	7,424,661

Activity 05: Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at-risk people	13,778,961	6,891,541	11,791,823	5,090,353
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	21,811,240	7,329,417	23,175,975	4,820,124
SO03: Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2024	21,811,240	7,329,417	23,175,975	4,820,124
Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.	21,811,240	7,329,417	23,175,975	4,820,124
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	41,655,874	35,982,773	52,249,921	35,697,070
SO04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises	41,655,874	35,982,773	52,249,921	35,697,070
Activity 07: Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to the humanitarian community.	32,841,616	28,016,671	39,756,129	26,209,184
Activity 08: Provide humanitarian platforms, Logistics Cluster coordination, to the humanitarian community	1,648,865	1,771,402	3,540,885	2,605,047
Activity 09: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	7,165,392	6,194,700	8,952,907	6,882,839

Non-SDG Target	0	0	2,054,140	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	604,275,413	343,950,181	580,294,887	341,462,068
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	27,440,426	20,814,327	32,430,257	21,208,798
Total Direct Costs	631,715,839	364,764,508	612,725,145	362,670,866
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	40,574,629	23,282,671	10,013,807	10,013,807
Grand Total	672,290,468	388,047,179	622,738,952	372,684,674

Data Notes

Overview

There is increased performance of beneficiaries against the plan owing to the increased performance in light of the increased humanitarian needs and the budget revision that extended the CSP and reduced the planning figures. However, there was an underachievement in resources transferred as duration of assistance was adjusted in the year to stretch the limited available resources.

For school feeding, the 145,000 people reached mentioned in the narrative is only for children, while the number of beneficiaries presented by programme area in the graphs includes activity supporters (teachers and cooks) who also received resource transfers from WFP, which are included in the number of beneficiaries by programme area hence the difference.

The rapid deterioration of the security situation, and the multiple crises that emerged in the year increased needs significantly and as WFP's response was provided to all people in need, assistance was provided across all people of differing status, hence there is increased performance per beneficiary group.

As WFP maintained its operations to respond to the increased needs as much as resources allowed, the choice and quantity of commodities provided in the year was also affected particularly as WFP endeavoured to replace the commodities after its warehouses in North and South Kivu were looted. Notably, new commodities like rice, split peas and LNS, were not planned for but distributed as they were part of a received contribution for the response.

Additionally, value vouchers were introduced as a new modality in North Kivu in the year as cash-based transfers were unfeasible in the year due to bank closures

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Note that the plan was also revised downwards following the budget revision that extended the end CSP to 2026.

Outputs

For Crisis Response, USD 1,39 million distributed in vouchers does not include a plan in the Output table as this was the first time vouchers were implemented due to the disruption in cash transfers with the closure of banks in North and South Kivu and were hence were not initially planned.

Additionally, as duration of assistance was revised due to inadequate resources, there is reduced achievements on transfers.

Emergency school feeding was not conducted in the year even though it was planned as part of the CSP because no resources were received for this activity hence no achievements are recorded in outputs nor other outputs

For nutrition treatment, assistance was not provided to PMTCT, ART and TB clients despite being planned due to inadequate resources

Other Outputs

There are mixed performance for other outputs in this strategic outcome owing to the evolution of the context in the year. Insecurity impacted the level of activities implemented in the year particularly at the field level for activities related to support for malnutrition. On the other hand, in the case of crisis response, there was increased training for Government counterparts in other non-conflict affected areas.

The other output G.7 on the percentage of tools developed for anticipatory action was not initially included in the logframe, however, with the implementation of the anticipatory action interventions, about 60 percent of tools have been developed so far with more progress expected to be achieved in the next year as implementation is completed.

Outcomes

Outcomes related to TB/DOTS/HIV/ART are not reported on as these activities were not carried out due to resource shortfalls.

Similarly, outcomes related to emergency school feeding were not monitored nor collected as the activities were not conducted due to lack of resources

Additionally, outcomes relating to capacity strengthening are not reported on as activities were delayed this year and slowing progress for national policies and training people to contribute to Zero Hunger, these will be reported in the next year

Strategic outcome 02

Outputs

Take home-rations were not planned in this year but were nonetheless carried out when insecurity and short shelf-lives of commodities risked food loss in target areas. As such there are achievements recorded with no plan in the tables. For other outputs, no on-site feeding was conducted in emergency context due to the security situation hence for other output N.1.2.1, there is zero achievement this year.

Outcomes

For the indicators related to resource mobilization for national school feeding and coaching, implementation timelines were affected by the conflict, which limited data collection, and therefore results could not be captured during the reporting period.

For nutrition indicators, activities were delayed to start due to insecurity, looting of commodities and inadequate resources to support stunting prevention, hence not all indicators were reported on but will be reported in following years.

Strategic outcome 03

Programme delivery was affected by insecurity, which disrupted timelines and limited participation in planned activities. For example, under capacity strengthening (C4g1), only one participant was able to take part in training and technical assistance for South-to-South cooperation.

Support to smallholder farmers also faced delays due to conflict, which constrained progress on indicators related to farmer groups, contracts, and commercial agreements. While achievements are limited in this reporting period, groundwork has been laid for stronger results as conditions improve.

For the indicator on the proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits, this is the first year WFP has collected such data, so values are recorded as baseline, with follow-up measurements planned in subsequent years.

Activities related to food-for-training were not implemented during the year due to lack of resources, and will be reported once funding is secured.

Strategic outcome 04

For UNHAS, the combined effect of the closure of the Goma and Bukavu airports due to insecurity and UNHAS' reduced fleet due to reduced funding resulted in a reduced number of passengers served in the year.

For On Demand services, the planned target of USD 8 million for output indicator was based on projected funding from donors, some of which did not materialize, hence the underachievement. Additionally, there was an overall drop in the activities conducted in the year as the reduction in humanitarian funding in the year impacted the level of activities implemented by humanitarian organizations. On the other hand, as WFP supported partners for multiple emergencies (such as ebola, and mpox), more cargo was transported on behalf of partners.

Additionally, for other outputs H20 and H21, this is the first time these indicators have been reported on hence no planned values were included this year. However, planning figures will be updated in subsequent years

Gender equality and women's empowerment

For the indicator on proportion of women reporting economic empowerment, no data was collected this year.

For the indicator on proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation, data from previous years is not included, as it was first collected last year and only presented as baseline. Further note that this indicator was only collected for activity 1

Environmental sustainability

This is the first year WFP DRC rolled out the ESS screening tool. However, not all FLAs were screened due to challenges with start and implementation of activities due to insecurity, resources and changes in the operational context, hence underachievement for activities 4,5 and 6 and no achievement completely for activities 1, 2 and 3 this year. WFP will continue the roll-out of the tool to the remaining FLAs and activities and this will be reported on in subsequent years.

Nutrition integration

WFP continues to maintain nutrition-sensitive components are included for each of its activities hence meeting its target for this indicator at the country level. Although, there is still more work to be done at activity level, there is improvement across all activities compared to the performance in the previous year.

Financial Overview

Although the available resources appear to be close to the total portfolio needs (which were also revised downwards due to CSP budget revision), the available resources include resources that have been carried over from 2024 (USD 370 million) as well as multi-year resources, and resources confirmed later in 2025 (USD 185 million) as some of these are resources are allocated according to the financial year and not the calendar year.

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	1,933,469	2,335,930	121%
	female	2,170,680	2,928,376	135%
	total	4,104,149	5,264,306	128%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	492,831	457,435	93%
	female	522,029	539,621	103%
	total	1,014,860	997,056	98%
24-59 months	male	395,848	382,662	97%
	female	395,847	449,121	113%
	total	791,695	831,783	105%
5-11 years	male	310,297	381,457	123%
	female	287,895	391,380	136%
	total	598,192	772,837	129%
12-17 years	male	151,258	389,861	258%
	female	170,906	508,026	297%
	total	322,164	897,887	279%
18-59 years	male	556,090	567,394	102%
	female	741,280	879,483	119%
	total	1,297,370	1,446,877	112%
60+ years	male	27,145	157,121	579%
	female	52,723	160,745	305%
	total	79,868	317,866	398%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	124,513	184,948	149%
IDP	893,508	1,278,093	143%
Resident	1,777,243	2,731,897	154%
Returnee	1,308,885	1,069,368	82%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	43,560	29,553	67%
Malnutrition prevention programme	444,057	353,956	79%
Malnutrition treatment programme	950,018	892,327	93%
School based programmes	141,938	153,229	107%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	60,000	27,510	45%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	2,490,266	3,807,731	152%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	35,802	12,821	36%
Corn Soya Blend	4,485	3,007	67%
High Energy Biscuits	0	51	-
Iodised Salt	1,492	648	43%
LNS	0	1,070	-
Maize Meal	119,339	60,964	51%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	6,363	1,892	30%
Rice	0	2,903	-
Split Peas	0	8,178	-
Vegetable Oil	8,950	5,195	58%
Wheat Flour	0	2	-
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	980	146	15%
Corn Soya Blend	752	218	29%
Iodised Salt	156	39	25%
LNS	0	812	-
Maize Meal	3,882	563	14%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,933	0	0%
Rice	0	1,442	-
Split Peas	0	437	-
Vegetable Oil	322	172	54%
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
Maize Meal	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	75,183,120	39,124,415	52%
Value Voucher	0	1,361,115	-
Strategic Outcome 02			
Smallholder Productivity & Incomes			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	1,829,520	848,683	46%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: Food insecure households affected by crises and shocks receive timely, adequate, appropriate, and well-coordinated assistance to meet their emergency food and nutrition needs and to facilitate emergency livelihoods to meet their essential emergency needs. (Tier 1)					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	10,811	1,153
			Male		71
			Total	10,811	1,224
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	1,270,035	1,999,194
			Male	1,220,231	1,808,537
			Total	2,490,266	3,807,731
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	165,583	90,761.27
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	75,183,120	39,124,416
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		1,361,115
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	454,532,580	253,153,207
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	108,120	27,843
CSP Output 03: Primary school-aged children in emergency situations receive timely and adequate nutritious meals to support their food security and reduce protection risks. (Tier 1)					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
Activity 02: Manage moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations					
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 04: Targeted populations, including children 6-59 months, PBWG and ART.TB-DOTS clients, receive a comprehensive nutrition package including specialised nutritious foods to manage moderate acute malnutrition. (Tier 1)					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female	920	
			Male	920	
			Total	1,840	

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	393,252 393,253 786,505	337,789 297,694 635,483
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	PMTCT clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male Total	920 920 1,840	
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	147,182 147,182	255,620 255,620
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male Total	920 920 1,840	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	8,279	4,985.17
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		HIV/TB Care & treatment	Number	993,600	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	60,436,080	42,704,146

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

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

CSP Output 06: Vulnerable populations, including children 6-23 months and PBWG, receive a comprehensive nutrition package including specialised nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition. (Tiers 1 and 2).

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	91,342 91,342 182,684	50,025 40,930 90,955
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	25,690 25,690	53,740 53,740

A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	2,569	983.92
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	37,507,470	10,497,522
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	2,569	983.92

Other Output

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

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

CSP Output 01: Food insecure households affected by crises and shocks receive timely, adequate, appropriate, and well-coordinated assistance to meet their emergency food and nutrition needs and to facilitate emergency livelihoods to meet their essential emergency needs. (Tier 1)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	General Distribution	centre/site	280	449
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	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	149	236
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	138	276
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	30	44
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	35	30
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	672,202	543,084

Activity 02: Manage moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations

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

CSP Output 04: Targeted populations, including children 6-59 months, PBWG and ART.TB-DOTS clients, receive a comprehensive nutrition package including specialised nutritious foods to manage moderate acute malnutrition. (Tier 1)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	1,756	1,388
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CSP Output 05: Conflict and crisis affected populations benefit from enhanced capabilities of government and partners to manage acute malnutrition. (Tier 3).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	3,221	3,039
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	171	243
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	10	11
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	31	33
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Treatment (CCS)	Number	33	37

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

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

CSP Output 06: Vulnerable populations, including children 6-23 months and PBWG, receive a comprehensive nutrition package including specialised nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition. (Tiers 1 and 2).

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	209	44
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	521,635	737,097

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned - **Location:** Ituri - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	7.1	>7.1	>7.1	16.9	20.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.5	>5.5	>5.5	17.1	10.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.3	>6.3	>6.3	17	15.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	54.9	<54.9	>54.9	61.1	50.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57	<57	>57	65.2	59.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	56	<56	>56	62.7	55.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	38	<38	<38	22	29.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37.5	<37.5	<37.5	17.7	30	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37.8	<37.8	<37.8	20.3	29.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥0	≥0	2.4	23.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	0.9	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	2	15.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.6	≥47.6	≥47.6	49.8	53.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.1	≥94.1	≥94.1	54.7	63.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80.6	≥80.6	≥80.6	51.4	58.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	52.4	<52.4	<52.4	47.8	23.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.9	<5.9	<5.9	44.4	28.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.4	<19.4	<19.4	46.6	26.1	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥0	≥0	11.2	25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	12.2	11.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	11.5	17.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	52.4	≥52.4	≥52.4	83.5	72.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	84.1	85.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	86.1	≥86.1	≥86.1	83.7	79.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.6	≤47.6	≤47.6	5.3	2.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	3.7	3.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.9	≤13.9	≤13.9	4.8	3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.9	≥42.9	≥42.9	13	25.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	81.2	≥81.2	≥81.2	12.3	12.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	69.6	≥69.6	≥69.6	13	18.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	57.1	≥57.1	≥57.1	73	62.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.8	≥18.8	≥18.8	75.2	75.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30.4	≥30.4	≥30.4	74	69.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	14	11.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	12.5	12.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	13	11.9	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	26.53	<26.53	<26.53	8.7	15.79	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.8	<25.8	<25.8	7.4	14.97	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26.15	<26.15	<26.15	8.3	15.36	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	40	<40	<40	8.7	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32.6	<32.6	<32.6	8.3	18.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34.8	<34.8	<34.8	8.4	17.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	19.13	<19.13	<19.13	11.2	11.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22.59	<22.59	<22.59	8.3	16.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.56	<21.56	<21.56	10.5	14	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	16.52	≤16.52	≤16.52	18.9	10.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.44	≤24.44	≤24.44	14	19.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22.08	≤22.08	≤22.08	17	15.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	24.35	≥24.35	≥24.35	61.2	61.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.37	≥20.37	≥20.37	69.4	45.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.56	≥21.56	≥21.56	64.1	53.4	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned - Location: Nord-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	2.8	>2.8	>2.8	39.4	35	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.5	>2.5	>2.5	40.3	41	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.7	>2.7	>2.7	39.4	38.9	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	20.2	<20.2	>20.2	40.8	49.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.8	<20.8	>20.8	40.4	42.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20.3	<20.3	>20.3	40.8	45	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	77	<77	<77	19.8	15.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	76.7	<76.7	<76.7	19.3	16.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	76.9	<76.9	<76.9	19.8	16.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0	0.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>0	>0	0.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>0	>0	0.3		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	59.1	>59.1	>59.1	30.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84	>84	>84	36.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	76.1	>76.1	>76.1	31.8		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	40.9	<40.9	<40.9	68.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16	<16	<16	63.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.9	<23.9	<23.9	67.9		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0	47.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.8	>13.8	>13.8	49		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.4	>9.4	>9.4	48		WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	88.6	>88.6	>88.6	47.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	81.9	>81.9	>81.9	48.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	84.1	>84.1	>84.1	48.1		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.4	<11.4	<11.4	4.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.3	<4.3	<4.3	2.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.5	<6.5	<6.5	3.9		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0	22.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.6	>16.6	>16.6	25.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.5	>12.5	>12.5	22.4		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	100	≥100	≥100	59		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.7	≥66.7	≥66.7	56.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	75	≥75	≥75	58.8		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	18.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.7	≤16.7	≤16.7	18		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.5	≤12.5	≤12.5	18.8		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15.09	<15.09	<15.09	9.3	13.53	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.04	<15.04	<15.04	9.2	11.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.05	<15.05	<15.05	9.3	12.24	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	24.3	<24.3	<24.3	11.4	26.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.7	<19.7	<19.7	8.9	19.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.3	<21.3	<21.3	10.9	21.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	42.9	<42.9	<42.9	19.7	19.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48.7	<48.7	<48.7	21.2	20.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	46.7	<46.7	<46.7	20	20	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22.8	<22.8	<22.8	23.3	26.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.2	<24.2	<24.2	22.8	26.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.7	<23.7	<23.7	23.3	26.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	10	>10	>10	45.6	27.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.4	>7.4	>7.4	47.1	34	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.3	>8.3	>8.3	45.8	31.9	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned - Location: Sud-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	0	>0	>0	44.9	32.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.62	>0.62	>0.62	50.3	38.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.23	>0.23	>0.23	46	37.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	5.45	<5.45	>5.45	46	41.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.94	<9.94	>9.94	38.8	43.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.11	<7.11	>7.11	44.5	42.6	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	94.55	<94.55	<94.55	9.1	26.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89.44	<89.44	<89.44	10.9	18.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92.66	<92.66	<92.66	9.5	20.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.6	>0.6	>0.6	3.3	2.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>0	>0	3.2	5.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.2	>0.2	>0.2	3.3	4.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	46.6	>46.6	>46.6	92.7	95.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61.5	>61.5	>61.5	92.8	90.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	56	>56	>56	92.7	91.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	52.8	<52.8	<52.8	4	1.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38.5	<38.5	<38.5	4	3.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	43.8	<43.8	<43.8	4	3.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.6	>0.6	>0.6	48.2	24.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>0	>0	52.5	33.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.2	>0.2	>0.2	49.1	30.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.2	>47.2	>47.2	51.6	71.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	62.9	>62.9	>62.9	46.5	65.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	57.1	>57.1	>57.1	50.6	67.1	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	52.2	<52.2	<52.2	0.2	4.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37.1	<37.1	<37.1	1	1.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	42.7	<42.7	<42.7	0.3	2.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0	28.4	35	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.5	>1.5	>1.5	29.9	26.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	>1	>1	28.8	28.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.3	<4.3	>4.3	70.1	53.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.5	<5.5	>5.5	67.9	58.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	<5	>5	69.5	57.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	95.7	<95.7	<95.7	1.5	11.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93	<93	<93	2.2	15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94	<94	<94	1.7	14	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	30.79	<30.79	<30.79	8.8	11.53	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32.17	<32.17	<32.17	9	10.52	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31.3	<31.3	<31.3	8.9	10.79	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.5	<12.5	<12.5	9.2	12.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.42	<13.42	<13.42	9.3	13.84	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.95	<12.95	<12.95	9.2	12.92	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned/Food - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	3.8	>3.8	>3.8	30.85	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.9	>5.9	>5.9	34.23	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	>5	>5	31.77	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32.5	>32.5	>32.5	43.73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32	>32	>32	39.64	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	32.2	>32.2	>32.2	42.61	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	63.7	<63.7	<63.7	25.42	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	62.1	<62.1	<62.1	26.13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	62.8	<62.8	<62.8	25.62	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0	1.44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>0	>0	3.86	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>0	>0	2.01	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.38	>0.38	>0.38	53.14	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.5	>1.5	>1.5	43.35	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.75	>0.75	>0.75	50.85	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	99.62	<99.62	<99.62	45.42	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.5	<98.5	<98.5	52.79	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.25	<99.25	<99.25	47.14	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.38	>0.38	>0.38	18.72	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.75	>0.75	>0.75	14.59	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.5	>0.5	>0.5	17.75	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.58	>31.58	>31.58	73.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	39.85	>39.85	>39.85	75.11	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34.34	>34.34	>34.34	73.82	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	68.04	<68.04	<68.04	7.85	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	59.4	<59.4	<59.4	10.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	65.16	<65.16	<65.16	8.43	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	20.3	>20.3	>20.3	22.77	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.08	>30.08	>30.08	18.45	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.56	>23.56	>23.56	21.77	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	72.56	>72.56	>72.56	63.36	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61.65	>61.65	>61.65	63.09	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	68.92	>68.92	>68.92	63.29	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.14	<7.14	<7.14	13.87	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.27	<8.27	<8.27	18.46	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.52	<7.52	<7.52	14.94	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.52	<12.52	<12.52	6.31		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.45	<14.45	<14.45	4.96		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.61	<13.61	<13.61	5.94		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	57.14	<57.14	<57.14	11.53		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60.15	<60.15	<60.15	9.01		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	59.15	<59.15	<59.15	10.84		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	22.56	<22.56	<22.56	27.45		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.05	<18.05	<18.05	31.53		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.55	<19.55	<19.55	28.57		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	12.03	≤12.03	≤12.03	23.73		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.89	≤7.89	≤7.89	12.61		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.27	≤9.27	≤9.27	20.69		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	8.27	>8.27	>8.27	37.29		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.91	>13.91	>13.91	46.85		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.03	>12.03	>12.03	39.9		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Returned/Residents - Location: Ituri - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	3.5	>3.5	>3.5	12.5	19.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.5	>4.5	>4.5	5.7	14	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.2	>4.2	>4.2	11.1	16	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	36.5	<36.5	>36.5	54	68.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.9	<30.9	>30.9	53.5	70.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	32.6	<32.6	>32.6	53.9	70.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	60	<60	<60	33.5	11.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	64.6	<64.6	<64.6	40.8	15.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	63.2	<63.2	<63.2	35	13.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	>0	>0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	28.6	>28.6	>28.6	46.3	78.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75	>75	>75	36.7	85.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	60.9	>60.9	>60.9	44.4	83.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	71.4	<71.4	<71.4	53.7	21.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25	<25	<25	63.3	14.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	39.1	<39.1	<39.1	55.6	16.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.7	>1.7	>1.7	17	24.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.4	>3.4	>3.4	10.3	20.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.9	>2.9	>2.9	15.6	21.6	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	79.1	>79.1	>79.1	77.2	75.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75.1	>75.1	>75.1	80.5	78.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	76.3	>76.3	>76.3	77.6	77.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	19.2	<19.2	<19.2	5.8	0.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.5	<21.5	<21.5	9.2	1.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20.8	<20.8	<20.8	6.8	1.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.6	>22.6	>22.6	10.1	13.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29.8	>29.8	>29.8	6.4	11.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27.6	>27.6	>27.6	9.8	12.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	65.2	>65.2	>65.2	72.4	77.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53.6	>53.6	>53.6	74.7	73.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	57.1	>57.1	>57.1	72.8	74.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.2	<12.2	<12.2	17.4	9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.6	<16.6	<16.6	18.9	15.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.3	<15.3	<15.3	17.5	13.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	28.7	<28.7	<28.7	9.4	5.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.6	<16.6	<16.6	10.5	4.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20.3	<20.3	<20.3	9.4	4.8	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	13	<13	<13	8	7.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.6	<19.6	<19.6	11.8	7.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	17.6	<17.6	<17.6	9	7.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	15.7	<15.7	<15.7	22.1	15.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29.4	<29.4	<29.4	16.1	25.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25.3	<25.3	<25.3	20.7	22.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	42.6	>42.6	>42.6	60.5	71.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34.4	>34.4	>34.4	61.6	62.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36.8	>36.8	>36.8	60.9	65.5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Returned/Residents/Cash - Location: Haut-Katanga - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	2	>2	>2	90		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.7	>5.7	>5.7	91.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.3	>4.3	>4.3	90.7		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	19.7	<19.7	<19.7	9.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31.6	<31.6	<31.6	7.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27.1	<27	<27	8.7		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	78.2	<78.2	<78.2	0.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	62.7	<62.7	<62.7	0.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	68.5	<68.5	<68.5	0.6		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Refugees - Location: Ituri - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	4.1	>4.1	>4.1	64.3	59.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.4	>3.4	>3.4	62.1	75.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.8	>3.8	>3.8	63.1	68.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	37.4	<37.4	>37.4	30.6	37.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48.3	<48.3	>48.3	33.5	23	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	43	<43	>43	32.1	29.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	58.4	<58.4	<58.4	5.1	3.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48.3	<48.3	<48.3	4.4	1.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	53.2	<53.2	<53.2	4.8	2.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0	0.2	0.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.4	>1.4	>1.4	0.1	2.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.7	>0.7	>0.7	0.1	1.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	67.1	>67.1	>67.1	34.1	96	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	74.3	>74.3	>74.3	32.9	95.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70.6	>70.6	>70.6	33.5	95.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	32.9	<32.9	<32.9	65.7	3.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.3	<24.3	<24.3	67	2.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	28.7	<28.7	<28.7	66.4	2.6	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.6	>9.6	>9.6	9	44.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.1	>17.1	>17.1	8	58.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.3	>13.3	>13.3	8.5	52.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	89	>89	>89	77.8	54.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80	>80	>80	79.4	41.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	84.6	>84.6	>84.6	78.7	46.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.4	<1.4	<1.4	13.3	1.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.9	<2.9	<2.9	12.6	0.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.1	<2.1	<2.1	12.8	0.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.3	>4.3	>4.3	23.8	59.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	43.3	>43.3	>43.3	22.5	72.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26.4	>26.4	>26.4	23.2	67.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	95.7	>95.7	>95.7	64.3	38.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56.7	>56.7	>56.7	66.6	27.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	73.6	>73.6	>73.6	65.4	32.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<0	<0	11.9	1.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<0	<0	10.9	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<0	<0	11.4	0.6	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	1.3	<1.3	<1.3	38.1	2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.6	<5.6	<5.6	36.6	1.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.2	<3.2	<3.2	37.3	1.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	56.7	<56.7	<56.7	33.1	4.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	53.9	<53.9	<53.9	34.1	2.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	55.4	<55.4	<55.4	33.6	3.4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	20.5	<20.5	<20.5	12.3	24.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.2	<17.2	<17.2	14	31.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19.1	<19.1	<19.1	13.3	28.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	21.5	>21.5	>21.5	16.5	68.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.3	>23.3	>23.3	15.3	64.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22.3	>22.3	>22.3	15.8	66.1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Reguees - Location: Ituri - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	13.95	<13.95	<13.95	13.46	15.79	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.08	<13.08	<13.08	13.78	14.97	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13.5	<13.5	<13.5	13.63	15.36	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents/Displaced/Returned - Location: Haut-Katanga - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							

1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.37	<12.37	<12.37	0.01		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.7	<12.7	<12.7	0.01		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.58	<12.58	<12.58	0.01		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents/Displaced/Returned - Location: Sud-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	14.91	<14.91	<14.91	9.2	24.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.5	<20.5	<20.5	6.7	16.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16.97	<16.97	<16.97	7	18.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	78.18	≥78.18	<78.18	35.4	31.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	67.7	≥67.7	<67.7	39.6	30.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	74.31	≥74.31	<74.31	38.1	31.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	6.18	≤6.18	≤6.18	13.5	19.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.32	≤9.32	≤9.32	18.4	23.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.34	≤7.34	≤7.34	16.5	22.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0.73	>0.73	>0.73	41.9	23.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.48	>2.48	>2.48	35.3	28.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.38	>1.38	>1.38	38.4	27.3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents/Displaced/Returned - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.1	>11.1	>11.1	0.4	4.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.7	>7.7	>7.7	0.9	4.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9.1	>9.1	>9.1	0.6	4.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	77.8	>77.8	>77.8	22.9	94.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61.5	>61.5	>61.5	27.3	93.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	68.2	>68.2	>68.2	24.7	94	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.1	<11.1	<11.1	76.7	1.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.8	<30.8	<30.8	71.8	2.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22.7	<22.7	<22.7	74.7	1.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.4	>15.4	>15.4	3.1	6.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.5	>4.5	>4.5	5	6.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.6	>8.6	>8.6	3.8	6.5	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	61.5	>61.5	>61.5	38.2	71.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	68.2	>68.2	>68.2	43.6	73.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	65.7	>65.7	>65.7	40.4	72.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.1	<23.1	<23.1	58.7	22.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.3	<27.3	<27.3	51.4	20.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25.7	<25.7	<25.7	55.8	21.4	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	92.3	>92.3	>92.3	41.2	96.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90.9	>90.9	>90.9	43.4	97.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91.4	>91.4	>91.4	42	96.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.7	>7.7	>7.7	43.4	3.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.1	>9.1	>9.1	44	2.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.6	>8.6	>8.6	43.7	3.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<0	<0	15.4	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<0	<0	12.6	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<0	<0	14.3	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	15.4	<15.4	<15.4	9.9	22.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<0	<0	9.8	19.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.7	<5.7	<5.7	9.8	21.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	38.5	<38.5	<38.5	18.9	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31.8	<31.8	<31.8	20	28.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34.3	<34.3	<34.3	19.2	23.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	30.8	<30.8	<30.8	21.4	28	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	54.5	<54.5	<54.5	23.5	25.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45.7	<45.7	<45.7	22.2	26.9	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	15.3	>15.3	>15.3	49.8	29.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.7	>13.7	>13.7	46.7	26.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14.3	>14.3	>14.3	48.8	28.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	36.9	>80	>80	32.6	38.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35.5	>80	>80	36.8	37.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36.2	>80	>80	34.2	37.9	WFP programme monitoring

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

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	3.4	>3.4	>3.4	5.3	38.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.9	>5.9	>5.9	7.1	39.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4.9	>4.9	>4.9	6.3	38.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	19.9	<19.9	>19.9	21.2	57.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32.5	<32.5	>32.5	22.9	58	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26.1	<26.1	>26.1	21.4	57.6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	76.7	<76.7	<76.7	73.5	4.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	61.5	<61.5	<61.5	70	2.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	69.3	<63.9	<63.9	72.3	3.5	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 02: Manage moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Children MAM Treatment - **Location:** Kasai Central - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	99.77	>75	>75	100	99.81	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.68	>75	>75	99.95	99.39	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.73	>75	>75	99.98	99.61	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.01	<3	<3	0	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.01	<3	<3	0.05	0.37	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.01	<3	<3	0.02	0.18	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0.16	<15	<15	0	0.05	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.26	<15	<15	0	0.05	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.21	<15	<15	0	0.05	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	0.13	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0	0.19	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	0.16	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children MAM Treatment - Location: Kasai Oriental - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	98.95	>75	>75	99.92	99.81	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.81	>75	>75	99.02	99.81	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.88	>75	>75	99.49	99.81	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0.28	<15	<15	0.08	0.02	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.34	<15	<15	0.45	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.31	<15	<15	0.25	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	0.17	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.54	0.19	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.25	0.18	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children MAM Treatment - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0.4	<15	<15	0.02	0.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.4	<15	<15	0.05	0.32	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.04	<15	<15	0.03	0.31	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children MAM treatment - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	98.42	99.96	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>75	>75	98.33	99.95	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	>75	>75	98.37	99.95	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0.21	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0.1	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.16	0	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.6	0.05	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.67	0.04	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.64	0.05	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.77	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.9	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.83	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Ituri - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female		>50	>50	102.06	252	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>50	>50	94.72	252	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>50	>50	98.45	252	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	94.31	99.41	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>75	>75	94.12	99.36	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	>75	>75	94.22	99.39	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	5.69	0.57	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	5.87	0.63	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	5.78	0.6	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	0.02	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.01	0.02	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	0.02	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Kasai Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female		>50	>50	49.29	63.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>50	>50	47.57	63.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>50	>50	48.44	63.8	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Kasai Oriental - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female		>50	>50	44.48	89.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>50	>50	39.57	89.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>50	>50	42.05	89.6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female		>50	>50	112.27	204.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>50	>50	98.39	204.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>50	>50	105.47	204.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	99.96	99.45	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>75	>75	99.92	99.37	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	>75	>75	99.94	99.41	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.02	0.25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.03	0.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.02	0.28	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Nord-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female		>50	>50	114.67	150.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>50	>50	102.19	150.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>50	>50	108.57	150.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	98.62	99.72	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>75	>75	98.49	99.68	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	>75	>75	98.56	99.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0.02	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.01	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	1.34	0.22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	1.47	0.23	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	1.4	0.22	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.03	0.05	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0.03	0.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.03	0.07	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Sud-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female		>50	>50	47.76	226.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>50	>50	42.57	226.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>50	>50	45.21	226.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	99.5	>75	>75	93.94	97.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.5	>75	>75	94.8	97.15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.5	>75	>75	94.34	97.27	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0.05	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0.03	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0.03	<15	<15	5.98	1.73	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.03	<15	<15	5.07	1.83	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.03	<15	<15	5.55	1.77	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0.48	<15	<15	0.08	0.88	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.48	<15	<15	0.12	0.97	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.48	<15	<15	0.1	0.92	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Children - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female		>50	>50	69.76	94.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>50	>50	51.42	94.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	76.7	>50	>50	59.46	94.6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW MAM Treatment - Location: Kasai Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	99.96	99.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>0	>0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	>75	>75	99.96	99.33	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0.59	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	0.02	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	0.02	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	0.06	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	0.06	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW MAM Treatment - Location: Kasai Oriental - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	100	>100	>75	99.72	99.84	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>0	>0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	>100	>75	99.72	99.84	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	0.13	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	0.13	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	0.13	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	0.13	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW MAM treatment - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	99.83	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>0	>0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	>75	>75	99.83	100	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Ituri - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female		>50	>50	170.86	147.63	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>0	>0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>50	>50	170.86	147.63	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	8.24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	8.24	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Kasai Oriental - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female		>50	>50	22.15	34.32	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>0	>0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>50	>50	22.15	34.32	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female		>50	>50	33.65	33.16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>0	>0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>50	>50	33.65	33.16	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	0.32	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	0.32	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	0.32	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	0.32	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Nord-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female		>50	>50	47.23	145.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>0	>0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>50	>50	47.23	145.4	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	0	99.68	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>0	>0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	>75	>75	0	99.68	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0.01	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.01	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	0.28	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	0.28	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	0.04	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	0.04	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Sud-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female		>50	>50	27.94	208.51	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>0	>0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>50	>50	27.94	208.51	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	1.03	<15	<15	7.82	4.88	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.03	<15	<15	7.82	4.88	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.13	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.13	3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female		>50	>50	17.73	85.13	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>0	>0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>50	>50	17.73	85.13	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Women PLW - Location: Ituri - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	99.61	>75	>75	99.18	91.76	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>0	>0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.61	>75	>75	99.18	91.76	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Women PLW - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	11,732	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Women PLW - Location: Sud-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	92.04	92.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	>75	>75	92.04	92.1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: women PLW - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	98.97	>75	>75	99.98	99.15	WFP programme monitoring
	Male				0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.97	>75	>75	99.98	99.15	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	46.2	>46.2	>46.2	17	35.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.3	>27.3	>27.3	18.2	33.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35.6	>35.6	>35.6	17.7	34.7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	46.2	>46.2	>46.2	21.6	38.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.3	>27.3	>27.3	27.3	37.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35.6	>35.6	>35.6	24.9	38.2	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	0	=0	=0	0	2.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	2.1	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	3.8	>3.8	>3.8	6	17	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	>3	>3	5.8	18.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.4	>3.4	>3.4	5.7	17.6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female		>50	>50	7,310	42.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>50	>50	7,270	42.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	76.7	>50	>50	7,290	42.3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Kasai Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	14.5	>14.5	>14.5	51.9	24.8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female		≥50	≥50	99.7	26.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥0	≥0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	99.7	26.12	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	18.9	>60.5	>60.5	19.3	34.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female		≥50	≥50	6,600	9.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥0	≥0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	6,600	9.1	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female		>66	>66	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>66	>66	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	59	>66	>66	76.3	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2026.					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding						
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages						
CSP Output 08: Primary school children receive timely and adequate nutritious meals every day they attend school to improve food security and learning outcomes (Tier 1).						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female		299	
			Male		276	
			Total		575	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	8,280	4,263	
			Male	8,617	3,936	
			Total	16,897	8,199	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female		31,775	
			Male		30,528	
			Total		62,303	
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	63,771	72,594	
			Male	61,270	72,436	
			Total	125,041	145,030	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	5,340	2,799.92	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Number		154,194	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	31,226,580	13,540,514	
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	478	210.98	
Activity 05: Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at-risk people						
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 11: Targeted populations including children 6-23 months and PBWG benefit from a comprehensive nutrition package including, where appropriate, nutritious foods, to address chronic malnutrition. (Tier 1).						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	109,548	102,043	
			Male	105,252	88,360	
			Total	214,800	190,403	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female	20,883	18,858	
			Total	20,883	18,858	

A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	2,685	1,029.81
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	2,685	1,029.81

Other Output

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

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

CSP Output 09: Targeted information on health and nutrition is provided to primary school children and their caregivers to improve awareness and behaviours related to household nutrition and diverse diets. (Tiers 1, 2, and 3).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	94,582	84,331

CSP Output 10: School children benefit from enhanced capacities of national stakeholders to design and implement school feeding programmes (Tier 3).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	0	4
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	10	4

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

CSP Output 08: Primary school children receive timely and adequate nutritious meals every day they attend school to improve food security and learning outcomes (Tier 1).

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	224	201
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	90
N.1.2: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	N.1.2.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days in emergency contexts	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	0
N.10: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.10.1: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	metric ton	1,753.52	1,753.52

N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (on-site)	Number	22	22
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.1F: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (Female)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	58,822	27,878
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.1M: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (Male)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	63,726	28,881
N.9: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.9.1: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	US\$	2,046,513.57	2,046,513.57

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

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

CSP Output 12: Targeted populations benefit from nutrition-sensitive evidence-gathering that supports equitable programming. (Tier 3).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	153,796	112,754

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.41: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥4	≥4	2		WFP survey
Target Group: Children - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							

1.2.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female		>0	>0	17.52		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>0	>0	178.54		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>0	>0	175.44		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.63: Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Female	16.93	>16.93	>16.93	26.94		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.07	>15.07	>15.07	27.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.97	>15.97	>15.97	27.1		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Kasai Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	97.02	=100	=100	93.3	90.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.97	=100	=100	93.4	90.34	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97	=100	=100	93.4	90.76	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.23: Graduation rate	Female	75.43	>75.43	>75.43	86.15	72.23	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75.19	>75.19	>75.19	88.3	71.47	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	75.68	>75.68	>75.68	87.5	73.03	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	99.89	=100	=100	92	88.94	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.8	=100	=100	92.5	88.34	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.89	=100	=100	92.3	89.57	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Students - Location: Kasai Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							

1.2.23: Graduation rate	Female	74.19	>74.19	>74.19	90.8	74.84	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75.04	>75.04	>75.04	87.7	76.06	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	75.87	>75.87	>75.87	89.2	77.27	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Students - Location: Kasai Oriental - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.23: Graduation rate	Female	78.88	>78.88	>78.88	88.6	80.51	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79.78	>79.78	>79.78	94.3	81.87	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80.63	>80.63	>80.63	91.8	83.13	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	91.64	>100	=100	92.8	91.51	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.1	>100	=100	94.3	92.59	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92.53	>100	=100	93.6	93.59	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Students - Location: Lomami - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.23: Graduation rate	Female	79.12	>79.12	>79.12	94.5	80.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	77.51	>77.51	>77.51	95	79.09	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	75.81	>75.81	>75.81	94.8	77.49	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	94.22	=100	=100	96.7	94.22	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.41	=100	=100	96.2	93.99	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.61	=100	=100	96.4	93.75	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at-risk people							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							

1.2.41: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥4	≥4	2		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
1.2.97: Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Overall		≥60	≥60	53		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Kasai Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
1.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	16.7	>36.7	>36.7	65.58	8.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	>32	>32	58.44	7.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14.2	>34.2	>34.2	62.01	7.9	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	40.4	>40.4	>40.4	50.65	26.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36.5	>56.5	>56.5	40.91	21.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	38.4	>58.4	>58.4	45.78	24	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	3.2	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.2	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.7	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	8.3	>28.3	>28.3	34.42	11.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.8	>24.8	>24.8	26.62	15.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.5	>26.5	>26.5	30.52	13.4	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
1.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	25.9	>25.9	>25.9	51.9		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Kasai Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							

1.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥70	≥70	41.68	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	41.68	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2026.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.					
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 15: Targeted women and men smallholders benefit from conditional food assistance to strengthen household and community adaptive, absorptive, and transformative resilience capacities against shocks and stressors. (Tier 1).					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	22,216	17,141
			Male	21,344	12,412
			Total	43,560	29,553
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	1,829,520	848,683
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 15: Targeted women and men smallholders benefit from conditional food assistance to strengthen household and community adaptive, absorptive, and transformative resilience capacities against shocks and stressors. (Tier 1)					
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	30,600	15,956
			Male	29,400	11,554
			Total	60,000	27,510

Other Output					
Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.					
Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools					
CSP Output 16: Targeted women and men smallholders benefit from support to increase local food production, marketing, and the consumption of nutrient-rich food and enhanced capacity of local stakeholders (Tiers 1 and 3).					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	14	1
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	366	345
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	17,102	4,830

F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	22,223	5,375
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,065	622
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	13	13
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.3: Number of unions/federations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	64	64
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.6: Number of saving associations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	207	228
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	106	106
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	15,688	12,131
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.3: Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	0
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms	9,000	9,000
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3	3
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3	0
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	32	0
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	60	60
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.3: Number of input suppliers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	28	28
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.6: Number of processors supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	50
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.7: Number of agricultural extension service providers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	44	83

CSP Output 17: Targeted women and men smallholders and value chain actors benefit from enhanced equitable and inclusive livelihoods support on improved production skills for sustainable value chains (Tiers 1 and 2).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	9,250	500
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	18	28
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	20	40
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repaired	Food assistance for asset	Km	47	3
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Km	10	0
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	25	0
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.12: Number of household and/or public latrines constructed/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	750	750
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.14: Number of tree nurseries established/supported.	Food assistance for asset	Number	68	61
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.15: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Food assistance for asset	Number	242,765	20,584
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.16: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	Food assistance for asset	Number	9,453	0
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.9: Number of fuel efficient stoves produced/distributed	Food assistance for asset	Number	15,450	6,836
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for asset	Number	4,827	4,698

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
3.3.75: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=2	=2	1		Joint survey
3.3.77: 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	0	≥6	≥6	4		Joint survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Kasai Central - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	26.6	≥70	≥70	5.5	32.7	Joint survey
	Male	34.7	≥70	≥70	15.4	43.1	Joint survey
	Overall	31.5	≥70	≥70	9.6	39	Joint survey
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	43.1	≥20	≥20	39.6	39.1	Joint survey
	Male	40	≥20	≥20	49.2	37.2	Joint survey
	Overall	41.2	≥20	≥20	43.6	37.9	Joint survey
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	30.3	<10	<10	54.9	28.2	Joint survey
	Male	25.3	<10	<10	35.4	19.7	Joint survey
	Overall	27.2	<10	<10	46.8	23.1	Joint survey
3.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥80	≥30		20.5	Joint survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥30		21.1	Joint survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥30		20.9	Joint survey
3.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	80.39	≥90.39	≥90.39			Joint survey
	Male	73.43	≥83.43	≥83.43			Joint survey
	Overall	75.35	≥85.35	≥85.35			Joint survey
3.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17.76	<5	<5	12.1	13.03	Joint survey
	Male	15.32	<5	<5	12.4	10	Joint survey
	Overall	15.95	<5	<5	12.3	11.21	Joint survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	54.5	<10	<10	9.9	4.2	Joint survey
	Male	59.1	<10	<10	13.8	6.4	Joint survey
	Overall	57.3	<10	<10	11.5	5.5	Joint survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	21.9	<10	<10	29.7	24	Joint survey
	Male	15.4	<10	<10	35.4	22.5	Joint survey
	Overall	17.9	<10	<10	32.1	23.1	Joint survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	11.1	≥40	≥40	30.8	36.9	Joint survey
	Male	16.5	≥40	≥40	29.2	36.3	Joint survey
	Overall	14.4	≥40	≥40	30.1	36.5	Joint survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	12.5	≥40	≥40	29.6	34.9	Joint survey
	Male	9	≥40	≥40	21.6	34.8	Joint survey
	Overall	10.3	≥40	≥40	26.3	34.9	Joint survey
3.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	31.7	<31.7	<31.7			Joint survey
	Male	23.2	<23.2	<23.2			Joint survey
	Overall	25.5	<25.5	<25.5			Joint survey
3.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	53.7	<53.7	<53.7			Joint survey
	Male	56.3	<56.3	<56.3			Joint survey
	Overall	55.6	<55.6	<55.6			Joint survey

3.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	14.6	>24.6	>24.6			Joint survey
	Male	20.5	>30.5	>30.5			Joint survey
	Overall	19	>29	>29			Joint survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Kasai - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	14	>80	>80	18.2	19.8	Joint survey
	Male	16.8	>80	>80	21.9	14.6	Joint survey
	Overall	16.1	>80	>80	20	17.7	Joint survey
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	39.4	<10	<10	41.4	33.3	Joint survey
	Male	36.4	<10	<10	51.7	21.4	Joint survey
	Overall	37.1	<10	<10	46.5	28.5	Joint survey
3.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	27.2	<10	<10	40.4	46.9	Joint survey
	Male	46.9	<10	<10	26.4	64.1	Joint survey
	Overall	46.8	<10	<10	33.4	53.8	Joint survey
3.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	24.14	>34.14	>34.14			Joint survey
	Male	22.12	>32.12	>32.12			Joint survey
	Overall	22.8	>32.8	>32.8			Joint survey
3.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17.76	<5	<5	9.1	16.04	Joint survey
	Male	15.32	<5	<5	9.1	18.02	Joint survey
	Overall	15.95	<5	<5	9.1	17.22	Joint survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	72.4	≤10	<10	27.1	32	Joint survey
	Male	45	≤10	<10	20.9	23.8	Joint survey
	Overall	52	≤10	<10	24	27.1	Joint survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	15.4	≤10	<10	30.5	21.4	Joint survey
	Male	22.6	≤10	<10	32.3	23.8	Joint survey
	Overall	20.7	≤10	<10	31.4	22.8	Joint survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	7.7	≥40	≥40	20.2	15	Joint survey
	Male	19	≥40	≥40	32.9	16.8	Joint survey
	Overall	16.1	≥40	≥40	26.5	16.1	Joint survey
3.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	4.5	≥40	≥40	22.2	31.6	Joint survey
	Male	13.5	≥40	≥40	13.9	35.6	Joint survey
	Overall	11.2	≥40	≥40	18.1	34	Joint survey
3.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	11.9	<11.9	<11.9			Joint survey
	Male	7.4	<7.4	<7.4			Joint survey
	Overall	8.7	<8.7	<8.7			Joint survey
3.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	61.9	<61.9	<61.9			Joint survey
	Male	64.4	<64.4	<64.4			Joint survey
	Overall	63.6	<63.6	<63.6			Joint survey
3.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	26.2	≥36.2	≥36.2			Joint survey
	Male	28.2	≥38.2	≥38.2			Joint survey
	Overall	27.6	≥37.6	≥37.6			Joint survey

Strategic Outcome 04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises					Crisis Response	
Other Output						
Activity 07: Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to the humanitarian community.						
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services						
CSP Output 19: Populations affected by conflict and crises benefit from reliable client-oriented air services that support timely and efficient humanitarian response. (Tier 3).						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Common Air Transport Services	MT	500	430.5	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Number of passengers transported	Common Air Transport Services	Individual	40,000	22,031	
Activity 09: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 22: Vulnerable people benefit from supply chain, and other logistics services provided by WFP to partners in order to receive timely and effective assistance. (Tier 3).						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.11: Value of services procured from local service providers	H.11.1: Value of services procured from local services providers	Service Delivery	US\$	8,000,000	5,500,000	
H.20: Number of partners using Admin Platform to deliver services to beneficiaries	H.20.1: Total number of partners using the using the UN Booking Hub	Service Delivery	Number	0	3	
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.1: Time Efficiencies in FTEs	Service Delivery	Number	0	4.16	
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.2: Time Efficiencies in USD value	Service Delivery	Number	0	149,992	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	10,000	554	

Outcome Results							
Activity 07: Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to the humanitarian community.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	68	≥70	≥70	94	93	WFP survey
Activity 08: Provide humanitarian platforms, Logistics Cluster coordination, to the humanitarian community							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	68	≥90	≥90	85	93	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned - Location: Sud-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	25	≥50	≥50	30		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75	≥50	≥50	57		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≥50	≥50	35		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Returned/Residents - Location: Ituri - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	0	≥50	≥50	9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	25		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	13		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Returned/Residents - Location: Nord-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	41.7	≥50	≥50	34		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58.3	≥50	≥50	29		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≥50	≥50	33		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Returned/Residents - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	0	≥50	≥50	29		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	33		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	30		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female		≥0	≥0	108,082	46,378	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥0	≥0	86,310	36,440	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	194,391	82,818	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Meets standard	Exceeds standard	Exceeds standard	Exceeds standard	Exceeds standard	WFP survey

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned - Location: Ituri - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	99.74		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	99.91		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	99.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	99.74		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	99.65		WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	99.87		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	99.74		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	99.82		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned - Location: Ituri - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	98.87	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	98.05	98.39	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	98.66	98.94	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	98.42	95.42	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	98.7	91.13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	98.49	92.61	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	98.87	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	98.38	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	98.74	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned - Location: Sud-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	93.76	98	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	93.58	97.97	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	93.72	97.98	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	83.89	66	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	82.89	81.42	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	83.68	77.53	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	88.68	98	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	87.17	98.65	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	88.36	98.48	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.4	=100	=100	98.88		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.8	=100	=100	99.19		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	98.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	98.08		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	98.38		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	99.63		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.7	=100	=100	99.04		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.8	=100	=100	99.46		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/ReturnedS - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	99.5	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.7	99.43	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.57	99.75	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	98.99	78.48	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	98.19	78.16	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	98.7	78.34	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returned/Displaced/Residents - Location: Nord-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	98.65	98.95	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	97.93	98.45	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	98.53	98.46	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	0	=100	=100	96.88	86.07	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	97.42	84.65	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	96.97	85.14	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	0	=100	=100	95.1	98.48	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	94.83	98.39	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	95.06	98.42	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returned/Displaced/Residents - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97.5	=100	=100	93.78	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.9	=100	=100	90.33	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.2	=100	=100	92.55	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children/PLW - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female		=100	=100	99.48		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	99.55		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female		=100	=100	94.84		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	98.73		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	95.15		WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female		=100	=100	93.46		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	94.24		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at-risk people							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PLW/Children - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female		=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female		=100	=100	96.89	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	97.67	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female		=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP survey

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned - Location: Ituri - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥80	99.87		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	99.74		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	99.82		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned - Location: Ituri - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥80	98.87	46.56	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	98.38	64.11	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	98.74	58.05	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/ReturnedS - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥80	93.78	26.91	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	90.33	29.89	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	92.55	28.21	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Displaced/Returned/Residents - Location: Kasai Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥80	61.78	53.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	60	64.04	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	61.33	61.43	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents/Returned/Displaced - Location: Nord-Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0	≥80	≥80	95.1	62.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	94.83	59.35	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	95.06	60.31	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children/PLW - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female		≥80	≥80	37.52		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	58.23		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	40		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at-risk people							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PLW/Children - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female		≥50	≥80	61.78		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥50	≥80	60		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	61.33		WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Manage moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	40	0	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at-risk people							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	33.33		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.							

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	45.45	0	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	0	≥80	≥80	62.61	51.56	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	62.61	51.56	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	62.61	51.56	WFP programme monitoring
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	9	=12	=12	12	12	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	=100	51.38	44.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	51.55	44.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	51.38	44.67	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	=100	47.86	36.86	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	49.2	36.86	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	48.18	36.86	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source

Target Group: ALL - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: - - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	=100	=100	37.31	33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	37.31	33	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	37.31	33	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Michael Castofas

Marlène, a 14-month-old, is consuming Plumpy'Sup during her visit to a health center in Ituri.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

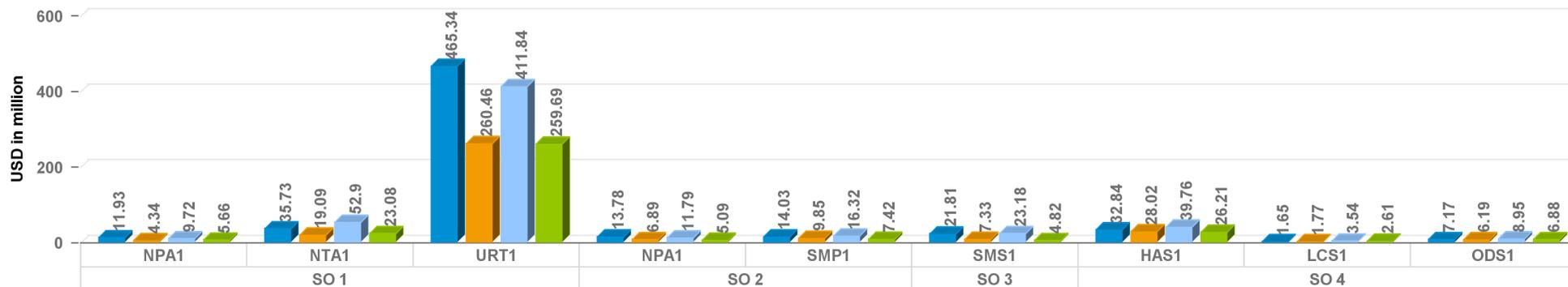
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2021-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Country Portfolio Needs ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.
SO 2		The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2026.
SO 3		Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2026.
SO 4		Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	NPA1	Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations
SO 1	NTA1	Manage moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations
SO 1	URT1	Provide equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination
SO 2	NPA1	Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at-risk people
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding
SO 3	SMS1	Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.
SO 4	HAS1	Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to the humanitarian community.
SO 4	LCS1	Provide humanitarian platforms, Logistics Cluster coordination, to the humanitarian community
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners

Annual Country Report

Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2021-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.3	Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2026.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.	21,811,240	7,329,417	23,175,975	4,820,124
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			21,811,240	7,329,417	23,175,975	4,820,124
2.1	Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	236,668	0
	The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2026.	Non Activity Specific			0	
	Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.	Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations	11,933,174	4,340,059	9,717,913	5,664,868

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.	Manage moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations	35,730,806	19,090,271	52,903,069	23,077,302
		Provide equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination	465,337,242	260,461,377	411,843,037	259,687,691
	The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2026.	Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at-risk people	13,778,961	6,891,541	11,791,823	5,090,353
		Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding	14,028,116	9,854,743	16,322,342	7,424,661
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			540,808,299	300,637,991	502,814,851	300,944,875

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Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2021-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to the humanitarian community.	32,841,616	28,016,671	39,756,129	26,209,184
		Provide humanitarian platforms, Logistics Cluster coordination, to the humanitarian community	1,648,865	1,771,402	3,540,885	2,605,047
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	7,165,392	6,194,700	8,952,907	6,882,839
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			41,655,874	35,982,773	52,249,921	35,697,070
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,054,140	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	2,054,140	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			604,275,413	343,950,181	580,294,887	341,462,068
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			27,440,426	20,814,327	32,430,257	21,208,798
Total Direct Costs			631,715,839	364,764,508	612,725,145	362,670,866
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			40,574,629	23,282,671	10,013,807	10,013,807
Grand Total			672,290,468	388,047,179	622,738,952	372,684,674


 Michael Hemling
 Chief, CFO/RC

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, available resources, and operational challenges

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

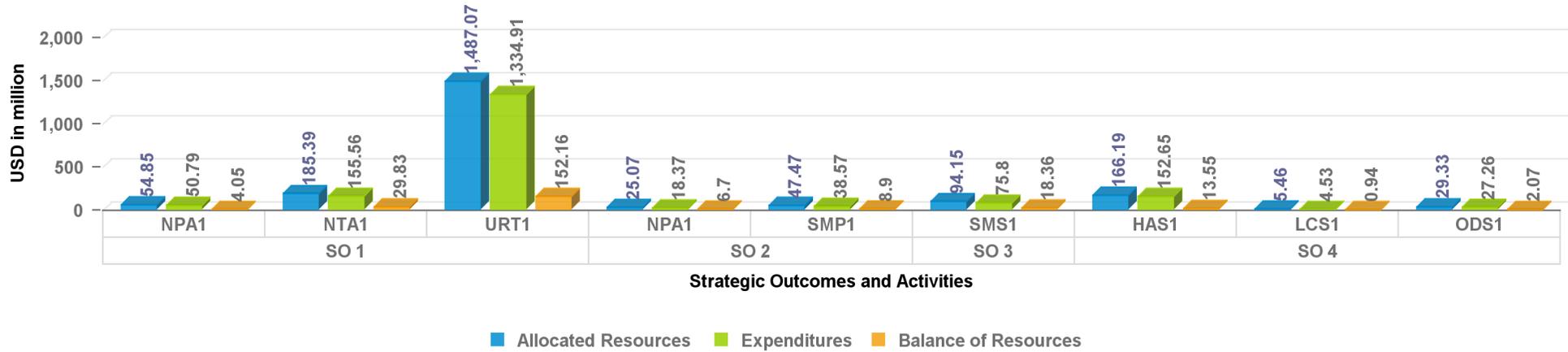
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2021-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.
SO 2	The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2026.
SO 3	Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2026.
SO 4	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises

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

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Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2021-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.	Manage moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations	242,340,318	182,517,858	2,870,298	185,388,156	155,562,390	29,825,766
		Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations	223,307,678	53,049,016	1,797,056	54,846,072	50,793,026	4,053,046
		Provide equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination	2,105,121,464	1,412,572,198	74,493,352	1,487,065,550	1,334,910,205	152,155,346
		Non Activity Specific	0	236,668	0	236,668	0	236,668

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Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2021-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2026.	Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding	116,347,469	47,468,451	0	47,468,451	38,570,770	8,897,681
		Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at-risk people	64,155,903	25,071,077	0	25,071,077	18,369,607	6,701,470
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,751,272,832	1,720,915,268	79,160,706	1,800,075,974	1,598,205,998	201,869,977
2.3	Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2026.	Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.	180,519,008	94,152,221	0	94,152,221	75,796,370	18,355,851
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			180,519,008	94,152,221	0	94,152,221	75,796,370	18,355,851

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Annual Country Report

Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2021-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to the humanitarian community.	186,363,137	166,194,470	0	166,194,470	152,647,525	13,546,945
		Provide humanitarian platforms, Logistics Cluster coordination, to the humanitarian community	7,174,106	5,463,973	0	5,463,973	4,528,134	935,839
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	28,023,898	29,325,405	0	29,325,405	27,255,337	2,070,068
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			221,561,141	200,983,848	0	200,983,848	184,430,996	16,552,852
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,054,140	0	2,054,140	0	2,054,140
Subtotal SDG Target			0	2,054,140	0	2,054,140	0	2,054,140
Total Direct Operational Cost			3,153,352,981	2,018,105,477	79,160,706	2,097,266,183	1,858,433,364	238,832,819
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			124,503,766	107,152,782	3,914,152	111,066,934	99,845,475	11,221,459

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Annual Country Report

Dem. Rep. Congo Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2021-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			3,277,856,747	2,125,258,259	83,074,858	2,208,333,117	1,958,278,839	250,054,278
			211,074,554	123,405,256		123,405,256	123,405,256	0
			3,488,931,301	2,248,663,515	83,074,858	2,331,738,373	2,081,684,095	250,054,278

This donor financial report is interim



Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFORC
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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