



**World Food  
Programme**

SAVING  
LIVES

CHANGING  
LIVES

# **Congo**

## Annual Country Report 2025

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2026

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# Overview

## Key messages

- WFP remains a central actor in responding to climate-related emergencies, ensuring rapid and coordinated assistance to affected populations.
- Local food systems are undergoing transformation, driven by procurement from smallholder farmers and the integration of school feeding into national policy frameworks.
- Community resilience is steadily advancing through investments in productive assets, financial inclusion, and the strengthening of local capacities.

The World Food Programme (WFP) operates in the Republic of Congo to address persistent humanitarian needs while supporting the government's development priorities. The country continues to face recurring climate shocks, entrenched economic vulnerabilities, and chronic food insecurity. In this context, WFP plays a strategic role as a catalyst for resilience, food systems transformation, and institutional capacity strengthening. Its added value lies in combining emergency assistance, livelihood support, and policy engagement, in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships), as well as the National Development Plan.

Humanitarian and nutritional needs in the Republic of Congo are growing. Recurrent flooding in the northern departments of Likouala, Sangha, and Cuvette has caused widespread displacement and agricultural losses. High inflation and fuel shortages continue to disrupt supply chains and increase the cost of basic commodities. Chronic malnutrition remains a major concern, particularly among children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. Access to quality education and adequate nutrition is also limited in many rural and peri-urban areas.

In 2025, WFP reached an estimated 376,023 beneficiaries, including a significant proportion of 58 percent of women and 8.11 percent of people with disabilities. Budgetary and logistical constraints required adjustments to assistance modalities. In some contexts, food rations were reduced, for example, refugees received 70 percent of the planned ration. These adjustments enabled WFP to prioritize the most vulnerable groups, especially malnourished children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.

Key target groups in 2025 included refugees, vulnerable people affected by crisis including floods, schoolchildren in vulnerable areas, smallholder farmers, and women and children exposed to moderate acute malnutrition.

In total, 102,973 beneficiaries were assisted through both in-kind food and cash-based transfers. This included 31,072 refugees from the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo who received cash-based transfers; As per UNHCR reports after physical verification, 33,491 Central African and DRC refugees in Betou, Impfondo, and Ngabe rely on humanitarian assistance. A total of 1,333 newly arrived refugees were also supported with in-kind food assistance. Among the host population, approximately 37,900 vulnerable individuals affected by food insecurity and flooding benefited from unconditional cash-based transfers amounting to USD 5,293,690. In addition, 29,423 people impacted by floods in Brazzaville were assisted with 143 metric tons of in-kind food. In addition, over 10,000 households (50,000 beneficiaries) received USD 2,700,000 for labour-intensive work activities, which will continue until March 2026. Nutrition interventions supported 59,939 beneficiaries under malnutrition prevention and 34,791 beneficiaries under moderate acute malnutrition, with 822.542 metric tons of nutritious food distributed. Pregnant and breastfeeding women, as well as malnourished children in remote areas, also benefited from targeted nutritional assistance. The school feeding programme reached 85,000 children in food-insecure zones.

Under its Country Strategic Plan, WFP achieved significant results in 2025. Emergency food assistance was delivered through in-kind distributions and cash transfers to flood-affected populations and refugees. The school feeding programme expanded to 80 new schools, and 25 pilot canteens were successfully handed over to the government, with support for local procurement. To strengthen resilience, WFP facilitated the creation of 115 community assets, including irrigation systems, storage facilities, and reforestation sites, while promoting climate-smart agriculture. Through South-South and Triangular Cooperation, WFP has strengthened links between smallholder farmers and school feeding programmes based on locally sourced produce, enabling local communities to feed children with foods that are familiar to them. Under the two-year project funded by the IBSA Fund (India, Brazil, South Africa) for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation, WFP has also addressed critical capacity gaps in agricultural development through training and

equipment provision.

Given the isolation of the northern departments and major logistical constraints, the resumption of UNHAS flights in November 2024 marked a strategic turning point for humanitarian operations. Six flights transported 212 passengers, facilitating the voluntary repatriation of Central African refugees and the deployment of humanitarian workers to the north. This renewed air service has greatly enhanced access to remote and hard-to-reach areas, particularly in Likouala, where humanitarian needs remain high and infrastructure is limited.

# 376,023

## Total beneficiaries in 2025



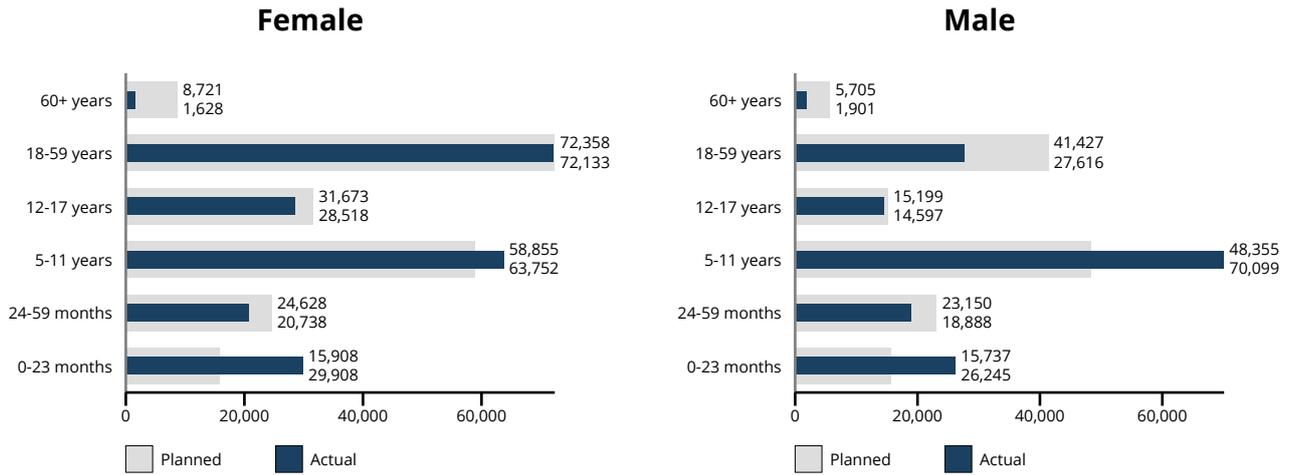
58% female



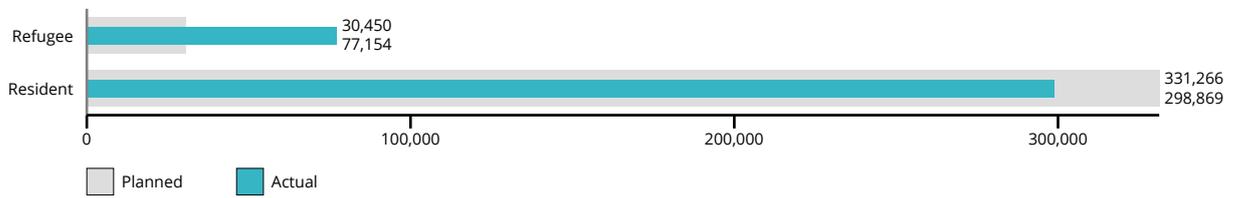
42% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 30,499 (53% Female, 47% Male)

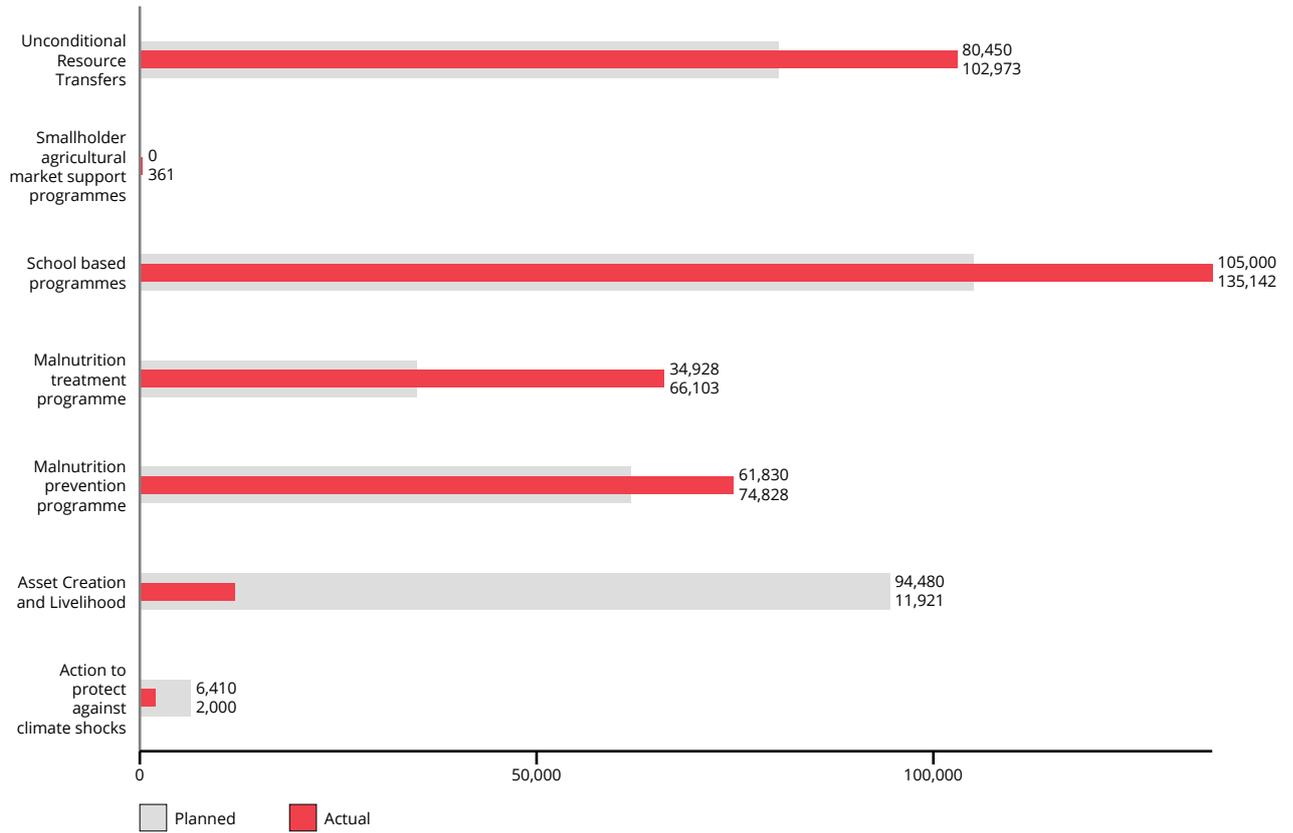
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



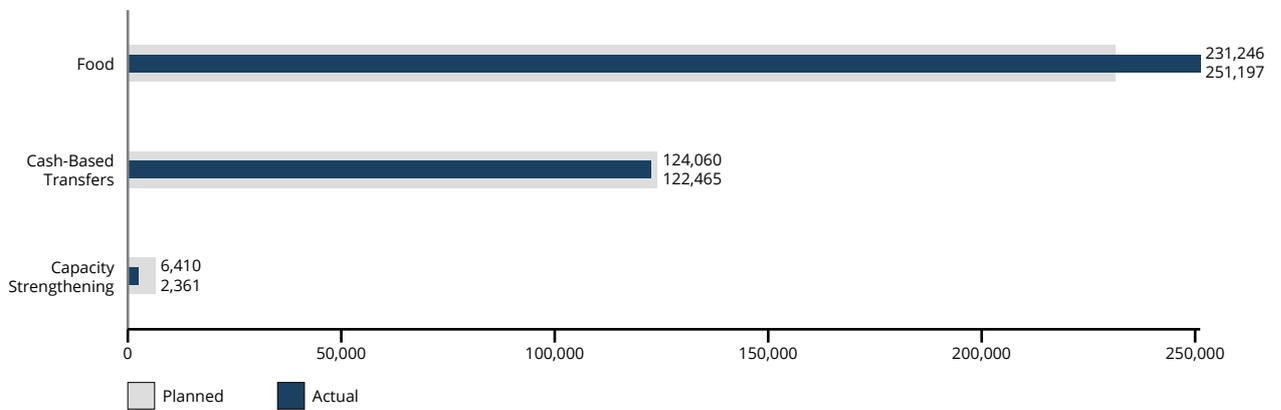
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



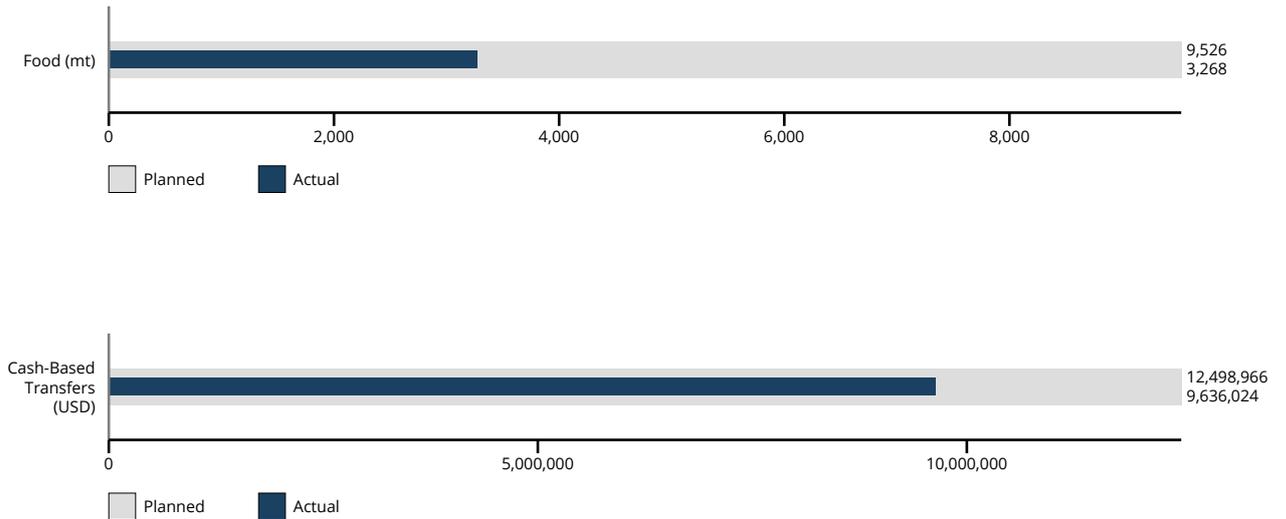
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



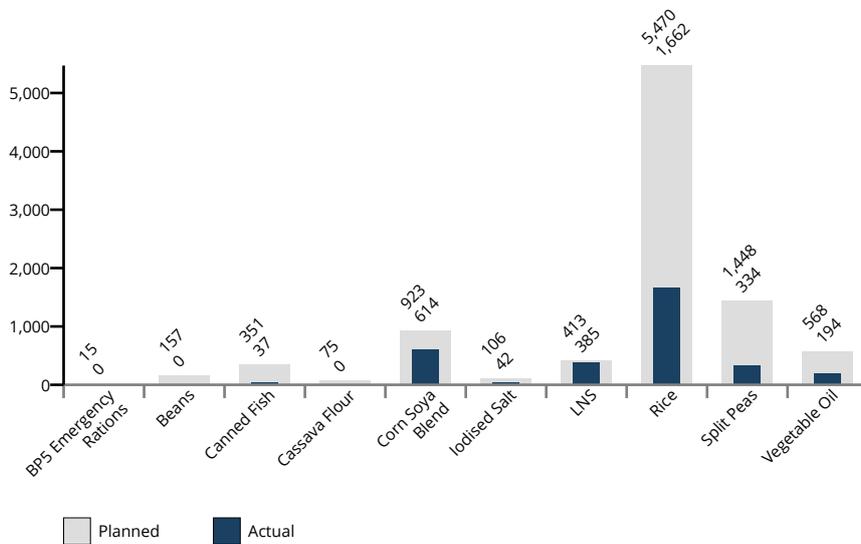
## Beneficiaries by Modality



### Total Transfers by Modality



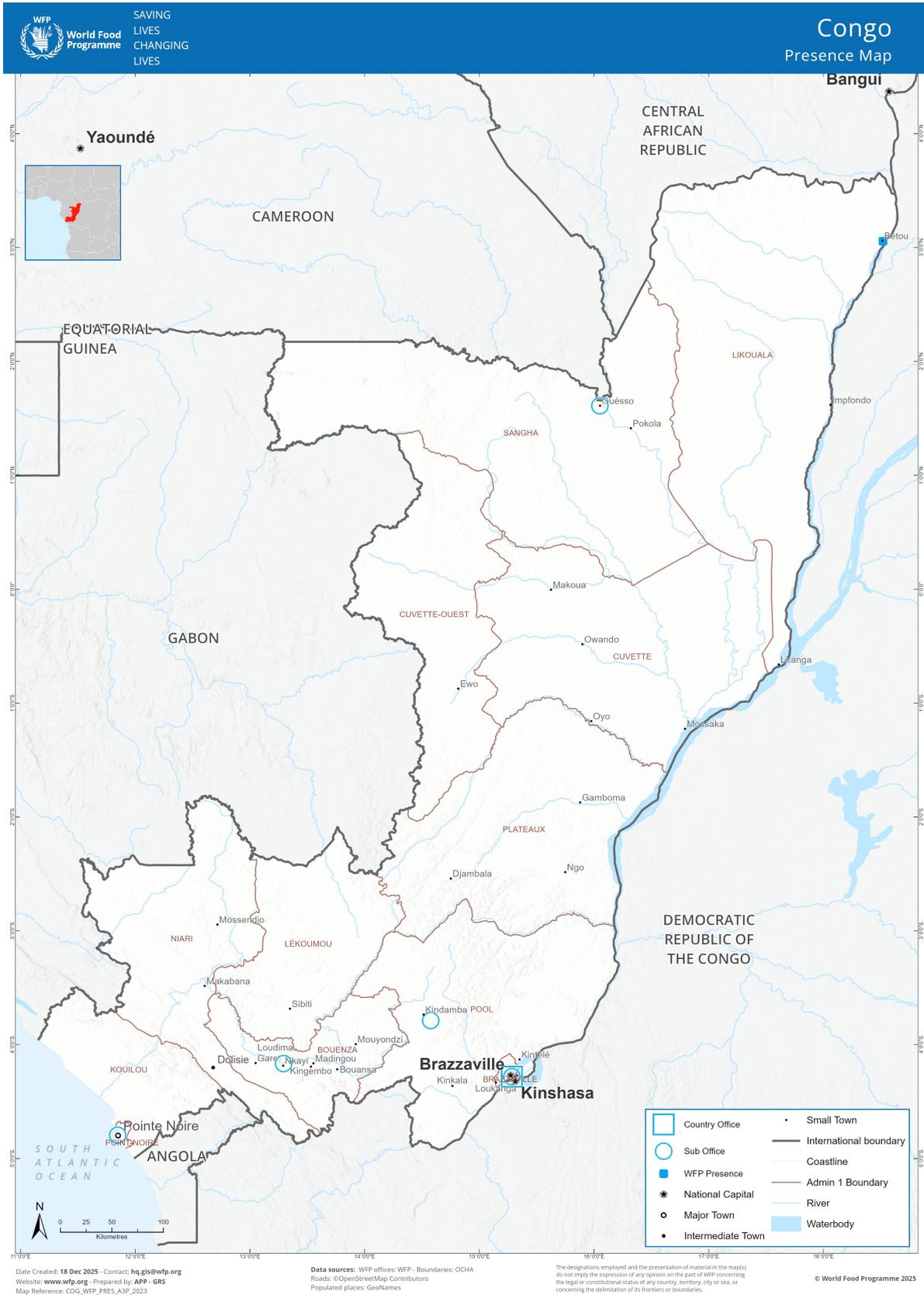
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



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



# Operational context



In 2025, the Republic of Congo continued to face deep-rooted structural vulnerabilities that directly justify WFP's intervention. Poverty remains widespread, with 52 percent of the population living below the national poverty line and 46.5 percent below the international threshold of USD 2.15 per day<sup>[1]</sup>. Food insecurity affects 33 percent of

households, including 4 percent severely, while Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) among children under five is estimated at 5.2 percent, and chronic malnutrition at 19.6 percent<sup>[2]</sup>. Access to essential services is limited, especially in rural areas. Only 12.4 percent of rural households have access to electricity, and 46 percent to safe water sources, despite the country's abundant hydrological resources<sup>[3]</sup>. The education system faces major challenges, with just 30 percent of students mastering reading by the end of primary school, undermining nutrition education and school feeding outcomes. Youth vulnerability is particularly acute, with unemployment estimated at 42 percent, one of the highest rates in the region<sup>[3]</sup>. Women, persons with disabilities, and indigenous populations are disproportionately affected by multidimensional exclusion and limited access to social protection. Ethnic discrimination continues to be felt among indigenous communities, who are often heavily stigmatized. Living in remote forested areas, these populations face systemic barriers to accessing education, healthcare, and legal recognition. This geographic and social marginalization perpetuates a cycle of poverty and exclusion, significantly limiting their prospects for social and economic advancement.

Economically, growth remains modest at 2.9 percent in 2025, constrained by widespread fuel and electricity shortages that disrupt food supply chains and logistics<sup>[1]</sup>. Food inflation, projected at 4 percent, exceeds the regional benchmark and continues to erode household purchasing power. While public finances have slightly improved, with a projected budget surplus of 3 percent of GDP, debt remains high at 89.2 percent of GDP, and macroeconomic risks persist due to volatile oil prices, liquidity pressures, and delayed reforms<sup>[1]</sup>. These combined factors, poverty, malnutrition, limited-service access, youth exclusion, and economic fragility, form the basis of WFP's operational engagement in the Republic of Congo, targeting both immediate humanitarian needs and long-term community resilience.

In this context, WFP focused its interventions on the most vulnerable groups, including school-aged children, pregnant and lactating women and rural communities exposed to climatic and health-related shocks. Needs were identified through multisectoral assessments, vulnerability surveys, and consultations with local authorities and humanitarian partners.

In 2025, WFP supported 409 schools across the country. Approximately 92 percent of these schools received funding from the McGovern-Dole program, representing 83,145 children who received hot, nutritious meals every day in nearly 375 establishments. The Republic of Congo, with WFP's support and following a technical visit to Brazil in 2024, initiated the revision of its National School Feeding Policy and the design of a multisectoral strategy. The country finalized its commitment to the Global School Meals Coalition, aiming for universal access to healthy school meals by 2030, with priorities including the inclusion of vulnerable groups and the creation of multisectoral committees. A Memorandum of Understanding signed in October 2024 between WFP and MEPPSA launched 25 pilot schools and prepared a 2025-2030 transition plan toward government-led management. In 2025, an action plan began implementation with WFP's technical support, while a draft transition plan is under consultation. Finally, a presidential decree in November 2025 established a multisectoral task force, supervised by the Prime Minister and chaired by the Minister of Education, bringing together ministries, the private sector, universities, national organizations, and UN agencies (WFP, UNESCO, UNICEF) to steer the transition.

The resumption of UNHAS flights in the northern departments helped restore humanitarian access to remote areas, notably Likouala, Plateaux, and Congo-Oubangui. With funding from PRM, six flights were operated, facilitating the transport of 395 passengers and the voluntary repatriation of Central African refugees. This resumption helped overcome major logistical constraints linked to poor road conditions and geographic isolation.

This year, in response to recurrent flooding in key urban areas of Brazzaville, an interministerial committee was activated by the Prime Minister to coordinate the emergency response. WFP provided emergency food assistance to affected households, in coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity and Humanitarian Action (MASSAH), the Ministry of Urban Sanitation, Local Development and Road Maintenance, and with support from UN agencies. A crisis committee was activated to facilitate rapid assessments and targeted distributions. This response helped stabilize living conditions for affected populations and strengthen humanitarian coordination.

Needs prioritization was guided by humanitarian principles, vulnerability data, and the strategic orientations of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2019-2026). WFP aligned its interventions with the National Development Plan, sectoral strategies in nutrition and education, and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). This approach reinforced complementarity with development actors and ensured coherence with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDGs 2 and 17.

# Risk management

WFP operations in the Republic of Congo take place in a complex environment marked by a range of multidimensional risks. Key challenges include political and financial instability, logistical constraints, recurrent epidemics, risks of fraud and waste, limited access to infrastructure, and underfunding of activities outlined in the Country Strategic Plan. To address these threats, WFP deploys an integrated risk management approach based on anticipation, flexibility, and accountability. In the lead-up to the presidential elections scheduled for March 2026, WFP is strengthening its strategic monitoring and adjusting contingency plans to safeguard operational continuity and staff safety.

A robust community feedback mechanism ensures stakeholder engagement at all levels, reinforcing transparency and legitimacy of interventions. A dedicated cash-based transfer working group oversees strict compliance with distribution standards.

In response to limited transport capacity and deteriorating road infrastructure, WFP mobilizes additional transporters and adapts delivery routes to maintain operational efficiency.

Amid Mpox and cholera outbreaks in certain areas, WFP has intensified health messaging and implemented enhanced hygiene measures, including regular office disinfection.

Strengthened financial controls and independent monitoring of distributions have been put in place to ensure efficient resource use. Accountability remains central to WFP's operational practices.

WFP enforces a zero-tolerance policy toward Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, with the designation of high-level focal points and the establishment of secure reporting mechanisms. Awareness and information sessions are regularly conducted to promote collective vigilance.

In 2025, amid a challenging financial landscape marked by significant resource reductions, WFP diversified its funding strategy. The organization engaged with non-traditional donors, including the private sector and international financial institutions (IFIs), to secure flexible funding sources.

# Country office story

## Indigenous inclusion: WFP's commitment in Republic of Congo



© WFP/Souleymane Berthe

Sibiti's indigenous community receiving farming tools, with the Minister of Social Affairs attending

In the Republic of Congo, Indigenous peoples remain among the most marginalized and invisible groups. Whether living in remote villages or displaced by conflict in neighboring countries, their access to humanitarian assistance, social services, and economic opportunities is severely limited. In 2025, WFP deepened its commitment to these communities, delivering targeted interventions in Lékoumou and Likouala.

In Moufilou, a village tucked into the Mayeye district of Lékoumou department, 544 people, 80 percent of whom are Indigenous, live in extreme poverty. With no school, health center, market, or clean water point, the community voiced its concerns during a participatory planning mission led by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action (MASSAH) and its partners. Testimonies revealed cases of child malnutrition, unsafe shelters, early pregnancies, and widespread economic hardship.

In response, WFP deployed an integrated food and nutrition assistance package, including the distribution of 13 metric tons of rice, nutritional supplements for children (Plumpy Sup), and 120 agricultural toolkits for Indigenous farmers. Hygiene awareness sessions, cooking demonstrations using local ingredients, and malnutrition screenings were also conducted. The intervention was designed in close collaboration with local authorities and community leaders to ensure cultural sensitivity and community ownership. "This is not just food," said Bernard Dihoulou, WFP field monitor. "It's a signal that they matter and that they are not being left behind".

Further north, in Likouala, WFP responded to the acute vulnerability of Indigenous refugees from the Central African Republic. Settled in locations such as Betou, Mokabi, Mougoungui, Tingama, and Ikpembele, these 498 individuals across 108 households were largely excluded from conventional humanitarian systems. Their forest-based lifestyle, seasonal mobility, and lack of documentation made them difficult to identify in official databases.

In August 2025, WFP organized a dedicated food distribution, delivering 12 metric tons of rice over a 60-day ration cycle. Despite logistical challenges, including limited transport capacity and seasonal migration, the operation was successfully implemented in coordination with refugee committees, National Committee for Refugee Assistance, UNHCR, and local authorities. "For the first time, we were counted," said Mbengui Lewis, a refugee from Yenguela. "We were not forgotten."

The impact of these interventions is reflected in the voices of those served. Ebata Antoinette, a refugee mother of five in Bétou, shared: "Sometimes we go days without eating. This rice you gave us will help us a lot." Her words underscore the human dimension of WFP's work, restoring dignity and hope through food assistance.

This dual engagement, with local Indigenous communities and displaced Indigenous refugees, embodies WFP's broader commitment to fighting hunger, reducing inequality, and promoting inclusive development. By working alongside communities, adapting delivery methods, and strengthening local capacities, WFP demonstrated that respectful, participatory, and targeted assistance can transform lives.

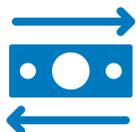
With funding limited, there is a real risk of regression. WFP calls on donors, partners and institutions to invest in the inclusion of indigenous peoples, not as a peripheral initiative, but as a central pillar of humanitarian and development action.

"We are still here," said an elder in Moufilou. "We are ready to walk with you. But we need you to walk with us."

WFP is committed to ensuring that the voices of indigenous peoples are not only heard, but also guide the path towards more inclusive resilience in the Republic of Congo.

# Programme performance

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



USD 8,734 transferred to beneficiaries



31,072 refugees reached through food, cash-based transfers and nutrition assistance



29,423 people affected by floods in Brazzaville received food assistance in June 2025 following the state of emergency

### FFA

11,921 vulnerable people participated in "Food for Assets" initiatives



140,931 children under 5 and pregnant and breastfeeding women supported through nutrition activities

In 2025, the Republic of Congo faced a succession of shocks that highlighted both the fragility of communities and the urgency of humanitarian action. Floods continued to devastate northern departments, while an unseasonal storm struck Brazzaville in the middle of the dry season. On the night of 13-14 June, torrential rains swept through the capital city, destroying shelters, community assets, and infrastructure, and tragically claiming lives. At the same time, the country received a new influx of refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo, fleeing ethnic and community clashes in Maï-Ndombe Province. Local authorities registered 8,420 refugees scattered across Plateaux and Djoué Lefini, further complicating the humanitarian landscape.

In addition, Betou district authorities and UNHCR reported that the Likouala department witnessed another influx of refugees, with approximately 5,500 people hosted in Enyelle, Bétou, and Ibenga following land and cultural conflicts that took human lives on the other side of Oubangui River in the DRC. The National Committee for Refugee Assistance (CNAR) also reported the arrival of 666 displaced persons in Maloukou, near Brazzaville, due to ethnic clashes between the Bateke and Bayaka communities. These new arrivals have placed additional strain on already scarce resources. Both groups face acute humanitarian challenges, including food insecurity, inadequate shelter, and limited access to health services. The situation is compounded by weak infrastructure, competition over natural resources with host communities, and limited institutional capacity to respond. Alarming, cases of measles have been reported among displaced populations in Likouala, raising concerns of a potential public health emergency if immediate measures such as vaccination are not undertaken.

This context underscores the urgency of mobilizing flexible funding and strengthening coordinated inter-agency action to address critical gaps, safeguard lives, and prevent further deterioration of living conditions.

Against this backdrop, WFP under Strategic Outcome 1 continued to provide life-saving assistance to refugees and flood-affected populations, while supporting the Government through the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action with food and technical expertise. Nutrition programmes remained a cornerstone of the response, targeting the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition among children under five and pregnant and lactating women in the most food-insecure zones. Despite scarce resources, WFP expanded its reach in 2025, ensuring that vulnerable groups received support even under difficult circumstances.

Support to refugees was primarily funded by the USA Bureau of Humanitarian Affairs. In 2025, WFP utilized USD 679,066 carried over from 2024 and later received an additional USD 4 million from the United States to cover refugee assistance from September 2025 to March 2026. Earlier in the year, USD 1 million in multilateral funding from WFP Headquarters had been allocated to refugee support. A total of USD 5.7 million was available to sustain refugee operations until March 2026. Complementary resources were mobilized from Japan, including USD 1.04 million for emergency in-kind food purchases for refugees. This was built on USD 854,473 received in 2024, which had been used to procure rice. These contributions ensured continuity of assistance despite funding gaps.

Since June 2024, WFP has partnered with the Government of Congo through the World Bank-funded ProClimat project (project of economic activities resilient to climate change) to implement Component 6 of the project, focusing on food security and resilience to climate change. This component included general food assistance for vulnerable people affected by shocks, labor-intensive work for asset creation and rehabilitation, and prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. With total funding of USD 13 million, the project that was due on 16 November 2025 was no-cost extended until 31 March 2026 to ensure full completion of planned activities. Thanks to ProClimat, WFP reached far more beneficiaries in 2025 compared to 2024, particularly through food assistance and food-for-assets activities.

WFP also benefited from USD 10,000 under the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) to support HIV and TB-related nutrition education and behavior change, implemented with partners. These interventions reinforced WFP's commitment to integrating nutrition into broader health systems.

WFP assisted 38,000 people affected by food insecurity in 2025. In urban areas (Brazzaville), 146 metric tons of rice and vegetable oil were distributed to 29,423 people following the June floods. Regarding the project ProClimat, 37,500 people were reached in the flood-prone area. New refugee arrivals from DRC between December 2024 and February 2025 received one-off food assistance. Through the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action, WFP provided 30 metric tons of food to 1,333 newly registered refugees, ensuring their immediate needs were met as part of a multisectoral response.

Following UNHCR's physical verification, the number of registered refugees exceeded the WFP planned figure, with 33,491 individuals registered and 32,921 receiving assistance. Notably, this included 498 indigenous Central African Republic refugees in Likouala, who received in-kind food support despite challenges posed by their remote forest locations and irregular access, as they depend primarily on hunting, farming, and casual labor for their livelihoods.

In-kind food distributions amounted to 1,132 metric tons, including 244 metric tons for general food distribution and 889 metric tons for nutrition programmes, while cash transfers under general food distribution reached USD 5,293,690.

Food assistance for assets (FFA) activities, which had stalled in 2024 due to lack of funding, were revived in 2025 thanks to ProClimat resources. The activities were deployed according to seven specific objectives: Develop forty-five hectares of agricultural land for public use; Develop seven hundred square meters of micro-water retention; Develop one hundred and thirty square meters of irrigation canals; Treat three hundred square meters of erosion; Rehabilitate sixty-five kilometers of rural roads on the basis of village maintenance; Clean up four thousand square kilometers of infrastructure and nine kilometers of sections in urban centers and Rehabilitate two hundred square meters of fish farms. Around 12,000 participants were reached and assisted with cash-based transfers linked to those asset creation objectives. These high-intensity labor activities (HIMO) not only provided immediate income but also strengthened community resilience against future shocks.

Strategic Outcome 1 in 2025 demonstrated WFP's ability to respond to multiple, overlapping crises in the Republic of Congo. From floods in Brazzaville to new refugee influxes, WFP mobilized diverse funding streams and partnerships to deliver food, cash, and nutrition support to those most in need. WFP has also shown capacity to coordinate emergencies through regular UN agencies humanitarian coordination meetings under the designation of the UN Resident Coordinator. In line with government capacity strengthening, WFP has respected its commitment on the MOU with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action by providing financial support for floods-affected people registration, Ministry's costs in participation in the multisectoral evaluation of newly arrived refugees, and handover of equipments for emergency preparedness and response and data collection activities.

The expansion of ProClimat activities marked a turning point, enabling large-scale assistance and resilience-building. While challenges remain - particularly funding gaps, logistical constraints, and the need for stronger national ownership - the achievements of 2025 underscore WFP's critical role in safeguarding lives, supporting vulnerable communities, and building pathways toward resilience in the face of recurrent shocks.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people affected by shocks	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

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



**135,142 schoolchildren** (48 percents girls) received a meal every school day



**828 metric tons of food** provided to girls and boys through the **school feeding programme**

WFP continued its dual-track approach within the school feeding programme in the Republic of Congo, combining in-kind food assistance financed by the McGovern-Dole programme of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) with locally sourced meals under the "home-grown" school feeding model. This strategy addressed the immediate nutritional needs of children while laying the foundation for a sustainable system rooted in local markets and national public policies.

During the 2024-2025 school year, WFP reached more than 135,000 primary school children (48 percent girls) across 528 public schools, 70 percent of which benefited from McGovern-Dole (MGD) funding. In total, 828 metric tons of food commodities were distributed, including USDA products and 8.7 metric tons of canned fish donated by the Government of Japan. Through its in-kind component, WFP provided daily school meals to 90,000 children in 375 schools, while the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model supported 39,000 children in 153 schools, strengthening the link between local production and school nutrition. To prevent spoilage and maintain support during school closures, a take-home ration strategy was implemented in July, benefiting 64,033 children. Attendance rates averaged 90.43 percent, with strong retention among girls and indigenous children. Feedback from students and parents confirmed that school meals were a key driver of attendance and engagement.

Infrastructure was also strengthened. In partnership with Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and UNICEF, WFP supported the construction of ten improved kitchens, twelve latrines, and two boreholes in Bouenza, Pool, and Cuvette. Handwashing kits were distributed to 45 schools, and 279 community members, including cooks, teachers, and health workers, were trained in hygiene, menstrual health, and sanitation. UNICEF finalized the national WASH strategy for schools, validated by 35 stakeholders and now disseminated nationwide.

Meal diversification was consolidated through the establishment of 100 school gardens, 26 of which produced harvests integrated into school meals, directly benefiting 1,794 students. CRS provided agricultural kits and seeds, while nutrition clubs reached more than 2,500 people through home visits, educational talks, and community meetings. A pilot study with Imperial College London was launched to design school menus based on locally available foods across six agroecological zones.

On the education front, 1,578 students were identified for remedial support. UNICEF prepared 2,650 school kits, with an additional 40,000 in procurement. UNESCO finalized teacher training modules on literacy, and CRS established 16 Savings and Internal Lending Communities (SILC), mobilizing over 1.1 million FCFA to support school expenses and household resilience.

The Support Programme for the Education Sector Strategy (PASSE), funded by the Global Partnership for Education (GPE), complemented these efforts by reaching 82 schools in Plateaux, Cuvette, Cuvette-Ouest, and Pool. With support from UNESCO through a UN-to-UN agreement valued at USD 1.17 million, school canteens were established. Conditional cash transfers reached nearly 10,000 caregivers for 19,230 children, through two modalities—direct CBT and local CBT purchases with schools supported by the IBSA-Fund (India, Brazil, South Africa) initiative. In parallel, hot meals were provided to over 2,000 students through direct purchases from local producers. Despite poor roads, fuel shortages, and limited storage, WFP advanced planning and secured temporary warehouses to keep food flowing. Yet the absence of government funding highlighted the need for stronger national commitment. Advocacy continues to activate a dedicated budget line for school feeding.

Institutional capacity building remained a priority. In September, WFP trained four staff from the Directorate of School Feeding (DAS) on supply chain and programme cycle management. A planning workshop with the General Directorate of Basic Education (DGEB) outlined a transition plan for 15 schools, including quarterly supervision, digitalized monitoring, committee training, and the development of standard operating procedures.

Under the IBSA Fund initiative "Seeds for Tomorrow," WFP strengthened links between ten schools and ten farmers' cooperatives in Bouenza, Pool, and Plateaux. A total of 232 producers were trained in bean value chains, post-harvest management, and agricultural planning. Equipment, including irrigation kits, tricycles, and motor pumps, was distributed to enhance productivity. In addition, four technical manuals inspired by Brazilian experience were produced to support the implementation of integrated public policies, covering procurement from family farms, monitoring and evaluation, social accountability, and agricultural policies.

A key milestone was the technical mission organized in Brazzaville from 28 July to 1 August 2025. It involved the Brazilian Ministry for Agrarian Development and Family Farming (MDA/ATER), which led training sessions on sustainable cassava production, rural management, and biofertilizer production adapted to the Congolese context. The WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger (Brazil) acted as a facilitator, transferring knowledge on integrating family farming into school feeding programmes and contextualizing Brazilian practices. On the Congolese side, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MAEP) mobilized extension agents and local producers, while the Ministry of Pre-school, Elementary, Secondary Education and Literacy (MEPPSA) ensured coordination with pilot schools to align school demand with agricultural production. Local cooperatives and producers' associations directly benefited from practical training and were encouraged to create networks to ensure regular deliveries to schools.

Another important milestone was the study visit to Brazil in March 2024, organized jointly under the McGovern-Dole programme and the IBSA project. This visit enabled delegates from the Government of the Republic of Congo to validate the country's national commitment to the Global School Meals Coalition. Placed under the responsibility of the Office of the Prime Minister, this commitment defined strategic priorities, including the inclusion of vulnerable populations such as indigenous communities, the creation of a National Multisectoral School Feeding Council, and the establishment of an Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee. On 20 February 2025, the Government of the Republic of Congo officially signed its national commitment, joining Brazil, more than 100 member countries, and 140 partners worldwide.

The Republic of Congo also participated in the 2nd Global Summit of the School Meals Coalition, held in Fortaleza, Brazil, from 18 to 20 September 2025. The summit highlighted the remarkable progress achieved in just four years: from 46 member governments in 2021 to 111 in 2025, making the Coalition one of the most dynamic multisectoral initiatives of recent times. The Congolese delegation included representatives from MEPPSA, WFP Republic of Congo, the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger (Brazil), and technical and financial partners involved in the IBSA project. The Coalition exemplifies a new generation of multilateralism, pooling resources, sharing best practices, and strengthening capacities to improve the quality, sustainability, and scale of national school feeding programmes.

The IBSA project concluded in October 2025, leaving valuable lessons: the importance of strong governance structures to ensure coordination and sustainability; the adaptation of best practices from South-South cooperation to the local context; and the need for dedicated communication support to increase visibility and engagement.

Despite these advances, challenges remain, including limited capacity of local suppliers, price volatility, delivery delays, insufficient infrastructure, limited engagement of school feeding committees (COGES), and the absence of government funding for DAS and DGEB operational costs. Producer associations lack technical and managerial capacity to diversify and scale up production, while logistical constraints, poor road conditions, fuel shortages, and limited storage, affect delivery timelines.

A major breakthrough was reached in November 2025 with the adoption of a presidential decree establishing a multisectoral task force, supervised by the Prime Minister and chaired by the Ministry of Education. This task force brings together sectoral ministries, the private sector, universities, national organizations, and United Nations agencies (WFP, UNESCO, UNICEF) to steer the transition toward a nationally owned school feeding programme. This decree marks a decisive step toward national ownership and sustainability of the system.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



**294.9 metric tons of beans** and **1,677.60 metric tons of cassava tubers** were bought from producers



**900 hectares of land** and **16 km of access roads** to production areas are being rehabilitated

During 2025, WFP deepened its collaboration with the Government of the Republic of Congo to advance sustainable food systems and build community resilience to climate shocks and stressors through an integrated resilience approach. The year was marked by formal, cross-sector agreements and operational progress that linked climate information services, production access, value chain development, local procurement, and social inclusion. This approach centered on vulnerable populations, particularly smallholders and indigenous communities, ensuring that climate action tangibly improves livelihoods, food security, and local economies.

WFP supported the government to formalize an inter-ministerial collaboration agreement between the Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and the Congo Basin, and the Ministry of Transport, Civil Aviation and the Merchant Navy. The partnership is designed to enhance climate change adaptation across 124 communities by providing methodological climate information and direct support for community-led projects that strengthen economic activities and agricultural value chains. Technical support from the National Civil Aviation Agency will enable the production, translation, and dissemination of climate data tailored to farmer needs, operationalizing climate services at local level. A second Memorandum of Understanding was signed between WFP and UNESCO to integrate and strengthen climate action in the education sector. The partnership focuses on curriculum content, teacher capacity to deliver climate education, and school-level engagement with climate adaptation, with a view to building climate literacy that is relevant to rural livelihoods and local value chains. Together, these agreements underscore the necessity of multi-sector leadership and confirm that climate adaptation cannot remain confined to a single sector.

To improve the reliability and usability of agroclimatic data, WFP initiated the procurement of specialized meteorological equipment under the Climate Change Adaptation Project. The objective is to enable accurate collection of agroclimatic indicators and to produce actionable climate and meteorological information tailored to the specific needs of farmers and rural communities. This effort will feed into seasonal advisories, planting calendars, and risk alerts, enabling communities to adapt cropping patterns and reduce climate-related losses. The inter-ministerial framework ensures that data production is linked to delivery mechanisms, transport, communications, and education, so information reaches last-mile users in a timely and comprehensible format.

WFP structured its collaboration with the Government around support to Protected Agricultural Zones and climate change adaptation for vulnerable communities. In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, significant progress was achieved within ProClimat-designated Protected Agricultural Zones. Through community mobilization and High-Intensity Labor activities, 900 hectares of land and 16 km of access roads to production areas are being rehabilitated, improving physical access, reducing post-harvest losses, and enabling market linkages. Producer groups trained and technically supported by WFP in the bean and cassava value chains sold 294.9 metric tons of beans and 1,677.60 metric tons of cassava tubers in 2025. WFP also contributed to the purchase of beans from smallholder farmers via aggregators who facilitated collection and streamlined transactions. This intermediary approach was adopted to shorten payment periods, identified by smallholders as a critical bottleneck, and to professionalize aggregation, quality control, and logistics. In parallel, WFP began establishing a smallholder database to improve traceability, contracting, and inclusion; combined with local procurement through aggregators, this system is expected to increase production volumes and improve incomes in the bean and cassava value chains.

A resource mobilization strategy was implemented to diversify funding sources, aligning partners around integrated resilience priorities and strengthening government ownership. WFP initiated a resource mobilization process with the World Bank for a pilot project on cassava fortification. The project aims to improve the quality and safety of enriched cassava, relying on producer groups and specialized technical institutions, with potential to reinforce home-grown school feeding through locally produced fortified staples. A funding mobilization effort is also being finalized with CATAS (Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences) to support development and structuring of the cassava value chain. This cooperation will focus on seed systems, processing technologies, quality standards, and market organization, building a pipeline of local products that meet food safety norms and institutional demand, including

school feeding.

WFP supported the finalization of the baseline study on crop vulnerability, enabling better targeting and tailored engagement with smallholders and indigenous populations, who represent 44 percent of target beneficiaries, and whose subsistence practices are jeopardized by deforestation and climate impacts. Complementary research on crop vulnerability and endogenous knowledge highlighted the notable effectiveness of traditional practices, adaptive varietal selection, soil conservation techniques, and the use of endogenous seasonal benchmarks, in maintaining yields under worsening climatic conditions. Despite their proven effectiveness, these practices remain largely marginalized in current agricultural policies and have yet to receive formal institutional recognition for full integration. Strategic Outcome 3 therefore positions local knowledge as a strategic asset: future programming will codify, validate, and scale endogenous practices through extension services, climate advisories, and protected zone management, bridging science and tradition to strengthen resilience.

WFP strengthened the integration of gender principles across Strategic Outcome 3. Female participation reached 45 percent in training sessions, and women represented 40 percent of the workforce in food assistance for assets activities, reflecting equity in community planning and implementation. Vulnerability was explicitly considered in task allocation: activities were matched with the physical abilities of participants, and age-related criteria defined able-bodied individuals as 18 years and above. These measures ensured safe participation, reduced exclusion, and supported women's economic roles within rehabilitated production systems and strengthened value chains.

The 2025 achievements confirm that an integrated resilience approach is most effective when supported by formal partnerships, diversified funding, and the promotion of local knowledge. Inter-ministerial agreements linking environment, transport/aviation, agriculture, and education demonstrate that climate adaptation requires coordinated systems: climate data generation must connect to last-mile delivery; access roads and protected zones must pair with market and procurement solutions; and curricula must enable climate literacy relevant to rural economies. By linking agriculture, improved access to production areas, and actionable climate information, and by strengthening smallholder groups through training, procurement, and data systems, Strategic Outcome 3 is building durable resilience and advancing sustainable food systems for the Republic of Congo.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods	3 - Fully integrates gender

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

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

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



**212 passengers** were transported by UNHAS for voluntary repatriation flights to CAR and **deployment of humanitarian workers**



**6 urban warehouses** provided capacity for up to **7,000 tons** of **food and non-food items** for humanitarian operations

Strategic Objective 5 focuses on knowledge sharing, expertise, service provision, and supply chain management to strengthen global partnerships within the framework of SDG 17. In this context, WFP coordinated logistics for humanitarian and development actors in the Republic of Congo, enabling the rapid and efficient delivery of life-saving assistance. This support contributed to building resilience, advancing development, and consolidating long-term progress.

In 2025, WFP facilitated the distribution of 2,895 metric tons of food and emergency supplies out of a total of 3,104.416 metric tons received. This assistance was delivered across the country, addressing both immediate humanitarian needs and longer-term development objectives. Through its comprehensive logistics network, including warehouses, land, river, and air transport, WFP ensured that assistance reached all regions, including remote and hard-to-access areas.

Storage facilities in Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, Nkayi, Bétou, and Impfondo provided a capacity of up to 7,000 metric tons of food and non-food items, playing a central role in humanitarian operations. These facilities supported the McGovern-Dole school feeding programme, the ProClimat project, and offered storage space for partners such as the Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity and Humanitarian Action, thereby improving the efficiency of aid distribution. Through regular fumigation, inspections, and rigorous monitoring, WFP remains committed to ensuring the quality and safety of stored food, minimizing losses and infestations.

Land transport represented another pillar of WFP's logistics strategy in 2025. Through partnerships with private transport companies, WFP coordinated the delivery of essential supplies to regions such as Cuvette, Lékoumou, Likouala, and Sangha, which are particularly difficult to access due to limited infrastructure and seasonal flooding.

The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) continued its operations in 2025, conducting six flights that transported 212 passengers. These flights facilitated the voluntary repatriation of Central African refugees and the deployment of humanitarian workers to the north of the country. At the same time, WFP strengthened its logistics capacity by acquiring a new passenger boat to improve river transport of its staff. This strategic choice addressed recurring constraints linked to poor road conditions and fuel shortages, while offering a sustainable solution to reach isolated areas along the Congo River and its tributaries. The use of this boat diversified transport options and increased operational flexibility.

To ease congestion in Pointe-Noire and optimize supply chain efficiency, WFP established new warehouses in Nkayi with a capacity of 1,200 metric tons, thereby improving access to essential supplies in the most vulnerable areas. The organization also placed particular emphasis on contingency planning and intensified logistics supervision missions, ensuring a rapid and flexible response to emergencies while consolidating cooperation with UN agencies and other humanitarian actors.

As part of its efforts to strengthen the government's logistics capacity, WFP handed over equipment to Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity and Humanitarian Action, including a vehicle, 12 computers, 12 printers, and 12 tablets, to support monitoring, coordination, and emergency response functions. This initiative, part of the memorandum of understanding signed in December 2024, was accompanied by the installation of rub-halls in several localities, illustrating WFP's commitment to working alongside the Congolese government for more effective and inclusive humanitarian action. Following the floods in Brazzaville, WFP also donated pallets to Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity and Humanitarian Action to improve its logistics capacity, ensuring safer storage, more efficient handling, and better protection of food destined for vulnerable populations. In addition, WFP continued to support the Directorate of School Feeding in the gradual handover of activities, particularly the delivery of food, which is currently managed by WFP.

It is important to note that logistical challenges persist. Poor road conditions, fuel shortages, and the withdrawal of transporters remain obstacles that disrupt food deliveries under the McGovern-Dole programme and nutrition assistance. These constraints highlight the need to maintain innovative and diversified solutions to ensure the

continuity of humanitarian and development operations.

In perspective, WFP's efforts in service delivery are evolving toward a regional dimension. Given the strategic position of the Port of Pointe-Noire in the Republic of Congo, WFP plans to work with the government to develop logistics corridors as an option to ease supply challenges for landlocked countries such as the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Two priority axes have been identified: the Pointe-Noire-Kinshasa corridor and the Pointe-Noire-Bangui corridor. These initiatives aim to strengthen regional integration, improve the fluidity of humanitarian flows, and ensure faster and more equitable access to essential supplies for vulnerable communities.

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In 2025, the Republic of Congo ranked 151 out of 193 countries on the Global Gender Inequality Index <sup>[1]</sup>, underscoring the persistence of deep disparities between women and men. While legislative and institutional progress has been made, women continue to face structural barriers, often invisible yet deeply entrenched. In both rural and urban areas, patriarchal norms remain dominant, limiting women's empowerment and full participation in public, economic, and social life.

In this context, WFP has maintained its longstanding commitment to gender equality, integrating gender considerations across all phases of its operations, from beneficiary targeting to community sensitization and assistance delivery. This cross-cutting approach enables WFP to respond more effectively to the specific needs of women and girls while fostering their active participation in local governance structures.

Women's representation in decision-making remains low. In 2024, they held only 14.6 percent of parliamentary seats, falling short of regional and international benchmarks. Despite efforts to promote female leadership, women continue to be underrepresented in positions of power at both national and local levels.

Economically, disparities persist. Although women make up nearly 49 percent of the labor force <sup>[2]</sup>, they face significant wage gaps, limited career advancement, and restricted access to land, credit, and entrepreneurial opportunities. These structural constraints hinder their economic autonomy and ability to fully contribute to national development.

Food insecurity disproportionately affects women. In 2025, 37.1 percent of female-headed households were food insecure, with five percent severely affected, compared to 31.5 percent of male-headed households (3.6 percent severely) <sup>[3]</sup>. This heightened vulnerability reflects unequal access to productive resources, basic services, and social safety nets.

Gender-based violence (GBV), including early marriage, domestic abuse, and harassment, remains widespread. Although laws have been enacted to combat GBV, enforcement is uneven, and protection mechanisms are often inaccessible, especially for women in rural areas.

In response, the Congolese government, supported by WFP and other UN agencies such as UNICEF, UNFPA, and UNDP, has intensified efforts to mainstream gender in public policies and development programmes. Awareness campaigns, targeted training, and community-based initiatives have been deployed to challenge stereotypes, build local capacity, and promote a culture of equality.

WFP has implemented concrete actions to strengthen women's agency: prioritizing female-headed households in emergency distributions, issuing electronic vouchers in women's names, establishing gender-balanced beneficiary committees, and ensuring nutritional support for pregnant and breastfeeding women. These efforts have not only addressed immediate needs but also laid the groundwork for lasting change.

In the area of school feeding, 135,000 pupils were assisted, 48 percent of whom were girls, with a retention rate of 90.43 percent. WFP also strengthened women's participation in school management committees and, following the 2023 mid-term evaluation of the McGovern-Dole programme, integrated more women farmers and cooks into school supply chains, offering training in climate-smart agriculture.

In collaboration with UNICEF, WFP improved access to water, sanitation, and menstrual hygiene management in schools across Bouenza, Lekoumou, and Pool. 1,200 children were sensitized on menstrual hygiene, and 517 girls received kits along with training on proper usage.

In support of smallholder farmers, 36 percent of beneficiaries were women in 2025. WFP facilitated their access to markets, notably through school canteens, and aims to expand these economic opportunities, recognizing the central role of women in food security.

Finally, in line with the Executive Director's 2023 Directive on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), WFP organized training for implementing partners and updated its list of PSEA focal points to strengthen coordination and response mechanisms.

WFP also participated in the "16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence" campaign, which ran from 25 November to 10 December 2025. Staff engaged in awareness-raising activities and joined the large march organised by the government to combat gender-based violence.

# Protection and accountability to affected people

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

In the Republic of Congo, vulnerable populations, including women, children, persons with disabilities, refugees, and indigenous communities, continue to face serious protection risks such as gender-based violence, exploitation, and discrimination. These risks are exacerbated by displacement linked to natural disasters and social tensions, which limit access to essential services and increase exposure to violence and marginalization. Poverty and inequality further aggravate these vulnerabilities, becoming an increasing concern. Without targeted interventions, affected populations have limited access to food and livelihoods, leading them to depend on humanitarian assistance and adopt negative coping strategies such as reducing food consumption, poor nutrition, indebtedness, theft, or transactional sex.

In 2025, WFP strengthened its commitment to protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP), placing safety, dignity, and integrity at the core of its operations. Protection was integrated at every stage, from programme design to implementation. Key interventions included consultations with community leaders and targeted approaches to ensure inclusive participation regardless of age, gender, or disability. WFP also disseminated essential information through community meetings, town criers, and posters at distribution sites. To improve accessibility and dignity, distribution areas were equipped with gender-segregated latrines and potable water points, and efforts were made to limit travel distances to less than five kilometres. Issues encountered on site were resolved thanks to the presence of technical staff, who corrected discrepancies in household lists in coordination with partners. In addition, WFP's SCOPE platform improved data management, reduced errors, and ensured assistance reached the right people efficiently.

Indicators showed encouraging results: 87 percent of assisted people reported no security problems, while satisfaction levels reached 82 percent among refugees and asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of Congo. Furthermore, 79 percent of beneficiaries felt respected and 85 percent reported no obstacles in accessing food and nutrition assistance. However, men reported slightly more positive experiences than women, highlighting areas for improvement.

Accountability integrated into crisis response also showed progress. In 2025, 69 percent of refugees from the Central African Republic and 74 percent of refugees from Democratic Republic of Congo reported having sufficient access to information on WFP programmes, up from 61 percent in 2024. This improvement was particularly significant for women, though results remain below the 80 percent target set for 2025, underscoring the need to further strengthen accessibility and awareness.

WFP's community feedback mechanism (CFM) played a key role in reinforcing accountability, allowing affected populations to safely submit complaints and provide feedback. The CFM included suggestion boxes, complaint desks, and a hotline, ensuring timely and respectful resolution of issues. In addition, in line with the World Bank's ProClimat project requirements and its sustainability framework, WFP developed a tailored feedback mechanism to prevent grievances related to ProClimat activities. To strengthen this system, capacity-building workshops and training sessions were conducted for staff, with additional sessions for partners throughout the year.

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

Local communities were involved in designing resilience and asset-creation initiatives. Cash payments were distributed at district offices with enhanced security measures, ensuring participant safety. Distribution sites provided a safe and comfortable environment, with access to water, shade, and seating areas. Following the cholera outbreak in the country, handwashing systems and awareness posters were installed at operational sites. In line with WFP's Strategic Plan (2022-2025) and its Cash-Based Transfer Policy (2023), which emphasize inclusion, WFP prioritized the participation of people with disabilities in programme design and implementation. Efforts included addressing disability-related

discrimination in cash operations, involving people with disabilities in community consultations, and training staff to collect disability-disaggregated data. As a result, WFP reached 1,230 people with disabilities, of whom 54 percent were women.

Indigenous populations, representing up to 10 percent of the Republic of Congo's population, face discrimination, limited access to education, healthcare, and justice, as well as high rates of malnutrition and food insecurity. To support them, WFP organized special food distributions to meet their essential needs. In 2025, a special distribution was carried out for 544 indigenous people, covering a 60-day food ration, along with the provision of 120 agricultural kits to farming households. In addition, a targeted distribution was conducted for approximately 500 indigenous Central African Republic refugees (108 households), who remain marginalized and live in precarious humanitarian conditions with limited access to basic social services.

# Environmental sustainability

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

## Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

The risk of climate change on the Republic of Congo is visible over the two years including intensified flooding, irregular rainfall, and rising temperatures. These phenomena negatively impact infrastructure, agriculture, and health of total population of 6.1 million inhabitants of whom 60 percent live in urban centers. Deforestation and adverse impact on biodiversity is a serious problem. About 33 percent of the population faces food insecurity, with hunger and malnutrition rates on the increase.

WFP continue to strengthen the integration of environmental and social considerations into its interventions by supporting community adaptation to climate change.

To provide alternative livelihood to population to reduced interference with forest reserve, WFP implemented resilience activities such as High-Intensity Labor projects, primarily aim to restore livelihoods and ensure the sustainable management of natural resources. These interventions have contributed to slowing down which are deforestation, biodiversity loss, air/soil/water pollution, and flood risks, particularly in Likouala.

In 2025 WFP conducted environmental and social impact assessments at 153 activity sites for activities that included rural road construction, erosion control, school sanitation and beautification, and fishpond rehabilitation. Particular attention was paid to the systematic inclusion of Indigenous Peoples among participants in high intensive labor activities (HIMO), who represented approximately 5 percent of beneficiaries.

The Adaptation fund project in partnership with the Ministry of Environment launched a massive climate education campaign. The project targets 124 villages in Bouenza, Likouala, and Sangha, representing 179,237 people, 52 percent of whom are women and 44 percent of whom are indigenous populations benefitted from the activity.

Project's implementation strengthened climate awareness and institutional capacities, notably through a partnership with UNESCO for the development of a national climate change education module and the training of approximately 500 teachers, as well as awareness campaigns reaching nearly 14,000 people. In parallel, the collaboration with the National Civil Aviation Agency for the strengthening of climate services and early warning systems aims at investments including 10 automatic agrometeorological stations, 16 automatic rain gauges, 1 mobile meteorological station and 1 server and installation tools, to strengthen the national agrometeorological observation network and improve climate data in order to support decision-making and climate risk management for the benefit of vulnerable communities.

WFP also supported the government's efforts in strengthening national climate governance by assisting the Ministry of Environment in the process of developing the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) and by supporting the strengthening of national expertise in climate diplomacy for COP30 with support for the participation of two young Congolese climate negotiators in the African Climate Week in Addis Ababa in 2025.

To reduce pressure on natural resources, around 30 schools benefited from improved stoves that consume significantly less firewood, while around 100 initiated tree planting activities and school gardens using environmentally friendly techniques. Additionally, by promoting the inclusion of Indigenous children in schools and providing them with daily meals, the programme helped reduce their reliance on hunting and gathering for food—activities that can place additional pressure on local biodiversity.

# Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP strengthened its commitment to the Environmental Management System (EMS), placing particular emphasis on the sustainable and efficient management of its facilities. Priorities focused on reducing energy consumption, improving water management, and promoting responsible practices.

Following the fire incident in the main building, a reorganization of office spaces and staff allowed for more efficient use of resources. In this context, most office lamps were replaced with LED models, while guidance on the use of air conditioners, setting the ideal temperature between 24 and 26 C, generated notable energy savings.

The rationalization of expenditures led to a significant reduction in fixed costs: office supplies dropped by 86 percent, as did other administrative expenses, a direct consequence of the loss of the main building and the redistribution of functions. These adjustments illustrate a controlled cost management approach, driven by strategic choices and a strong commitment to sustainability.

At the same time, awareness-raising activities encouraged staff to adopt more responsible behaviors in the use of energy and natural resources. The objective is to ensure that all WFP activities in the Republic of Congo are carried out in an environmentally respectful manner, thereby contributing to more sustainable and responsible humanitarian action.

# 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**

The nutrition situation remains concerning. National prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is estimated at 5.2 percent, composed of 3.8 percent Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and 1.4 percent Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), in the Republic of Congo. According to WHO thresholds, a GAM between 5 and 9 percent is considered alarming, placing the country in a zone that requires close monitoring and reinforced interventions. At departmental level, disparities are significant: while Cuvette-Ouest reports 3.1 percent (acceptable), Pool reaches 6.7 percent, and four other departments exceed the 5 percent threshold, Cuvette, Sangha, Likouala, and Pointe-Noire. Chronic malnutrition, measured by stunting, affects 20 percent of children under 59 months nationally, with rates ranging from 12.4 percent in Brazzaville to 46.1 percent in Lékoumou, the latter representing a very critical situation by international standards.

To address these challenges, WFP focused on both the immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition, in line with the UNICEF framework. Nutrition was integrated across all Strategic Outcomes, ensuring it remained a cross-cutting priority despite limited funding. Interventions targeted the most vulnerable groups, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, children, and the elderly. This approach was deployed through emergency distributions, school feeding programmes, support to agriculture, and food assistance for assets (FFA). WFP applied flexible modalities, food assistance, cash transfers, and capacity strengthening, to adapt interventions to local contexts and recurring shocks.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP reinforced prevention and treatment of MAM, particularly in areas with high GAM rates. Efforts focused on children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, with special attention to zones affected by migration, floods, and other recurrent crises. WFP set a target to meet the nutritional needs of 30 percent of beneficiaries, with 25 percent reached through fortified foods, specialized nutrition products, or dietary diversification.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, nutrition was integrated into school feeding programmes. Through the McGovern-Dole initiative, in partnership with UNICEF and the Ministry of Early Childhood, Elementary, Secondary Education and Literacy, a comprehensive package was implemented, including deworming, health interventions, food safety training, and measures to prevent gender-based violence. A cassava-based recipe book, funded by the European Union and containing 20 recipes, was distributed to stakeholders to promote dietary diversification. Despite these advances, food diversity in schools remains limited, particularly when it comes to fruits, vegetables, and animal-source products. To address this, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education and UNESCO to revise school menus and integrate nutrition education into official curricula.

Progress achieved demonstrates stronger integration of nutrition considerations into country activities. WFP contributed to enhancing the capacity of communities, households, and individuals to protect and improve their diets in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, while addressing inequalities linked to gender and disability. Successes include expanded coverage of malnutrition prevention and treatment, integration of nutrition into education, and practical tools to diversify meals. Challenges persist, however: limited funding, insufficient school infrastructure, low availability of fresh products, and gaps in multisectoral coordination.

To improve impact on reducing malnutrition, changes were introduced across three key areas of nutrition integration. At the programme level, emphasis was placed on dietary diversification and the use of specialized products. At the systems level, WFP strengthened collaboration with ministries and partners to embed nutrition into public policies and education plans. At the people level, awareness-raising and training activities were conducted with teachers, parents, and communities to promote healthy and sustainable dietary practices.

# Partnerships

The year 2025 began under the shadow of a global contraction in humanitarian funding. Across continents, donor governments scaled back their commitments, raising concerns about the continuity of life-saving operations. In the Republic of Congo, this global trend could have jeopardized hard-won progress. Instead, WFP chose a different path, one of strategic resilience and proactive engagement.

Amid this shifting landscape, key partners stood firm. The United States and Japan continued to support WFP's operations, reaffirming their commitment to food security and community resilience in Congo. Their sustained contributions helped safeguard critical interventions in nutrition, school feeding, and climate resilience.

One of the year's milestones was the successful completion of the "Seed for Tomorrow" project, funded by the IBSA Fund (India, Brazil, South Africa). More than a technical initiative, this South-South cooperation effort cultivated local agricultural capacity and advanced school feeding models rooted in community production. It also fostered knowledge exchange among countries facing similar development challenges.

Meanwhile, World Bank funding, channeled through the Congolese government, is reaching its final phase. In response to this tightening financial environment, WFP launched a bold resource mobilization drive early in the year. Outreach efforts targeted private sector actors and international financial institutions, with ongoing discussions around potential support for resilience, nutrition, school feeding, and food systems research. While still exploratory, these engagements reflect WFP's determination to diversify its funding base.

On the institutional front, WFP deepened its collaboration with key ministries, Social Affairs, Education, Health, and Agriculture, to address both immediate humanitarian needs and long-term development goals. The memorandum of understanding signed in December 2024 with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity and Humanitarian Action remains a cornerstone, reinforcing government trust in WFP's ability to support national crisis response, particularly in flood risk management and beneficiary targeting.

School feeding remained a central pillar of WFP's strategy. The partnership with the Ministry of Preschool, Primary, Secondary Education and Literacy continued to lay the groundwork for a future national programme based on local production. This effort was further strengthened by support from the Global Partnership for Education (GPE), which helped integrate school feeding into national education policies. Trainings, thematic workshops, and participation in global forums reinforced WFP's leadership in nutrition and education.

WFP's Centres of Excellence in Brazil and China continued to provide vital technical assistance, facilitating knowledge exchange on school feeding and agricultural value chains. These collaborations helped adapt proven solutions to the Congolese context, enhancing local relevance and impact.

Private sector engagement also gained momentum. Building on outreach initiated in 2024, WFP expanded its dialogue with Congolese companies, seeking to anchor partnerships locally and diversify funding streams.

In a year marked by uncertainty, WFP demonstrated its ability to adapt, innovate, and convene. 2025 was not a year of retreat, but a strategic turning point toward a more inclusive, localized, and resilient model, reaffirming WFP's role as a trusted partner in the Republic of Congo's journey toward food security and resilience.

Finally, WFP deepened its collaboration with academic institutions. In partnership with the Partnership for Child Development (PCD), based at the Imperial College London School of Public Health, WFP launched a study on climate-adapted Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) models. The study, running from August 2025 to April 2026, builds on PCD's global work in locally sourced school feeding, with a particular focus on generating evidence to inform climate-resilient school feeding policies and programmes. Through these collective efforts, WFP demonstrated that beyond emergency response, it is a strategic development partner - capable of convening, innovating, and building sustainable solutions with and for communities.

## Focus on localization

As part of a strengthened localization approach, WFP continued to transform its partnerships with NGOs by progressively transferring programme implementation responsibilities to cooperating partners. In 2025, nearly 70 percent of WFP's cooperating partners in the Republic of Congo were national or community-based organizations. These actors were fully engaged in planning, targeting, and implementation processes, contributing to a more contextualized, inclusive, and sustainable response. Affected communities were also involved in decision-making through structured consultation and feedback mechanisms, enhancing local ownership of interventions.

The United Nations Partner Portal (UNPP) played a key role in identifying and selecting new local partners, facilitating transparent calls for expressions of interest and expanding the cooperation base. The Country Office continues to actively diversify and strengthen its portfolio of national partners by investing in their technical and institutional capacities.

Awareness missions were conducted across all seven departments of WFP's operational zone to encourage community engagement in complaint management committees and school feeding management committees (COGES).

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, amid growing challenges, WFP reaffirmed its leadership role in humanitarian action within the United Nations system in the Republic of Congo. More than an operational actor, WFP positioned itself as a convener, mobilizing the collective expertise of sister agencies to address food insecurity, nutrition, education, and resilience.

Working alongside UNICEF and UNESCO, WFP strengthened the foundations of school feeding and inclusive education. Strategic consultations with UNICEF led to the joint drafting of a concept note for resource mobilization, particularly in nutrition and research, reflecting a shared commitment to programmatic alignment.

The partnership with UNHCR remained strong, especially in responding to refugee needs. Together, the two agencies ensured the provision of food and protection services. A key milestone was the voluntary repatriation of Central African refugees - once again demonstrating a joint commitment to both immediate relief and durable solutions.

WFP also initiated discussions with UNIDO to jointly mobilize resources aimed at strengthening community resilience. In parallel, a dynamic collaboration with UNDP and the Ministry of Territorial Planning and Major Works was launched to respond to a specific government request: mobilizing Green Climate Fund (GCF) resources for targeted interventions in land panning and climate adaptation.

These inter-agency efforts were coordinated with the support of the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), ensuring coherence and complementarity. WFP's leadership was further demonstrated in the management of floods in Brazzaville, where it served as co-lead alongside the Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity and Humanitarian Action (MASSAH), delivering a swift and coordinated response to affected populations.

# Financial Overview

Throughout 2025, WFP maintained funding levels in the Republic of Congo (RoC) that enabled the continuation of operations and reinforced its leadership in the food security sector. At the start of the year, WFP required USD 42.4 million to meet its planned beneficiary targets. By year-end, the Country Office had secured USD 8.7 million from direct contributions and USD 1.7 million from multilateral contributions. In total, WFP mobilized USD 178.9 million, representing 65 percent of the overall CSP funding requirements.

Key donors included Japan, the United States—through the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance and the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration—as well as the private sector. Carry-over funds from the World Bank (via the Government of Congo for the ProClimat project), McGovern-Dole, and the IBSA Fund also supported the continuation of operations. Despite these contributions, funding gaps persisted across critical areas. The budget revision undertaken in August 2024 had expanded programmatic interventions and increased the beneficiary caseload, which in turn led to underfunding across all strategic outcomes. Even outcomes that had been adequately resourced before the revision faced larger gaps due to the broadened scope of activities and rising needs.

Strategic Outcome 1, focused on crisis response, was particularly affected, with WFP struggling to secure sufficient resources for flood and refugee-related operations. Strategic Outcome 2, centred on school feeding, benefited from the McGovern-Dole grant but faced shortfalls in the cash-based transfer component. Strategic Outcome 3, supported by the World Bank, the Adaptation Fund, and the IBSA Fund, also experienced funding gaps, though to a lesser extent. Strategic Outcome 5, dedicated to capacity building and supply chain services, depended in large part on partners' demand. Looking ahead, flexible funding will be essential in 2026, particularly to sustain emergency responses for refugees and to address the unprecedented floods anticipated early in the year.

The Country Office had revised the country portfolio budget in August 2024 to respond to increased assistance needs and extend the budget through 2026. No further revisions were required during 2025. Funding sources during the year were primarily directed contributions (84 percent) and multilateral contributions (16 percent). No internal advance financing was utilized, nor were new emerging donor funds mobilized.

## 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	32,513,986	23,556,715	33,736,403	17,722,137
SO01: Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round	21,456,459	16,221,078	18,319,931	10,706,332
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people in anticipation of, during, and in the early aftermath of shocks, leveraging national systems that promote self-reliance.	21,456,459	16,221,078	18,319,931	10,706,332
SO02: Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food	11,057,526	7,335,637	15,416,472	7,015,805
Activity 02: Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	9,252,355	6,561,856	9,575,292	5,286,721
Activity 03: Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions.	1,805,172	773,781	5,841,180	1,729,084
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	1,358,048	1,047,962	9,584,489	692,437
SO03: Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains	1,358,048	1,047,962	9,584,489	692,437

Activity 04: Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods	1,358,048	1,047,962	9,584,489	692,437
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	935,575	435,769	1,176,492	644,258
SO05: National Humanitarian and development actors have access to WFP expertise	935,575	435,769	1,176,492	644,258
Activity 06: Provide on-demand logistics common services for partners.	304,979	14,292	29,559	11,519
Activity 07: Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services to the Government, humanitarian partners, and crisis-affected population	630,596	421,477	1,146,933	632,739
Non-SDG Target	0	0	674,920	0
<b>Total Direct Operational Costs</b>	<b>34,807,609</b>	<b>25,040,446</b>	<b>45,172,304</b>	<b>19,058,832</b>
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	5,059,059	2,508,671	4,325,503	3,193,402
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>39,866,668</b>	<b>27,549,118</b>	<b>49,497,807</b>	<b>22,252,235</b>

Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 2,568,629	 1,789,671	 646,641	 646,641
Grand Total	 42,435,296	 29,338,789	 50,144,448	 22,898,876

# Data Notes

## Operational context

[1]: World Bank. Republic of Congo Economic Update – Fall 2025. <https://www.banque mondiale.org/fr/country/congo/publication>

[2]: UNICEF Congo. Nutrition Situation Analysis, 2025.

[3]: World Bank. Republic of Congo Country Profile – Human Capital and Basic Services Overview, 2025. <https://www.banque mondiale.org/fr/country/congo>

## Strategic outcome 02

Note: The data presented in this narrative were collected over two distinct periods, as the academic year does not align with the standard calendar year. Since the school year spans across two calendar years, the figures reported here refer specifically to the 2024–2025 academic year.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] <https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2025reporten.pdf>

[2] National Institute of Statistics (INS), Congo. Employment and Gender Report (2024)

[3] WFP Congo. Gender-Disaggregated Food Security Assessment (2025).

# 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	149,573	159,346	107%
	female	212,143	216,677	102%
	total	361,716	376,023	104%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	15,737	26,245	167%
	female	15,908	29,908	188%
	total	31,645	56,153	177%
24-59 months	male	23,150	18,888	82%
	female	24,628	20,738	84%
	total	47,778	39,626	83%
5-11 years	male	48,355	70,099	145%
	female	58,855	63,752	108%
	total	107,210	133,851	125%
12-17 years	male	15,199	14,597	96%
	female	31,673	28,518	90%
	total	46,872	43,115	92%
18-59 years	male	41,427	27,616	67%
	female	72,358	72,133	100%
	total	113,785	99,749	88%
60+ years	male	5,705	1,901	33%
	female	8,721	1,628	19%
	total	14,426	3,529	24%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	331,266	298,869	90%
Refugee	30,450	77,154	253%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	6,410	2,000	31%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	94,480	11,921	12%
Malnutrition prevention programme	61,830	74,828	121%
Malnutrition treatment programme	34,928	66,103	189%
School based programmes	105,000	135,142	128%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	361	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	80,450	102,973	127%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
BP5 Emergency Rations	15	0	0%
Beans	29	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	923	614	67%
Iodised Salt	47	1	2%
LNS	413	385	93%
Rice	3,790	375	10%
Split Peas	1,108	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	393	63	16%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	128	0	0%
Canned Fish	351	37	10%
Cassava Flour	75	0	0%
Iodised Salt	58	41	71%
Rice	1,680	1,287	77%
Split Peas	340	334	98%
Vegetable Oil	176	130	74%

## 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	6,392,376	3,747,025	59%
Value Voucher	3,946,590	4,987,770	126%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	0	750,350	-
Value Voucher	2,160,000	150,879	7%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people in anticipation of, during, and in the early aftermath of shocks, leveraging national systems that promote self-reliance.						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: Vulnerable populations affected by crisis receive sufficient cash and/or food-based transfers to enable them to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	41,833	54,523	
			Male	38,617	48,450	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>80,450</b>	<b>102,973</b>	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	4,075	386.12	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,115,000	305,920	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	3,946,590	4,987,771	
CSP Output 02: Vulnerable populations affected by crisis benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of productive assets that support transition towards resilience and self-reliance.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	49,128	5,037	
			Male	45,352	6,884	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>94,480</b>	<b>11,921</b>	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	1,199		
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	4,277,376	3,441,106	
Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 03: Moderately malnourished children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls affected by crisis receive specialized nutritious products to treat malnutrition and improve their nutritional status.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	11,480	23,539	
			Male	10,968	21,059	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>22,448</b>	<b>44,598</b>	

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	12,480 12,480	21,505 21,505
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	511	502.31
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	483	480.32

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	18,248	19,081
			Male	16,843	17,213
			<b>Total</b>	<b>35,091</b>	<b>36,294</b>
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	26,739 26,739	38,534 38,534
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	932	549.95
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	852	518.39

### Other Output

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	150	81
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.4: Kilometres of feeder roads and trails constructed/repaired	Food assistance for asset	Km	200	327

D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.7: Number of bridges constructed/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	20	11
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	35	0
Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 03: Moderately malnourished children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls affected by crisis receive specialized nutritious products to treat malnutrition and improve their nutritional status.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	centre/site	173	173
CSP Output 04: Children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls affected by crisis receive specialized nutritious products to prevent malnutrition and improve their nutritional status.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Prevention of acute malnutrition	centre/site	173	173

Outcome Results							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people in anticipation of, during, and in the early aftermath of shocks, leveraging national systems that promote self-reliance.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> CAR Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Likouala - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>70	≥66	18.97	84.21	Secondary data
	Male	0	>70	≥66	20.98	79.58	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>70	≥66	19.94	81.9	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> CAR Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Likouala - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	91.45	>75	>75	91.6	72.24	Secondary data
	Male	88.29	>75	>75	76.29	77.23	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	90.4	>75	>75	84.38	74.75	Secondary data
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	1.43	<3	<3	0	1.84	Secondary data
	Male	1.39	<3	<3	0.15	1.12	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	1.41	<3	<3	0.07	1.48	Secondary data

1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	3.74	<15	<15	4.61	11.47	Secondary data
	Male	3.65	<15	<15	18.39	9.22	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	3.7	<15	<15	11.1	10.34	Secondary data
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	4.52	<15	<15	0.14	14.45	Secondary data
	Male	4.41	<15	<15	0.61	12.43	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	4.47	<15	<15	0.36	13.43	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> CAR Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Likouala - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
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	34.12	>60	≥44.12	72.09		WFP survey
	Male	37	>60	≥47	80.49		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	35.68	>60	≥45.68	76.19		WFP survey
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	35.29	>60	≥45.29	59.3		WFP survey
	Male	37	>60	≥47	60.98		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	36.22	>60	≥46.22	60.12		WFP survey
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	3.53	>60	≥13.53	13.95		WFP survey
	Male	1	>60	≥11	17.07		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2.16	>60	≥12.16	15.48		WFP survey
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	14.12	>60	≥24.12	48.84		WFP survey
	Male	19	>60	≥29	51.22		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	16.76	>60	≥26.76	50		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	25.09	>80	≥80	82.45	72.64	Joint survey
	Male	30.23	>80	≥80	83.72	69.58	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	27.52	>80	≥80	82.85	71.24	Joint survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	25.09	≥15	≥12	14.1	25	Joint survey
	Male	28.68	≥15	≥12	15.12	27.59	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	26.79	≥15	≥12	14.42	26.18	Joint survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	49.83	<5	<8	3.46	2.36	Joint survey
	Male	41.09	<5	<8	1.16	2.83	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	45.69	<5	<8	2.74	2.58	Joint survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.07	≥65	≥50	45.21	4.95	WFP survey
	Male	25.88	≥70	≥50	50.58	11.22	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	23.03	≥68	≥50	46.9	8.37	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.08	=22	≥40	31.38	72.88	WFP survey
	Male	31.76	=20	≥40	29.65	67.52	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	32.95	=21.5	≥40	30.84	69.96	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.85	<13	≤10	23.4	22.17	WFP survey
	Male	42.35	<10	≤10	19.77	21.26	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	43.12	<10.5	≤10	22.26	21.67	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	32.12	≥65	≥50	69.41	31.84	WFP survey
	Male	38.24	≥70	≥50	76.16	34.65	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	35.1	≥68	≥50	71.53	33.37	WFP survey

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.28	=22	≥40	25.8	50.71	WFP survey
	Male	30.59	=20	≥40	18.6	50.79	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	30.95	=21.5	≥40	23.54	50.75	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	36.59	<13	≤10	4.79	17.45	WFP survey
	Male	31.18	<10	≤10	5.23	14.57	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	33.95	<10.5	≤10	4.93	15.88	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.79	≥65	≥50	82.18	8.49	WFP survey
	Male	1.18	≥70	≥50	81.4	9.06	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2.01	≥68	≥50	81.93	8.8	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	10.06	=22	≥40	16.76	13.44	WFP survey
	Male	8.24	=20	≥40	16.8	14.17	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	9.17	=21.5	≥40	17.34	13.84	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	87.15	<13	≤10	1.06	78.07	WFP survey
	Male	90.59	<10	≤10	0	76.77	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	88.83	<10.5	≤10	0.73	77.36	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11.7	≤1.17	≤5	4.72	7.5	Joint survey
	Male	13.54	≤1.35	≤5	5.31	6.65	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	12.58	≤1.25	≤5	4.91	7.04	Joint survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	20.95	<8	≤8	5.85	22.41	WFP survey
	Male	15.59	<8	≤8	3.49	12.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	18.34	<8	≤8	5.11	17.06	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	19.55	≤12	≤12	7.71	19.58	WFP survey
	Male	33.24	≤12	≤12	9.3	26.18	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	26.22	≤12	≤12	8.21	23.18	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	34.92	≤20	≤20	31.65	45.05	WFP survey
	Male	32.06	≤20	≤20	37.21	45.08	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	33.52	≤20	≤20	33.39	45.06	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	24.58	≥60	≥60	54.79	12.97	WFP survey
	Male	19.12	≥60	≥60	50	16.14	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	21.92	≥60	≥60	53.28	14.7	WFP survey
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	27.65	≥60	≥60	62.23		WFP survey
	Male	33.24	≥60	≥60	68.6		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	30.37	≥60	≥60	64.23		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Children aged 6 to 59 months - <b>Location:</b> Brazzaville - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	>70	>70	83.56	58.3	Secondary data
	Male	0	>70	>70	85.19	88.38	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>70	>70	84.37	70.17	Secondary data
1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	97.71	>70	≥66	71.1	58.46	Secondary data
	Male	100.94	>70	≥66	55.5	39.36	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	99.22	>70	≥66	63.94	48.91	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Children aged 6 to 59 months - <b>Location:</b> Brazzaville - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	62.11	>70	>70	76.52		Secondary data
	Male	68.28	>70	>70	68.92		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	65.38	>70	>70	72.36		Secondary data
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	93.68	>75	>75	85.16	63.27	Secondary data
	Male	96.78	>75	>75	85.02	69.26	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	95.13	>75	>75	85.08	66.74	Secondary data
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.33	<3	<3	0.08	3.06	Secondary data
	Male	0.23	<3	<3	0.07	2.96	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0.28	<3	<3	0.07	3	Secondary data
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	3.2	<15	<15	12.17	21.94	Secondary data
	Male	3.31	<15	<15	13.06	20.74	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	3.25	<15	<15	12.65	21.24	Secondary data
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	1.32	<15	<15	2.35	11.73	Secondary data
	Male	1.36	<15	<15	1.3	7.04	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	1.34	<15	<15	1.78	9.01	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Children aged 6 to 59 months - <b>Location:</b> Likouala - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	>70	>70	94.19	78.5	Secondary data
	Male	0	>70	>70	94.97	76.45	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>70	>70	94.58	77.54	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Children aged 6 to 59 months - <b>Location:</b> Likouala - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	67.09	>50	>50	87.2		Secondary data
	Male	65.5	>50	>50	75.23		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	66.32	>50	>50	80.92		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Children aged 6 to 59 months - <b>Location:</b> Lékoumou - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	>70	>70	92.96		Secondary data
	Male	0	>70	>70	94.42		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>70	>70	93.69		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Children aged 6 to 59 months - <b>Location:</b> Lékoumou - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	89.32	>75	>75	79.86	Secondary data
	Male	83.68	>75	>75	84.98	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	86.61	>75	>75	82	Secondary data
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.96	<3	<3	0	Secondary data
	Male	0.9	<3	<3	0	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0.93	<3	<3	0	Secondary data
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	3.07	<15	<15	19.27	Secondary data
	Male	2.88	<15	<15	14.54	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	2.98	<15	<15	17.3	Secondary data
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	9.77	<15	<15	0.86	Secondary data
	Male	9.15	<15	<15	0.48	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	9.47	<15	<15	0.7	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Children aged 6 to 59 months - <b>Location:</b> Plateaux - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	>70	>70	84.98	Secondary data
	Male	0	>70	>70	86.36	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>70	>70	85.67	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Children aged 6 to 59 months - <b>Location:</b> Point-Noire - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	>70	>70	80.45	Secondary data
	Male	0	>70	>70	80.34	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>70	>70	80.39	Secondary data
1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	95.2	>66	≥66	46.72	Secondary data
	Male	93.82	>66	≥66	51	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	94.51	>66	≥66	48.87	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Children aged 6 to 59 months - <b>Location:</b> Point-Noire - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	90.62	>70	>70	98.82	Joint survey
	Male	83.65	>70	>70	97.91	Joint survey
	<b>Overall</b>	87.15	>70	>70	98.37	Joint survey

1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	79.98	>75	>75	87.17		Secondary data
	Male	74.73	>75	>75	86.33		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	77.38	>75	>75	86.74		Secondary data
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	2.59	<3	<3	0		Secondary data
	Male	2.42	<3	<3	0		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	2.51	<3	<3	0		Secondary data
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	15.57	<15	<15	7.92		Secondary data
	Male	14.54	<15	<15	9.02		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	15.06	<15	<15	8.49		Secondary data
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	5.23	<15	<15	1.51		Secondary data
	Male	4.89	<15	<15	1.53		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	5.06	<15	<15	1.52		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Children aged 6 to 59 months - <b>Location:</b> Pool - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	>70	>70	80.06	94.34	Secondary data
	Male	0	>70	>70	78.37	81.72	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>70	>70	79.21	88.23	Secondary data
1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	94.51	>66	≥66	69.23	45.59	Secondary data
	Male	73.2	>66	≥66	37.41	43.88	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	83.11	>66	≥66	54.27	44.73	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Children aged 6 to 59 months - <b>Location:</b> Pool - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	93.47	>50	>50	82.58		Secondary data
	Male	71.51	>50	>50	81.61		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	82.22	>50	>50	82.1		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> DRC Asylum seekers - <b>Location:</b> Plateaux - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	60.61	>83	≥60	41.77	65.56	WFP survey
	Male	77.73	>83	≥60	58.25	79.52	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	71.14	>83	≥60	53.58	75.53	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.73	≥15	≥30	51.27	28.89	WFP survey
	Male	16.59	≥15	≥30	39.25	13.81	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	18.95	≥15	≥30	42.65	18.33	WFP survey

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	16.67	≤2	≤10	6.96	5.56	WFP survey
	Male	5.69	≤2	≤10	2.5	6.67	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	9.91	≤2	≤10	3.76	6.33	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.65	≥25	≥20	8.23	30	WFP survey
	Male	1.79	≥25	≥20	12.75	37.14	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1.47	≥25	≥20	11.47	35	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	21.43	≥60	≥50	43.04	56.67	WFP survey
	Male	19.69	≥60	≥50	45.75	49.52	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	20.18	≥60	≥50	44.98	51.67	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	77.92	≤15	≤30	48.73	13.33	WFP survey
	Male	78.52	≤15	≤30	41.5	13.33	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	78.35	≤15	≤30	43.55	13.33	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	24.68	≥25	≥20	17.72	36.67	WFP survey
	Male	27.37	≥25	≥20	32.5	46.67	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	26.61	≥25	≥20	28.32	43.67	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.95	≥60	≥50	68.99	51.11	WFP survey
	Male	2.3	≥60	≥50	58	40.48	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2.2	≥60	≥50	61.11	43.67	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	73.38	≤15	≤30	13.29	12.22	WFP survey
	Male	70.33	≤15	≤30	9.5	12.86	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	71.19	≤15	≤30	10.57	12.67	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥25	≥20	47.47	1.11	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥25	≥20	57	0.48	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥25	≥20	54.3	0.67	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥60	≥50	48.1	2.22	WFP survey
	Male	0.26	≥60	≥50	40.25	1.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0.18	≥60	≥50	42.47	2	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	100	≤15	≤30	4.43	96.67	WFP survey
	Male	99.74	≤15	≤30	2.75	97.62	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	99.82	≤15	≤30	3.23	97.33	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17.32	≤8.66	≤10	7.71	11.62	WFP survey
	Male	15.82	≤7.91	≤10	7.92	13.39	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	16.39	≤8.2	≤10	7.86	12.86	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7.14	<10	≤10	8.86	28.89	WFP survey
	Male	3.58	<10	≤10	6.75	33.81	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	4.59	<10	≤10	7.35	32.33	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	22.08	≤20	≤25	32.28	22.22	WFP survey
	Male	23.53	≤20	≤25	34.25	18.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	23.12	≤20	≤25	33.69	19.33	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	41.56	≤25	≤35	39.24	41.11	WFP survey
	Male	48.59	≤25	≤35	40.5	44.29	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	46.61	≤25	≤35	40.14	43.33	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	29.22	≥45	≥30	19.62	7.78	WFP survey
	Male	24.3	≥45	≥30	18.5	3.81	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	25.69	≥45	≥30	18.82	5	WFP survey

1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	12.99	≥40	≥40	44.3		WFP survey
	Male	14.83	≥40	≥40	41.75		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	14.31	≥40	≥40	42.47		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> DRC Asylum seekers - <b>Location:</b> Plateaux - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate 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	15.79	>40	≥25.79	73.61		WFP survey
	Male	12.12	>40	≥22.12	52		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	13.82	>40	≥23.82	64.75		WFP survey
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	15.79	>40	≥25.79	22.22		WFP survey
	Male	12.12	>40	≥22.12	22		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	13.82	>40	≥23.82	22.13		WFP survey
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	>40	≥5	1.39		WFP survey
	Male	0	>40	≥5	2		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>40	≥5	1.64		WFP survey
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	5.26	>40	≥15.26	20.83		WFP survey
	Male	0	>40	≥10	12		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2.44	>40	≥12.44	17.21		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> DRC Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Pool - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
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	23.33	≥70	≥33.33	19.57		WFP survey
	Male	23.21	≥70	≥33.21	33.33		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	23.28	≥70	≥33.28	25.61		WFP survey
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	23.33	≥70	≥33.33	26.09		WFP survey
	Male	23.21	≥70	≥33.21	33.33		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	23.28	≥70	≥33.28	29.27		WFP survey
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	1.67	≥70	≥1.67	4.35		WFP survey
	Male	3.57	≥70	≥3.57	2.78		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2.59	≥70	≥2.59	3.66		WFP survey
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	10	≥70	≥20	6.52		WFP survey
	Male	3.57	≥70	≥13.57	22.22		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6.9	≥70	≥16.9	13.41		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	17.03	≥30	≥40	42.54	26.32	WFP survey
	Male	33.16	≥30	≥40	46.26	40.22	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	29.42	≥30	≥40	45.25	35.77	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	43.23	≥60	≥50	52.24	60.82	WFP survey
	Male	43.68	≥60	≥50	51.25	50.96	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	43.58	≥60	≥50	51.52	54.12	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	39.74	≤10	≤10	5.22	12.87	WFP survey
	Male	23.16	≤10	≤10	2.49	8.82	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	27	≤10	≤10	3.23	10.11	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.11	≥20	≥30	2.24	1.17	WFP survey
	Male	12.11	≥20	≥30	4.16	3.86	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10.72	≥20	≥30	3.64	3	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	28.82	≥66	≥50	32.09	28.65	WFP survey
	Male	41.05	≥66	≥50	45.15	35.26	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	38.22	≥66	≥50	41.62	33.15	WFP survey

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	65.07	≤14	≤20	65.67	70.18	WFP survey
	Male	46.84	≤14	≤20	50.69	60.88	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	51.06	≤14	≤20	54.75	63.86	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.86	≥20	≥30	14.93	6.43	WFP survey
	Male	15.79	≥20	≥30	20.22	12.12	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	13.95	≥20	≥30	18.79	10.33	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.69	≥66	≥50	60.45	29.82	WFP survey
	Male	40.53	≥66	≥50	60.94	39.94	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	38.02	≥66	≥50	60.81	36.7	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	62.45	≤14	≤20	24.63	63.74	WFP survey
	Male	43.68	≤14	≤20	18.84	47.93	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	48.03	≤14	≤20	20.4	53	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.75	≥20	≥30	60.45	7.02	WFP survey
	Male	1.97	≥20	≥30	57.34	10.47	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1.92	≥20	≥30	58.18	9.36	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.75	≥66	≥50	38.81	15.79	WFP survey
	Male	7.63	≥66	≥50	41	22.04	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6.27	≥66	≥50	40.4	20.4	WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	96.51	≤14	≤20	0.75	77.19	WFP survey
	Male	90.39	≤14	≤20	1.66	67.49	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	91.81	≤14	≤20	1.41	70.6	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14.01	≤10	≤10	6.91	14.12	WFP survey
	Male	15.52	≤10	≤10	6.32	11.23	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	14.36	≤10	≤10	6.48	12.16	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	33.62	≤10	≤10	10.45	15.79	WFP survey
	Male	30.39	≤10	≤10	13.57	13.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	31.14	≤10	≤10	12.73	14.23	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	14.85	≤21	≤25	23.88	30.99	WFP survey
	Male	14.74	≤21	≤25	18.56	33.06	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	14.76	≤21	≤25	20	32.4	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	39.3	≤24	≤30	44.78	35.67	WFP survey
	Male	40.39	≤24	≤30	53.19	39.12	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	40.14	≤24	≤30	50.91	38.01	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	12.23	≥45	≥35	20.9	17.54	WFP survey
	Male	14.47	≥45	≥35	14.68	14.33	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	13.95	≥45	≥35	16.36	15.36	WFP survey
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	29.8	≥60	≥50	47.76		WFP survey
	Male	31.1	≥60	≥50	56.51		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	30.7	≥60	≥50	54.14		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Returnees - <b>Location:</b> Pool - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	106.83	>75	>75	92.66	67.33	Secondary data
	Male	81.72	>75	>75	91.69	69.41	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	93.94	>75	>75	92.18	68.28	Secondary data

1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	1.43	<3	<3	0	1.98	Secondary data
	Male	1.1	<3	<3	0	3.53	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	1.26	<3	<3	0	2.69	Secondary data
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	2.33	<15	<15	5.47	16.83	Secondary data
	Male	1.78	<15	<15	6.68	16.47	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	2.05	<15	<15	6.06	16.67	Secondary data
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	3.14	<15	<15	1.73	13.86	Secondary data
	Male	2.4	<15	<15	1.34	10.59	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	2.76	<15	<15	1.53	12.37	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable households - <b>Location:</b> Liranga - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	51	≥80	≥75			WFP survey
	Male	60.1	≥80	≥75			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	57	≥80	≥75			WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	41.3	≥15	≤17			WFP survey
	Male	35.2	≥15	≤17			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	37.3	≥15	≤17			WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7.7	≤5	≥8			WFP survey
	Male	4.7	≤5	≥8			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.7	≤5	≥8			WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.2	≥37.71	≥35.91			WFP survey
	Male	43.9	≥48.4	≥46.1			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	40.6	≥44.76	≥42.63			WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.1	≥51.65	≥49.46			WFP survey
	Male	47.2	≥48.35	≥49.56			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	47.1	≥49.42	≥49.46			WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	18.7	≤10.64	≤14.64			WFP survey
	Male	9	≤3.25	≤4.35			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	12.3	≤5.82	≤7.91			WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.2	≥45.36	≥45.36			WFP survey
	Male	56.1	≥58.91	≥58.91			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	51.8	≥54.39	≥54.39			WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	55.5	≥54.15	≥53.75			WFP survey
	Male	41.2	≥39.6	≥39.2			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	46.1	≥44.31	≥43.81			WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.3	≤0.49	≤0.89			WFP survey
	Male	2.7	≤1.5	≤1.9			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2.2	≤1.3	≤1.8			WFP survey

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	50.3	≥53.87	≥51.31		WFP survey
	Male	40.5	≥43.38	≥41.31		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	43.9	≥47.02	≥44.78		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	49	≥45.73	≥48.19		WFP survey
	Male	55.8	≥55.49	≥56.36		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	53.5	≥51.78	≥53.02		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.6	≤0.4	≤0.5		WFP survey
	Male	3.7	≤1.13	≤2.33		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2.6	≤1.2	≤2.2		WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15.07	≤7	≤9		WFP survey
	Male	10.56	≤7	≤9		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	12.09	≤7	≤9		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	21.3	≤16.29	≤19.17		WFP survey
	Male	9.3	≤7.11	≤8.37		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	13.4	≤10.25	≤12.06		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	10.3	≤7.88	≤9.27		WFP survey
	Male	14	≤10.71	≤12.6		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	12.7	≤9.72	≤11.43		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	31	≤23.72	≤27.9		WFP survey
	Male	35.9	≤27.46	≤32.31		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	34.2	≤26.16	≤30.78		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	37.4	≥52.11	≥43.66		WFP survey
	Male	40.9	≥54.71	≥46.72		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	39.7	≥53.87	≥45.73		WFP survey
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	5.8	≥17.4	≥11.6		WFP survey
	Male	10	≥30	≥20		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	8.6	≥25.8	≥17.2		WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Vulnerable households - Location: Makotimpoko - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	55.9	≥80	≥75		WFP survey
	Male	56.5	≥80	≥75		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	56.3	≥80	≥75		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	38.8	≥15	≥17		WFP survey
	Male	38.2	≥15	≥17		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	38.4	≥15	≥17		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5.3	≤5	≤8		WFP survey
	Male	5.3	≤5	≤8		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.3	≤5	≤8		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.9	≥47.3	≥45.05		WFP survey
	Male	55.4	≥61.08	≥58.17		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	51.9	≥57.22	≥54.5		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.1	≥49.8	≥49.46		WFP survey
	Male	34.1	≥35.67	≥35.81		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	37.7	≥39.33	≥39.59		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	10	≤2.9	≤5.5		WFP survey
	Male	10.5	≤3.25	≤6.03		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10.4	≤3.45	≤5.92		WFP survey

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	48.2	≥50.61	≥50.61		WFP survey
	Male	60.6	≥63.63	≥63.63		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	57.2	≥60.6	≥60.06		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.5	≥46.9	≥44.29		WFP survey
	Male	33.6	≥34.87	≥32.52		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	36.4	≥38.34	≥36.54		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	8.2	≤2.49	≤5.1		WFP survey
	Male	5.7	≤1.5	≤3.85		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6.4	≤1.6	≤3.4		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	38.8	≥41.55	≥39.58		WFP survey
	Male	39.6	≥42.41	≥40.39		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	39.4	≥42.2	≥40.19		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56.5	≥57.05	≥57.87		WFP survey
	Male	54.2	≥55.46	≥54.74		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	54.9	≥56.85	≥56.61		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.7	≤1.4	≤2.55		WFP survey
	Male	6.2	≤2.13	≤4.87		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.8	≤0.95	≤3.2		WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.82	≤7	≤9		WFP survey
	Male	11.38	≤7	≤9		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	11.78	≤7	≤9		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	13.5	≤10.33	≤12.15		WFP survey
	Male	14.2	≤10.86	≤12.78		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	14	≤10.71	≤12.6		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	22.4	≤17.14	≤20.16		WFP survey
	Male	15.6	≤11.93	≤14.04		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	17.5	≤13.39	≤15.75		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	26.5	≤20.27	≤23.85		WFP survey
	Male	27.5	≤21.04	≤24.75		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	27.2	≤20.81	≤24.48		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	37.6	≥52.56	≥43.84		WFP survey
	Male	42.8	≥56.17	≥48.43		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	41.4	≥55.09	≥47.17		WFP survey
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	10	≥30	≥20		WFP survey
	Male	13	≥39	≥26		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	12.2	≥36.6	≥24.4		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable persons - <b>Location:</b> Likouala - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	51	≥80	≥75		WFP survey
	Male	60.1	≥80	≥75		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	57	≥80	≥75		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	41.3	≥15	≥17		WFP survey
	Male	35.2	≥15	≥17		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	37.3	≥15	≥17		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7.7	≤5	≤8		WFP survey
	Male	4.7	≤5	≤8		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.7	≤5	≤8		WFP survey

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.2	≥37.71	≥35.91		WFP survey
	Male	43.9	≥48.4	≥46.1		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	40.6	≥44.76	≥42.63		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.1	≥51.65	≥49.46		WFP survey
	Male	47.2	≥48.35	≥49.56		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	47.1	≥49.42	≥49.46		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	18.7	≤10.64	≤14.64		WFP survey
	Male	9	≤3.25	≤4.35		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	12.3	≤5.82	≤7.91		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.2	≥45.36	≥45.36		WFP survey
	Male	56.1	≥58.91	≥58.91		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	51.8	≥54.39	≥54.39		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	55.5	≥54.15	≥53.75		WFP survey
	Male	41.2	≥39.6	≥39.2		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	46.1	≥44.31	≥43.81		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.3	≤0.49	≤0.89		WFP survey
	Male	2.7	≤1.5	≤1.9		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2.2	≤1.3	≤1.8		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	50.3	≥53.87	≥51.31		WFP survey
	Male	40.5	≥43.38	≥41.31		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	43.9	≥47.02	≥44.78		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	49	≥45.73	≥48.19		WFP survey
	Male	55.8	≥55.49	≥56.36		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	53.5	≥51.78	≥53.02		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.6	≤0.4	≤0.5		WFP survey
	Male	3.7	≤1.13	≤2.33		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2.6	≤1.2	≤2.2		WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15.07	≤7	≤9		WFP survey
	Male	10.56	≤7	≤9		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	12.09	≤7	≤9		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	21.3	≤16.29	≤19.17		WFP survey
	Male	9.3	≤7.11	≤8.37		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	13.4	≤10.25	≤12.06		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	10.3	≤7.88	≤9.27		WFP survey
	Male	14	≤10.71	≤12.6		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	12.7	≤9.72	≤11.43		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	31	≤23.72	≤27.9		WFP survey
	Male	35.9	≤27.46	≤32.31		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	34.2	≤26.16	≤30.78		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	37.4	≥52.11	≥43.66		WFP survey
	Male	40.9	≥54.71	≥46.72		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	39.7	≥53.87	≥45.73		WFP survey
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	5.8	≥17.4	≥11.6		WFP survey
	Male	10	≥30	≥20		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	8.6	≥25.8	≥17.2		WFP survey

<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable persons - <b>Location:</b> Plateaux - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	32.3	≥80	≥75			WFP survey
	Male	39.3	≥80	≥75			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	37.1	≥80	≥75			WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	58.6	≥15	≥17			WFP survey
	Male	53.6	≥15	≥17			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	55.1	≥15	≥17			WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9.1	≤5	≤8			WFP survey
	Male	7.1	≤5	≤8			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	7.7	≤5	≤8			WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.9	≥25.25	≥24.05			WFP survey
	Male	33.8	≥37.26	≥35.49			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	30.5	≥33.63	≥32.03			WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.8	≥71.85	≥36.54			WFP survey
	Male	34.1	≥59.49	≥35.81			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	34.3	≥62.92	≥36.02			WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.3	≤2.9	≤39.42			WFP survey
	Male	32.1	≤3.25	≤28.71			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	35.2	≤3.45	≤31.96			WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	25.7	≥26.99	≥26.99			WFP survey
	Male	37.5	≥39.38	≥39.38			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	33.9	≥35.6	≥35.6			WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	40.8	≥70.53	≥67.92			WFP survey
	Male	39.5	≥59.13	≥56.78			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	39.9	≥62.81	≥61.01			WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.5	≤2.49	≤5.1			WFP survey
	Male	23	≤1.5	≤3.85			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	26.2	≤1.6	≤3.4			WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	50.2	≥53.76	≥51.2			WFP survey
	Male	49.5	≥53.01	≥50.49			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	49.7	≥53.23	≥50.69			WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	47	≥44.84	≥46.25			WFP survey
	Male	46.5	≥37.99	≥46.97			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	46.7	≥45.82	≥46.11			WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.8	≤1.4	≤2.55			WFP survey
	Male	4	≤9	≤2.54			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	3.6	≤0.95	≤3.2			WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	10.18	≤7	≤9			WFP survey
	Male	9.74	≤7	≤9			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	9.88	≤7	≤9			WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	11.3	≤8.64	≤10.17			WFP survey
	Male	12.2	≤9.33	≤10.98			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	11.9	≤9.1	≤10.71			WFP survey

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	36.7	≤28.08	≤33.03		WFP survey
	Male	28.6	≤21.88	≤25.74		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	31	≤23.72	≤27.9		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	25.7	≤19.66	≤23.13		WFP survey
	Male	26.5	≤20.27	≤23.85		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	26.3	≤20.12	≤23.67		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	26.3	≥43.62	≥33.67		WFP survey
	Male	32.7	≥48.52	≥39.43		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	30.8	≥47.06	≥37.72		WFP survey
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	6.3	≥18.9	≥12.6		WFP survey
	Male	8.3	≥24.9	≥16.6		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	7.7	≥23.1	≥15.4		WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Vulnerable persons - Location: Pool - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	21	≥80	≥75		WFP survey
	Male	28	≥80	≥75		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	26	≥80	≥75		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	71	≥15	≥17		WFP survey
	Male	66.5	≥15	≥17		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	67.7	≥15	≥17		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	8.1	≤5	≤8		WFP survey
	Male	5.6	≤5	≤8		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6.3	≤5	≤8		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.9	≥41.69	≥37.9		WFP survey
	Male	3.9	≥42.79	≥38.9		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	3.6	≥42.46	≥38.6		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.6	≥55.41	≥22.6		WFP survey
	Male	36.2	≥53.96	≥36.3		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	32.4	≥54.09	≥32.4		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	74.5	≤2.9	≤39.5		WFP survey
	Male	59.8	≤3.25	≤24.8		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	64	≤3.45	≤29		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.2	≥39	≥31.2		WFP survey
	Male	7.6	≥42	≥33.6		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6.9	≥41.13	≥32.9		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	61	≥52.3	≥51.4		WFP survey
	Male	63.7	≥51.9	≥54.2		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	62.9	≥52.3	≥53.4		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.9	≤8.7	≤17.4		WFP survey
	Male	28.7	≤6.1	≤12.2		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	30.2	≤6.85	≤13.7		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	47.4	≥49.07	≥48.35		WFP survey
	Male	51.3	≥52.33	≥51.81		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	50.2	≥51.21	≥50.7		WFP survey

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	52.6	≥49.53	≥49.1		WFP survey
	Male	47.5	≥46.62	≥47.98		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	49	≥47.84	≥46.1		WFP survey
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤1.4	≤2.55		WFP survey
	Male	1.1	≤1.05	≤0.21		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0.8	≤0.95	≤3.2		WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	11.58	≤7	≤9		WFP survey
	Male	9.96	≤7	≤9		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10.42	≤7	≤9		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	9	≤6.89	≤8.1		WFP survey
	Male	8	≤6.12	≤7.2		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	8.3	≤6.35	≤7.47		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	39.7	≤30.37	≤35.73		WFP survey
	Male	43.3	≤32.9	≤38.7		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	42.3	≤32.36	≤38.7		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	32.6	≤24.94	≤29.34		WFP survey
	Male	30.9	≤23.64	≤27.81		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	31.4	≤24.02	≤28.26		WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	18.7	≥37.81	≥26.83		WFP survey
	Male	17.8	≥37.35	≥26.29		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	18	≥37.27	≥26.2		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Vulnerable persons - <b>Location:</b> Pool - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	6.1	≥17.4	≥11.6		WFP survey
	Male	7.5	≥30	≥20		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	7.1	≥25.8	≥17.2		WFP survey

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

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

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

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female		1,243
			Male		1,088
			<b>Total</b>		<b>2,331</b>
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	63,000	53,393
			Male	42,000	59,092
			<b>Total</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>112,485</b>
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	2,808	1,829.85
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD		714,302
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	2,160,000	

CSP Output 07: Primary-school children in pilot schools benefit from the availability of diversified locally-purchased foods in school meals

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD		150,879
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		9,464
			Male		10,862
			<b>Total</b>		<b>20,326</b>
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD		36,048

### Other Output

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	419	419
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	86

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	14	14
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1,780	1,590

**CSP Output 07: Primary-school children in pilot schools benefit from the availability of diversified locally-purchased foods in school meals**

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1,097	840
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	750	750

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.1: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	School feeding (on-site)	Number	17,000	16,180
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	0
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	3
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	6	3

**Outcome Results**

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Primary school aged children - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.76: Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	4		=4	4	4	Secondary data

<b>Target Group:</b> Primary school aged children - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	794	≥1,000	≥900	1,972	794	Secondary data
1.2.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥0	≥0	0	0	Secondary data
1.2.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥0	≥0	1,972	0	Secondary data
1.2.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥0	≥0	0	0	Secondary data
1.2.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	<b>Overall</b>	794	≥1,000	≥900	0	794	Secondary data
1.2.70: Amount of annual host government budget for nationally owned programmes and systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs released following WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	28,000	=2,000,000	=1,500,000	0	28,000	Secondary data
1.2.73: Proportion of eligible population enrolled in national programmes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	25.3	≥40	≥35	18.25	25.3	Secondary data
	Male	27.05	≥40	≥35	18.32	27.05	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	26.19	≥40	≥35	18.29	26.19	Secondary data
1.2.77: Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	4	=4	=4	4	4	Secondary data
1.2.79: Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	<b>Overall</b>	1	=3	=3	1	1	Secondary data
1.2.80: Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female	78.17	≥90	≥85	89	78.17	Secondary data
	Male	79.77	≥90	≥85	89	79.77	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	78.92	≥90	≥85	89	78.92	Secondary data
1.2.81: Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	1	=3	≥3	3	1	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Primary school aged children - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							

1.2.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	<b>Overall</b>	1	≥94	≤94	94	1	Secondary data
1.2.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	<b>Overall</b>	2	≤375	≥375	375	2	Secondary data
1.2.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	<b>Overall</b>	1.5	=8.5	=8.5	8.5	1.5	Secondary data
1.2.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	5.77	≥4	≥2	-2.5	4.83	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.83	≥4	≥2	-2.2	-2.22	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	5.8	≥4	≥2	-2.4	1.68	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.22: Attendance rate	Female	93.27	=95	≥91	85.76	96.34	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93.67	=95	≥91	88.21	96.32	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	93.48	=95	≥91	90.43	96.33	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	97.4	=97	≥96	93.12	96.34	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.2	=97	≥96	93.08	96.32	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	97.3	=97	≥96	93.1	96.33	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Primary school children-6th grade - <b>Location:</b> Congo, Republic of - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)							
1.2.23: Graduation rate	Female	40.45	≥80	≥80	93.13	85.37	Secondary data
	Male	40.94	≥80	≥80	52.41	84.87	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	81.35	≥80	≥80	67.28	85.11	Secondary data

<b>Strategic Outcome 03: Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>
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### Output Results

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

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

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Female	2,384	1,200
			Male	4,026	800
			<b>Total</b>	<b>6,410</b>	<b>2,000</b>

CSP Output 13: Targeted smallholder farmers benefit from increased access to storage infrastructure to reduce post-harvest losses and increased access to market and incomes.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female		135
			Male		226
			<b>Total</b>		<b>361</b>

### Other Output

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
G.13: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds and raised	G.13.2: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (AF)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Type	Timely available and used	Timely available but not used

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people in anticipation of, during, and in the early aftermath of shocks, leveraging national systems that promote self-reliance.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> CAR Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Likouala - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	85.1	=100	=100	99.73	98.89	WFP survey
	Male	89.6	=100	=100	98.26	100	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	87.7	=100	=100	99.27	99.11	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	76	=100	=100	97.87	87.78	WFP survey
	Male	79.3	=100	=100	97.67	95.45	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	77.9	=100	=100	97.81	89.29	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	83.5	≥90	≥90	77.13	91.11	WFP survey
	Male	78.7	≥90	≥90	77.33	100	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80.7	≥90	≥90	77.19	92.86	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> DRC Asylum seekers - <b>Location:</b> Plateaux - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97.73	=100	=100	99.25	100	WFP survey
	Male	97.16	=100	=100	99.42	100	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	97.38	=100	=100	99.37	100	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	96.99	95.6	WFP survey
	Male	83.33	=100	=100	96.21	100	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	88.89	=100	=100	96.43	95.83	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	28.18	≥90	≥95	70.68	78.02	WFP survey
	Male	60.97	≥90	≥95	71.72	100	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	89.15	≥90	≥95	71.43	79.17	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> DRC Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Pool - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	100	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.6	100	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	96.81	100	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	92.96	=100	=100	90.32	92.96	WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	=100	92.86	90	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	92.59	=100	=100	92.17	92.59	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	97.18	≥90	≥90	80.65	97.18	WFP survey
	Male	80	≥90	≥90	81.35	80	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	95.06	≥90	≥90	81.16	95.06	WFP survey

## 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.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	No		WFP survey

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people in anticipation of, during, and in the early aftermath of shocks, leveraging national systems that promote self-reliance.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> CAR Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Likouala - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	98.3	≥80	≥80	30.59	67.22	WFP survey
	Male	96.01	≥80	≥80	26.16	77.27	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	97.15	≥80	≥80	29.2	69.2	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> DRC Asylum seekers - <b>Location:</b> Plateaux - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	98.16	≥80	≥80	20.3	79.12	WFP survey
	Male	97.93	≥80	≥80	16.62	60	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	98	≥80	≥80	17.65	78.12	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> DRC Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Pool - <b>Modality:</b> Food, Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	69.01	≥80	≥80	19.35	69.01	WFP survey
	Male	80	≥80	≥80	22.22	80	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	70.37	≥80	≥80	21.45	70.37	WFP survey

Cover page photo © WFP/Souleymane Berthe

A beneficiary of WFP assistance in the city of Gamboma, showing her SCOPE card.

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

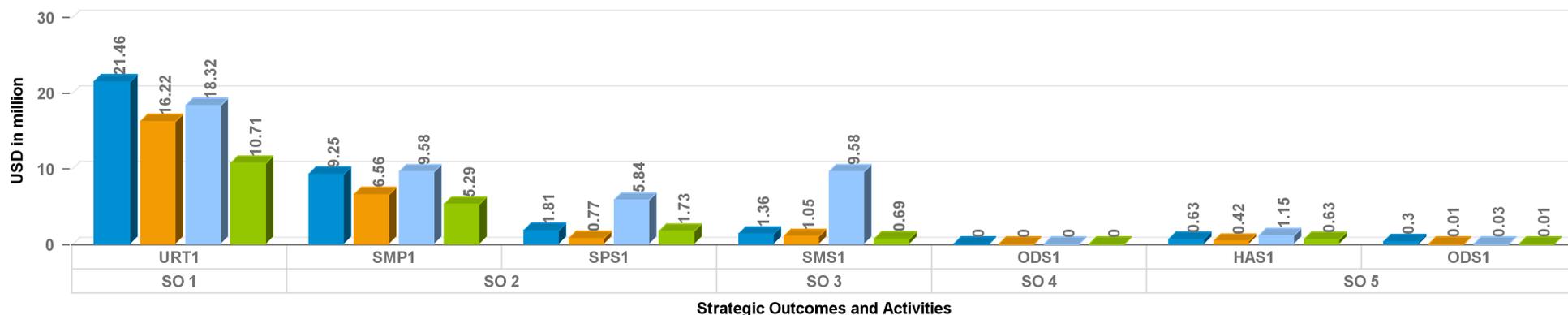
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

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

#### Annual CPB Overview



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

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

# Annual Country Report

## Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

### 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	Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains	Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods	1,358,048	1,047,962	9,584,489	692,437
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity &amp; Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>1,358,048</b>	<b>1,047,962</b>	<b>9,584,489</b>	<b>692,437</b>
2.1	Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people in anticipation of, during, and in the early aftermath of shocks, leveraging national systems that promote self-reliance.	21,456,459	16,221,078	18,319,931	10,706,332
	Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food	Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions.	1,805,172	773,781	5,841,180	1,729,084
		Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	9,252,355	6,561,856	9,575,292	5,286,721
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>32,513,986</b>	<b>23,556,715</b>	<b>33,736,403</b>	<b>17,722,137</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

### 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	National Humanitarian and development actors have access to WFP expertise	Provide on-demand logistics common services for partners.	304,979	14,292	29,559	11,519
		Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services to the Government, humanitarian partners, and crisis-affected population	630,596	421,477	1,146,933	632,739
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>935,575</b>	<b>435,769</b>	<b>1,176,492</b>	<b>644,258</b>
17.9	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners.	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	674,920	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>674,920</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>34,807,609</b>	<b>25,040,446</b>	<b>45,172,304</b>	<b>19,058,832</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>5,059,059</b>	<b>2,508,671</b>	<b>4,325,503</b>	<b>3,193,402</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>39,866,668</b>	<b>27,549,118</b>	<b>49,497,807</b>	<b>22,252,235</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>2,568,629</b>	<b>1,789,671</b>	<b>646,641</b>	<b>646,641</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>42,435,296</b>	<b>29,338,789</b>	<b>50,144,448</b>	<b>22,898,876</b>



Michael Hemling  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

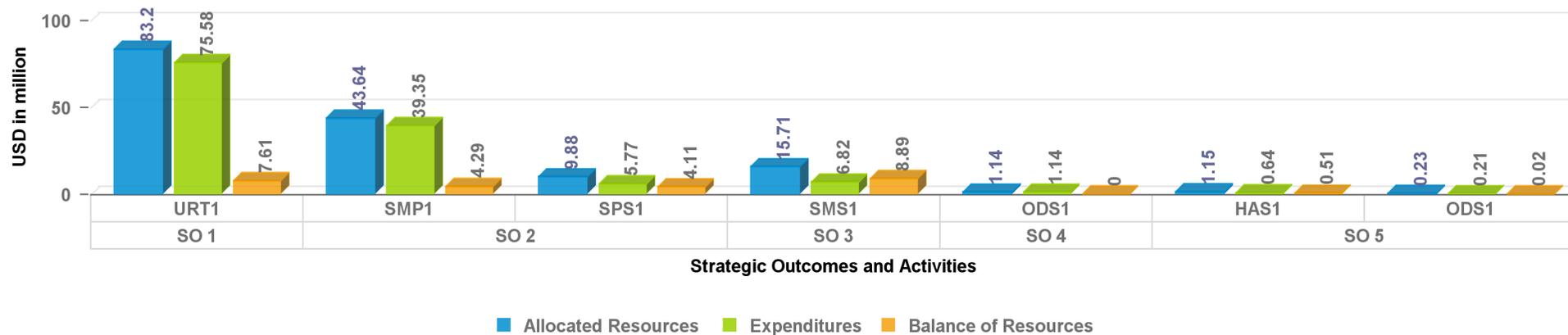
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

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

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



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

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people in anticipation of, during, and in the early aftermath of shocks, leveraging national systems that promote self-reliance.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.
SO 2	SPS1	Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions.
SO 3	SMS1	Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods
SO 4	ODS1	Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners.
SO 5	HAS1	Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services to the Government, humanitarian partners, and crisis-affected population
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on-demand logistics common services for partners.

# Annual Country Report

## Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

### 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	Food insecure people affected by shocks have access to adequate food all year round	Provide unconditional and/or conditional food and nutrition assistance to people in anticipation of, during, and in the early aftermath of shocks, leveraging national systems that promote self-reliance.	145,771,176	83,196,396	0	83,196,396	75,582,798	7,613,599
	Equitable national social protection interventions effectively target vulnerable populations, including school-aged children, with sustained access to safe and nutritious food	Provide safe, adequate and nutritious school meals to targeted schoolchildren.	51,406,841	43,635,678	0	43,635,678	39,347,107	4,288,571
		Provide technical support to Government for improved implementation of shock-responsive social protection interventions.	15,778,872	9,883,776	0	9,883,776	5,771,680	4,112,096
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>212,956,889</b>	<b>136,715,850</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>136,715,850</b>	<b>120,701,585</b>	<b>16,014,265</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

### 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
2.3	Targeted smallholder farmers and communities benefit from productive and sustainable livelihoods which support nutrition value chains	Provide analytical, technical and equipment support for smallholder farmers aimed at encouraging market-oriented and climate-resilient production and livelihoods	21,796,143	15,714,197	0	15,714,197	6,822,145	8,892,052
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity &amp; Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>21,796,143</b>	<b>15,714,197</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,714,197</b>	<b>6,822,145</b>	<b>8,892,052</b>
17.9	Humanitarian and development actors and national systems have access to WFP expertise and services	Provide on-demand supply chain services for partners.	1,948,801	1,135,506	0	1,135,506	1,135,506	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,948,801</b>	<b>1,135,506</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,135,506</b>	<b>1,135,506</b>	<b>0</b>
17.16	National Humanitarian and development actors have access to WFP expertise	Provide on-demand logistics common services for partners.	2,797,219	228,714	0	228,714	210,675	18,040
		Provide United Nations Humanitarian Air Services to the Government, humanitarian partners, and crisis-affected population	1,225,890	1,154,931	0	1,154,931	640,737	514,194
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>4,023,109</b>	<b>1,383,645</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,383,645</b>	<b>851,412</b>	<b>532,234</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	674,920	0	674,920	0	674,920
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>674,920</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>674,920</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>674,920</b>

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

# Annual Country Report

## Congo (Brazzav) Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2019-2026)

### 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
			240,724,943	155,624,119	0	155,624,119	129,510,647	26,113,472
			19,279,020	13,877,178	0	13,877,178	12,745,077	1,132,101
			260,003,963	169,501,297	0	169,501,297	142,255,725	27,245,572
			16,569,284	9,865,537		9,865,537	9,865,537	0
			276,573,247	179,366,834	0	179,366,834	152,121,261	27,245,572

This donor financial report is interim



Michael Hemling  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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