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SPR Reading Guidance



Targeted Food Assistance to Victims of Armed Conflicts and other Vulnerable Groups in the Democratic Republic of Congo
Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Congo, Democratic Republic of the (CD)



World Food Programme

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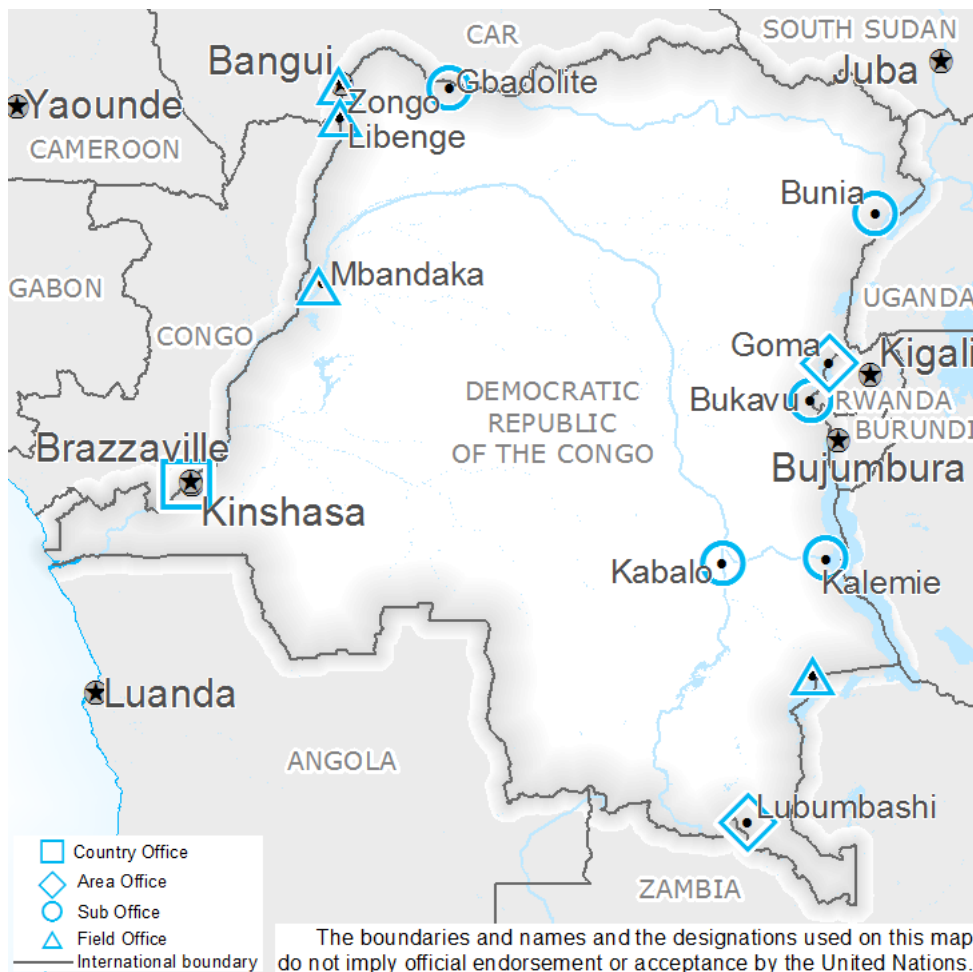
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is the second largest country in Africa, covering an area of 2.34 million km² with an estimated population of 71 million people. Although rich in natural resources, including minerals and the world's second largest rainforest, DRC ranks 149th and 176th out of 188 countries on the 2015 UNDP Gender Inequality Index and Human Development Index respectively. The average per capita income is estimated at USD 488 in 2016, categorizing DRC as a Low Income Country. The economic growth rate has declined in the last three years and 46 percent of the workforce is unemployed.

The country is endowed with rich, fertile and diverse soil which presents tremendous opportunities for agricultural production and rural development. The DRC's current food production deficit is estimated to be between 30 to 40 percent. Seventy percent of the population lives below the poverty line and lacks access to adequate food.

Successive waves of violence and armed conflict during the last two decades have resulted in a state of protracted humanitarian crisis, with mass displacement, infrastructure deterioration and limited livelihood options for a majority of DRC's population. The Fragile States Index 2015, placed DRC in the category of "greatest concern and urgency," with widespread conflict and insecurity caused by the struggle for the control of natural resources, ethnic tension and activity of armed groups. OCHA records 2.1 million internally displaced people and the country hosts 449,764 refugees, according to UNHCR.

Poor infrastructures contribute to weak supply chains and agricultural markets. Less than 10 percent of the Congolese population have access to electricity. Production areas are isolated from the consumer markets as transport costs are extremely high. Only 2 percent of the national road network is paved, while 11 percent of

agricultural roads are in a good condition. Meanwhile, lack of storage facilities combined with inadequate processing methods lead to high post-harvest losses.

With more than half of food purchased, markets remain the main food source in DRC. Historically, food markets have been fragile and 2016 was no exception with the price of staple food commodities (mainly maize) almost doubling between May and December. Market prices are expected to continue to be unstable as the inflation rate remains high and the local currency depreciates in value.

The June 2016 Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) of acute food insecurity indicated that 5.9 million people were food insecure in 2016. Acute food insecurity mostly occurs in the eastern parts of the country, where armed conflict is prevalent. In non-conflict areas, limited access to social services (health, education, water and sanitation) and high poverty levels are the main contributing factors to food insecurity. Seventy-five percent of households have poor food diversity and the average daily food consumption is estimated at less than 1,500 kilocalories per person, well below the minimum to maintain a healthy life.

The prevalence of malnutrition in children under the age of five is high, with wasting at eight percent, stunting at 52 percent and anemia at 47 percent. Women are severely affected by malnutrition and 14.4 percent experience chronic energy deficiency, while 38 percent are anemic.

HIV prevalence in DRC stands at 1.2 percent, with women more affected (1.6 percent) compared to men (0.6 percent). Some 52 percent of people living with HIV suffer from acute malnutrition.

With WFP technical and financial support, the Government undertook a Cost of Hunger study in 2016. Preliminary findings indicate that in 2014, the country lost 4.56 percent of gross domestic product (GDP), equivalent to USD 1.7 billion due to hunger. Hunger increases household expenditure for health and education while productivity decreases.

The overall political situation remains volatile and the security situation tense, especially in the eastern provinces. Insecurity has now spread to the provinces of Kasai, Kasai Central and Kasai Oriental in the central region of DRC.

In this context WFP, the government and others humanitarian stakeholders work together in responding to the immediate humanitarian needs while ensuring longer term coordinated strategic approaches.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

In 2016, the government finalised its National Strategic Plan of Development (PNSD), which outlines the Government's vision of making DRC an emerging country by 2030 and a developed country by 2050. The PNSD provides an overarching framework for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union's Agenda 2063. WFP and other UN agencies participated in the process of developing the PNSD, and advocated successfully for the inclusion of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 and 17 into the final document.

In line with SDG 2, as part of the PNSD, the Government's Five-Year Plan (2017-2021) aims to significantly reduce hunger through: the sustainable increase in agricultural sector productivity; mobilisation of public and private sector investments; and improved accessibility, to quality food through social safety nets, especially for vulnerable populations. Furthermore, the five-year plan aims to establish a national early warning system as well as improve the resilience of rural and urban populations. The plan also targets investment in nutrition to ensure productive human resources for sustainable social and economic development in the country.

WFP also supported the Ministry of Planning's Observatory for Sustainable Development Goals (OCDD) in building national capacity to review the existing planning framework and prioritise national SDGs, including setting targets.

Two targets have been prioritised for SDG 2. Target 2.1 "by 2030, eliminate hunger and ensure that everyone, especially the poor and vulnerable, including infants, have access throughout the year to a healthy, nutritious and adequate diet;" and target 2.2 "by 2030, eliminate all forms of malnutrition, including the achievement of internationally agreed targets for stunting and wasting among children under five by 2025 and meet the nutritional needs of adolescent girls and pregnant and nursing women and the elderly."

The formulation of the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which was planned for 2018-2022, was postponed to the period 2019-2023 in to align the process with the PNSD. The current Common Country Assessment (CCA) will facilitate the planning of the activities of the UN group under the next UNDAF.

At the sectoral coordination level, WFP leads the logistics cluster and co-leads the food security cluster (with FAO).

The food security cluster is particularly important to ensure efficiency and effectiveness of the food assistance response to displaced populations in conflict zones. WFP also participates in the process of the Humanitarian Action Plan, ensuring the prominence of food security. Other coordination fora include the inter-cluster meeting chaired by OCHA.

The Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) movement has been active in DRC since 2013. Currently, four SUN platforms are active (civil society, academia, donors and UN agencies). At the request of the Government, two Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) missions were carried out in 2016. These missions consolidated the UN-SUN team and adapted the 2016-2017 UN-SUN roadmap.

All these coordination mechanisms contribute to the achievement of WFP operational objectives.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

While maintaining its humanitarian assistance capacity in response to the complex country context, WFP continues developing partnerships and increasing its role in supporting long-term recovery and resilience interventions as well as supporting the Government in addressing hunger and malnutrition. WFP's portfolio in 2016 included the following operations:

1. PRRO 200832 - The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) is the main WFP vehicle of delivering food assistance in the DRC and aims to assist 3.2 million people by: providing life-saving food assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees in crisis-affected areas; contributing to reducing the prevalence of acute malnutrition; increasing the resilience of severely food insecure communities to shocks; and enhancing national capacity to respond to disasters. The project started in January 2016 and ends at the end of 2017.

2. EMOP 200799 - Under this Emergency Operation (EMOP), WFP provides food assistance to approximately 58,000 refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR), settled in four camps in North and South Ubangi provinces. WFP, together with FAO, targets refugees and vulnerable host communities in the periphery of the camps through seasonal asset creation activities to improve self-reliance of refugees and peaceful co-existence with host communities. WFP also provides treatment for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) to children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in refugee populations and vulnerable host communities, as well as food by prescription for malnourished Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) clients. This project runs until the end of 2017.

3. Trust Fund 200888 - The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) provided USD 2.1 million for a joint UN (UNICEF, FAO and WFP) pilot project aimed to improve the nutritional status of the population in Bunyakiri, South Kivu Province. WFP received USD 1.5 million for prevention of chronic malnutrition under this Trust Fund. The project ends in May 2017.

4. Trust Fund 201038 - This multi-donor Trust Fund for smallholder farmer value chain and livelihoods development (Purchase for Progress, P4P) was approved in January 2017 and runs until December 2021. The activities are implemented in North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika, Equateur and South Ubangi province. An estimated 62,500 households of smallholder farmers (410,000 individuals) will be supported through this project. The Trust Fund contributes to the restoration of commodity markets in the country.

5. SO 200789 - The UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) Special Operation (SO), provides reliable links between the capital and the eastern provinces, as well as access to deep-field locations, including the former Equateur Province. UNHAS facilitates safe, reliable and predictable air transport services to enable humanitarian actors and donors to undertake projects, supervise and monitor activities.

6. SO 200661 - This Special Operation aims to strengthen food security cluster coordination in DRC. WFP and FAO co-leads, with Action Against Hunger (ACF) as the facilitator, to coordinate relief through: strengthening existing national and local humanitarian management and coordination systems, building on local capacities through the active participation of women and men from the affected population; and ensuring the coordination of rapid food security response to displaced populations and through the development of strategic action plans that include multi sector assessments, response analysis and Integrated Phase Classification (IPC).

7. SO 200747 – The Logistics Cluster Special Operation (SO) runs until the end of March 2017. The Cluster aims to strengthen coordination and increase the humanitarian community's responsiveness to repeated emergencies by: facilitating a coordinated humanitarian logistics response, including advocacy with donors to obtain funding for logistics projects aimed at facilitating access to beneficiaries in remote areas; promoting and facilitating sharing of logistics information among all humanitarian organizations; and identify logistics bottlenecks and gaps and providing logistics support and services to enable the humanitarian community to respond effectively.

8. SO 200864: This Special Operation aims to repair 110 km of roads to improve humanitarian access to vulnerable populations and allow smallholder farmers to transport their produce to nearby markets.

In summary WFP programmes provided food assistance in the framework of Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) which focuses on live saving interventions and the reduction of acute malnutrition in conflict affected areas in the East. In the areas where there is a relative return of peace, internally displaced persons (IDPs)

are returning to restart their lives. In these areas, WFP implemented recovery activities to rehabilitate social and productive assets. In Ex-Equateur Province, WFP also implemented an Emergency operation to provide food assistance to refugees from Central African Republic. Additionally, WFP worked with partners including Rome based agencies to implement P4P with the aim of supporting smallholder farmers to rehabilitate their livelihoods. All these projects were implemented under stringent resource constraints.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

In 2016, WFP resourced 60 percent of the overall requirement, thereby restricting capacity to meet objectives. Adapting to this level of resourcing, WFP prioritised life-saving interventions, particularly for refugees and newly displaced populations. Some of the planned asset creation activities had to be scaled down. A robust resource mobilisation strategy has been developed.

Due to the funding situation, WFP had challenges maintaining the levels of cash based transfers from the previous year, especially under PRRO 200832. Furthermore, some contributions were earmarked for specific activities, restricting flexibility to allocate resources between in-kind food and cash based transfers as needed.

Following the large in-migration of refugees from South Sudan, as well as increased levels of conflict and consequent displacement in the eastern parts of the country, the UN system successfully mobilised funds from the Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF) and other UN Pooled Funds. WFP also made use of WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA) which ensured that food assistance to IDPs and refugees could continue uninterrupted.

The United States Agency for International Development / Food-for-Peace (USAID/FFP), remains the biggest donor for WFP's operations in DRC, while Canada, Japan, UN Pooled Funds, the Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF), Belgium, the United Kingdom (UK), the European Commission (EC) and Switzerland provided much needed resources. WFP continues to engage with donors to sustain and increase funding levels.

Achievements at Country Level

The EMOP and the PRRO aim to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies, support or restore food security and nutrition, and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings. In the context of limited resources, WFP and partners had to follow a rigorous planning and implementation process under these two projects, prioritising lifesaving and livelihood activities.

In 2016, WFP provided food assistance to over 1.3 million people, considerably improving their food security and nutritional status. More than 40,000 mt of food commodities and cash transfers valued at over USD 15 million were distributed. The PRRO accounts for 97 percent of the in-kind food distributed in the country.

The Purchase for Progress (P4P) Project contributed to building the capacity of 19,000 households of smallholder farmers and their organisations in agricultural production and processing, while strengthening social cohesion and gender equality. Training was provided to more than 4,000 farmers, of whom 59 percent were women. Female leadership training and sensitisation sessions were organised to improve project management. Furthermore, the P4P project improved rural infrastructure, with seven warehouses and ten dryers being built. Market access was also improved and 116 metric tons of maize was purchased from P4P participants in 2016.

The WFP, FAO and UNICEF joint pilot project, preventing chronic malnutrition, aimed to improve the nutritional status of children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women in the Bunyakiri health zone in South Kivu Province. This project provided an opportunity for UN agencies to develop an integrated approach to prevent stunting. The joint effort focused on improving infant and young child feeding practices, dietary intake of children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), improving household food security and strengthen multi sectoral coordination. The project targets 9,500 children aged 6-23 months, 10,000 pregnant and lactating women and 2,700 households.

UNHAS provided humanitarian air support to improve access to vulnerable remote areas, serving 40 destinations and transporting an average of 2,200 passengers per month. About 200 humanitarian organisations benefited from UNHAS services and 43 mt of light cargo was transported and 52 medical evacuations were carried out.

The Special Operation "Food Security Cluster", implemented jointly with FAO, aimed to strengthen the coordination and information management system. The cluster ensured the coordination of rapid food security response to displaced populations and the development of strategic action plans including multi sector assessments, response analysis and Integrated Phase Classification (IPC). Food prices were also monitored on a regular basis. In 2016, nine bulletins were produced and shared with stakeholders across the country. The Food Security Cluster also enabled greater collaboration and partnerships with UN agencies, NGOs, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, donors and other stakeholders to ensure a holistic response with existing mechanisms such as the Rapid Response to Population Movement (RRMP).

With WFP support, the Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture, established a system to collect data on food production (CCSAP/SIG - Cellule technique de Coordination de la Sécurité Alimentaire et Alerte Précoce avec un Système d'Information Géographique). The Government also carried out the Cost of Hunger study with technical support from WFP.

The Special Operation "Logistics Cluster Coordination" contributed to build local capacity and support Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Emergency Preparedness efforts to strengthen the Government's overall disaster response skills. The project strengthened coordination and increased humanitarian community responsiveness to the recurrent emergencies. The Logistics Cluster served 148 partners and 94 bulletins and maps were produced and shared with cluster members. Four hundred and fifty people, of whom 54 were women, were trained on geographic information systems (GIS) and information management.

In 2016, WFP scaled up Mobile Vulnerability Analysis Mapping (mVAM) by using mobile phones to collect food price data in support of the national market information system. WFP also provided technical support to the national disaster management system to implement an early warning system. In addition, support was provided to strengthen the national food security coordination cell.

WFP rolled out a new system for Beneficiary Information Management (BIM) using the digital platform SCOPE. SCOPE is WFP's corporate digital platform for beneficiary registration and data management. In 2016, one million beneficiaries were enrolled in this system. This exercise, led by a Change Manager and supported by a surge team, showed that standardising beneficiary information and improving data quality will need to be further streamlined in WFP's processes. WFP is also engaged in building partnership with UNHCR, World Vision and IOM to collaborate and share beneficiary data.

WFP has been selected to pilot gender age marker and training was provided to 144 staff members, including 44 women. Eighty-eight partner staff from NGOs and government bodies were also trained.

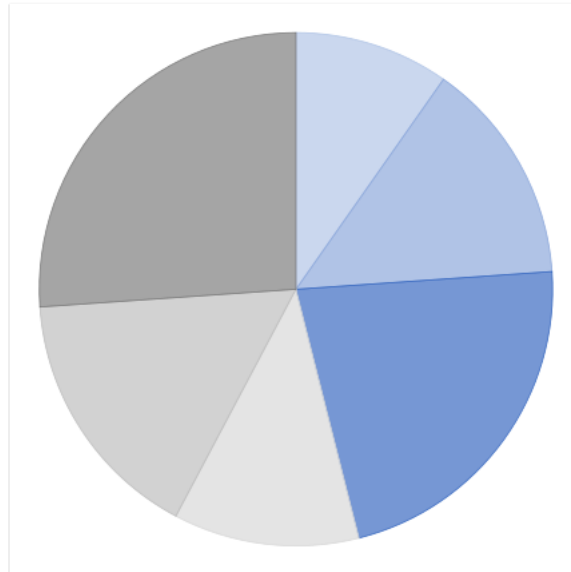


Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	125,267	150,320	275,587
Children (5-18 years)	181,842	207,543	389,385
Adults (18 years plus)	284,643	335,397	620,040
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	591,752	693,260	1,285,012

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Regional EMOP	934	72	260	66	12	1,345
Single Country PRRO	25,752	1,983	7,361	3,302	420	38,818
Total Food Distributed in 2016	26,686	2,055	7,621	3,369	432	40,163



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Regional EMOP	4,906,237	-	3,057,708
Single Country PRRO	2,816,641	3,159,930	1,016,995
Total Distributed in 2016	7,722,878	3,159,930	4,074,704

Supply Chain

In 2016, most food commodities were purchased locally in line with the strategy to boost local markets, cut costs and reduce lead times. Regional purchases (from Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia) through WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) covered the gaps that local purchases were not able to fill.

WFP continues to explore the possibility of increasing local purchases as well as expanding the food basket to other locally available commodities, such as palm oil. This would continue to motivate medium and small-scale farmers and develop local agriculture.

The combination of commercial transporters and WFP trucks allowed timely deliveries to beneficiaries. Transport costs remain high as a result of extremely poor road and bridge conditions. In addition, insecurity limited access to some locations. WFP contracted 75 commercial transporters (road, air, river and railway) to supplement 47 WFP trucks to deliver food assistance to beneficiaries.

WFP significantly reduced the level of losses in 2016 to 0.12 percent overall. Losses mainly occurred during transportation and distributions conducted by cooperating partners and in WFP warehouses. The value of transport losses were recovered from transporters' invoices. WFP conducted training on food quality control and focus continues to be put on improving and strengthening warehouse management.

Ensuring food quality is paramount to WFP. Blue boxes, tools for assessing grain quality, were positioned in the field to enhance food quality control.

Food quality training, mostly targeting women, was conducted for smallholder farmers under the purchase for progress (P4P) programme.

Market assessments were a prerequisite prior to cash based transfer interventions to ensure that markets were functioning. The capacity of retailers was also assessed before starting the voucher operation.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	3,237	-	3,237
Corn Soya Blend	-	383	383
Iodised Salt	-	286	286
Maize	116	-	116
Maize Meal	16,359	378	16,737
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	665	665
Rice	337	900	1,237

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Vegetable Oil	-	18	18
Total	20,049	2,630	22,679
Percentage	88.4%	11.6%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Beans	100
Corn Soya Blend	628
High Energy Biscuits	20
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	326
Split Peas	672
Vegetable Oil	403
Total	2,149

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations

WFP followed up on evaluation recommendations from the Country Portfolio Evaluation (CPE, 2009-2013), especially regarding recommendation 4: “transition to a country programme to help WFP move away from a purely humanitarian approach towards one that is more development-oriented, adopting a development-oriented approach in nutrition interventions”.

In 2016, WFP started implementing a joint project for stunting reduction and prevention together with UNICEF and FAO. The project aims to improve the nutritional status of children and mothers through a direct nutrition intervention to prevent stunting and this is the first time that WFP engaged in stunting prevention in DRC. Lessons learned from the initial phase of project implementation demonstrated that a multi-sectoral approach is effective in improving the quality of nutrition services in the health sector. The project is an example of strong collaboration between the various ministries including health and agriculture. Active community involvement, coupled with Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) has contributed towards promoting increased use of health services. A cash based transfer (CBT) review mission highlighted some good practices and provided recommendations on Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). The review determined that cash-based operations are well received by beneficiaries and partners, indicating no major bottlenecks in the delivery of assistance.

Operational Lessons Learned

Due to intensified conflict in some areas, new strategic partnerships with other food security actors enabled rapid large-scale responses. For example, WFP and its partner World Vision teamed up with international NGOs Solidarite Internationale and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) to conduct a door-to-door household registration exercise in less than a week. This was followed by a joint WFP- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) food intervention. Furthermore, WFP established a system for monitoring population movements following conflict or natural disasters in eastern DRC.

Early in 2016, the Logistics Cluster carried out a Lessons learned exercise and implemented a series of actions to address key recommendations, including recruiting a Regional Officer to strengthen inter-linkages between the capital and the field and revitalize the regional and provincial partners network and pro-actively coordinating bilateral liaison with partners to facilitate the identification and realization of the Logistics Cluster activities.

In December 2016, a cross-functional mission from WFP Headquarters and the Regional Bureau, FITTEST (Fast IT and Telecommunications Emergency Support Team based in Dubai) and the Nairobi Competency Center, helped the country office prepare for a potential rapid cash based transfer (CBT) intervention in urban areas.

Smallholder farmers support in the DRC through the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative

Despite the fragile situation in DRC, agriculture remains the main sector of the country's economy, contributing to over 40 percent of the GDP and employing over 70 percent of its population.

In rural areas, nearly 94 percent of the population depend on agriculture and farming activities for their livelihoods. Yet, the sector is predominantly characterised by subsistence, smallholder farming on fragmented parcels of land.

Since 2010, WFP and FAO have worked in collaboration with the Government to support smallholder value chains in DRC through the “Joint smallholder Value Chains Initiative” or “Purchase for Progress (P4P)” programme. The programme aims to improve food security and smallholder farmers' livelihoods by reviving agricultural production and commodity markets.

Through P4P, WFP and FAO have worked with the Ministry of Agriculture technical departments, Cooperative Unions and partners to strengthen smallholder farmers' capacity to produce, store, aggregate, and market commodities. In addition to Tanganyika and Equateur provinces, P4P was extended to include North Kivu in 2016. Around 19,000 households of smallholder farmers (123,000 individuals) were supported in 2016. Nearly 40 percent of whom were women.

Gender oriented activities were implemented, including income diversification supports and functional literacy trainings for women groups, with the aim of enabling women to actively participate in the development of their communities. Strong synergies with the PRRO activities were developed, especially the combination of Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Food Assistance for Training (FFT) with P4P activities to develop resilient livelihoods for vulnerable households.

Asset development and rehabilitation was undertaken using the Food Assistance for Asset (FFA) modality (cash/food for work). Less technical work such as basic rehabilitation of feeder roads was generally conducted in partnership with community-based organisations such as farmers' organisations and Local Committees for Road Repair (CLER). Works were undertaken with the supervision of government specialised services, mainly the Inspectorate for Rural Development (IDR).

P4P was instrumental in strengthening the partnership between Rome-Based Agencies (RBA) in the DRC in 2016. Joint activity planning and implementation, field visits and the development of common positions on issues pertaining to food security, the achievement of zero hunger and the SDGs were realised in 2016. In October 2016, WFP and the Government (through the Ministry of Agriculture) signed a Memorandum of Understanding to collaborate on smallholder farmer capacity development.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

The overarching goal of PRRO 200832 is to improve the food and nutrition security of the country's most vulnerable populations, particularly internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, refugees and host communities, mainly concentrated in conflict-affected areas of eastern DRC.

The specific objectives of the PRRO 200832 were to (a) ensure the food security of IDPs, refugees, and other vulnerable groups through the provision of life-saving relief food assistance; (b) contribute to preventing, stabilizing or reducing undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women as well as people living with HIV; (c) restore or stabilize access to education and basic health services; and (d) contribute to improving access to markets and food and nutrition services for returning IDPs, refugees and host communities.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	1,470,000
Direct Support Costs	50,975,768
Food and Related Costs	129,629,389
Indirect Support Costs	15,878,181
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	44,756,005
Total	242,709,344

Project Activities

This operation provides support in the form of relief food assistance, food assistance for assets, school meals and nutrition support, using both in-kind food and cash-based transfers. Under the relief component of the PRRO, WFP responded to acute food insecurity through targeted general food distribution, nutrition and school meals activities. Under the recovery component of the PRRO, WFP carried out Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Food for Training (FFT).

Targeted General Food Distribution

An increase in the number of conflict-affected areas in 2016 led to a rise in the number of people in need of WFP assistance. Beneficiaries were selected and prioritized based on a set of vulnerability criteria. Where stocks were available, internally displaced persons (IDP) received High-Energy Biscuits for the first five days of the response prior to regular food distribution. WFP chiefly provided three-months worth of assistance for newly displaced persons. The general food ration was composed of fortified cereals, pulses, oil and iodized salt. Due to several pipeline breaks, a reduced ration was distributed to IDPs in a number of distributions in eastern DRC.

To rapidly meet the needs of newly displaced people, WFP and partners launched an alert monitoring system which aimed to undertake rapid assessment within 72 hours of a displacement alert. Currently, the system covers the former Katanga, North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri provinces.

Cash-based transfers (CBT) were predominantly used in providing assistance to refugees from Burundi. Market assessments and cash-based transfer feasibility studies were undertaken to determine the suitability of the transfer modality and cash-based transfers were found to be more cost-efficient in several camps in Haut Uele and South Kivu. Based on a detailed analysis, WFP has defined an appropriate transfer value for each particular intervention zone. In Shabunda (South Kivu), each beneficiary received an average of USD 1.83 per day while in Lubumbashi, beneficiaries received an average of USD 0.39 per person per day. WFP has contracted local banks to provide

immediate cash solutions for the transfers.

Nutrition Activities

All nutrition activities and beneficiary admission criteria were aligned with the national nutrition protocol. WFP worked closely with the National Nutrition Programme (PRONANUT), UNICEF and all nutrition cluster members.

Nutrition assistance was provided for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Nutrition activities targeted health zones where Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates were above 10 percent, or below if there were aggravating factors. Children received Plumpy Sup and PLW received Super Cereal and oil.

Nutrition assistance to prevent moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children aged 6 to 23 months and pregnant and lactating women was carried out in Nyunzu and Ankoro (Tanganyika province), Pweto, Mitwaba and Mufunga Sampwe (Haut Katanga province), where GAM prevalence was more than 15 percent. Children aged 6-23 months received Plumpy Doz and pregnant and lactating women received Super Cereal and oil. Clients on TB treatment and malnourished people living with HIV received Super Cereal and oil.

School Meals

School meals were targeted to conflict-affected areas, where food insecurity and the rate of out-of-school children are high, chiefly in eastern DRC. As this activity has suffered from lack of funding, the number of assisted schools was reduced by 24 percent and the number of feeding days was also reduced. Thus, the number of beneficiaries has dropped by 23 percent compared to 2015.

Relief Component

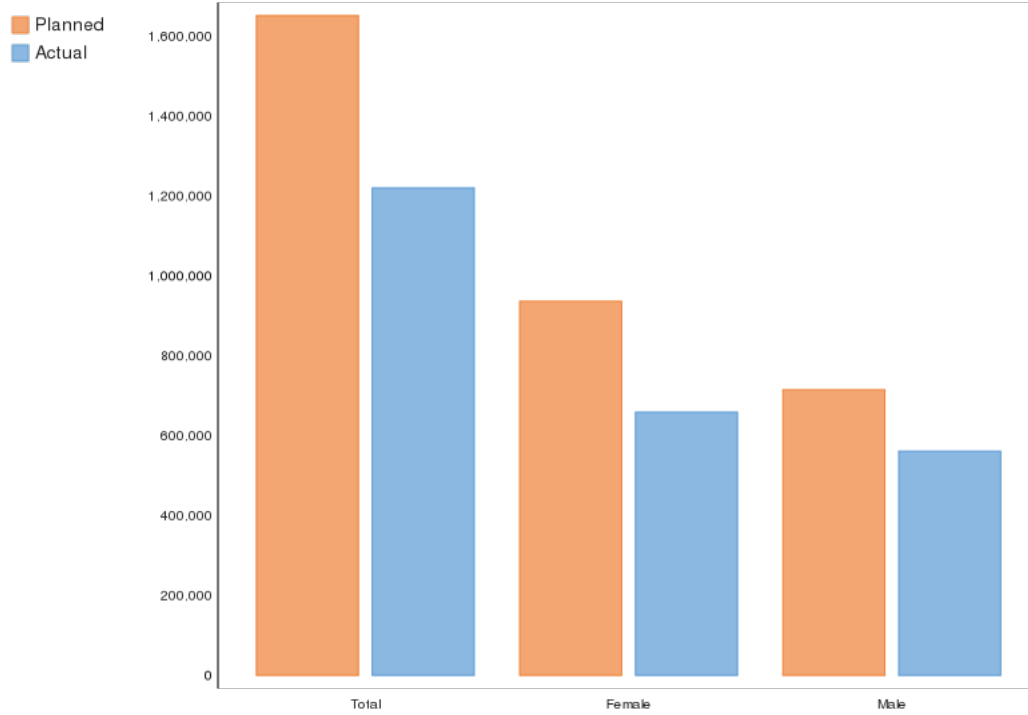
Food Assistance for Assets activities was undertaken to improve food availability and market functioning, through lowland rehabilitation, reforestation, and road rehabilitation contributions. Internally displaced people and recently relocated returnees were the main beneficiaries. FFA activities were used to strengthen smallholder farmer capacity, and when and where possible, procured food from smallholder farmers was distributed to FFA beneficiaries.

Food for Training (FFT) activities included tailoring, carpentry and ironworks for demobilised child soldiers, families with malnourished children and women affected by gender-based violence. Compared to last year, new FFT activities were identified following the recent influx of refugees from Burundi. Thus, WFP has reached more FFT beneficiaries than initially planned.

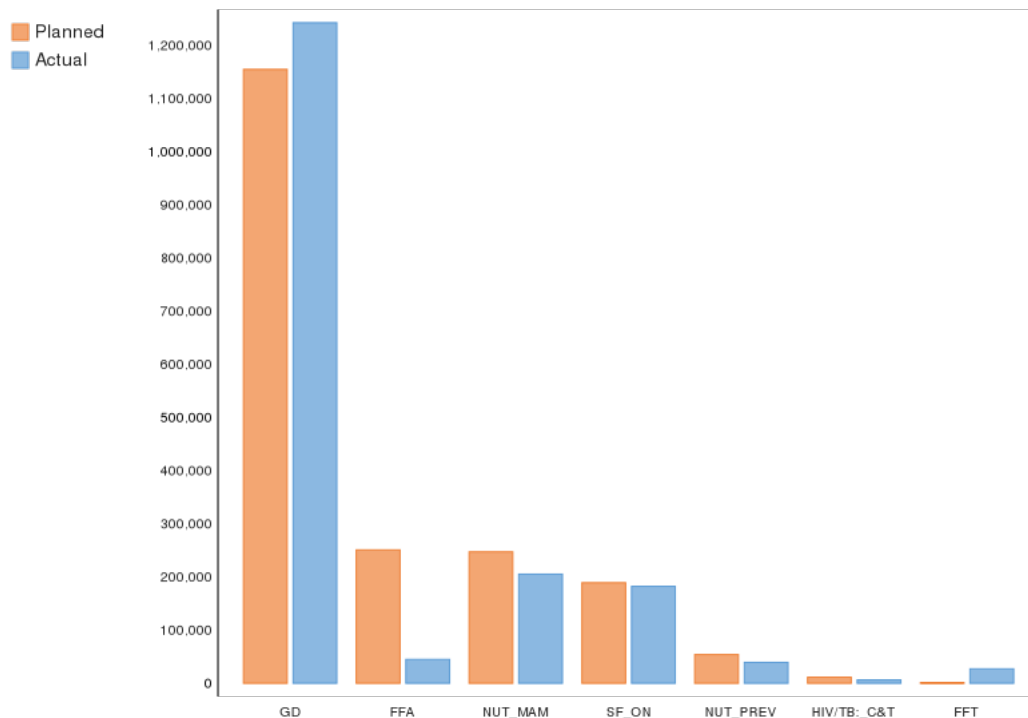
Other Activities

WFP carried out four in-depth food security assessments jointly with national technical bodies. Overall, WFP trained 70 government technical personnel on food security and market analysis, with women representing 22 percent of those trained.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

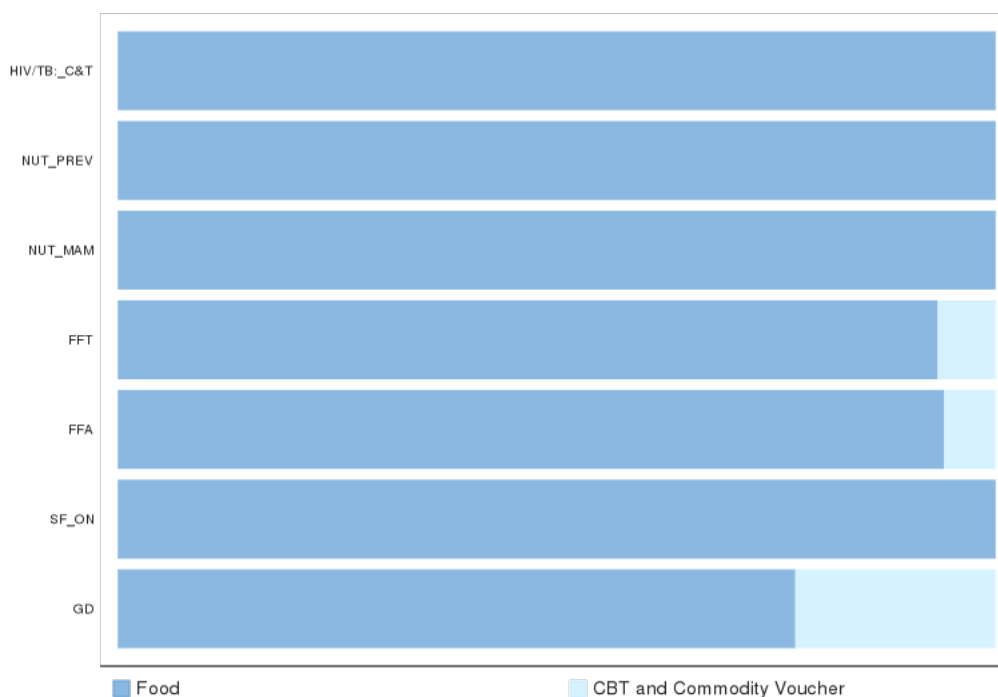


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition
 HIV/TB: _C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment
 FFT: Food-Assistance-for-Training

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 FFT: Food-Assistance-for-Training
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition
 HIV/TB: _C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	1,650	3,622	219.6%
Corn Soya Blend	3,260	1,951	59.9%
High Energy Biscuits	135	88	65.0%
Iodised Salt	621	376	60.6%
Lentils	-	1,007	-
Maize	3,700	417	11.3%
Maize Meal	29,891	19,980	66.8%
Micronutrition Powder	8	-	-
Peas	8,035	345	4.3%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,247	1,263	101.3%
Rice	2,528	295	11.6%
Soya-Fortified Maize Meal	-	5,060	-
Split Peas	-	2,386	-

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Sugar	-	44	-
Vegetable Oil	3,132	1,983	63.3%
Total	54,208	38,818	71.6%

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	6,132,407	2,816,641	45.9%
Commodity Voucher	3,416,627	1,016,995	29.8%
Value Voucher	7,972,130	3,159,930	39.6%
Total	17,521,164	6,993,566	39.9%

Operational Partnerships

In order to achieve the PRRO objectives, WFP adopted a three-pronged approach to partnership: Government, UN agencies, and NGO.

Partnership with the Government

WFP maintained close collaboration with Government in key sectors such as health, nutrition, agriculture, social protection and education, both at the national and provincial levels (specifically in the eastern provinces and former Equateur). WFP participated in the National Social Protection Policy formulation process in support of the National Social Protection Programme under the Ministry of Labour and Welfare. The social protection strategy includes various sectors, with the participation of the Ministry of Education, Public Health, Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action, Agriculture, Youth among others.

In the area of food security information and early warning systems, WFP has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Office of the Prime Minister providing support to its technical unit, the Cellule pour l'Analyse des Indicateurs de Développement (CAID) in the area of data collection and analysis. The partnership with CAID has been extended to the private sector, through the Congo Call Center that provides services in the area of data collection through phones. Support was also provided to the Ministry of Agriculture to strengthen its capacity to establish and manage the food security monitoring and early warning system whereby food production and price data will be regularly collected, analysed and disseminated.

WFP has also provided support to the National Institute of Statistics (INS) in the analysis of macro surveys. Support has also been provided to the National Programme of Nutrition (PRONANUT) of the Ministry of Health with regards to nutrition issues in the country.

Partnership with UN Agencies

Continued collaboration with UNHCR was essential to ensure appropriate and timely assistance to refugees. During the year, WFP and UNHCR collaborated to provide assistance, especially in addressing the acute crisis of the South Sudanese refugee influx in the Haut Uele and Ituri provinces in the north-eastern part of the country. WFP and FAO continued their strong partnership on the Purchase for Progress (P4P) project, and in the co-leadership of the Food Security Cluster, market and food security analysis, and the biannual Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) exercise.

With UNICEF, WFP co-led the cash-based transfer (CBT) Working Group in North Kivu. WFP advocated for increased partnership and joint interventions with a host of actors across North Kivu, including a joint multi-purpose cash intervention. For example, in October-November 2016, WFP with its partners Diakonie and UNICEF, via its partner Mercy Corps, conducted a joint cash distribution in six localities in South Lubero Territory, reaching more than 12,000 vulnerable households.

Partnership with NGOs

WFP developed more strategic partnerships with NGOs, taking specific actions to support capacity strengthening and enhancing overall performance. At the operational level, partnership agreements were signed with 112 non-governmental organizations (NGO), including more than 80 national and international NGO partners. World Vision International (WVI), CARITAS and the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) undertook two-thirds of the relief assistance provided during the year (including nutritional interventions).

National NGOs were mainly engaged in the implementation of recovery activities such as food assistance for assets (FFA). Examples of successful capacity strengthening activities include national NGOs *Vijana ya Panda Tujengeni (VIPATU)* in ex-Katanga province and *Institut Panafricain de Santé Communautaire et Medecine Tropicale (IPASC)* in ex-Orientale province for the provision of support to malnourished people and people living with HIV (PLHIV), as well as the capacity strengthening of INGO *Women of Africa (WOA)* in moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment in Bunyakiri area in South Kivu province.

Performance Monitoring

WFP utilized the Strategic Results Framework to guide the monitoring process of this PRRO. In addition, a monitoring plan aligned with the regional monitoring and evaluation (M&E) strategy (2015-2017) guided implementation. Furthermore, the corporate platform, the Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation Tool (COMET), was used to capture outcome and monthly output data. Capacity development of WFP M&E sub-office staff was conducted in the course of the year and a standardized toolkit was designed and utilized.

Mobile devices (telephones and tablets) were used for data collection, enhancing data quality and efficiency. The use of mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) improved the distribution process with its two-way communication dimension whereby beneficiaries were able to call WFP providing distribution information. Partnership agreements with government entities such as the National Institute of Statistics (INS), the provincial inspection of agriculture, fishing and breeding (IPAPEL) and the National Nutrition Programme (PRONANUT) facilitated post distribution monitoring implementation in 2016.

WFP worked with third party partners to monitor its activities where physical access was problematic due to rising insecurity, especially in North Kivu. Joint moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment monitoring activities were carried out together with PRONANUT in North Kivu, Ituri and Tanganyika provinces.

Results/Outcomes

Through the implementation of PRRO activities, WFP: (i) contributed to preventing and reducing undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) as well as people living with HIV (PLHIV); (ii) ensured the food security of IDPs, refugees and other vulnerable groups through the provision of life-saving relief food assistance; (iii) restored access to education and basic health services; and (iv) contributed to improving access to markets and food and nutrition services for returning IDPs, refugees and host communities. The following section provides details on the outcomes of each activity.

Relief Component - General Food Distribution

Food Consumption Score (FCS), Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) and the Coping Strategy Index (CSI) showed an overall improvement of the food security situation of populations that received food assistance under SO1 related activities, through both in-kind or cash-based transfers (CBT) provided in the former Katanga, North Kivu and South Kivu provinces. The DDS was maintained at an acceptable level, with the lowest DDS score found in Pweto (2.80). The CSI was reduced, indicating an overall improved access to food.

Examples of areas where food security has significantly improved include Eringeti and Mugunga 3 (Goma), localities in the province of North Kivu where food security monitoring for assisted populations is done remotely with mobile telephones (mVAM), Lusenda camp where Burundian refugees are settled, and the Katanga province where vulnerable internal displaced people (IDPs), returnees and host households have been assisted.

Areas within Katanga where food consumption has particularly improved as a result of food assistance include Lubudi and Pweto. However, the high proportion of households with poor food consumption as observed in Pweto (71 percent), and the fact that targets were generally not achieved in many locations where assistance was provided, is an illustration that household food security in most of the conflict affected areas remains precarious despite the observed improvement, requiring continued assistance.

The proportion of households with poor food consumption increased in Manono (Katanga) where returnees were assisted under SO2 and in Lubero (North Kivu) where beneficiaries were assisted under SO1, indicating a deterioration in these two areas. In Manono, it is mainly due to the interruption of food assistance as armed conflict resumed in the area. Manono is a part of the so called "death triangle", a territory in the part of the Katanga province where a protracted conflict continues and populations have been recurrently displaced. Conflict and subsequent insecurity in Manono, as well as in Lubero, often disrupt household livelihoods, thus leading to volatile food security in the region. Carrying out, wherever possible, development projects such as the Purchase for Progress (P4P) project in Kabalo (Katanga), which stimulates local production and smallholder farmers' access to markets, could be an example of bridging relief and development that would yield a comparative advantage in terms of long-term objectives and a sustainable solution.

In Shabunda (South Kivu), the proportion of households headed by women with poor food consumption has increased compared to the baseline, indicating a deterioration of the food security for this group of beneficiaries. Local militia have been active in Shabunda for several years and insecurity does not allow assisted vulnerable women to carry out their agricultural activities, thus having to rely heavily on food assistance. In Lusenda, where Burundian refugees are assisted with cash-based transfers, the CSI has increased, although a slight improvement of the poor food consumption is observed. The CSI increase indicates a deterioration in access to food. This deterioration partially results from the temporary increase in food prices on local markets. Since this was only a short-term increase, the cash value was not changed.

Relief Component - Nutrition Assistance

Cooperating partners monitoring reports indicated a significant reduction in moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) cases in all health centers supported by MAM treatment activities. The average recovery rate was found to be above 75 percent, while the default rate was kept at an acceptable level. Critical factors for this success include beneficiary sensitisation to attend the programme, regular monitoring of project activities and enhanced capacity of implementing partners through training conducted in 2015. A strengthened partnership with key nutrition actors such as Programme National de Nutrition (PRONANUT), UNICEF and national and international NGOs improved synergy and complementarity in the interventions.

The prevention of acute malnutrition was implemented in Tanganyika and Haut Katanga provinces and targeted children under two years of age and pregnant and lactating women. Plumpy doz were provided to children 6-23 months old and Super Cereal and oil to pregnant and lactating women. However, due to the ongoing armed conflicts in the area, the number of beneficiaries reached was lower than targeted due to the delay in the intervention.

Relief Component - School Meals

The school meals programme targeted conflict-affected areas in eastern Congo. WFP provided wet rations to schoolboys and girls while at school. Due to budget constraints, the school meals programme decreased from 224,000 beneficiaries in 2015 to 182,500 in 2016, while the number of children in the conflict affected-areas remained high. Considering the constraints, the provision of school meals has not increased the proportion of children enrolled at primary school.

In the DRC context, poverty levels and displacement status drive parents' decision to send their children to school. However, the provision of school meals significantly contributes to retaining children in school, both girls and boys. The school meals programme in eastern Congo is very effective in keeping children in school, contributing to reducing the risk of these children becoming street children or joining armed groups.

WFP is encouraging the Ministry of Education to implement a national school meals programme. However, continued political instability has so far not allowed for a favourable environment to progress towards a national home-grown school meals programme.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In October 2016, WFP started to pilot test the new Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) gender age marker. The gender age marker is an improvement of the previous gender marker as it emphasises age in addition to gender. The marker will be used for the design, implementation and monitoring phases of the programme cycle.

The Gender Age marker (GAM) pilot test was carried out in three sub-offices, including two in the PRRO area and one in the EMOP area where PAM staff members and cooperation partners' participants received training on the Gender Age Marker. The gender sensitivity of project proposals was analyzed prior to the establishment of the Field Level Agreements (FLA) Project proposal forms issued by cooperating partners have been revised to make them suitable for gender and age and to respond adequately to specific needs.

Tools for assessing needs, reporting, analysis of beneficiary's participation and beneficiary' satisfaction were reviewed and made sensitive to gender and age issues.

Ahead of food distributions, preparatory meetings were held by WFP, cooperating partners, beneficiary representatives and local authorities on the need for sensitisation on decision-making and the use of food or cash. In general, monitoring show that female headed households have adequate control over the use of distributed cash and food.

Socio-cultural constraints remain dominant in rural areas and often limit women's participation in committees, training and decision-making at household level. Efforts were made through sensitisation campaigns to improve gender equality and women's participation in food committees.

Despite the various advocacy efforts made by WFP, women's leadership in distribution committees has not yet reached the parity threshold. Decision taking about the use of cash or food in households is an issue for both women and men together and for women in particular. A major effort needs to be made to eliminate the imbalance.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

According to the DRC Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017, civilians in DRC face fundamental human rights abuses and protection risks, particularly in the context of armed conflict and violence, but also in the context of other humanitarian problems affecting the country (epidemics, malnutrition, etc.). About 1.4 million civilians are exposed to protection risks and violations of fundamental rights. Those most affected include unaccompanied children, children associated with armed forces and groups, or those that have left armed forces and victims of sexual or gender based violence (SGBV).

WFP engaged in a series of activities to address protection concerns in its programmes, and to inform people about the planned assistance. WFP worked with selected partners who deployed protection and security staff to conduct initial assessments and monitor the interventions.

WFP and its partners worked regularly with local officials, community leaders, and the beneficiary committees to identify safe distribution sites for Internally Displaced Persons (IDP). Local authorities and day labourers hired by the partner were then used to secure the site and monitor interventions. When distributions took place in areas where armed conflict was ongoing, WFP collaborated with MONUSCO peacekeeping troops to patrol the area, allowing for safe passage for IDPs.

WFP started piloting a new partnership management approach in one area, specifying the obligation for all partners who will be selected to always include protection, gender and accountability to affected populations (AAP) elements in their proposals. WFP also revised the operational plan of the agreements with these partners, so that it can detail the required actions related to protection and AAP. Those actions included the mandatory establishment of a complaint management committee (composed of at least six people, including at least 30 percent of women) at each distribution site and training members of the committee on their roles and responsibilities. The system had positive effects on the quality of the interventions.

Overall, the protection indicators for 2016 show an improvement in the protection and AAP related aspects of the implementation. Apart from one area in North Kivu, all protection related indicators are above the targets, which can be linked to WFP's increased efforts during the year.

The results for Lubero in North Kivu need to be investigated further. The indicator "persons informed about the programme," is a composite indicator on information about (a) who is included in the programme (targeting), (b) what assistance people will receive (ration), and (c) where people can complain. Monitoring shows there was little knowledge about the ration entitlement for this distribution, and few people knew where to complain which influenced the overall result. WFP frequently received direct information or complaints from committee members that could be used to resolve the problems identified in real time.

In 2016, WFP also expanded its Mobile Vulnerability Analysis Mapping (mVAM) pilot in North Kivu to include three other IDP camps. Part of the expansion included the inception of two-way communication, which allowed beneficiaries to call WFP and provide feedback on the distribution, rations received and other issues.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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Beneficiaries receiving food assistance at a distribution site in North Kivu

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	715,257	936,544	1,651,801	561,351	658,974	1,220,325	78.5%	70.4%	73.9%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	167,276	189,404	356,680	122,033	146,439	268,472	73.0%	77.3%	75.3%
Children (5-18 years)	224,060	265,109	489,169	170,846	195,252	366,098	76.3%	73.6%	74.8%
Adults (18 years plus)	323,921	482,031	805,952	268,472	317,283	585,755	82.9%	65.8%	72.7%
By Residence status:									
Refugees	12,803	16,764	29,567	45,490	49,281	94,771	355.3%	294.0%	320.5%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	354,410	464,058	818,468	345,962	422,843	768,805	97.6%	91.1%	93.9%
Returnees	84,543	110,699	195,242	110,317	124,400	234,717	130.5%	112.4%	120.2%
Residents	263,501	345,023	608,524	61,016	61,016	122,032	23.2%	17.7%	20.1%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	825,080	329,890	1,154,970	959,077	283,721	1,242,803	116.2%	86.0%	107.6%

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
School Feeding (on-site)	189,280	-	189,280	182,505	-	182,505	96.4%	-	96.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	180,500	70,500	251,000	42,312	2,652	44,964	23.4%	3.8%	17.9%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	640	360	1,000	25,395	1,800	27,194	3,968.0%	500.0%	2,719.4%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	247,300	-	247,300	205,448	-	205,448	83.1%	-	83.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	54,000	-	54,000	39,510	-	39,510	73.2%	-	73.2%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	11,500	-	11,500	6,486	-	6,486	56.4%	-	56.4%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	168,856	65,978	234,834	211,815	56,744	268,561	125.4%	86.0%	114.4%
School Feeding (on-site)	187,106	-	187,106	173,855	-	173,855	92.9%	-	92.9%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	36,100	14,100	50,200	8,462	530	8,993	23.4%	3.8%	17.9%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	640	360	1,000	25,395	1,800	27,194	3,968.0%	500.0%	2,719.4%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	247,300	-	247,300	205,448	-	205,448	83.1%	-	83.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	54,000	-	54,000	39,510	-	39,510	73.2%	-	73.2%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	11,500	-	11,500	6,486	-	6,486	56.4%	-	56.4%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	102,953	127,081	230,034	123,654	139,439	263,093	120.1%	109.7%	114.4%
Activity supporters	480	4,320	4,800	2,570	2,898	5,468	535.4%	67.1%	113.9%
Total participants	103,433	131,401	234,834	126,224	142,337	268,561	122.0%	108.3%	114.4%
Total beneficiaries	508,186	646,784	1,154,970	584,118	658,685	1,242,803	114.9%	101.8%	107.6%
School Feeding (on-site)									

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	91,380	91,380	182,760	86,445	83,055	169,500	94.6%	90.9%	92.7%
Activity supporters	2,043	2,303	4,346	2,090	2,265	4,355	102.3%	98.3%	100.2%
Total participants	93,423	93,683	187,106	88,535	85,320	173,855	94.8%	91.1%	92.9%
Total beneficiaries	94,445	94,835	189,280	91,127	91,378	182,505	96.5%	96.4%	96.4%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	22,590	27,610	50,200	5,740	2,578	8,318	25.4%	9.3%	16.6%
Activity supporters	-	-	-	466	209	675	-	-	-
Total participants	22,590	27,610	50,200	6,206	2,787	8,993	27.5%	10.1%	17.9%
Total beneficiaries	112,950	138,050	251,000	31,024	13,940	44,964	27.5%	10.1%	17.9%
Food-Assistance-for-Training									
People participating in trainings	450	550	1,000	18,764	8,430	27,194	4,169.8%	1,532.7%	2,719.4%
Total participants	450	550	1,000	18,764	8,430	27,194	4,169.8%	1,532.7%	2,719.4%
Total beneficiaries	450	550	1,000	18,764	8,430	27,194	4,169.8%	1,532.7%	2,719.4%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	1,941	4,530	6,471	1,076	3,404	4,480	55.4%	75.1%	69.2%
TB Clients receiving food assistance	1,510	1,093	2,603	277	874	1,151	18.3%	80.0%	44.2%
PMTCT Clients receiving food assistance	-	2,426	2,426	-	855	855	-	35.2%	35.2%
Total participants	3,451	8,049	11,500	1,353	5,133	6,486	39.2%	63.8%	56.4%
Total beneficiaries	3,451	8,049	11,500	1,353	5,133	6,486	39.2%	63.8%	56.4%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	30,443	30,443	60,886	45,814	51,100	96,914	150.5%	167.9%	159.2%
Children (24-59 months)	61,806	61,808	123,614	37,004	42,290	79,294	59.9%	68.4%	64.1%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Pregnant and lactating girls (less than 18 years old)	-	15,700	15,700	-	7,310	7,310	-	46.6%	46.6%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	47,100	47,100	-	21,930	21,930	-	46.6%	46.6%
Total beneficiaries	92,249	155,051	247,300	82,818	122,630	205,448	89.8%	79.1%	83.1%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	13,500	13,500	27,000	12,020	12,020	24,040	89.0%	89.0%	89.0%
Pregnant and lactating girls (less than 18 years old)	-	9,450	9,450	-	3,868	3,868	-	40.9%	40.9%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	17,550	17,550	-	11,602	11,602	-	66.1%	66.1%
Total beneficiaries	13,500	40,500	54,000	12,020	27,490	39,510	89.0%	67.9%	73.2%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>KATANGA, NORTH AND SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTAL, , Project End Target: 2017.12, 2015 SPR , Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, 2015 SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>75.00	99.20	-	98.98
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>KATANGA, NORTH AND SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTAL, , Project End Target: 2017.12, 2015 SPR, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, 2015 SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, 2016 CP reports</i>	<15.00	0.53	-	0.64

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>KATANGA, NORTH AND SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTAL, , Project End Target: 2017.12, 2015 SPR, Base value: 2015.03, Secondary data, 2015 SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, 2016 CP reports</i>	<15.00	0.24	-	0.38
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>KATANGA, NORTH AND SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTAL, , Project End Target: 2017.12</i>	>66.00	-	-	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>KATANGA, NORTH AND SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTAL, , Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.01, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>50.00	48.59	-	-
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>KATANGA, NORTH KIVU, SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTALE.., Project End Target: 2017.12, 2015 SPR, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, 2015 SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, 2016 CP reports</i>	>75.00	99.66	-	99.26
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>KATANGA, NORTH KIVU, SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTALE.., Project End Target: 2017.12, 2015 SPR, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, 2015 SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, 2016 CP reports</i>	<15.00	0.22	-	0.53
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>KATANGA, NORTH KIVU, SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTALE.., Project End Target: 2017.12, SPR 2015, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, 2016 CP reports</i>	<15.00	0.12	-	0.21
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>MANONO (KATANGA), Project End Target: 2017.12, Suvey coverage for plumpy-do2 distribution in Katanga, Base value: 2014.11, WFP survey, Coverage survey for use of plumpy do2 in Manono and Kiambi</i>	>70.00	49.22	-	-
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>NORTH KIVU, SOUTH KIVU, KATANGA, PROV ORIENTAL, , Project End Target: 2017.12, 2015 SPR, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, 2015 SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports 2016</i>	<3.00	0.02	-	0.00
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>NORTH KIVU, SOUTH KIVU, KATANGA, PROVINCE ORIENTALE, Project End Target: 2017.12, 2015 SPR, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, 2015 SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, 2016 CP reports</i>	<3.00	0.00	-	0.00
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>BENI, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM survey in Erengeti, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP survey, PDM survey</i>	=14.00	68.00	-	20.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>BENI, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM survey, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, PDM survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey</i>	=13.00	63.00	-	25.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>BENI, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM survey in Erengeti, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM in survey</i>	>25.82	25.85	-	7.26
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>KATANGA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline survey, Base value: 2015.01, Joint survey, FSMS, January 2015, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, FSMS on beneficiaries</i>	=14.00	69.90	-	29.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>KATANGA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.01, Joint survey, FSMS, January 2015, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, FSMS on beneficiaries</i>	=15.00	75.70	-	43.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>KATANGA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey</i>	=5.49	27.44	-	26.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>KATANGA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.01, Joint survey, FSMS on beneficiaries, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, FSMS on beneficiaries</i>	>3.50	3.50	-	4.13
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>KATANGA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline Survey, Base value: 2015.01, Joint survey, FSMS, January 2015, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, FSMS on beneficiaries</i>	>3.20	3.20	-	3.91
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>KATANGA, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.01, Joint survey, FSMS, January 2015, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, FSMS on beneficiaries</i>	>3.60	3.60	-	4.17
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>KATANGA, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.01, Joint survey, FSMS, January 2015, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, FSMS on beneficiaries</i>	<16.30	16.30	-	8.80
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>LUBERO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey</i>	=10.30	51.30	-	69.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>LUBERO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey</i>	=8.10	40.30	-	65.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>LUBERO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline Survey, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey</i>	=12.70	63.50	-	70.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>LUBERO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline Survey, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey</i>	>3.78	3.78	-	3.73

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>LUBERO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey</i>	=3.46	3.84	-	3.46
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>LUBERO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline Survey, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM survey</i>	>3.80	3.70	-	3.80
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>LUBUDI, Project End Target: 2016.06, Baseline survey, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM survey</i>	=1.92	9.60	-	2.80
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>LUBUDI, Project End Target: 2016.06, Baseline survey, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM survey</i>	=2.64	13.20	-	3.80
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>LUBUDI, Project End Target: 2016.06, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=1.60	8.00	-	2.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>LUBUDI, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey</i>	>3.44	3.44	-	3.01
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>LUBUDI, Project End Target: 2016.06, Baseline Survey, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey</i>	>3.47	3.47	-	2.99
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>LUBUDI, Project End Target: 2016.06, Baseline Survey, Base value: 2016.04, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	>3.43	3.43	-	3.04
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>LUSENDA CASH, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM in refugees camp, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM in refugees camp, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, PDM in refugees camp</i>	=4.60	23.00	-	22.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>LUSENDA CASH, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, PDM survey</i>	=4.00	20.00	-	14.70
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>LUSENDA CASH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=6.00	30.00	-	22.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>LUSENDA CASH, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM in refugees camp, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM in refugees camp, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP survey, PDM in refugees camp</i>	>4.00	4.00	-	3.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
LUSENDA CASH, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM in refugees camp, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM in refugees camp, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP survey, PDM in refugees camp	>4.00	4.00	-	3.00
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
LUSENDA CASH, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM in refugees camp, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM in refugees camp, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM in refugees camp	>4.00	4.00	-	4.00
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
LUSENDA CASH, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM in refugees camp, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM in refugees camp	<15.00	15.00	-	20.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
NORTH KIVU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline survey, Base value: 2015.01, Joint survey, EFSA, December 2014, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, EFSA in North Kivu	=11.50	57.60	-	27.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
NORTH KIVU, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.01, Joint survey, EFSA, December 2014, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, EFSA in North Kivu	=10.00	50.00	-	33.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
NORTH KIVU, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2015.12, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey	=10.80	54.00	-	22.00
Diet Diversity Score				
NORTH KIVU, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.01, Joint survey, EFSA, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, EFSA in North Kivu	>4.40	4.40	-	4.86
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
NORTH KIVU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline Survey, Base value: 2015.01, Joint survey, EFSA, December 2014, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, EFSA in december 2016	>4.30	4.30	-	4.70
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
NORTH KIVU, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2015.01, Joint survey, EFSA, December 2015, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, EFSA in North Kivu	>4.40	4.40	-	5.00
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
NORTH KIVU, Project End Target: 2017.12, PDM, Base value: 2014.12, Joint survey, EFSA, December 2014, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, EFSA in North Kivu	<13.20	13.20	-	11.15
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
PWETO, Project End Target: 2016.07, Baseline survey, Base value: 2016.07, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM survey	=19.04	95.20	-	72.30
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
PWETO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey, Base value: 2016.07, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Joint survey, PDM survey	=18.66	95.30	-	70.90

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>PWETO CASH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.07, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=19.10	95.50	-	72.70
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>PWETO CASH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.07, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>3.11	3.11	-	3.73
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>PWETO CASH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.07, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>3.11	3.11	-	3.73
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>PWETO CASH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.07, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>3.09	3.09	-	3.76
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>PWETO CASH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	<17.70	17.70	-	11.90
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>SHABUNDA, Project End Target: 2016.04, PDM, Base value: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=6.80	34.00	-	33.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>SHABUNDA, Project End Target: 2016.04, PDM, Base value: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=4.60	23.00	-	28.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>SHABUNDA, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline Survey in Shabunda, Base value: 2016.01, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Shabunda, Latest Follow-up: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey</i>	=9.20	46.00	-	37.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>SHABUNDA, Project End Target: 2016.04, PDM, Base value: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>3.80	3.80	-	5.00
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>SHABUNDA, Project End Target: 2016.04, PDM, Base value: 2016.01, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Shabunda</i>	>3.00	3.00	-	5.00
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>SHABUNDA, Project End Target: 2016.12, PDM, Base value: 2016.01, Joint survey, FSMS, January 2015, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Shabunda</i>	>4.00	4.00	-	5.00
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>SHABUNDA, Project End Target: 2016.04, PDM, Base value: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<22.00	22.00	-	13.00
Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
ART Default Rate (%)				
<i>KATANGA, NORTH AND SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTAL, , Project End Target: 2017.12, CP reports, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, 2016 CP reports</i>	<15.00	0.88	-	0.00
TB Treatment Default Rate (%)				
<i>KATANGA, NORTH AND SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTAL, , Project End Target: 2017.12, CP reports, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, 2016 CP reports</i>	<15.00	0.00	-	0.00
PMTCT Default Rate (%)				
<i>KATANGA, NORTH AND SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTAL, , Project End Target: 2017.12, CP reports, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, 2016 CP report</i>	<15.00	0.88	-	2.50
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>NORTH KIVU & KATANGA (LUBUMBASHI), Project End Target: 2017.12, SPR 2015, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>70.00	77.00	-	98.64
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>NORTH KIVU & KATANGA (LUBUMBASHI), Project End Target: 2017.12, SPR 2015, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>70.00	70.00	-	98.54
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>NORTH KIVU & KATANGA (LUBUMBASHI), Project End Target: 2017.12, CP reports, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>70.00	84.00	-	98.80
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>NORTH KIVU & KATANGA (LUBUMBASHI), Project End Target: 2017.12, CP reports, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>6.00	6.50	-	2.22
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>NORTH KIVU & KATANGA (LUBUMBASHI), Project End Target: 2017.12, CP reports, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>6.00	5.70	-	2.01
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>NORTH KIVU & KATANGA (LUBUMBASHI), Project End Target: 2017.12, SPR 2015, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>6.00	5.50	-	3.39
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>BENI, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline in Erengeti Village, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Erengeti, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Erengeti</i>	=20.00	94.00	-	93.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>BENI, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline in Erengeti village, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Baseline In Erengeti village, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=20.00	97.00	-	94.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>BENI, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline in Erengeti Village, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Baseline in Erengeti Village, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Erengeti</i>	=20.00	93.00	-	93.00
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>BENI, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Erengeti, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Erengeti Village, Latest Follow-up: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Erengeti Village</i>	>25.85	25.85	-	7.26
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>MANONO, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline survey in Muyumba, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Muyumba, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM survey in Muyumba</i>	=2.46	12.30	-	22.50
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>MANONO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline in Muyumba Village, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Baseline in Muyumba, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	=3.84	19.20	-	30.60
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>MANONO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline in Muyumba Village, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Baseline survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM survey in Muyumba</i>	=1.52	7.60	-	24.50
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>MANONO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Muyumba, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Muyumba, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Muyumba</i>	>3.65	3.65	-	4.00
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>MANONO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Muyumba, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Muyumba, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline survey in Muyumba</i>	>3.66	3.66	-	3.78
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>MANONO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Muyumba, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Muyumba, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Muyumba</i>	>3.64	3.64	-	3.97

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>MANONO, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Muyumba, Base value: 2016.05, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Muyumba, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Muyumba</i>	<29.91	29.91	-	19.38
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>PWETO CASH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Mwenge, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Mwenge, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM survey in Mwenge</i>	=19.96	99.79	-	71.70
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>PWETO CASH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline in Mwenge Village, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline in Mwenge Village, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=19.88	99.40	-	93.10
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>PWETO CASH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline in Mwenge Village, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline in Mwenge Village, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Mwenge</i>	=20.00	100.00	-	69.40
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>PWETO CASH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Mwenge, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Mwenge, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Mwenge</i>	=0.12	0.60	-	6.90
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>PWETO CASH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Mwenge, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Mwenge, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Mwenge</i>	>1.90	1.90	-	2.80
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>PWETO CASH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Mwenge, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Mwenge, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Mwenge</i>	>1.70	1.70	-	2.20
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>PWETO CASH, Project End Target: 2017.12, Baseline survey in Mwenge, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Mwenge, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Mwenge</i>	>2.10	2.10	-	2.90
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>PWETO CASH, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Mwenge, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Mwenge, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Mwenge</i>	<18.90	18.90	-	18.30
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>RUTSHURU, Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.06, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Kageyo, Kashuga & Ibuga, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Kageyo, Kashuga & Ibuga</i>	=20.00	100.00	-	95.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>RUTSHURU, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey Kageyo, Kashuga & Ibuga, Base value: 2016.06, WFP survey, Baseline survey Kageyo, Kashuga & Ibuga, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM in Kageyo, Kashuga & Ibuga</i>	=20.00	100.00	-	96.00
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>RUTSHURU, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Kageyo, Kashuga & Ibuga, Base value: 2016.06, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Kageyo, Kashuga & Ibuga, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, PD survey in Kageyo, Kashuga & Ibuga</i>	=20.00	100.00	-	95.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>RUTSHURU, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Kageyo, Kashuga & Ibuga, Base value: 2016.06, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Kageyo, Kashuga & Ibuga, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Kageyo, Kashuga & Ibuga</i>	>3.02	3.02	-	3.66
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>RUTSHURU, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Kageyo, Kashuga & Ibuga, Base value: 2016.06, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Kageyo, Kashuga & Ibuga, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Kageyo, Kashuga & Ibuga</i>	>2.85	2.85	-	3.70
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>RUTSHURU, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Kageyo, Kashuga & Ibuga, Base value: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline survey in Kageyo, Kashuga & Ibuga, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Kageyo, Kashuga & Ibuga</i>	>3.11	3.11	-	3.63
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>RUTSHURU, Project End Target: 2016.12, Baseline survey in Kageyo, Kashuga & Ibuga, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Baseline survey in Kageyo, Kashuga & Ibuga, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM survey in Kageyo, Kashuga & Ibuga</i>	<18.44	18.44	-	17.00
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTAL, KATANGA (KALEMIE), Project End Target: 2017.12, CP reports, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, SPR 2015, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>70.00	75.45	-	96.81
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTAL, KATANGA (KALEMIE), Project End Target: 2017.12, CP reports, Base value: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>70.00	72.65	-	96.77
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTAL, KATANGA (KALEMIE), Project End Target: 2017.12, 2015 SPR, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, 2015 SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>70.00	78.25	-	96.96

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTAL, KATANGA (KALEMIE), Project End Target: 2017.12, SPR 2015, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, 2015 SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>6.00	3.50	-	2.71
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTAL, KATANGA (KALEMIE), Project End Target: 2017.12, CP reports, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, 2015 SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>6.00	3.00	-	2.50
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTAL, KATANGA (KALEMIE), Project End Target: 2017.12, 2015 SPR, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, 2015 SPR, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP reports</i>	>6.00	4.00	-	3.73

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	4	3	75.0%
SO1: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	74	32	43.2%
SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	662	416	62.8%
SO1: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	494	438	88.7%
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	40	5	12.5%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	260	230	88.5%
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	638	473	74.1%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	215	125	58.1%
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	asset	30	30	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KATANGA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=50.00	22.50	-	16.70
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>LUBERO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	51.00	-	26.70
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MAMBASA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	60.00	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KATANGA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	61.20	-	63.30
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>LUBERO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	39.00	-	53.30
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MAMBASA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	33.00	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KATANGA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=25.00	16.30	-	19.90
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>LUBERO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	10.00	-	20.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MAMBASA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=25.00	7.00	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>LUBERO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	0.00	-	25.00
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>MAMBASA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=50.00	65.00	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>LUBERO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=60.00	37.50	-	36.00
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>MAMBASA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.12</i>	=60.00	30.00	-	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>KATANGA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=80.00	60.50	-	98.60
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>KATANGA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>90.00	94.60	-	98.60
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>LUBERO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>KATANGA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=80.00	60.60	-	98.10
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>LUBERO, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2016.12, Base value: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	0.60	-	3.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>KATANGA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>90.00	94.60	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>KATANGA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=80.00	60.55	-	98.35

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>KATANGA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	>9.00	94.60	-	99.20

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=5,230,124.00	2,615,062.00
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=14,281,105.00	71,405,528.00
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=16,389,022.00	8,194,511.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=10.00	10.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=44.00	44.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=11.00	11.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=14.00	14.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=20.00	20.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Argentina	ARG-C-00003-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	20
Canada	CAN-C-00530-08	Corn Soya Blend	-	203
Canada	CAN-C-00530-08	Maize Meal	-	641
Canada	CAN-C-00530-08	Vegetable Oil	-	15
European Commission	EEC-C-00573-01	Maize Meal	-	361
Japan	JPN-C-00460-01	Beans	-	177
Japan	JPN-C-00460-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	224
Japan	JPN-C-00460-01	Maize Meal	-	859
Japan	JPN-C-00460-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	224
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	337
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	-	54
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize Meal	-	2,824
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	532
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	220
UN CERF	001-C-01490-01	Beans	-	190
UN CERF	001-C-01490-01	Iodised Salt	-	26
UN CERF	001-C-01490-01	Maize Meal	-	466
UN CERF	001-C-01490-01	Vegetable Oil	-	52
UN CERF	001-C-01491-01	Beans	-	205
UN CERF	001-C-01491-01	Iodised Salt	-	26
UN CERF	001-C-01491-01	Maize Meal	-	520
UN CERF	001-C-01491-01	Vegetable Oil	-	116
UN CERF	001-C-01529-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	101

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01390-01	Beans	-	278
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01390-01	Maize Meal	-	480
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01396-01	Beans	-	122
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01396-01	Rice	-	450
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01511-01	Rice	-	450
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01511-01	Split Peas	-	140
USA	USA-C-01206-01	Corn Soya Blend	200	-
USA	USA-C-01206-01	Maize Meal	5,000	-
USA	USA-C-01206-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	100	-
USA	USA-C-01206-01	Split Peas	490	-
USA	USA-C-01206-01	Vegetable Oil	190	-
USA	USA-C-01206-02	Corn Soya Blend	130	-
USA	USA-C-01206-03	Maize Meal	1,870	-
USA	USA-C-01206-03	Split Peas	620	-
USA	USA-C-01206-03	Vegetable Oil	140	-
USA	USA-C-01211-01	Beans	-	1,957
USA	USA-C-01211-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	348
USA	USA-C-01211-01	Iodised Salt	-	180
USA	USA-C-01211-01	Maize	-	116
USA	USA-C-01211-01	Maize Meal	-	8,016
USA	USA-C-01211-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	665
USA	USA-C-01211-02	Beans	-	235
USA	USA-C-01211-02	Maize Meal	-	1,508
		Total	8,740	23,337