



World Food
Programme

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Democratic Republic of the Congo

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2021 - 2024

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Overview

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is the world's biggest hunger emergency, with 27 million people - some 26 percent of its population - acutely food insecure.

A November 2021 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis cited conflict and endemic poverty as the main drivers. Climate shocks, pest infestations, Ebola virus disease and the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 were other significant contributing factors during the reporting period, depressing food production and deepening poverty and food insecurity.

The war-ravaged provinces of North Kivu and Ituri in the east, and the central Kasai region, were hardest hit.

WFP and its partners continued to provide largescale assistance, reaching a record 6.3 million people in the course of the year.

WFP assisted 4.5 million people with in-kind food, 1.4 million with cash and some 1.8 million children, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) with specialized nutritious foods.

Building on the recommendations of an evaluation of WFP's 2018-20 interim country strategic plan (ICSP), its 2021-24 country strategic plan (CSP) incorporated shifts in approach to the execution of the saving-lives, changing-lives dual mandate, not least a stronger emphasis on partnerships to foster development and peace.

Although DRC's dire food security situation during the year mainly necessitated emergency relief, WFP continued working to link crisis response activities to early recovery and resilience-building interventions. Partnering with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), it scaled up joint programmes in the latter areas. Such interventions, mostly in what were once conflict zones, provided integrated support to vulnerable communities, enabling them to grow their own food and increase earnings, and in the process helping to boost social cohesion.

Violence in eastern DRC, mainly involving non-state armed groups and the national army, intensified in 2021, despite vigorous efforts - not least by foreign forces deployed for the purpose - to contain and reverse it: appallingly vicious attacks on innocents in camps for the internally displaced, with scores murdered and injured; suicide bombings; the shooting and kidnapping of aid workers; and attacks on WFP food convoys.

In typical fashion, WFP responded promptly to emergencies. For example, it provided food assistance to 146,000 people in the ten days after the 22 May eruption of the Nyiragongo volcano near the eastern city of Goma.

WFP procured 24,850 mt of food in-country for its operations, including from smallholder farmers, buying from regions with production surpluses and transporting the commodities to food-deficit areas, while boosting smallholder awareness of its quality requirements.

Resilience-building projects helped smallholders improve the quantity and quality of their yields, and reduce post-harvest losses.

In 2021, in addition to COVID-19, DRC suffered significant outbreaks of measles, cholera and the highly contagious Ebola virus. WFP assistance to Ebola victims and survivors, and to their families and "contacts", was key to the vital containment challenge of limiting population movements in affected areas.

As the UN's humanitarian logistics lead, WFP provided operational support to Ebola medical response teams, enabling swift assistance in remote areas. Flights by the WFP-run United Nations Humanitarian Air Service were crucial in that respect.

WFP's home-grown school feeding programme reached 226,000 children. It purchased locally for the purpose 1,000 mt of commodities in the 2020-21 academic year, empowering smallholder farmers.

After schools were closed because of the COVID-19 pandemic, pupils were provided with WFP take-home rations.

WFP operations contributed to the eventual attainment of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2's target of boosting access to food.

While there are no national data illustrating progress towards the SDGs, WFP's in-kind and cash assistance gave millions of vulnerable Congolese access to food.

Partnering with the Government and other humanitarian actors, WFP conducted Emergency Food Security Assessments in 100 territories and provided technical support to improve data collection on food availability.

WFP also contributed to SDG Target 2.2 - ending malnutrition - by assisting 1.8 million children and PLW/Gs in 1,200 health centres.

WFP supported the Government with a Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis, examining the availability and cost of a nutritious diet across the country. WFP's nutrition interventions were implemented in accordance with national protocols and in collaboration with DRC's National Nutrition Programme, UNICEF, and the Nutrition Cluster.

6,311,806

Total beneficiaries in 2021



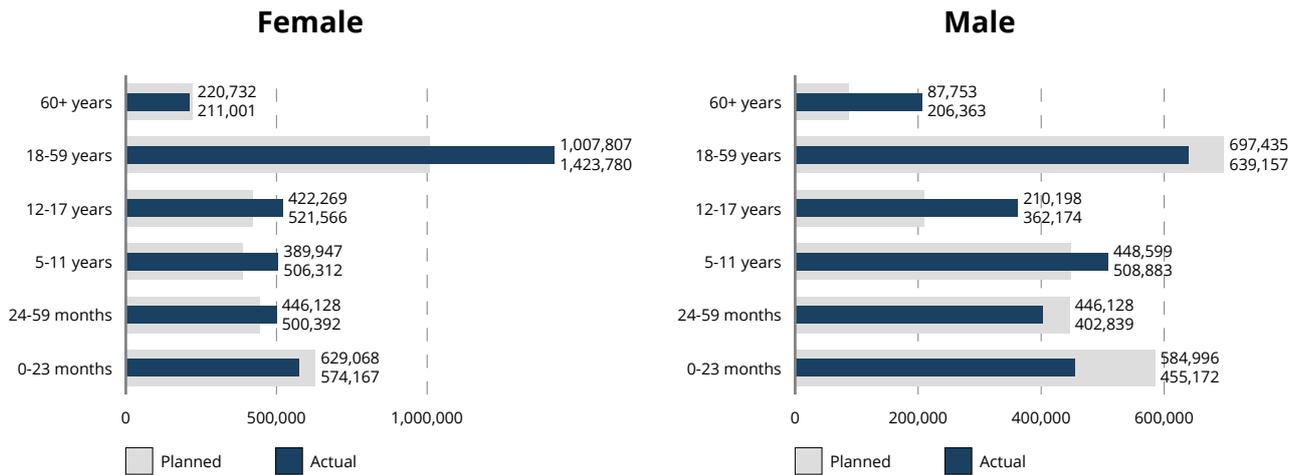
59% female



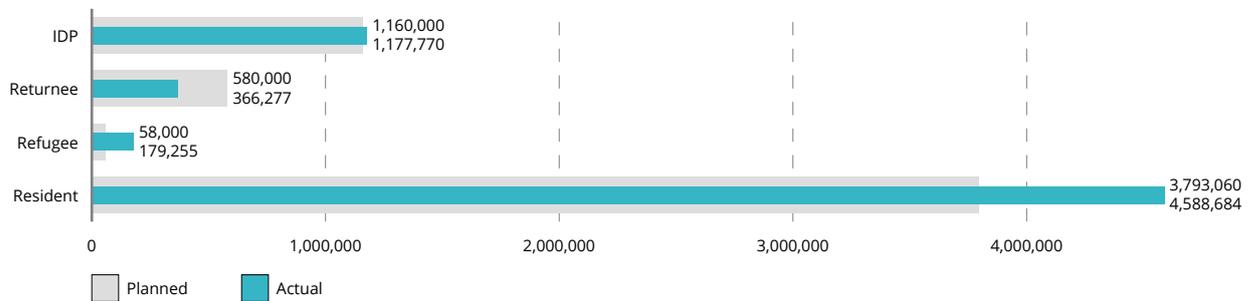
41% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 59,625 (52% Female, 48% Male)

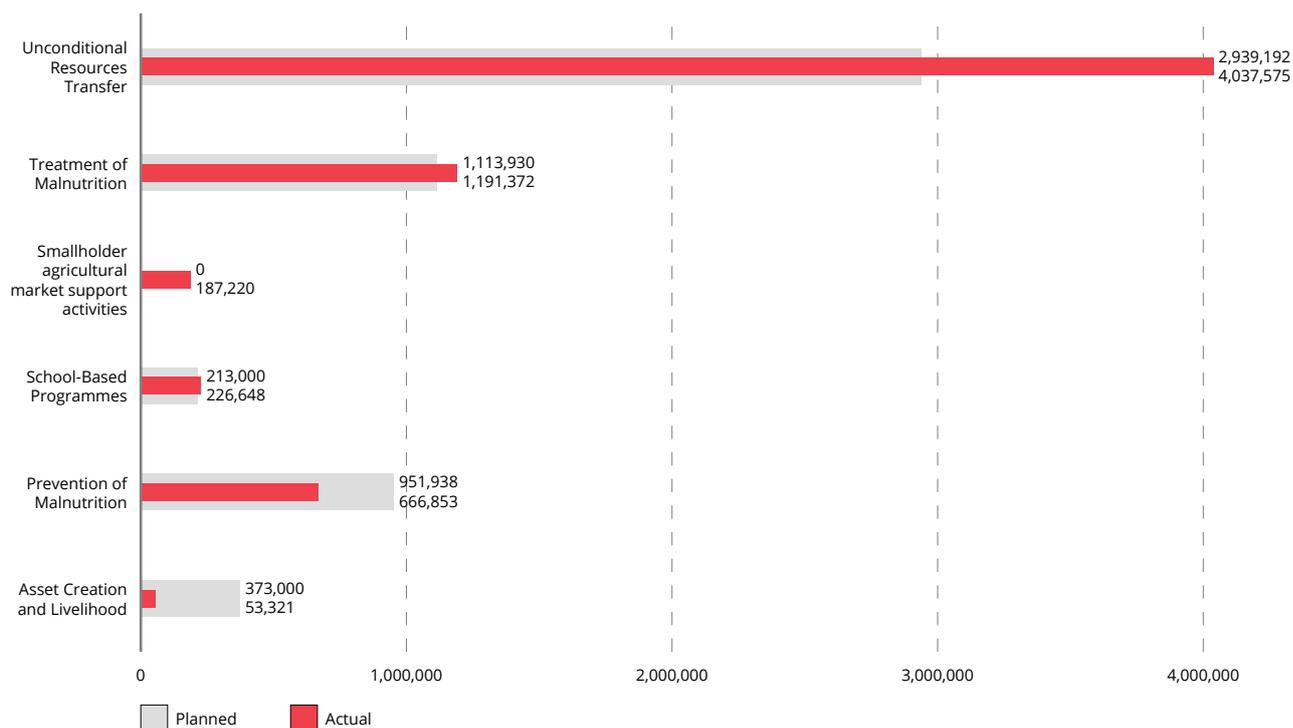
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



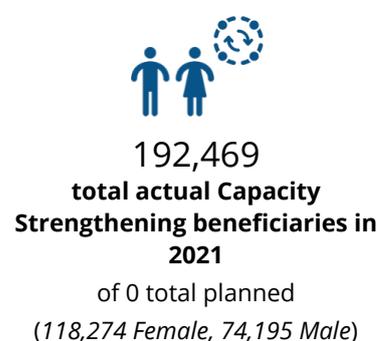
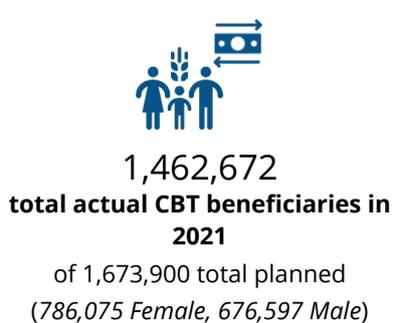
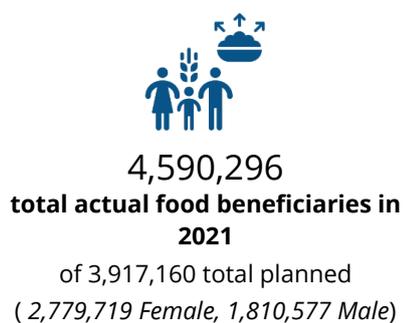
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



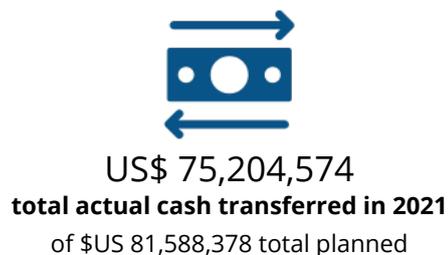
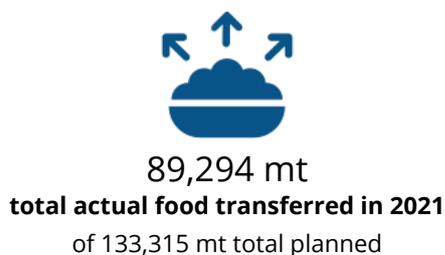
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



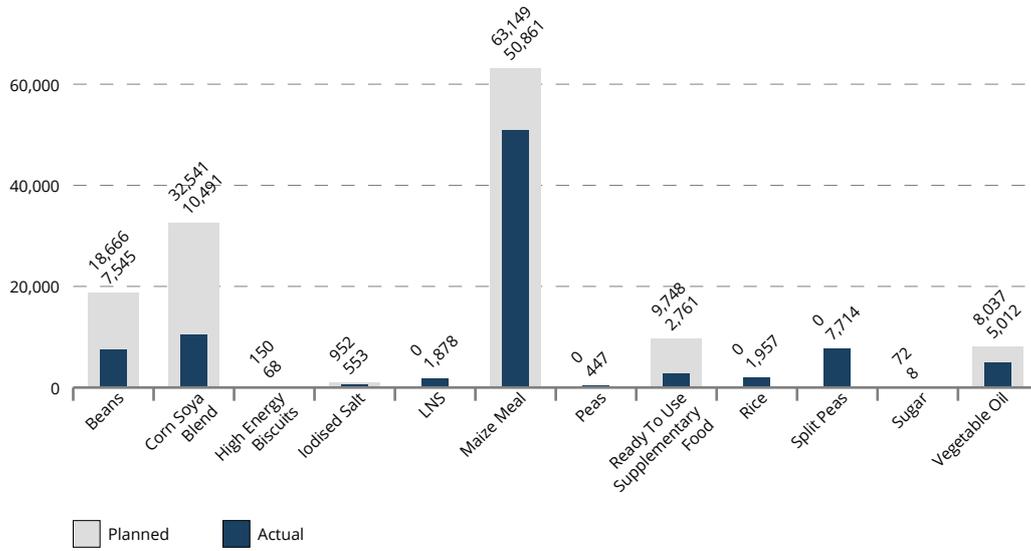
Beneficiaries by Modality



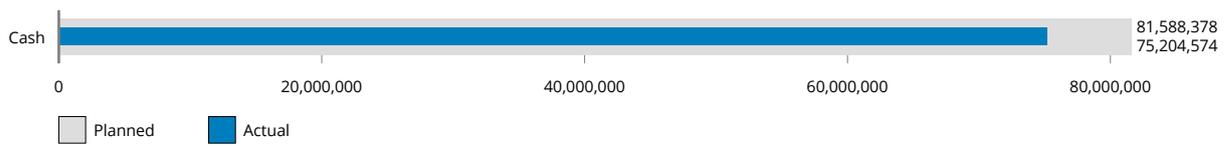
Total Food and CBT



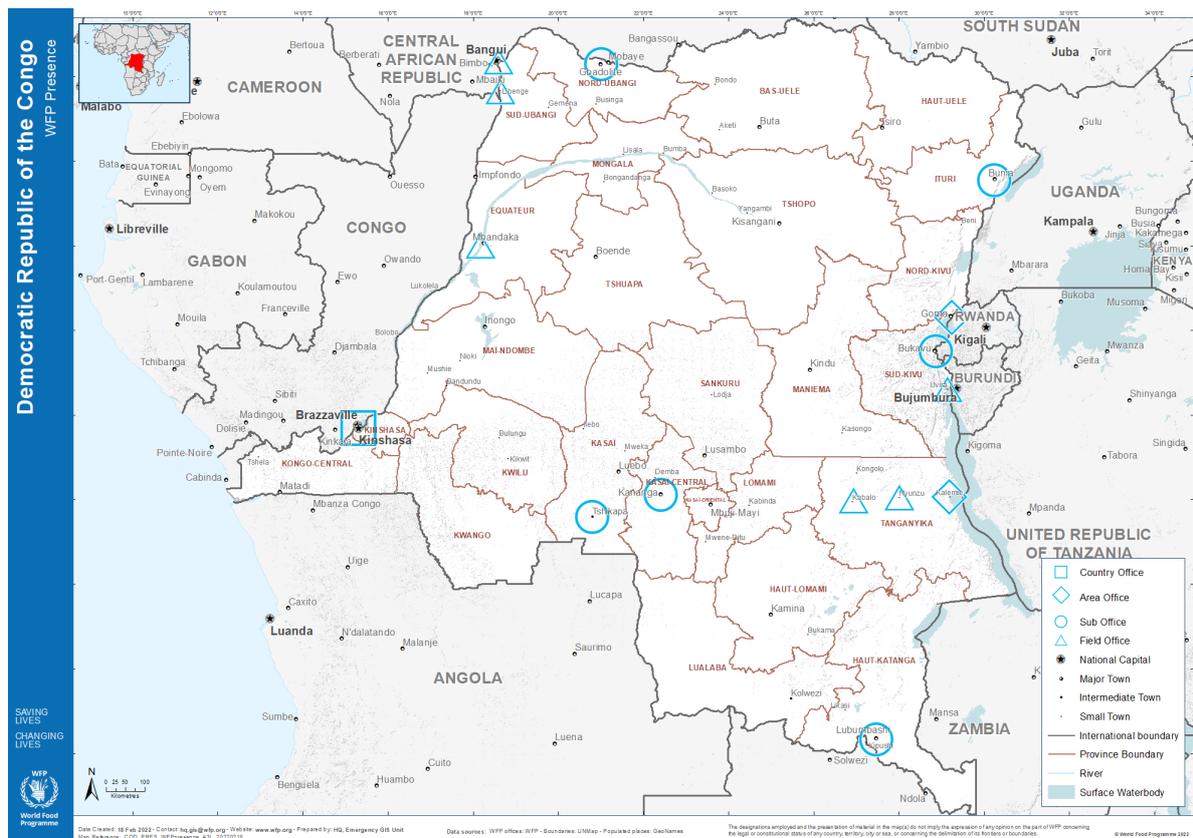
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



DRC's emergency is a protracted humanitarian crisis compounded by persistent and widening armed conflict, severe food insecurity, poor diets, disease outbreaks and climate change. Civilians face violations of their rights to property, liberty and physical integrity. The prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence, particularly domestic violence against women and girls, is alarming [1].

Shrinking humanitarian access adversely affected WFP operations in 2021. Between January and October, 260 incidents against humanitarian actors were recorded, including cases of theft, destruction of property and infrastructure, gender-based violence, physical violence, kidnapping, and armed attacks that caused seven deaths (three in North Kivu, two in Ituri, one in South Kivu and one in Tanganyika) [2].

Conflict-induced displacement aggravated food insecurity [3]. DRC has Africa's largest population of internally displaced people - 5 million - and almost one million Congolese have fled to neighbouring countries.

DRC is home to 531,000 refugees from elsewhere. WFP provided food assistance to 182,000 refugees, mainly from South Sudan, the Central African Republic and Burundi (30,000 men, 34,000 women, 54,000 boys and 64,000 girls).

Endemic poverty contributes to the extremely high levels of food insecurity. A November 2021 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis estimated that 27 million people - 26 percent of those assessed - faced "crisis" (IPC Phase 3) or "emergency" (IPC Phase 4) food insecurity. Of the 179 territories surveyed, five were classified as Phase 4: Djugu (Ituri province), Kamonia and Luebo (Kasai), and Dibaya and Luiza (Kasai Central).

WFP's Level 3 emergency, initially declared in October 2017 for Kasai and Kasai Central provinces, was again extended in 2021 to cover the entire country. Global acute malnutrition was estimated at 6.5 percent, and chronic malnutrition at an alarming 42 percent. Some 4.4 million people were estimated to be acutely malnourished, including 1 million with severe acute malnutrition and 3.4 million with moderate acute malnutrition [4]. Of these, 3.4 million were children under the age of five and one million were pregnant and lactating women and girls.

An April 'Fill the Nutrient Gap' assessment found that, owing to the high cost and limited availability of food, and the fragility of social support systems, fully half the population could not afford a nutritious diet.

Assessments revealed that about 13.5 million children - nearly half the population in dire need - would require humanitarian assistance in 2022.

Since 2018, the Government has demonstrated a willingness to run its own school feeding programme, to both help attract children to school, and retain them. A flagship 2019 presidential policy scrapping primary school fees included a budget line of USD 10 million for school feeding.

Ebola, measles, cholera and COVID-19 affected millions of Congolese in 2021. The vaccination and isolation of affected communities limited the lethality of two Ebola outbreaks. Yet IDPs (80 percent of whom are women and children), refugees and urban populations living in crowded areas with poor sanitation and healthcare remained especially vulnerable to disease.

A slow COVID-19 vaccination roll-out - which the International Monetary Fund forecast would only be completed in 2023 - could undermine economic growth. Rising food prices, high unemployment and growing national debt are set to push up the number of people in extreme poverty.

WFP, other humanitarian actors and the Government respond to urgent needs while pursuing coordinated long-term strategic approaches. WFP's activities were guided by its 2021-24 country strategic plan (CSP), a key component of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for the DRC. In line with agreed humanitarian priorities, WFP's focus is on crisis response and resilience building, thereby contributing to the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17.

WFP's assistance in 2021 delivered mostly on strategic outcome 1, and consisted of unconditional resource transfers, integrated interventions for the treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition, and school feeding for children traumatised by conflict and other shocks.

Such shocks included the COVID-19 pandemic, sudden refugee arrivals, flooding and the eruption in May of the Mount Nyiragongo volcano near Goma.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP helped service the broader humanitarian community with a view to ensuring the well-coordinated, effective delivery of assistance. The WFP-led Logistics Cluster and the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service were crucial in those respects.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP provided nutritious school meals, supported home-grown school feeding and strengthened interventions to combat chronic malnutrition, aware as it was that insufficient investment in children's health and education - not least that of girls - could substantially compromise the ability of future generations to fulfill their potential.

As a result, the school feeding programme incorporated specific measures to help break barriers to girls' access to education. These included the provision of take-home rations for those regularly attending classes.

UNICEF found that 7.6 million children aged 5 to 17, including half of Congolese girls in that age group, did not go to school.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and UNICEF pursued their significant and growing resilience-building partnership - one that works to link immediate crisis response with early recovery and long-term development.

In 2021, their resilience activities were extended to the Kasai region following the departure from there of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO). They helped develop a nexus framework for the region, based on a successful model applied in the Kivus by WFP, FAO and UNICEF.

Similar interventions were to be developed in Tanganyika to help mitigate the impacts of MONUSCO's scheduled withdrawal from there in June 2022.

WFP also supported the Government by providing evidence-based analyses of its food and nutrition security, and emergency preparedness capacities, with a view to strengthening them and social protection systems.

Risk Management

In 2021, WFP's activities in DRC continued to face significant threats, including conflict, climate change, violence, mass displacements, logistical and access challenges, fraud, sexual exploitation and abuse, insecurity faced by staff, aircraft accidents, funding shortfalls and COVID-19 amongst staff.

Climate change exacerbates the food security crisis, with projected temperature increases of 2-3 degrees Celsius by 2050, accompanied by an increase in extreme weather conditions, intense precipitation and more flooding. These climate change effects will impact agriculture and livelihoods. Dependence on rain-fed agriculture is widespread, and current climate variability already reduces crop productivity through heavy rainfall, floods and erosion.

WFP identified these threats, planned and implemented mitigation actions, and assessed their severity to guide prioritization. Our risk management process was iterative, dynamic and inclusive. All WFP field offices and country office units kept the country office risk register updated in real-time, as a living document, with inputs from weekly management meetings. WFP mitigated these risks by ratifying a thorough standard operating procedure for market surveillance to impede the illicit commercialization of WFP in-kind food commodities.

The risk management process also observed risks through audits, evaluations, regional bureau oversight missions, and the Executive Director Assurance Exercise on Internal Controls. WFP DRC also integrated key risk mitigation actions within its annual work plan.

An external audit was conducted in DRC in November 2021 to ensure accountability and transparency for WFP operations. The report will be released in 2022, and its recommendations will inform an action plan that will ensure that WFP can deliver in the coming years.

Partnerships

The scale and multidimensional nature of DRC's food crisis necessitated partnering with a broad range of stakeholders.

WFP supported the Government by helping to identify and address governance and technical gaps, thereby strengthening its capacities to respond to shocks and reduce malnutrition. Engagement on a national COVID-19 response plan served to advance work towards more sustainable and resilient social protection programmes - and to enhance WFP's profile as a development actor.

For the fourth straight year, donor contributions to WFP's work in the country reached a record high. Yet there were still significant funding gaps, notably for malnutrition prevention and the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service - gaps that resulted in reduced services and targets not being met.

While most contributions were earmarked for crisis response activities, considerable multi-year funding was received for resilience-oriented projects. Partnerships for those - including further operationalisation of the triple nexus model (humanitarian-development-peace) - were strengthened with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNICEF and other organisations. WFP initiated resilience-building activities in the Kasai region, not least to help fill a gap left by the departure from there of MONUSCO, the United Nations Stabilization Mission.

WFP also strengthened joint programming on other fronts, for example via the December ratification of an EU-funded three-year agreement with FAO and UNICEF to build a government-owned system to collect and analyze food and nutrition security data.

WFP maintained constructive dialogues with partners and donors, based in part on more regular bilateral and multilateral communications and revamped English- and French-language reporting products and data visualizations.

WFP's Executive Director and its Regional Director for Southern Africa visited DRC to nurture strategic partnerships, and successful field visits were organized for representatives of several donor countries.

WFP partnered with international financial institutions, establishing solid collaboration with the World Bank (WB) and the EU to spur social protection and resilience programming. It received funding from the WB's Global Partnership for Education for its school meals programme and is in discussions about potential Bank commitments to its climate risk insurance and cash-based interventions.

Strengthening the capacities of the Government - not least by capitalizing and building on functioning pockets of expertise at technical and senior levels - is central to WFP's partnerships strategy. Ahead of September's Food Systems Summit convened by the UN Secretary General, for example, WFP worked closely with the Government-appointed focal point.

It also supported the Government's engagement with the global School Meals Coalition, which led to DRC joining more than 120 member states and other partners by signing a Declaration of Commitment to every child receiving a healthy and nutritious meal in school by 2030.

WFP worked to raise official awareness of the importance of national planning exercises, such as the use of crop assessments to inform Ministry of Agriculture strategies, thereby helping to build national and local ownership.

WFP worked with 64 cooperating partners (85 percent of them local) and had a total of 126 field-level agreements. Partnerships were continually assessed to ensure they properly reflected performance criteria and risks. As part of an inter-agency pilot project, for example, WFP tested the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) module of the UN Partner Portal to ensure that NGOs cooperating with it had in place - and were applying - adequate policies and protocols in this area.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP began implementing a new country strategic plan (CSP), for 2021-24, reflecting the imperative of meaningfully tackling DRC's huge hunger needs. That was underscored by WFP's declared intention to reach a record 6.3 million of the country's most vulnerable people in 2021 and a bleak November Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis and forecast.

The generosity of donors enabled a WFP operational scale-up. Indeed, its needs-based plan for the year, requiring USD 456.5 million, was resourced at 145 percent. Its implementation plan, costing at USD 662.5 million, was 100 percent funded [1]. One-third of the latter was accounted for by monies carried over from the 2018-20 interim CSP.

WFP received a record USD 370.5 million in contributions during the year, up 11 percent on 2020.

In-kind food accounted for 51 percent of receipts, and cash the other 49 percent.

The higher level of contributions enabled flexibility in food procurement, not least by stimulating local production and allowing increased recourse to regional markets, thereby shortening delivery times.

Most donor government contributions were earmarked for specific activities and locations, and were of a particular kind: commodities, cash or nutrition products. That constrained WFP's operational flexibility, as did the delayed arrival of food shipments from overseas and congestion at Matadi, DRC's main seaport.

All strategic outcomes were fully funded. Emergency response activities under strategic outcome 1 constituted 78 percent of WFP's total portfolio, resilience building and livelihood activities under strategic outcomes 2 and 3 accounted for 13 percent and strategic outcome 4 - common logistics and humanitarian air services - 9 percent.

Crucially, WFP was able to convert pledges by some donors into advance financing, thereby making food and cash promptly available to identified recipients, and averting pipeline breaks.

Flexible donor contributions are, of course, vital. In 2021 they ensured cash for a social protection programme in the Kinshasa commune of Nsele, thereby plugging an otherwise ominously imminent funding gap. They also enabled - despite critical shortfalls for same - the continued implementation of malnutrition prevention activities in North Kivu and Tanganyika, and flights by the WFP-run United Nations Humanitarian Air Service.

So-called "multilateral" donor contributions, which WFP can use as it deems most appropriate, including for underfunded activities, were directed in no small measure to resilience-building.

Of the USD 370.5 million received in 2021, USD 260.2 million was confirmed in the second half of the year. Of the total received, USD 180 million was allocated for use in 2022.

Food procurement via WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) - which taps forecasted funding to enable the early purchase and pre-positioning of food where it's most needed - enabled the distribution of 17,735 mt of commodities.

The United States was WFP's largest donor in 2021, followed by Sweden, Germany, the United Kingdom, the EU, the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund and Canada. Together, they accounted for 94 percent of resources.

Germany, Norway, Sweden and Canada continued to provide substantial funding for resilience projects being implemented by WFP with the Food and Agriculture Organization, UNICEF and other partners.

The sources of funding for school feeding were diverse, and included the World Bank's Global Partnership for Education.

WFP also signed a multi-year agreement with the Education Cannot Wait global fund for education in emergencies and protracted crises, and agreed a new partnership with UNICEF to better nourish primary school children.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.	 314,826,860.0	 278,684,372.0	 475,327,449.0	 283,202,130.0
02: The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.	 24,804,063.0	 8,324,434.0	 27,088,898.0	 10,355,669.0
03: Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2024	 27,415,515.0	 31,284,789.0	 51,936,302.0	 19,269,929.0
04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises	 44,066,554.0	 37,111,845.0	 51,524,631.0	 32,270,194.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	 0.0	 0.0	 2,855,284.0	 0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	 411,112,992.0	 355,405,440.0	 608,732,564.0	 345,097,922.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 17,894,914.0	 17,549,914.0	 24,443,558.0	 13,421,838.0
Total Direct Costs	 429,007,906.0	 372,955,354.0	 633,176,122.0	 358,519,760.0

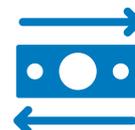
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 27,469,357.0	 23,948,666.0	 27,943,476.0	 27,943,476.0
Grand Total	 456,477,262.0	 396,904,020.0	 661,119,598.0	 386,463,236.0

Programme performance

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



2.6 million beneficiaries received 69,000 mt of **in-kind food assistance**



USD 70 million injected into local economies, **benefitting 1.4 million individuals**



Over 1.2 million children and pregnant and lactating women and girls received specialized nutritious foods **to treat moderate acute malnutrition**



WFP prevented acute malnutrition among **374,000** children and **279,000** pregnant and lactating women and girls **in conflict- and crisis-affected settings**

WFP's work in this area had three basic objectives: the provision of gender-equitable, nutrition-sensitive assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations, not least via improved inter-agency coordination (activity 1); the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in populations affected by conflict and crisis (activity 2); and the prevention of MAM in such populations (activity 3).

WFP achieved its activity 1 targets, reaching more than 4 million people with food and cash: 2.1 million women (53 percent of recipients) and 1.9 million men (47 percent).

WFP distributed 69,400 mt of food to 2.6 million people (1.4 million of them female), 6 percent more than in 2020. It significantly scaled up cash assistance, disbursing USD 70 million to 1.4 million people (54 percent of them women), compared to USD 46 million in 2020, while relying more heavily on cutting-edge mobile money transfers (MMT), not least to overcome shortages of physical cash.

Although the latest IPC analysis - in November 2021 - showed a slight decrease in the number of people suffering emergency food insecurity (IPC 4) [1], DRC remained the world's largest food crisis in absolute numbers, with 27 million people, or 26 percent of the surveyed population, deemed to be acutely hungry.

Food insecurity remained alarmingly pervasive across all of DRC's provinces, and continued to be particularly pronounced in some [2].

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) - some 5 million, Africa's largest such population - remained heavily dependent on external assistance, and for the most part found it impossible to develop stable livelihoods.

Multiple factors contributed to the vulnerability of food insecure households: conflict; displacement; gender (especially for households headed by women); age (for households headed by children); access to education; and, in certain areas, ethnic identity.

Coping mechanisms adopted as a result - such as transactional sex and child labour - gave rise to significant protection risks and concerns.

Strategic outcome 1 received sufficient funding to cover the needs-based plan (NBP) budget, with most of it earmarked for activity 1. WFP was therefore able to rapidly respond to sudden-onset emergencies, while pursuing ongoing level 3 interventions.

For example, in May, the Nyiragongo volcano, north of the eastern city of Goma, erupted, killing 32 people and triggering the temporary displacement of over 400,000. WFP and its partners reached more than 146,000 of them with in-kind food assistance in less than ten days. The distributions, which ended in early June, were concentrated on the displaced in the towns of Sake, Minova and Rutshuru.

WFP post-distribution monitoring (PDM) provided a range of findings.

After 80,000 people were displaced by armed clashes in Beni territory, North Kivu province, early in 2021, WFP responded by scaling up unconditional cash assistance there. As a result, the prevalence of food insecurity among assisted households fell from 80 percent prior to the intervention to 32 percent after four months of help.

Moreover, the proportion of households suffering severe food insecurity dropped from 24 percent in June to just one percent in October.

PDM data also showed that the proportion of households resorting to negative emergency coping fell from 56 percent in June to 27 percent in October.

In the last quarter of the year, WFP and UNHCR conducted a large assessment of refugees from war-torn Central African Republic in and out of camps in DRC. The findings are forthcoming.

The assessment was prompted by the results of PDM earlier in the year in four camps in North Ubangi and South Ubangi provinces accommodating most refugees from CAR: Boyabo, Mole, Inke and Bili. It showed, among other things, increased recourse to many negative coping mechanisms on the part of most surveyed households, including borrowing money and drawing down savings.

With continuing insecurity in CAR having provoked an influx of 73,000 more refugees into DRC early in the year, WFP significantly scaled up assistance, reaching a total of 183,000 CAR refugees in 2021, against 148,000 in 2020.

WFP also assisted 32,000 refugees from South Sudan (in Haut Uélé and Ituri provinces) and 37,000 from Burundi (in South Kivu).

Taking account of the views of recipients, and market assessments, WFP continued its transition from in-kind to CBT assistance, enabling refugee families to choose the foods they wanted.

Going forward, that approach is to be complemented by more investment in early recovery and resilience-building interventions, with a view to meaningful self-reliance for refugee families.

There were major delays in the delivery to the Kasai region of WFP food commodities from overseas, owing to COVID-induced congestion at Matadi, DRC's main port, stricter customs clearance and a change of national government.

The use of an alternative corridor, via the port of Pointe Noire in neighbouring Republic of Congo, and the lobbying of a range of local authorities on customs and other administrative procedures, eased the congestion, but could not prevent food pipeline breaks. Reduced rations had to be given in several provinces.

In eastern DRC, WFP bought locally, from smallholder farmers, 24,850 mt of maize meal and pulses - 45 percent more than in 2020. That tonnage, costed at USD 17 million, was equivalent to almost 30 percent of the food distributed by WFP countrywide in the course of the year - and key to preventing and mitigating pipeline breaks.

In addition to injecting significant monies into local economies, such procurement facilitated more engagement with supplying smallholders, and greater awareness on their part of WFP food safety and quality (FSQ) standards.

With FAO and UNICEF, WFP expanded an innovative urban social safety net project in the Kinshasa commune of N'sele. The initiative provided unconditional cash worth a total of USD 9 million - via MMTs and direct transfers - to over 100,000 people, to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 on the livelihoods of the locality's hardest hit. The assistance permitted recipients to stay at home and respect other restrictions aimed at limiting the spread of the virus.

Through activity 2, WFP treated MAM in conflict- and crisis-affected populations. With the Government, UNICEF and other partners keen to tackle DRC's nutrition challenges, WFP implemented an integrated set of interventions, among other things providing specialized nutritious food to save lives and help protect those most at risk.

WFP provided nutritional assistance to 1.2 million vulnerable people, including 663,000 children under five years, 517,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/Gs), and 4,700 HIV/TB patients being treated for MAM [3].

It targeted provinces most affected by malnutrition, thereby prioritising Kasai, Kasai Central, Kasai Oriental, Tanganyika, North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri. Malnutrition interventions yielded good results, with recovery rates above 95 percent.

Through activity 3, WFP worked to prevent acute malnutrition among conflict- and crisis-affected populations. Nearly 375,000 children under five and 279,000 PLW/Gs were helped. However, with the activity receiving only 59 percent of the money it needed under the NBP, WFP was unable to reach all eligible people.

Nutrition-sensitive actions were integrated into post-Ebola responses, and into cash-based programmes in Tanganyika, Ituri, and the Kasai region.

For example, SCOPE [4] registration processes provided for the prompt detection of malnutrition, and therefore the early referral and treatment of cases, as well as the dissemination of relevant messaging.

WFP strengthened its social behaviour change and communications (SBCC) approach to better address all forms of malnutrition.

It also assessed the infant-and-young-child-feeding (IYCF) practices of 28,000 PLW/G at health centres and in communities, and conducted sensitisation sessions to enable 54,000 people - 37,800 of them women - be better aware of appropriate practice.

WFP's gender and age marker scores on strategic outcome 1 were positive: 3 for activity 1; 4 for activity 2; and 3 for activity 3.

In the course of relevant analyses it led or participated in, WFP continued to canvass, and seek to reflect, the views of female and male recipients of assistance, including through the prism of age- and sex-disaggregated data on food security.

WFP remains acutely aware that, due to gender inequities, women continue to be more susceptible to food insecurity than men. It is therefore working to address those inequities, and on the prevention and mitigation of gender-based violence, while prioritizing women in recipient targeting processes.

All WFP offices in-country were given funding to train partner personnel about protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, and to raise community awareness about the issue.

In North and South Kivu, for example, WFP continued to support, with food assistance, health centres helping survivors of gender-based violence.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



226,000 school children received **home-grown school meals**



82,000 people reached through **social behaviour and change communication activities**

Strategic outcome 2 focused essentially on safeguarding and building the human capital of future generations.

It includes activity 4, which seeks to provide nutritious meals to school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding (HGSF), and activity 5, centred on interventions to prevent chronic malnutrition, especially in at-risk people.

Strategic outcome 2 received 103 percent of its needs-based plan funding requirements, with more than half of the resources transferred during the first quarter of 2021, as carryover from 2020. Both activities had significant systemic challenges to overcome to reach their objectives, namely school closures due to COVID-19 and sporadic strikes at health centres and schools.

WFP's school meals programme gained more prominence by attracting funding from the World Bank's Global Partnership for Education and the Education Cannot Wait facility, which focuses on emergency and protracted crisis contexts. The programme assisted 226,000 children in post-conflict and food-insecure areas, seeking to improve students' - especially girls' - health and education, not least to reduce the risk of early marriage and child labour, and thereby contribute to peace, social cohesion and human capital development.

In schools supported by WFP feeding programmes, enrolment was higher in the 2020-21 school year than in 2019-20, rising by 12 percent and 20 percent in Kasai Oriental and Tanganyika [1], respectively. There was also increased enrolment in supported schools in post-Ebola Beni (22 percent) and Oicha (19 percent) [2].

In line with the home-grown school feeding approach (HGSF), which promotes the development of inclusive supply chains and offers local farmers a reliable market, over 1,000 mt of maize meal and beans worth some USD 1 million were purchased from smallholders in North and South Kivu during the 2020-21 academic year.

During the second COVID-induced school closure period at the start of the academic year, WFP provided children with take-home rations, where possible. The availability of take-home rations, which pupils typically collected in the company of a parent, apparently encouraged both their return to school upon the resumption of classes and stronger interest on the part of parents in their children's education.

Cooperating partner assessments of the impact on children of pandemic-driven school closures cited increased isolation - with girls disproportionately affected, not least because of higher levels of domestic violence during lockdown - and more pronounced inequity.

The latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis, issued in November, also pointed to a strong adverse impact on food security - including in places where WFP supports school meals.

WFP and its partners, notably UNICEF and FAO, helped mobilize technical and financial backing for the attainment of government education and training goals. WFP, for example, supported the elaboration of a three-year roadmap for a national school meals programme, and organised a June visit to Egypt by senior Ministry of Education officials to enhance their awareness of the value of school feeding and other social safety nets.

Through activity 5, which includes interventions to prevent chronic malnutrition, WFP assisted 5,600 children aged 6-23 months (56 percent of them boys and 44 percent girls) and 7,800 pregnant and lactating women and girls. Some 21,500 caretakers (62 percent of them women) also benefitted from this activity.

In joint programming with other UN agencies, notably UNICEF and FAO, WFP stepped up efforts to further improve synergies in the area of resilience building, thanks in no small measure to funding from Germany for several projects in North Kivu, and from Norway for initiatives in Tanganyika. Funding from Switzerland, confirmed in late 2021, was to support the third phase of a resilience project in South Kivu, starting in early 2022.

WFP expanded the reach of its social behaviour and change communications (SBCC) - not least by incorporating it into cash-based transfer and resilience interventions - as part of a broader approach to more vigorous malnutrition prevention. Some 82,000 people benefitted from relevant messaging during the year.

WFP continued supporting the Government with technical and financial assistance at the national and provincial levels in the area of nutrition, not least to strengthen the National Nutrition Programme (PRONANUT) and the National AIDS Control Programme (PNLS). Among other things, the support bolstered PRONANUT's early warning system, helped elaborate a national nutrition strategy and validated a Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis.

In the framework of a new Memorandum of Understanding signed with PNLS, WFP provided technical and financial support for a nutritional assessment of HIV populations in Ituri, and a study of undernourishment among antiretroviral therapy clients. It also organized a training of trainers on nutrition assessment counselling in three Kasai region provinces: Lomami, Kasai Central and Kasai Oriental).

Activities 4 and 5 recorded Gender and Age marker scores of 4 and 3, respectively, demonstrating that gender was fully integrated into their implementation.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of HGSFP	4
Support prevention of chronic malnutrition interventions, especially for at risk people	3

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



358,000 beneficiaries reached through **joint resilience projects**



Multi-year joint resilience projects expanded to the **Kasais region**, where MONUSCO withdrew from in 2021

FFA

170 kilometers of feeder roads rehabilitated, resulting in **USD 1.78 million distributed to beneficiaries** through conditional cash transfers



1,145 farmer organizations received **capacity strengthening** in post-harvest management, business skills, and collective marketing

Strategic outcome 3 focuses on enhancing the food security, livelihoods and resilience of smallholder farmers and other vulnerable communities in crisis-prone areas, not least to help mitigate the impact of shocks and stressors, including extreme weather events, environmental degradation, water scarcity, price shocks, conflict and economic uncertainty.

Its activity 6 centres on integrated programming to build the resilience of agri-food actors and facilitate access to climate- and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, while promoting social cohesion and gender equality. It seeks to capitalise on the agricultural production and processing expertise of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and WFP's prowess in the areas of logistics, marketing, post-harvest loss prevention and food quality.

WFP continued implementing multi-year resilience programmes in the east (North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika provinces) and northwest (North Ubangi and South Ubangi) with FAO, UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund. These supported 358,000 people in 2021.

WFP and its partners maintained a strong focus on assisting rural women, who constituted 58 percent of assistance recipients.

They expanded the geographical scope of resilience activities to include the provinces of Kasai (Kamonia territory) and Kasai Central (Luiza and Kananga territories), following the withdrawal from that part of the country of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission, MONUSCO. Integrated context analyses were conducted at provincial level, seasonal livelihoods programming at the territory level and participatory planning at the community level.

The inclusion of the Kasai provinces in WFP's resilience programming also reflected the findings of post-distribution monitoring (PDM) in the region. That revealed alarming community-level food insecurity caused by cyclical and structural shocks, including extreme weather and dilapidated physical and social infrastructure, as well as by endemic poverty that obliges many families to spend most of their limited earnings food.

PDM conducted after the distribution of WFP cash assistance in December showed that the proportion of households with "poor" food consumption decreased to 23 percent from 47 percent in South Ubangi, and to 16 percent from 27 percent in South Kivu. However, it also concluded that CBT interventions would be more helpful if combined with nutrition-sensitive programming and infrastructural improvements.

While most WFP funding was earmarked for crisis-response activities, strategic outcome 3 received 176 percent of its needs-based plan requirements. More than 90 percent of those resources were registered in the first quarter of the year, a welcome development.

Nonetheless, with resilience-building set to assume ever more importance as the 2021-24 country strategic plan proceeds, WFP will require higher levels of flexible funding if it is to rise to the challenge. A potentially promising start was made in 2021, when funding from the Norwegian and Italian governments enabled the extension of resilience activities to the Kasai region, and Norway and Sweden committed multi-year resources for resilience-building work in

Tanganyika.

The reporting period saw a significant surge in refugee arrivals into North and South Ubangi from the Central African Republic (CAR), following post-election violence there. That in turn led to an agreement between WFP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to include out-of-camp refugees in resilience activities being conducted jointly with FAO. Some 7,900 refugees from CAR benefitted from resilience activities in the Ubangis during the year.

WFP's steady building of the capacities of smallholder farmers has helped improve the quantity and quality of their yields, and in 2021 enabled the sale of a total of 720 mt of their food commodities.

WFP worked with no fewer than 1,145 farmer organizations to boost knowledge of post-harvest management, marketing and other business skills. The rewards included significant reductions in post-harvest losses.

In North Kivu, WFP purchased from smallholders 300 mt of produce for its home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme there. As a result, 22,800 households in the province reported income increases averaging 76 percent, with the windfalls spent on school fees and healthcare, among other necessities.

With the higher earnings yielding significant social development gains, communal cohesion and conflict prevention were enhanced.

WFP worked to improve smallholders' access to markets. Food assistance for assets schemes supported, for example, the rehabilitation of rural feeder roads - some 170 kilometres of them - thereby facilitating the movement of produce to market.

In surveys, households in North Kivu, South Kivu and the Ubangis welcomed their improved livelihoods. More than 80 percent of those canvassed said the gains also helped to boost farm output and environmental awareness.

More than USD 1.7 million was distributed as cash transfers to 8,800 people to promote reforestation, countering the degradation of cultivable land.

Thanks to funding from the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund, 48,900 vulnerable Ebola survivors in Beni (North Kivu) and Bunia (Ituri) territories - including displaced persons, disabled heads of household and elderly people - were given cash assistance from July to October.

Given the imperative of holistic, integrated approaches to resilience-building, not least from a sustainability standpoint, synergies were sought with activity 4 (Home-Grown School Feeding) in North and South Kivu, and with activity 5 (nutrition-sensitive agriculture). As a result, smallholders access to markets improved and school attendance - especially by girls - increased.

In the fragile context that is DRC, WFP's approach to resilience helped attain triple nexus goals. WFP worked with conflict sensitive actors such as Search for Common Ground, an international NGO, to ensure its activities were based on a good understanding of the contextual landscape and allowed room for dialogue around key conflict drivers. These included access to land, ethnic differences, and the status of refugees and internally displaced people in host communities.

Innovative techniques such as the use of theatre groups helped identify solutions to standing conflicts, strengthening community engagement in the management of them. During the year, WFP set up 122 early warning committees and community dialogue platforms to foster social cohesion and peaceful cohabitation.

With a Gender and Age Marker score of 3, gender dimensions were well integrated in WFP activities. At the outset of activity implementation in North and South Kivu, for example, WFP, in collaboration with UNICEF, asked partners to conduct comprehensive analyses to ensure that gender perspectives had been adequately incorporated.

Recognizing that gender inequities were limiting women and girls' access to education, WFP prioritized the provision of basic literacy programmes for them. As a result, some 10,000 received functional literacy classes, with 70 percent of them additionally supported via income-generating activities to strengthen their entrepreneurship and economic independence.

Another 56,000 women benefitted from informative messaging about nutrition, income diversification, family planning and good business practice.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



54,253 passengers and 958 mt of light cargo carried **on behalf of 207 organizations**



196 information management products published, including 69 maps detailing accessibility and other general **logistics information**



Transported over 2,796 m³ of goods on behalf of 17 partners, including medical equipment to support the **COVID-19 pandemic response**

Strategic outcome 4 centres on the provision by WFP of services to the wider humanitarian community.

To that end, WFP worked to fill critical gaps to ensure coherent and effective delivery of assistance. Activities were designed to enable partners, including the Government, to provide essential services to crisis-affected vulnerable populations.

Strategic outcome 4 encompasses three activities: the provision of air services to the humanitarian community (activity 7); making available to that community humanitarian platforms, such as Logistics Cluster coordination and information services (activity 8); and meeting requests for specific services from humanitarian and development partners (activity 9).

This strategic outcome received all the funding required under the needs-based plan, with 71 percent of it materialising in the first quarter of the year - thanks largely to carryovers from the earlier interim country strategic plan (ICSP 2018-20). Therefore, some activities were underfunded throughout the year due to earmarking. The Logistics Cluster relied solely on funds transferred from ICSP to operate throughout 2021. Due to insufficient funds to carry over into 2022, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) had to reduce its fleet size from nine to six aircrafts, remove destinations in the Kasai province, and discontinue the route between Kinshasa and Goma and to and from Kananga.

Insufficient funding obliged the WFP-run United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) - which since 2008 has provided aid workers, donor representatives, diplomats and others with safe, cost-effective air travel to and from locations across the country - to cut its fleet from nine aircraft to six, discontinue services between Kinshasa and Goma, as well as to Kananga in Kasai Central province and all destinations in Kasai province.

In the course of the year, UNHAS served no fewer than 207 entities (60 percent of them NGOs, 36 percent UN agencies, and the remaining 4 percent government ministries/bodies and diplomatic missions) with flights to 50 regular and 27 ad hoc destinations, carrying 47,995 passengers and 797 mt of cargo.

The EU Humanitarian Aid Flight (formerly the ECHO Flight project), managed by WFP/UNHAS, carried an additional 6,258 passengers and 161 mt of cargo.

Overall, it and UNHAS exceeded their 2021 targets for passengers and cargo by 7 percent and 16 percent, respectively.

UNHAS conducted 83 medical evacuations - including of COVID-19 patients - and 114 security evacuations, while the EU Humanitarian Aid Flight effected 17 and 30, respectively.

UNHAS enabled humanitarian access to remote areas by overseeing a fleet of 11 aircraft (nine fixed-wing and two MI-8 helicopters), including two managed on behalf of the EU (one fixed-wing and one MI-8 helicopter).

New destinations were added to the flight schedule in accordance with the needs of organizations responding to multiple humanitarian crises, particularly in Ituri, and North and South Kivu. The additions included Mikenge, Minembwe, Bijombo, Kahondo, Mambasa, Fataki, Drodoro and Walikale.

An UNHAS survey showed a user satisfaction rate of 91 percent [1].

Throughout the year, UNHAS enabled humanitarian access and the deployment of rapid response capabilities to crisis-affected locations.

For example, after the Mount Nyiragongo volcano north of Goma erupted in May, displacing more than 400,000 people and halting commercial air traffic into and out of Goma and Bukavu, UNHAS flights criss-crossed the affected region

and connected it with the rest of the country.

UNHAS introduced flights between the cities of Sake in North Kivu and Bukavu in South Kivu - whose hinterlands accommodate large numbers of internally displaced people - as well as between DRC and neighbouring Uganda.

It was especially active on behalf of the humanitarian community during and immediately after acute crises, including the surveillance period following a mid-2020 outbreak of Ebola in Equateur province (declared over in November of that year); a sizeable influx of new refugees from the Central African Republic into North and South Ubangi early in 2021; an Ebola resurgence in North Kivu in October; a recurrence of brutal inter-ethnic violence at a settlement for the displaced in Drodro, Ituri, in November; frequent, often largescale outbreaks of measles and cholera; and, throughout the year, COVID-19.

A contributing factor to the extension of UNHAS's DRC network was its rehabilitation, with other stakeholders, of a number of runways and airstrips, including those at Mahagi (Ituri) and Tshikapa (Kasai). More airstrips were earmarked for restoration in 2022, which should, among other things, further improve the safety of air travel in the country.

UNHAS provided training for staff, much of it online, in basic aviation, safety, risk management, supervisory skills and - vital for the rollout of COVID-19 vaccines - so-called temperature-sensitive logistics (TSL).

As lead of the global Logistics Cluster, WFP supported implementation of the DRC humanitarian response plan (HRP) for 2021 by working to ensure coordinated intersectoral action on its objectives, not least by seeking to facilitate a smooth, uninterrupted supply of relief assistance by supported organisations.

With a view to facilitating optimal responses to crises, the Logistics Cluster oversaw six coordination and information-sharing platforms at the national and sub-national levels. Seventy-three partners availed of them in the course of the year. In addition, almost 200 information products were shared on a dedicated DRC webpage.

By supporting partners' rehabilitation of roads and other physical infrastructure, the Cluster helped restore access to previously hard-to-reach places.

As part of the COVID-19 response, it enabled the storage of more than 5,000 m³ of health cargo for five organizations, and facilitated the movement of 1,730 m³ of humanitarian goods for three others.

Multi-modal - air and road - transport services were expanded to enable delivery of COVID-19 items to the provinces of Kabinda and Kongo Central, in response to requests from local and national authorities.

The Logistics Cluster also helped build partners emergency response capabilities through a range of technical trainings.

In terms of meeting requests from individual partners for the provision of specific services in crisis situations (activity 9), WFP assisted in the course of the year 17 of them who sought support to transport, store and handle goods. More than 21,000 m² of storage space was made available across eight warehouses and 17 mobile units.

In the course of the year, WFP transported over 2,796 m³ of goods for partners.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

WFP DRC used the Gender and Age Marker to assess its contribution to gender equality across programmes.

Analysis of age- and sex-disaggregated WFP data helped illuminate the nature of the correlation between food insecurity and the gender of the head of recipient households, and the significance of the gender dimensions of access to resources and divisions of labour.

In DRC, gender intersects with ethnicity and identity, often fuelling discrimination against women and girls.

Government institutions and policymakers routinely continue to largely exclude women and girls from meaningful consideration, restricting their access to justice. The Family Code perpetuates the discrimination: for example, wives are not allowed to own property or sign official documents without their husband's consent.

Women tend to be poorer than men because they are legally deprived of the right to manage income they earn, or to own property.

Women and girls are disproportionately affected by armed conflict and gender-based violence, and have limited access to healthcare. Maternal mortality is high, as is the prevalence of HIV/AIDS among women, particularly rape victims.

Although post-distribution monitoring data collected in November-December 2021 indicated that husbands and wives tended to jointly decide how WFP in-kind and cash assistance was to be used, anecdotal evidence suggested otherwise. Indeed, women in North and South Kivu, Ituri and Tanganyika, canvassed in the context of a WFP protection risk assessment, made clear that decisions on the use of cash were mostly made by men.

WFP continued working to increase women's involvement in decision-making and their participation in its initiatives, including those in response to emergencies, at all stages of the project cycle.

Given the routinely gender-based nature of the division of labour at the household and community levels, WFP's resilience-building activities, too, recognised and prioritised the views and capabilities of women at both the planning and implementation stages. It also typically supported them with literacy and numeracy training.

Its nutrition activities likewise afforded WFP a platform to communicate to women and adolescent girls, in partnership with the United Nations Population Fund, vital information about sexual, reproductive and maternal health, and how to access care in those areas.

A dedicated Gender and Protection Officer joined the WFP DRC team during the year, and was to oversee in 2022 a gender analysis of its work in the country, to inform future programming.

Also in 2022 WFP was to undertake a gender and age analysis to assess the impact on women of conflict and ethnic exclusion. It is to lead, among other things, to better informed, conflict-sensitive programming that combats discriminatory sociocultural inequalities, elevates women in the economy and improves their access to resources of all kinds.

A widening and deepening of links with women's civil society organizations and those campaigning against gender-based violence was also planned for 2022.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

Protection challenges became even more pronounced in 2021 owing to an alarming escalation of already severe and widespread violence in the east of the country - communal, inter-ethnic, political and gender-based, often spurred by outside interests - compounded by natural disasters and largescale health emergencies like Ebola and COVID-19.

Intensifying conflict prompted the declaration in May of so-called "states of siege" in Ituri and North Kivu - involving a significant militarisation of the two province's governance structures - that were then extended each month through year's end, and beyond.

Yet violence continued to grow in Ituri and North Kivu, and in South Kivu - including horrific attacks on camps for internally displaced persons that claimed scores of innocent lives.

The surging violence made humanitarian access to many of those in need even more difficult, and often impossible. Indeed, in the second half of the year, much of North Kivu and Ituri were inaccessible, essentially precluding the delivery of vital assistance and the conduct of needs and other assessments, as well as a planned evaluation of WFP's performance on protection issues.

One upshot of the widening and deepening insecurity in the east was still more displacement of innocents, both within the country and beyond its borders.

Inter-ethnic conflict expanded across the Tanganyika province, and returnees remain in a volatile situation. Armed group activities increased around the mining areas. Displaced people of Banthou origin have congregated in sites around Kalemie, while the Twa population retreated into the bush, requiring humanitarian assistance to adapt. The peacekeeping mission's withdrawal from Tanganyika will impact the protection of civilians and potentially humanitarian access.

In Kasai, although many IDPs returned, some areas Dibaya in Central Kasai and Kamonia in Kasai remain unstable. Access to land and inter-community tensions remain obstacles to achieving security.

WFP is continuously improving its community feedback mechanism (CFM). It includes various information channels, the partner helpdesk, suggestion boxes, the complaints hotline and community complaints committees. The hotline received over 8,000 calls monthly, including 1,000 complaints and 500 requests for information. Sensitive cases are escalated to WFP's protection officers and CFM focal points, who call the complainant within 24 hours. Feedback is tracked, monitored and analyzed.

In places, considerable distances to access unconditional in-kind food distributions, cash-based transfer points and nutrition sites, were identified. The transport of commodities another one where finetuning of the assistance modality will be increasingly important.

Abuse of power and illegal taxation by authorities, community leaders, armed groups, police and the military compromise the impact of WFP's assistance and context analysis will continue to be critical to planning. Such analysis also considers tension between IDP and host communities, and between different groups within a community, due to misconceptions about WFP's targeting approach primarily in resilience and unconditional assistance activities. Discrimination and marginalization in targeting is not tolerated and measures to avoid such are continuously strengthened.

Gender-based violence including, sexual exploitation and abuse, is wide-spread in DRC and, while WFP's activities are not immune to such, the organization undertakes preventive actions where possible. Activity sites are chosen based on distances and infrastructure to avoid physical harm, harassment and physical injury.

In North Ubangi and North Kivu, more men than women reported unhindered access to WFP activities, while men registered more access challenges in Kasai. Gender inequality limits women and girls' participation in decision-making forums, and growing gender-based violence and armed conflict inhibits women and girls' mobility, especially in North Kivu.

In North Kivu, affected populations' perception of WFP's activities as dignified improved through consistent communication with communities and partners, engagement with theatre troupes, radio broadcasts, site visits, and demonstrated responsiveness to complaints and feedback.

In 2021, WFP grew its protection team from four to five international officers. WFP plans to strengthen the team by recruiting national protection officers with a strong understanding of the context and local languages in 2022.

In 2021, 31 training and awareness-raising sessions were conducted for WFP personnel and partners, reaching 466 women and 1,153 men. WFP conducted a Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) evaluation to inform the PSEA action plan for the country office, which included a dedicated budget for awareness-raising activities.

WFP conducted seven protection risk assessments on emergency activities in North Kivu, Ituri, Kinshasa and Kalemie. Eighteen oversight missions derived from the assessments' findings, resulting in greater safety and access for affected populations. Safety challenges when accessing assistance, notably in areas where insecurity increased, were reported less frequently. In North Kivu, 99.3 percent of women and 98.8 of men reported no incidents. These results mirror experiences in Tanganyika, North and South Ubangis, Haut Kananga and Kasai.

WFP's protection, vulnerability analysis monitoring and evaluation, and security analysis colleagues attended an international workshop identifying methods to strengthen context analysis and targeting to maintain a conflict-sensitive approach. WFP integrated conflict scans into livelihood activities in North and South Kivu. To date, three scans covered North Kivu, Rutshuru and Nyiragongo. In 2021, WFP partnered with conflict sensitivity actors to support social cohesion through resilience activities.

WFP and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) promote universal family planning and reproductive health in North Kivu. WFP and UNFPA's dignity kits with food assistance and the elimination of harmful practices initiative, engaging men and boys in conversations about gender-based violence and child marriage, have advanced gender equality.

Although performance indicators demonstrating accountability to affected populations (AAP) were higher in 2021 compared to 2020, they remain low. To improve community engagement, consultation and information provision in Tanganyika province, WFP and Search for Common Ground created banners, radio messages and jingles to disseminate useful information. WFP reached 27,000 women and 17,000 men through WFP's work, mandate and targeting approach, WFP's community feedback mechanism, and messages on fraud, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse. A similar approach was adopted in North and South Kivu. WFP developed a community engagement action plan to guide and finance activities related to AAP in 2022.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

DRC is the most biodiverse country in Africa, holding vast mineral reserves and half of Africa's forests and water resources. However, decades of instability, deforestation, species depletion, heavy metal pollution, and land degradation have strained DRC's natural resources.

Climate change has jeopardized small-scale agricultural production through shorter rainy seasons. Natural resource-dependent communities, poor and marginalized individuals, indigenous groups, such as the Twa who live off the forest, and women, who represent most of the agricultural sector, experience climate change impacts most acutely. IFAD estimates that 70 percent of the employed Congolese population is engaged in agriculture.

WFP works with partners to integrate environmental considerations into programmes and improve efficiency, promote and adopt good practices to conserve, protect and enhance natural resources, including seeds, and reinforce responsible and effective ecosystem governance mechanisms based on participatory approaches.

In 2021, WFP applied environmental and social safeguards (ESS) in livelihoods and resilience activities. WFP screened for environmental and social risks for one large resilience project (BMZ/Germany), which included 12 field level agreements (FLAs) out of 53 (activity 6) [1].

WFP mitigates the negative impacts of environmental and social risks in resilience activities with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Activities promoted reforestation to encourage socially equitable and environmentally responsible sustainable development. This countered cultivable land degradation and preserved natural resources.

In North and South Kivu, WFP and partners developed a tailored social and environmental and social risk management plan. All activities which involved construction, such as roads, literacy centres and warehouses, applied the ESS. Environmental protection measures, such as chemical drainage designs, minimized the impact on natural habitats and ecosystems, and local community consultations in infrastructure design, complied with national government, stakeholder and WFP priorities.

The Kananga guesthouse includes a solar power system providing 90 kVA of renewable energy. It saves around 40,000 litres of generator fuel annually, equivalent to 96 tonnes of CO₂ (100 flights from New York to London), and USD 40,000 in running costs. The project should be fully cost-recoverable in 7.5 years.

FAO and WFP implemented food for assets (FFA) activities, including reforestation and swamp management, which countered the degradation of cultivable land and preserving natural resources. Through cash assistance in North Kivu, 775.5 ha were reforested and maintained by 885 households. In South Kivu, 217.7 ha of trees were planted by 4,500 households. Under FFA and literacy programmes, 3,850 women planted tree seedlings in North and South Ubangi. FAO and WFP's swamp management activities in South Kivu improved water drainage channels to protect and drain 15 ha of watersheds.

In 2021, following government and community dialogues, 1,145 farmer organizations accessed land to reinforce sustainable agricultural practices and effective ecosystem governance.

In 2022, WFP will align the environmental and social safeguarding framework with WFP's global corporate guidance and, within the possibilities considering the country office's capacity, apply the screening tool to other programmatic activities, including nutrition, unconditional food assistance and school-based programming.

Resilience through soap-making

How soap-making is bursting the bubble for conflict

The World Food Programme and Food and Agriculture Organization empower communities with agriculture and trade skills

Today I feel at peace because my life is moving in the right direction. I am paying for my children's school fees, I'm building a new house and my soap business is a success, says Germaine. The 47-year-old mother of eight lives in Kabalo, Tanganyika province, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, a country of 105 million people of whom more than 27 million do not know where their next meal will come from.

Germaine, who lost her husband in 2018, farms and makes soap for a living as part of a 'resilience' initiative run by two UN agencies the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) in Kabalo and Nyunzu territories in Tanganyika.

The organizations support 103,500 families, or around 517,500 people in DRC's Tanganyika, North and South Kivu, and North and South Ubangi provinces.

The resilience project targets 18,000 households with combined technical, economic and social interventions to revitalize local economies and livelihoods. This accounts for around 90,000 people, 40 percent of whom are women.

Training covers literacy, financial management and, for women in particular, new income-generating activities.

The aim is to empower people with the skills that they need to prosper, in agriculture and business, working as a collective.

What I most enjoy is soap making, says Germaine. To buy the ingredients to make 2kg of soap, I spend approx. 30,000 CDF (USD 15); I normally sell it in two days for 50,000 CDF (USD 25), which makes me a profit of USD 10 each time.

In 2020 alone, the project supported 800 women among the graduates of the literacy training to start their activities such as soap-making, baking and catering. Training in business skills and accounting was also at hand, with a startup kit worth USD 100. Those who chose to focus on soap making received seven 25kg bags of caustic soda, 3kg of dye, 3 litres of perfume, two tables, three densimeters to measure the density of liquids, three boilers and three soap slicers.

Germaine's adult literacy and numeracy classes led to her becoming the president of our savings group of five people. She says: My role is to do door-to-door visits to the members and collect money to buy soap ingredients. I also set dates for making the soap.

Today she runs a successful soap-making shop with four other women and is able to provide food for her family and cover her children's school fees.

With her earnings, Germaine is also building a new house for her family and planning to get a bigger plot of land, to increase her harvest of rice, peanuts and cassava.

She adds: I hope that my children will get a better education than me and live a better life. I am convinced I can get there through my work.

In addition to boosting food production and injecting more cash into the local market, the project has also helped promote peace and stability, as communities are now farming together and buying and selling from each other.

We are working together, there is an abundance of food in our market and there's money in Kabalo, says Germaine.

The resulting boost in agriculture means the territory supplies neighbouring communities with foods as well as products such as soap.

Many of us are no longer waiting to get a salary at end of each month because we are making money throughout the month thanks to the skills we acquired, says Germaine.

Food is no longer scarce but rather diverse; you can go to the market and get anything you want. We no longer wait to get soap from other neighbouring areas such as Kongolo because we can make it ourselves.

The resilience programme in DRC is backed by Germany, Sweden, Canada, Norway and Italy.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Capacity strengthening planned beneficiaries: during the planning of beneficiaries under the new country strategic plan (2021-24), these were recorded under a different code in WFP's main corporate system. This shall be corrected in 2022 during WFP DRC's planned needs-based plan (NBP) budget revision.

[2] Obstacles to the implementation of malnutrition prevention activities: Malnutrition prevention activities could not be implemented as planned due to underfunding and logistical challenges, among other difficulties, explained under sections strategic outcome 1 and strategic outcome 2.

[3] 2021 beneficiary targets: After the ratification of the CSP 2021-24, the IPC 19 analysis (February/2021) revealed a significant augmentation in the number of Congolese people in crisis or emergency (IPC phase 3 or 4) acute food insecurity. The additional 5.2 million in IPC3+ compared to the previous analysis impelled WFP DRC to advocate for additional resources to support 8.6 million people, above the originally estimated needs. The subsequent IPC 20 analysis (November/2021) reconfirmed similar IPC figures and the long-term nature of the needs, and not just a temporary spike. Consequently, in 2022 WFP DRC will request a budget revision to reflect the increased needs and the generous response from donors.

[4] ACL beneficiary targets: Under asset creation and livelihoods (ACL), 111,900 beneficiaries were planned under food transfers. However, based on the results of multi-sectoral assessments, the new resilience strategy of WFP DRC is not to use food as a transfer modality, but only cash. This will facilitate the market support activities for smallholder farmers. Please note that food transfers under activity 6 are also being removed from the 2022 planning through an upcoming budget revision. The cash component of ACL has achieved 53,321 against 261,100 planned, due to multiple reasons. This includes the high cost of cash for work (CFW) activities, with the rehabilitation of feeder roads requiring expensive construction equipment; as such, total beneficiary numbers are lower. In addition, as capacity strengthening activities were prioritized, there were limited resources available for cash transfers.

Context and Operations

[1] This information is consolidated from the Protection Cluster Monitoring Reports from August to December 2021 in South Kivu, North Kivu, Kasai, Ituri and Tanganyika. The same observations were made in the protection risk assessments conducted by WFP in North Kivu, Ituri and Tanganyika between August and December 2021.

[2] RD Congo: Incidents sécuritaire affectant les humanitaires_ janvier à octobre 2021.

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/fr/operations/democratic-republic-congo/infographic/rd-congo-incidents-s%C3%A9curitaire-affectant-les-4>

[3] Armed attacks or clashes and land and intercommunity conflicts are the main causes of internal displacement at nearly 98 percent (FEWSNET, Sept 2021).

[4] It is the boys who suffer the most from malnutrition, whether chronic or severe: 46% of boys suffer from moderate or severe stunting compared to 38% of girls. (UNICEF Report August 2021).

CSP Financial Overview

[1] The implementation plan funding requirements in the narrative differ from the ones showcased on the table due to an augmentation in the beneficiary targets for 2021 as explained in the Overview section.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] The number of people in emergency classification (IPC phase 4) declined from 6.7 million in IPC 19 (February to July 2021) to 6.1 million in IPC 20 (September to December 2021).

[2] The provinces with the highest percentage of populations in high acute food insecurity (IPC phase 3 and above) are Ituri (52 percent), Kasai (46 percent), Kwango (42 percent), Kasai Central (40 percent) and Tanganyika (39 percent). These provinces also have the greatest proportion of the population in emergency classification (IPC Phase 4).

[3] An IPC analysis published in November 2021 estimates that 860,000 children and 470,000 pregnant and lactating women will face acute malnutrition in 2022.

https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_DRC_Acute_FoodInsec_Malnutrition_2021Sept2022Aug_Report_French.pdf.

[4] SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform that supports the WFP programme intervention cycle from beginning to end. The SCOPE platform is a web-based application used for beneficiary registrations, intervention setups, distribution planning, transfers and distribution reporting.

[5] Obstacles to the implementation of malnutrition prevention activities: Malnutrition prevention activities remained underfunded during the majority of the year, directly impacting the number of beneficiaries reached.

[6] Food distributions – nutrition programmes: WFP DRC received huge quantities of Supercereal (CSB+) with very close best before dates at certain times in 2021. This prompted efforts to find more beneficiaries. Unfortunately, this also means that some beneficiaries did not receive the complete 90-days ration, as there was excess in one month and insufficient quantities in the next. Hence, the number of beneficiaries reached is higher but some only received a one-month ration.

[7] WFP's approach to malnutrition treatment and prevention in DRC: WFP, respecting the national protocol for the management of acute malnutrition, uses specialized nutritious food for the treatment of children moderately malnourished ready to use supplementary food (RUSF – LNS LQ), while for PLW/G the selected commodities are super cereal and oil. For children benefitting from prevention activities, WFP distributed LNS MQ and super cereal and oil for PLW/G.

[8] Nutrition prevention methodological considerations: The prevention programme is implemented during the lean periods of the year - three months between March and May and also between August and October. When the first cohort starts in March, the programme cannot stop accepting new admissions, and the effect of this is that not all beneficiaries receive a full 90-days ration. This was further challenged in 2021 by the late arrival of food commodities and the general erratic nature of food receipts across the country.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] In Kasai Oriental, the increase in enrolment was higher for girls – 15 percent. In Tanganyika, the increase was higher for boys – 21.7 percent.

[2] Retention rate data: The school feeding programme also recorded positive retention rate data in 2021. In Kasai Oriental, the retention rate was 88 percent (89 percent boys and 88 percent for girls). In Tanganyika, the retention rate was 91 percent (91.5 percent for girls and 90.5 percent for boys).

[3] Obstacles to the implementation of malnutrition prevention activities: The activity 5 cash-based transfers for pregnant and lactating women component could not be implemented due to a lack of funding.

[4] Food distributions – nutrition programmes: WFP DRC received huge quantities of Supercereal (CSB+) with very close Best Before Dates at certain times in 2021. This prompted efforts to find more beneficiaries. Unfortunately, this also means that some beneficiaries did not receive the complete 90-days ration, as there was excess in one month and insufficient quantities in the next. Hence, the number of beneficiaries reached is higher but some only received a one-month ration.

[5] Nutrition prevention methodological considerations: The prevention programme is implemented during the lean periods of the year - three months between March and May and also between August and October. When the first cohort starts in March, the programme cannot stop to accept new admissions, and the effect of this is that not all beneficiaries receive a full 90-days ration. This was further challenged in 2021 by the late arrival of food commodities and the general erratic nature of food receipts across the country.

[6] School feeding – ATHRs data: WFP DRC distributed unplanned ATHRs as an option to respond to the school closure period during a few months of 2021 as part of the measures to curb the COVID-19 pandemic.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Capacity strengthening planned beneficiaries: during the planning of beneficiaries under the new country strategic plan (2021-24), these were recorded under a different code (FFW) in WFP's main corporate system. This shall be corrected in 2022 during WFP DRC's planned needs-based plan budget revision.

[2] ACL beneficiary targets: Under asset creation and livelihoods (ACL), 111,900 beneficiaries were planned under food transfers. However, based on the results of multi-sectoral assessments, the new resilience strategy of WFP DRC is not to use food as a transfer modality, but only cash. This will facilitate the market support activities for smallholder farmers. Please note that food transfers under activity 6 are also being removed from the 2022 planning through an upcoming budget revision. The cash component of ACL has achieved 53,321 against 261,100 planned, due to multiple reasons. This includes the high cost of cash for work activities, with the rehabilitation of feeder roads requiring expensive construction equipment; as such, total beneficiary numbers are lower. In addition, as capacity strengthening activities were prioritized, there were limited resources available for cash transfers.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] A survey was conducted in August 2021. Users responded to the question "What is your level of satisfaction with The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service?". 190 responses were collected.

[2] Gender and Age Marker (GaM): As WFP had no direct beneficiaries for activities under strategic outcome 4, gender and age integration did not apply.

[3] Activity 7 results: The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service infographic and data table include both the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service and the EU Humanitarian Aid Flight's (formally ECHO Flight project) results.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Methodological considerations: The global CRF guides the planning, implementation, and monitoring of WFP's programmes towards the objectives identified in the 2017-2021 strategic plan.

[2] Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM): At the partner help and feedback desk and community-based complaints committees, most requests are also operational (challenges with SCOPE card, lost PIN, verification issues, household size, among others) and are usually resolved immediately.

[3] PSEA allegations and sensitive cases: Unfortunately, it is not possible to provide an overview of the volume of sensitive cases received at this stage as several cases are still being followed up on.

[4] Protection and AAP data table: WFP did not collect the indicator for the "Proportion of activities where beneficiary comments/complaints are documented, analysed and incorporated to improve the programme" in 2021. This will be strengthened in 2022.

Environment

[1] WFP did not conduct this environmental risk screening for the other activities but will attempt to integrate this requirement more systematically in 2022.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	38.2	45.6	41.8	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	11,034	2,517	13,551	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	5.8	7.1	6.5	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	1,368,781	470,062	1,838,843	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	207,377	151,287	358,664	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	2,475,109	2,574,588	104%
	female	3,115,951	3,737,218	120%
	total	5,591,060	6,311,806	113%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	584,996	455,172	78%
	female	629,068	574,167	91%
	total	1,214,064	1,029,339	85%
24-59 months	male	446,128	402,839	90%
	female	446,128	500,392	112%
	total	892,256	903,231	101%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
5-11 years	male	448,599	508,883	113%
	female	389,947	506,312	130%
	total	838,546	1,015,195	121%
12-17 years	male	210,198	362,174	172%
	female	422,269	521,566	124%
	total	632,467	883,740	140%
18-59 years	male	697,435	639,157	92%
	female	1,007,807	1,423,780	141%
	total	1,705,242	2,062,937	121%
60+ years	male	87,753	206,363	235%
	female	220,732	211,001	96%
	total	308,485	417,364	135%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	3,793,060	4,588,684	121%
Refugee	58,000	179,255	309%
Returnee	580,000	366,277	63%
IDP	1,160,000	1,177,770	102%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	373,000	53,321	14%
Prevention of Malnutrition	951,938	666,853	70%
School-Based Programmes	213,000	226,648	106%
Smallholder agricultural market support activities	0	187,220	-
Treatment of Malnutrition	1,113,930	1,191,372	106%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	2,939,192	4,037,575	137%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	16,333	6,908	42%
Corn Soya Blend	29,452	10,313	35%
High Energy Biscuits	150	68	45%
Iodised Salt	681	475	70%
LNS	0	1,854	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Maize Meal	54,445	49,914	92%
Peas	0	446	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	9,243	2,761	30%
Rice	0	206	-
Split Peas	0	7,583	-
Sugar	72	8	12%
Vegetable Oil	7,029	4,880	69%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	1,447	636	44%
Corn Soya Blend	3,089	178	6%
Iodised Salt	234	77	33%
LNS	0	24	-
Maize Meal	5,751	948	16%
Peas	0	1	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	505	0	0%
Rice	0	1,751	-
Split Peas	0	131	-
Vegetable Oil	787	132	17%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	886	0	0%
Iodised Salt	37	0	0%
Maize Meal	2,954	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	222	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	73,791,990	70,999,993	96%
Cash	1,248,000	0	0%
Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition			
Cash	6,548,388	4,204,581	64%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	682,080	758,804
			Male	709,920	648,993
			Total	1,392,000	1,407,797
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	5,575
			Male	0	256
			Total	0	5,831
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	738,920	1,379,581
			Male	769,080	1,243,196
			Total	1,508,000	2,622,777
A.2: Food transfers			MT	75,475	69,426
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	73,791,990	70,999,993
Activity 02: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	25,365	2,397
			Male	24,372	2,303
			Total	49,737	4,700
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	General Distribution	Female	39,192	0
			Total	39,192	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	401,340	363,406
			Male	401,340	299,744
			Total	802,680	663,150
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	PMTCT clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	23,495	0
			Total	23,495	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	212,152	517,691
			Total	212,152	517,691
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	13,191	0
			Male	12,675	0
			Total	25,866	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	18,815	10,867
Activity 03: Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	250,846	206,184
			Male	241,008	168,015
			Total	491,854	374,199
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	356,084	279,103
			Total	356,084	279,103
A.2: Food transfers			MT	23,115	5,122

Output Results

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Conflict- and crisis-affected food insecure populations receive timely, adequate and nutritious food assistance, to meet their basic requirements and promote social cohesion and conflict mitigation				
General Distribution				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.21: Number of refugee/IDP sites assisted	site	37	39
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.27: Number of villages assisted	village	1,408	645
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	301,140,450	315,235,051
C: Conflict and crisis affected populations benefit from enhanced capacities of government and partners to predict and prepare for emergencies				
General Distribution				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	511	604
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	4
E*: Conflict and crisis-affected food insecure populations receive timely, adequate and nutritious food assistance to meet their basic requirements and promote social cohesion and conflict mitigation				
General Distribution				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	160,398	216,115
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	312,398	312,507
Activity 02: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted populations, including children 6-59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB-DOTS clients, receive a comprehensive nutrition package including specialized nutritious foods to treat moderate acute malnutrition.				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	930	1,337
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	98,665,800	77,877,977
B: Targeted populations, including children 6-59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB-DOTS clients, receive a comprehensive nutrition package including specialized nutritious foods to treat moderate acute malnutrition.				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	1,264.58	749
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	17,344.35	10,304
C: Conflict and crisis affected populations benefit from enhanced capacities of government and partners to treat acute malnutrition				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	155	157
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	3
Activity 03: Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

A: Vulnerable populations, including children 6-23 months and PLW/G, receive a comprehensive nutrition package, including specialised nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	554	815
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	156,228,840	44,460,564
B: Vulnerable populations, including children 6-23 months and PLW/G, receive a comprehensive nutrition package, including specialised nutritious foods to prevent acute malnutrition				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	1,692.38	318
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	21,350.47	4,870
C: Conflict and crisis affected populations benefit from enhanced capacities of government and partners to prevent acute malnutrition				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	235	246
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2	2

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=4	=1	1			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned - Location: Ituri - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	26.53	<26.53	<26.53	13.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.8	<25.8	<25.8	14.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26.15	<26.15	<26.15	14.39			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned - Location: Kasai - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	24.84	<24.84	<24.84	16.34			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.8	<23.8	<23.8	15.17			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24.06	<24.06	<24.06	15.73			WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned - Location: Nord Kivu - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	22.4	<22.4	<22.4	10.4		WFP
	Male	21.8	<21.8	<21.8	10.5		programme monitoring
	Overall	22	<22	<22	10.5		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	7.6	>7.6	>7.6	33.7		WFP
	Male	5.1	>5.1	>5.1	29.7		programme monitoring
	Overall	5.9	>5.9	>5.9	30.9		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	21.8	<21.8	<21.8	44.3		WFP
	Male	22.7	<22.7	<22.7	46.4		programme monitoring
	Overall	22.4	<22.4	<22.4	45.7		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	70.6	<70.6	<70.6	22		WFP
	Male	72.2	<72.2	<72.2	24		programme monitoring
	Overall	71.6	<71.6	<71.6	23.4		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	12.5	<12.5	<12.5	15.32		WFP
	Male	13.42	<13.42	<13.42	18.36		programme monitoring
	Overall	12.95	<12.95	<12.95	17.11		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned/CASH - Location: Kasai Central - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	16.71	<16.71	<16.71	20.38		WFP
	Male	25.06	<25.06	<25.06	19.51		programme monitoring
	Overall	17.89	<17.89	<17.89	20.18		WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	4.7	>4.7	>4.7	39.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.5	>9.5	>9.5	45.9		
	Overall	5.4	>5.4	>5.4	14.3		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	19.4	<19.4	<19.4	39.2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.9	<15.9	<15.9	42.3		
	Overall	18.9	<18.9	<18.9	13.9		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	75.9	<75.9	<75.9	46.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	74.6	<74.6	<74.6	42.3		
	Overall	75.7	<75.7	<75.7	40.6		
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned/CASH - Location: Kasai Oriental - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	9.5	>9.5	>9.5	13.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.9	>10.9	>10.9	7.9		
	Overall	10.1	>10.1	>10.1	11.2		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	24.8	<24.8	<24.8	29.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.9	<17.9	<17.9	28.7		
	Overall	21	<21.9	<21.9	29.2		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	65.7	<65.7	<65.7	56.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	71.1	<71.1	<71.1	63.5		
	Overall	68	<68	<68	59.6		
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned/CBT - Location: Kasai Oriental - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	15.9	<15.9	<15.9	14.8			WFP
	Male	15.5	<15.5	<15.5	12.5			programme monitoring
	Overall	15.8	<15.8	<15.8	13.8			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned/Food - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	3.8	>3.8	>3.8	10			WFP
	Male	5.9	>5.9	>5.9	14.8			programme monitoring
	Overall	5	>5	>5	13			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32.5	<32.5	<32.5	53.3			WFP
	Male	32	<32	<32	60.4			programme monitoring
	Overall	32.2	<32.2	<32.2	57.8			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	63.7	<63.7	<63.7	36.7			WFP
	Male	62.1	<62.1	<62.1	24.8			programme monitoring
	Overall	62.8	<62.8	<62.8	29.3			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned/InKIND - Location: Kasai Oriental - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	16.96	<16.96	<16.96	16.8			WFP
	Male	15.97	<15.97	<15.97	14.7			programme monitoring
	Overall	16.55	<16.55	<16.55	15.9			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	5.4	>5.4	>5.4	5.9			WFP
	Male	3	>3	>3	3.3			programme monitoring
	Overall	4.4	>4.4	>4.4	4.8			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	14.1	<14.1	<14.1	21.4			WFP
	Male	11.6	<11.6	<11.6	21.5			programme monitoring
	Overall	13.1	<13.1	<13.1	21.5			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	80.4	<80.4	<80.4	72.7			WFP
	Male	85.4	<85.4	<85.4	75.1			programme monitoring
	Overall	82.5	<82.5	<82.5	73.8			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Returned/Residents - Location: Ituri - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	14	>14	>14	38.5			WFP
	Male	15.8	>15.8	>15.8	38.9			programme monitoring
	Overall	15	>15	>15	38.7			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Returned/Residents/Cash - Location: Haut Katanga - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	2	>2	>2	1.9			WFP
	Male	5.7	>5.7	>5.7	2.6			programme monitoring
	Overall	4.3	>4.3	>4.3	2.4			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	19.7	<19.7	<19.7	36.8			WFP
	Male	31.6	<31.6	<31.6	37.2			programme monitoring
	Overall	27.1	<27	<27.1	37.1			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	78.2	<78.2	<78.2	61.3			WFP
	Male	62.7	<62.7	<62.7	60.2			programme monitoring
	Overall	68.5	<68.5	<68.5	60.5			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaed/Returned/Residents - Location: Kasai - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	10.3	>10.3	>10.3	11.1			WFP
	Male	5.2	>5.2	>5.2	3.9			programme monitoring
	Overall	6.4	>6.4	>6.4	7.4			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Ituri - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	4.1	>4.1	>4.1	4			WFP
	Male	3.4	>3.4	>3.4	6.5			programme monitoring
	Overall	3.8	>3.8	>3.8	5.3			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	37.4	<37.4	<37.4	55.2			WFP
	Male	48.3	<48.3	<48.3	57.5			programme monitoring
	Overall	43	<43	<43	56.3			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	58.4	<58.4	<58.4	40.8			WFP
	Male	48.3	<48.3	<48.3	36			programme monitoring
	Overall	53.2	<53.2	<53.2	38.4			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Nord Ubangi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	12.33	<12.33	<12.33	7.17			WFP
	Male	12.3	<12.03	<12.3	7.62			programme monitoring
	Overall	12.13	<12.13	<12.13	7.47			WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	9.1	>9.1	>9.1	12.9			WFP
	Male	9.8	>9.8	>9.8	10.4			programme monitoring
	Overall	9.6	>9.6	>9.6	11.3			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	41.7	>41.7	>41.7	34.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	39.9	>39.9	>39.9	44.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40.4	>40.4	>40.4	41.1			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	21.2	<21.2	<21.2	47.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.4	<26.4	<26.4	39.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24.8	<24.8	<24.8	41.9			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	37.1	<37.1	<37.1	18.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33.7	<33.7	<33.7	16			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34.8	<34.8	<34.8	17			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Sud Kivu - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	21.94	<21.94	<21.94	25.11			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.38	<20.38	<20.38	22.16			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21.9	<21.9	<21.9	23.44			WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	19.8	>19.8	>19.8	21			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.1	>26.1	>26.1	23.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.2	>23.2	>23.2	22.4			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	5.2	>5.2	>5.2	11.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.6	>9.6	>9.6	12			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.6	>7.6	>7.6	11.8			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	34.7	<34.7	<34.7	41.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	44.7	<44.7	<44.7	45.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40.2	<40.2	<40.2	43.6			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	60.1	<60.1	<60.1	46.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45.7	<45.7	<45.7	42.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	52.2	<52.2	<52.2	44.6			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Sud Ubangi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	14.37	<14.37	<14.37	11.72			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.6	<13.65	<13.65	11.23			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14.04	<14.04	<14.04	11.5			WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	4.4	>4.4	>4.4	0.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.6	>8.6	>8.6	6			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.3	>6.3	>6.3	2.9			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	26.6	>26.6	>26.6	20.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34.9	>34.9	>34.9	16.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30.4	>30.4	>30.4	18.7			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	57.1	<57.1	<57.1	37.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48.1	<48	<48	41.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	52.9	<52.9	<52.9	39.5			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	16.3	<16.3	<16.3	41.6			WFP
	Male	17.1	<17.1	<17.1	42.2			programme monitoring
	Overall	16.7	<16.7	<16.7	41.9			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Regugees - Location: Ituri - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	13.95	<13.95	<13.95	11.26			WFP
	Male	13.08	<13.08	<13.08	10.54			programme monitoring
	Overall	13.5	<13.5	<13.5	10.91			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents/Displaced/Returned/Food - Location: Haut Katanga - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	4.3	>4.3	>4.3	21.4			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents/Displaced/Returned - Location: Haut Katanga - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	12.37	<12.37	<12.37	10.93			WFP
	Male	12.7	<12.7	<12.7	10.99			programme monitoring
	Overall	12.58	<12.58	<12.58	10.98			WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	25.9	>25.9	>25.9	41.5			WFP
	Male	30.7	>30.7	>30.7	32.7			programme monitoring
	Overall	28.9	>28.9	>28.9	35.2			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents/Displaced/Returned - Location: Kasai Central - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	13.6	>13.6	>13.6	59.3			WFP
	Male	15.9	>15.9	>15.9	46.4			programme monitoring
	Overall	14	>14	>14	56.5			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents/Displaced/Returned - Location: Nord Kivu - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	12.9	>12.9	>12.9	10			WFP
	Male	21.5	>21.5	>21.5	10.4			programme monitoring
	Overall	14.7	>14.7	>14.7	10.3			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents/Displaced/Returned - Location: Nord Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	15.09	<15.09	<15.09	16.7			WFP
	Male	15.04	<15.04	<15.04	14.9			programme monitoring
	Overall	15.05	<15.05	<15.05	15.5			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	2.8	>20.3	>2.8	59.3			WFP
	Male	2.5	>2.5	>2.5	66.5			programme monitoring
	Overall	2.7	>2.7	>2.7	64.3			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	20.2	<20.2	<20.2	35			WFP
	Male	20.8	<20.8	<20.8	29.1			programme monitoring
	Overall	20.3	<2.8	<20.3	30.9			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	77	<77	<77	5.7			WFP
	Male	76.7	<76.7	<76.7	4.4			programme monitoring
	Overall	76.9	<2.5	<76.9	4.8			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents/Displaced/Returned - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	36.9	>36.9	>36.9	45.5			WFP
	Male	35.5	>35.5	>35.5	42.5			programme monitoring
	Overall	36.2	>36.2	>36.2	43.8			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents/Returned/Displaced - Location: Ituri - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	7.1	>7.1	>7.1	13.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.5	>5.5	>5.5	20.9		
	Overall	6.3	>6.3	>6.3	17.8		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	54.9	<54.9	<54.9	73.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57	<57	<57	68.2		
	Overall	56	<56	<56	70.5		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	38	<38	<38	12.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37.5	<37.5	<37.5	10.9		
	Overall	37.8	<37.8	<37.8	11.6		
Target Group: Returned/Displaced/Residents - Location: Kasai - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	20.6	>20.6	>20.6	31.6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.6	>25.6	>25.6	27.6		
	Overall	25.1	>25.1	>25.1	29.5		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32.4	<32.4	<32.4	27.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45.5	<45.5	<45.5	35.4		
	Overall	44.2	<44.2	<44.2	31.6		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	47.1	<47.1	<47.1	41		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28.8	<28.8	<28.8	37		
	Overall	30.6	<30.6	<30.6	38.9		
Target Group: Returned/Displaced/Residents - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	12.52	<12.52	<12.52	14.51			WFP
	Male	14.45	<14.45	<14.45	18.48			programme monitoring
	Overall	13.61	<13.61	<13.61	17			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returned/Displaced/Residents/Cash - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	3.4	>3.4	>3.4	6.9			WFP
	Male	5.9	>5.9	>5.9	8.2			programme monitoring
	Overall	4.9	>4.9	>4.9	7.7			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	19.9	<19.9	<19.9	42.8			WFP
	Male	32.5	<32.5	<32.5	41.5			programme monitoring
	Overall	26.1	<26.1	<26.1	42			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	76.7	<76.7	<76.7	50.3			WFP
	Male	61.5	<61.5	<61.5	50.2			programme monitoring
	Overall	69.3	<69.3	<69.3	50.3			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returned/Residents/Displaced/Food - Location: Haut Katanga - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	14.64	<14.64	<14.64	16.69			WFP
	Male	15.89	<15.89	<15.89	14.38			programme monitoring
	Overall	15.55	<15.55	<15.55	14.92			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	10.2	>10.2	>10.2	43.8			WFP
	Male	8.6	>8.6	>8.6	44			programme monitoring
	Overall	9	>9	>9	43.9			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.2	<22.2	<22.2	36.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.4	<23.4	<23.4	42.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.1	<23.1	<23.1	41			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	67.6	<67.6	<67.6	19.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	68	<68	<68	13.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	67.9	<67.9	<67.9	15			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=12	=3	3			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children MAM Treatment - Location: Haut Katanga - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0			WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0			WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0			WFP programme monitoring

MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	100		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>75	>75	100		
	Overall	100	>75	>75	100		
Target Group: Children MAM Treatment - Location: Kasai Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0.16	<15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.26	<15	<15	0		
	Overall	0.21	<15	<15	0		
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.01	<3	<3	0		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.01	<3	<3	0		
	Overall	0.01	<3	<3	0		
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0.06	<15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.05	<15	<15	0		
	Overall	0.06	<15	<15	0		
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	99.77	>75	>75	100		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.68	>75	>75	100		
	Overall	99.73	>75	>75	100		
Target Group: Children MAM Treatment - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	0.04	<15	<15	0.3		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children MAM Treatment - Location: Kasai Oriental - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0.28	<15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.34	<15	<15	0		
	Overall	0.31	<15	<15	0		
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0		
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0		
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0.34	<15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.28	<15	<15	0		
	Overall	0.31	<15	<15	0		
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	98.95	>75	>75	100		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.81	>75	>75	100		
	Overall	98.88	>75	>75	100		
Target Group: Children MAM treatment - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0		
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0		
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0		
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0		

MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0	
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	>75	>75	100	
	Overall	100	>75	>75	100	
Target Group: Children - Location: Haut Katanga - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	43.5	>50	>50	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Ituri - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.27	WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<15	<15	0	
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	100	>75	>75	99.73	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Kasai Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50		30.1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						

MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.01		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	0.31	<15	<15	0.22		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	99.94	>75	>75	99.47		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	95.6		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Kasai Oriental - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	31.3		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Nord Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.14		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<3	<3	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.02		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	100	>75	>75	99.32		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Sud Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	0.03	<15	<15	0.03		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.02		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	0.48	<15	<15	0.04		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	99.5	>75	>75	99.9		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	98.8		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	76.7	>50	>50	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW MAM Treatment - Location: Haut Katanga - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	100	>75	>75	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW MAM Treatment - Location: Kasai Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	100	>75	>75	99.6		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW MAM Treatment - Location: Kasai Oriental - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	100	>75	>75	98.55		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW MAM treatment - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring

MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	100	>75	>75	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Haut Katanga - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	29.6		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Ituri - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Kasai Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	44.8		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.38		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	25.2		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Kasai Oriental - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	15.7		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Nord Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	100	>75	>75	99.92		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	100		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Sud Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	1.03	<15	<15	0.04			WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.01			WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.04			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	56.9			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	>50	>50	46.3			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Women PLW - Location: Ituri - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0			WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	99.61	>75	>75	99.73			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Women PLW - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Women PLW - Location: Sud Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	98.97	>75	>75	99.85			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: women PLW - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	100	>75	>75	99.62			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=8	=2	2			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children 6-23 mois - Location: Sud Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	27.1	>70	≥37.1	29.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.8	>70	≥28.8	25.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.2	>70	≥33.2	27.8			WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Haut Katanga - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	13.2	>70	≥23.2	7.2		WFP
	Male	13.3	>70	≥23.3	7		programme monitoring
	Overall	13.3	>70	≥23.3	7.1		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Ituri - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	7	>70	>17	29		WFP
	Male	10.1	>70	>20.1	27.5		programme monitoring
	Overall	8.5	>70	>18.5	28.3		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Kasai Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	5.5	>70	≥15.5	0.9		WFP
	Male	1.4	>70	≥11.4	2.5		programme monitoring
	Overall	3.3	>70	≥13.3	1.7		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	3.5	>70	>13.5	16.3		WFP
	Male	1.9	>70	>11.9	20.8		programme monitoring
	Overall	2.7	>70	>12.7	18.4		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Kasai Oriental - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	0	>70	>10	3.5		WFP
	Male	3.6	>70	>13.6	2.9		programme monitoring
	Overall	1.7	>70	>11.7	3.2		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Nord Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	7.4	>70	>17.4	16.6			WFP
	Male	8.2	>70	>18.2	14.5			programme monitoring
	Overall	7.8	>70	>17.8	15.6			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children 6-23 months - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	13.2	>70	≥23.2	21.1			WFP
	Male	13.3	>70	≥23.3	16.7			programme monitoring
	Overall	13.3	>70	≥13.3	19			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Ituri - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>66	>66	93.1			WFP
	Male	0	>66	>66	92.2			programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>66	>66	92.7			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Kasai Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	68.1	>66	>66	56.8			WFP
	Male	70.8	>66	>66	49.4			programme monitoring
	Overall	69.5	>66	>66	53			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	63.3			WFP survey
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	0	≥66	≥66	70.3			WFP survey
Target Group: Children - Location: Kasai Oriental - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	>66	>66	72.1			WFP
	Male	0	>66	>66	79.6			programme monitoring
	Overall	0	>66	>66	76.1			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	63.2	>66	>66	91.5		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	65.1	>66	>66	89.2		
	Overall	64	>66	>66	90.5		
Target Group: PLW - Location: Haut Katanga - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	11.4	>11.4	>11.4	41.6		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	24.2	>66	>66	18.7		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Ituri - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	20	>20	>20	22.6		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	0	>66	>66	96.5		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Kasai Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	14.5	>14.5	>14.5	14.5		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	3.4	>3.4	>3.4	46.6		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	48.9		WFP survey
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	0	≥66	≥66	71.9		WFP survey
Target Group: PLW - Location: Kasai Oriental - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	42.5	>42.5	>42.5	32.2		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Nord Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	11.9	>11.9	>11.9	16.9		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Sud Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	46.1	>46.1	>46.1	45.3		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	18.9	>18.9	>18.9	52.8		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	59	>66	>66	85.6			WFP programme monitoring
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Strategic Outcome 02: The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024. **Resilience Building**

Output Results

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

Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	405
			Male	0	772
			Total	0	1,177
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	4,342	8,570
			Male	1,861	8,200
			Total	6,203	16,770
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	17,956
			Male	0	18,840
			Total	0	36,796
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	93,059	103,680
			Male	113,738	106,198
			Total	206,797	209,878
A.2: Food transfers			MT	7,909	3,658

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

Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	20,800 20,800	0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	19,094	3,151
			Male	18,346	2,517
			Total	37,440	5,668
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	45,760 45,760	7,883 7,883
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,903	221
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,248,000	0

Output Results				
Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Primary school children receive timely and adequate nutritious meals.				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	551	22,007
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	181	295
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	46,859,780	23,336,213
C: C. School children benefit from enhanced capacities of national stakeholders to design and implement school feeding programmes				
School feeding (on-site)				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	25	25
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	1	2
E*: Targeted information on health and nutrition is provided to primary school children (Tier 1) and their caretakers.				
School feeding (on-site)				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	15,648	16,200
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	15,648	65,800
N*: Primary school children receive timely and adequate nutritious meals				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	100	87
Activity 05: Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
B: Targeted populations and communities engage in nutrition-focused and gender transformative social behaviour change communication (SBCC) and have equitable access to fortified foods for the prevention of wasting and stunting				
Prevention of stunting				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	308.88	18.57
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	3,594.24	202.59

Outcome Results								
Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Nord Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								

Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	8	<8	<8	11			WFP
Drop-out rate	Male	8.8	<8.8	<8.8	12.5			programme monitoring
	Overall	8.4	<8.4	<8.4	11.8			WFP
								programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	92	>92	>92	88.2			WFP
Retention rate	Male	91.2	>91.2	>91.2	89			programme monitoring
	Overall	91.6	>91.6	>91.6	87.5			WFP
								programme monitoring
								WFP
								programme monitoring
								WFP
								programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Kasai Central - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	3.04	<3.04	<3.04	11.3			WFP
Drop-out rate	Male	2.98	<2.98	<2.98	12.2			programme monitoring
	Overall	3	<3	<3	11.7			WFP
								programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	96.97	>96.97	>96.97	88.7			WFP
Retention rate	Male	97.02	>97.2	>97.02	87.8			programme monitoring
	Overall	97	>97	>97	88.3			WFP
								programme monitoring
								WFP
								programme monitoring
								WFP
								programme monitoring
Target Group: Children - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	8.5			WFP
Drop-out rate	Male	0.11	<0.11	<0.11	9			programme monitoring
	Overall	0.11	<0.11	<0.11	9.5			WFP
								programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new):	Female	99.89	>99.89	>99.89	91.5			WFP
Retention rate	Male	99.8	>99.8	>99.8	91			programme monitoring
	Overall	99.89	>99.89	>99.89	90.5			WFP
								programme monitoring
								WFP
								programme monitoring
								WFP
								programme monitoring

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: PLW - Location: Sud Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	12.3	>12.3	>12.3	15.4			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: children - Location: Sud Kivu - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	0	≥66	≥66	81.5			WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2024					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	2,571	
			Male	0	2,678	
			Total	0	5,249	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Female	0	37,743	
			Male	0	26,229	
			Total	0	63,972	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	0	115,702	
			Male	0	71,518	
			Total	0	187,220	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	133,161	26,127	
			Male	127,939	27,194	
			Total	261,100	53,321	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	0	25,234	
			Male	0	23,668	
			Total	0	48,902	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	57,069	0	
			Male	54,831	0	
			Total	111,900	0	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,099	0	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	6,548,388	4,204,581	

Output Results				
Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted women and men smallholders benefit from conditional food assistance				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.20: Quantity of motorbikes/vehicles distributed	non-food item	93	72
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.22: Quantity of tablets/phones distributed	non-food item	25	25
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.23: Quantity of weighing scales distributed	non-food item	23	23
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.2: Number of bicycles distributed	non-food item	23	24
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.3: Number of buckets (20 litres) distributed	non-food item	500	500
D: 3. Targeted women and men smallholders and value chain actors benefit from enhanced equitable and inclusive livelihoods support on improved production skills for sustainable value chains				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	174.56	170
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.148: Number of concrete bridges rehabilitated	Number	10	8
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.154: Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)	Number	41	42
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.161: Length (m) of drainage canals constructed / rehabilitated	meter	100	100
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.49: Number of woodpost bridges rehabilitated	Number	16	10
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.50: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	33	35
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.55: Number of community gardens established	garden	1,500	1,500
E*: Targeted communities benefit from nutrition education, social behavior change, improved local production, and the enhanced capacity of national and local stakeholders				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	10,798	9,540
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	20,055	18,088
F: 2. Targeted women and men smallholders benefit from support to increase local food production, marketing and the consumption of nutrient-rich food and enhanced capacity of national and local stakeholders.				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.31: Number of farmers trained in leadership roles and responsibilities	individual	6,454	5,946

F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.42: Number of individuals trained in business skills	individual	5,201	2,675
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.62: Number of government counterparts trained	individual	160	160
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.18: Number of farmer organizations' members and community groups trained in grain milling and baking	individual	160	2,914
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.11: Number of farmer leaders trained in farming as a business	individual	500	500
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.13: Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in market information system	individual	994	1,143
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.14: Number of farmer organisation leaders trained in warehouse management practices	individual	157	155
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.1: Number of agreements established with market oriented organizations/companies for better market linkages	unit	216	215
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.20: Number of farmer organizations supported with basic equipment required for marketing (platform weighing scale)	farmer organization	470	937
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.21: Number of farmer organizations supported with equipment (tarpaulins) for post-harvest handling	farmer organization	266	259
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.22: Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	205	204
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.2: Number of demonstration gardens established	garden	334	1,500
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.31: Number of farmers trained in leadership roles and responsibilities	individual	468	460
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	individual	1,608	1,509
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.33: Number of Farmers trained on basic nutrition practices and gender mainstreaming	individual	39,048	39,048
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.34: Number of farmers who had access to better markets through collective bulking	individual	12,500	8,079
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.40: Number of individual farmers trained in good agronomic practices (GAP)	individual	468	468
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.41: Number of individual farmers trained in post-harvest handling practices	individual	154	154
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.47: Number of platform meetings with value chain actors/market oriented companies	instance	475	476
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.58: Number of women trained in leadership roles and responsibilities	individual	4,736	4,736
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.5: Number of cooperatives societies supported	farmer group	184	179
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.61: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	training session	751	504

Outcome Results								
Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Nord Kivu - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	40.2	>40.2	>40.2	19.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36.2	>36.2	>36.2	31.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.6	>23.6	>23.6	28			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	43.2	≤43.2	≤43.2	50.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25	≤25	≤25	49.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31.8	≤31.8	≤31.8	49.7			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	40.7	≤40.7	≤40.7	29.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34.5	≤34.5	≤34.5	18.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24.8	≤24.8	≤24.8	22.3			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	>0	>0	79.74			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	74.45			WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	0	≥0	>0	211,300			Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	0	≥0	>0	300			Secondary data
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Sud Kivu - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	22	>22	>22	42.1			WFP survey
	Male	33.7	>33.7	>33.7	44.9			WFP survey
	Overall	31.2	>31.2	>31.2	43.9			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	43.4	<43.4	≤43.4	40.1			WFP survey
	Male	41.3	<41.3	≤41.3	39.1			WFP survey
	Overall	41.7	<41.7	≤41.7	39.3			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	34.7	<34.7	≤34.7	17.8			WFP survey
	Male	25	<25	≤25	16			WFP survey
	Overall	27.1	<27.1	≤27.1	16.8			WFP survey

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	>0	>0	89.06			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥0	>0	86.79			WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	0	≥0	>0	31,299			Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	0	≥0	>0	63.6			Secondary data
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Sud Ubangi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	28.8	<28.8	>28.8	17			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.6	<20.6	>20.6	27.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24.1	<24.1	>24.1	26			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28.8	<28.8	≤28.8	51.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29	<29	≤29	50.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	28.9	<28.9	≤28.9	50.3			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	42.4	>42.4	≤42.4	31.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50.4	>50.4	≤50.4	22.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	47	>47	≤47	23.8			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	>0	>0	97.77			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	>0	>0	97.27			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	0	>0	>0	177,812.5			Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	0	>0	>0	360			Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 04: Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises				- Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 07: Provide humanitarian air services to the humanitarian community					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Populations affected by conflict and crisis benefit from reliable client-oriented air services that support timely and efficient humanitarian response					
Humanitarian Air Service					
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported	individual	46,000	54,253	
Activity 08: Provide humanitarian platforms (logistics cluster coordination and information services) to the humanitarian community					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Vulnerable people benefit from supply chain, and other logistics services provided by WFP to partners in order to receive timely and effective assistance					
Logistics Cluster					
H.14: Number of transport and storage services provided to partners, by type	H.14.10: Number of handling (storage) services provided	Number	54	51	
H.14: Number of transport and storage services provided to partners, by type	H.14.6: Number of handling (transport) services provided	Number	124	52	
Activity 09: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
K: Vulnerable people benefit from supply chain, and other logistics services provided by WFP to partners in order to receive timely and effective assistance					
Logistics Cluster					
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	30	17	

Outcome Results								
Activity 07: Provide humanitarian air services to the humanitarian community								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	68	≥70	≥70	91.16			WFP survey
Activity 08: Provide humanitarian platforms (logistics cluster coordination and information services) to the humanitarian community								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: - Subactivity: Logistics Cluster								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	68	≥90	≥90	66			WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned - Location: Nord Kivu - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	89.96	>89.96	>89.96	82.1			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	7.21	<7.21	<7.21	13.97			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	2.84	<2.84	<2.84	3.93			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Displaced/Returned/Residents - Location: Kasai - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	20.6	>20.6	<20.6	63.6			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	26.6	<26.6	<26.6	32.6			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	52.8	<52.8	<52.8	3.8			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Nord Ubangi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	70.1	>70.1	≥70.1	57.3			WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	25.4	<25.4	<25.4	28.6		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	4.6	<4.6	<4.6	14.1		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Sud Ubangi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	69.3	>69.3	≥69.3	63.1		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	21.1	<21.1	<21.1	8.4		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	9.6	<9.6	<9.6	28.5		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents/Displaced/Returned - Location: Haut Katanga - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	63.2	>63.2	>63.2	90.5		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	3.6	<3.6	<3.6	6.1		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	33.2	<33.2	<33.2	3.4		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents/Returned/Displaced - Location: Kasai - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	70.1	>70.1	>70.1	64.6		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	27.2	<27.2	<27.2	27.7		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	2.7	<2.7	<2.7	7.7		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returned/Displaced/Residents - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	56.4	>56.4	>56.4	73.8		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	21	<21	<21	25.8		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	22.6	<22.6	<22.6	0.4		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returned/Residents/Displaced - Location: Haut Katanga - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	27.9	>27.9	>27.9	51.1		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	8.3	<8.3	<8.3	16.9		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	63.8	<63.8	<63.8	31.9		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 01: Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned - Location: Haut Katanga - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	99	≥90	≥90	87.5			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	≥90	≥90	90.5			
	Overall	99	≥90	≥90	89.5			
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90	99.3			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	100			
	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	99.7			
Target Group: Displaced/Returned/Residents - Location: Nord Kivu - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	98.9	≥90	≥90	99.25			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.3	≥90	≥90	98.82			
	Overall	99.1	≥90	≥90	98.97			
Target Group: IDPS/Returned/Residents - Location: Nord Kivu - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	27.7	>90	>90	97.76			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.29	>90	>90	97.05			
	Overall	35.63	>90	>90	97.29			
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Nord Ubangi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	96.9			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	=100	=100	99.2			
	Overall	97.3	=100	=100	98.4			

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90	91		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.6	≥90	≥90	93.6		
	Overall	99.8	≥90	≥90	92.7		
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	83.3	≥90	≥90	86.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79.7	≥90	≥90	80.2		
	Overall	80.9	≥90	≥90	82.4		
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Sud Ubangi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	99.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.4	=100	=100	99.4		
	Overall	99.7	=100	=100	99.5		
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	98.5	≥90	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	100		
	Overall	99.2	≥90	≥90	100		
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	26.6	≥90	≥90	55.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.4	≥90	≥90	67.5		
	Overall	27	≥90	≥90	60.8		
Target Group: Residents/Displaced/Returned - Location: Haut Katanga - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99.6	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.9		
	Overall	99.7	=100	=100	99.2		

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90	100		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	99.6		
	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	99.7		
Target Group: Residents/Displaced/Returned - Location: Nord Kivu - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	97.7	=100	=100	98.51		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.58	=100	=100	99.02		
	Overall	97.62	=100	=100	98.84		
Target Group: Residents/Returned/Displaced - Location: Kasai - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90	99.1		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	96.9		
	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	98		
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	82.8	≥90	≥90	80.3		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	78.9	≥90	≥90	78		
	Overall	79.8	≥90	≥90	79.1		
Target Group: Returned/Displaced/Residents - Location: Kasai - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	98.5	=100	=100	97.4		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.1	=100	=100	89.8		
	Overall	99	=100	=100	93.4		
Target Group: Returned/Displaced/Residents - Location: Tanganyika - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	97.5	≥97.5	≥90	42.7		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.9	≥98.9	≥90	55.2		
	Overall	98.2	≥98.2	≥90	50.5		

Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Displaced/Residents/Returned - Location: Nord Kivu - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	3.4	≥80	≥80	11.94			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.7	≥80	≥80	13.78			
	Overall	3.6	≥80	≥80	13.14			
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Nord Ubangi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	2.3	≥80	≥80	0.4			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.1	≥80	≥80	2.8			
	Overall	4.2	≥80	≥80	2			
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Sud Ubangi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	1.5	≥80	≥80	17.2			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.9	≥80	≥80	6			
	Overall	2.1	≥80	≥80	12.3			
Target Group: Returned/Displaced/Residents - Location: Kasai - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	33.3	≥80	≥80	28.2			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37	≥80	≥80	27.6			
	Overall	36.1	≥80	≥80	27.9			

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	0			WFP programme monitoring
Activity 06: Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Congo, Democratic Republic of - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	22.6			WFP programme monitoring

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Elisée and her two youngest daughters wait for their afternoon meal to be ready in Kinduti village on the outskirts of Kinshasa.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

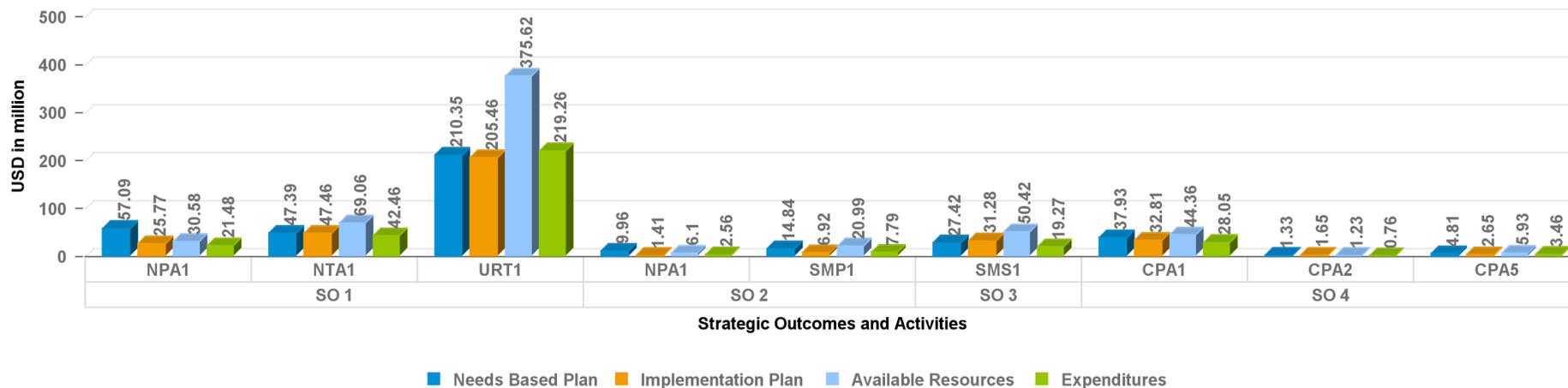
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

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

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.
SO 2	The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.
SO 3	Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2024
SO 4	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide humanitarian air services to the humanitarian community
CPA2	Provide humanitarian platforms (logistics cluster coordination and information services) to the humanitarian community
CPA5	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners
NPA1	Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC
NPA1	Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people
NTA1	Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC
SMP1	Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding
SMS1	Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.
URT1	Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination

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

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.	Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC	57,093,091	25,769,913	30,580,270	21,478,996
		Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC	47,385,706	47,457,543	69,056,234	42,459,229
		Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination	210,348,063	205,456,917	375,621,825	219,263,905
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	69,121	0
	The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.	Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people	9,960,712	1,407,158	6,102,250	2,562,558
		Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding	14,843,350	6,917,276	20,987,548	7,793,111

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			339,630,922	287,008,806	502,417,248	293,557,800
3	Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2024	Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.	27,415,515	31,284,789	50,424,998	19,269,929
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,511,304	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			27,415,515	31,284,789	51,936,302	19,269,929

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

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide humanitarian air services to the humanitarian community	37,931,205	32,809,934	44,363,068	28,052,206
		Provide humanitarian platforms (logistics cluster coordination and information services) to the humanitarian community	1,328,078	1,651,258	1,226,727	761,211
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	4,807,272	2,650,654	5,934,836	3,456,778
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			44,066,554	37,111,845	51,524,631	32,270,194
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,855,284	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	2,855,284	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			411,112,991	355,405,440	608,733,465	345,097,922
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			17,894,914	17,549,914	24,442,658	13,421,838
Total Direct Costs			429,007,905	372,955,354	633,176,122	358,519,760
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			27,469,357	23,948,666	27,943,476	27,943,476
Grand Total			456,477,262	396,904,020	661,119,598	386,463,236



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

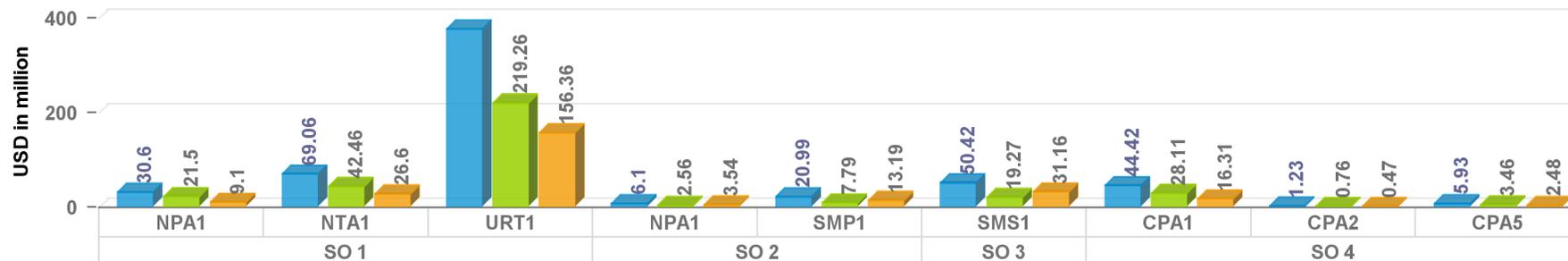
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

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

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.
SO 2	The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.
SO 3	Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2024
SO 4	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CPA1	Provide humanitarian air services to the humanitarian community
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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Conflict- and crisis-affected men, women, boys, and girls from all ethnic groups are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year.	Prevent acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC	57,093,091	30,596,436	0	30,596,436	21,495,162	9,101,274
		Provide gender-equitable and nutrition-sensitive essential needs assistance to conflict- and crisis-affected populations through direct assistance and enhanced inter-agency coordination	210,348,063	375,621,825	0	375,621,825	219,263,905	156,357,920
		Treat moderate acute malnutrition among conflict and crisis-affected populations in DRC	47,385,706	69,056,234	0	69,056,234	42,459,229	26,597,005
		Non Activity Specific	0	69,121	0	69,121	0	69,121

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Annual Country Report

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

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	The human capital of conflict affected and/or at risk populations is equitably and inclusively protected and strengthened by 2024.	Provide nutritious school meals to targeted school children and support the implementation of home-grown school feeding	14,843,350	20,987,548	0	20,987,548	7,793,111	13,194,437
		Support malnutrition prevention interventions, especially for at risk people	9,960,712	6,102,250	0	6,102,250	2,562,558	3,539,692
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			339,630,922	502,433,413	0	502,433,413	293,573,965	208,859,448

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Annual Country Report

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

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Smallholder farmers and food value chain actors have improved livelihood opportunities, resilience, social cohesion, protection and progress towards gender equality by 2024	Support smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' equitable access to climate and nutrition-smart livelihood opportunities, services and markets.	27,415,515	50,424,998	0	50,424,998	19,269,929	31,155,069
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,511,304	0	1,511,304	0	1,511,304
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			27,415,515	51,936,302	0	51,936,302	19,269,929	32,666,374

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Annual Country Report

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

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable air services, improved supply chain and other services during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide humanitarian air services to the humanitarian community	37,931,205	44,424,978	0	44,424,978	28,114,116	16,310,862
		Provide humanitarian platforms (logistics cluster coordination and information services) to the humanitarian community	1,328,078	1,226,727	0	1,226,727	761,211	465,517
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and development partners	4,807,272	5,934,836	0	5,934,836	3,456,778	2,478,058
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			44,066,554	51,586,541	0	51,586,541	32,332,104	19,254,437
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,855,284	0	2,855,284	0	2,855,284
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	2,855,284	0	2,855,284	0	2,855,284
Total Direct Operational Cost			411,112,991	608,811,540	0	608,811,540	345,175,998	263,635,542

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

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	17,894,914	24,442,691	0	24,442,691	13,421,871	11,020,820
		Total Direct Costs	429,007,905	633,254,231	0	633,254,231	358,597,869	274,656,362
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	27,469,357	33,219,434		33,219,434	33,219,434	0
		Grand Total	456,477,262	666,473,665	0	666,473,665	391,817,303	274,656,362

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures