



# Standard Project Report 2015

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

### Targeted Food Assistance to Victims of Armed Conflicts and other Vulnerable Groups

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200540
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	3,589,598
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	1,386,235
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	1,248,575

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	June 07, 2013
Planned Start Date	July 01, 2013
Actual Start Date	July 01, 2013
Project End Date	December 31, 2015
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	257,315,772
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	2,730,000
Direct Support Costs	67,801,517
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	42,458,690
Indirect Support Costs	25,921,418
<b>Total</b>	<b>396,227,397</b>

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	56,347
Actual Commodities 2015	48,312
Total Approved Commodities	200,205

# Table Of Contents

## **COUNTRY OVERVIEW**

Country Background

Summary Of WFP Assistance

## **OPERATIONAL SPR**

Operational Objectives and Relevance

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

Story Worth Telling

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Outputs

Outcomes

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

Inputs

Resource Inputs

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Post-Delivery Losses

Management

Partnerships

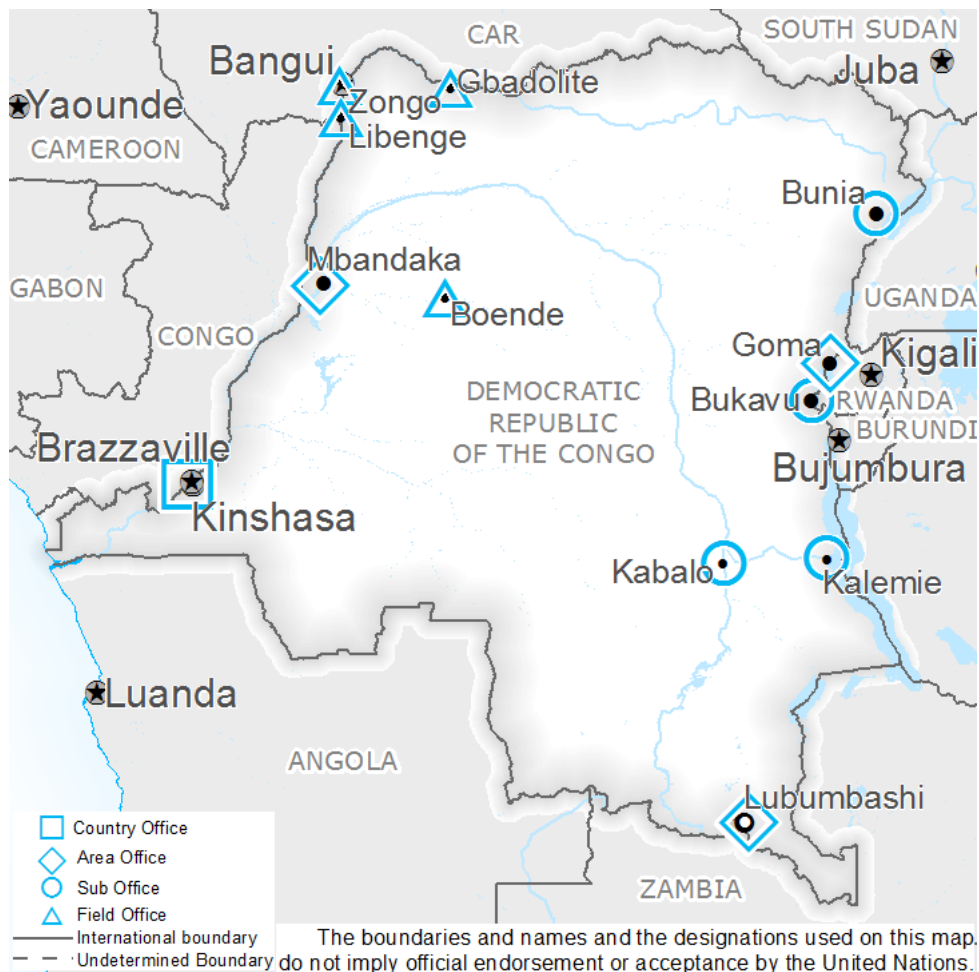
Lessons Learned

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

# COUNTRY OVERVIEW



## Country Background

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is Africa's second largest country and has a population of nearly 70 million people. Due to its rich and fertile soil, agriculture is the primary rural economic activity. However, the nation has a food production deficit estimated at 30-40 percent. Seventy percent of the population lives below the poverty line and lacks access to adequate food. Although rich in natural resources, including minerals and the world's second largest rainforest, DRC ranks 176th out of 188 countries on the 2015 UNDP Human Development Index and 173rd out of 177 countries on the 2015 Fund for Peace Failed States Index. WFP designated DRC a Level 2 response emergency in December 2013.

In the context of a steady deterioration of the political, economic, social and security situation in the country over the past 25 years, the government has been unable to maintain roads, most of which have fallen into a state of serious disrepair. In the entire province of Tanganyika for example, only 10km of road is paved. The extremely poor conditions of road, bridge, and airstrip infrastructure is identified by the humanitarian community as one of the main obstacles to the effective delivery of relief to vulnerable populations in the country.

Health and nutrition indicators highlight other areas of concern. The national global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate is on average 10.7 percent, with some territories having GAM rates above the emergency threshold of 15 percent. About 43 percent of children under the age of 5 are chronically malnourished (stunted). Life expectancy is 50 years. Some 4.5 million people in DRC are currently in a situation of acute and livelihood crisis in conflict affected Eastern provinces.

A country plagued by decades of conflict, DRC continues to see conflict between the DRC armed forces, supported by the MONUSCO's Force Intervention Brigade (FIB), and between 40 and 70 armed groups who also routinely fight each other. The conflicts are fueling repeated and large scale displacements as well as widespread human rights abuse and exactions. There are currently 1.6 million displaced people in the DRC, including 744,000 IDPs in the province of North Kivu alone, and more than 900,000 former IDPs who are returning to their areas of origins. In addition, close to 496,000 people live outside the country as refugees.

DRC also hosts refugees from neighboring countries. Following an upsurge of violence in the Central African Republic (CAR) in late 2012, DRC saw an influx of refugees in February 2013 and later, mainly to Equateur and Orientale provinces. Currently, DRC is hosting more than 105,000 refugees from CAR alone and around 18,000 refugees from Burundi, following the political unrest in the country in 2015.

The ongoing instability caused by Ugandan Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) in North Kivu, the resurgence of the Lord Resistance Army (LRA) in Ituri, Bas Uele and Haut Uele provinces, and the reluctance of Rwandan Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) in North and South Kivu provinces to disarm and adhere to the Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation, Reintegration and Resettlement process – all continue to have a destabilizing impact, threatening peace and security in the Great Lakes region and beyond.

## Summary Of WFP Assistance

WFP's portfolio in DRC in 2015 included a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200540, an emergency operation (EMOP) 200799, four special operations (SO) 200661, 200747, 200789 and 200864 and two immediate response operations (IR) 200854 and 200856. Following the closure of PRRO 200167 and EMOP 200480 in June 2013, WFP launched a 30-month (July 2013 to December 2015) PRRO 200540 to continue relief and recovery activities. This PRRO provided life-saving food assistance for internally displaced people, refugees and food insecure vulnerable people in conflict affected areas. This was done through general food distribution, treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition, emergency school feeding and nutritional support to people living with HIV. Recovery activities supported the return of displaced people to their areas of origin essentially through food assistance for assets and school feeding.

Strategically, given the huge humanitarian needs in the DRC and limited resources available, the country office, with HQ and Regional Bureau support, conducted a prioritization exercise in early 2014 which led to a reduced geographical scope for the PRRO in line with WFP's revised priorities in DRC. Informed by consultations with donors, partners and stakeholders, the prioritization focused on addressing the acute needs of conflict affected populations in the eastern part of DRC (including former Katanga, North and South Kivu, and former Orientale Provinces) and of the refugees from Central African Republic (CAR) in former Equateur Province in the West. In addition to the geographical re-focusing, WFP also prioritized its activities to achieve its objectives: relief assistance to IDPs and refugees using the most efficient and effective combination of transfer modalities (cash or vouchers and food distributions); refocused school feeding in emergency and transitional contexts, treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in priority areas, prevention of acute malnutrition in areas where Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) exceeds 15 percent and support to people returning to areas of origin through food assistance for assets intervention.

To address logistical challenges in the provision of humanitarian assistance in DRC, mainly caused by poor infrastructure and lack of access, WFP implemented SOs 200747, 200864 and 200789. Through these operations, WFP provided support to logistics services and also managed the UNHAS aviation service for the humanitarian community. Through the SO 200661, WFP supported the Food Security Cluster in the coordination of food security responses to displaced people and the optimization of collaboration with UN agencies, NGOs, donors and other stakeholders. In 2015, the Purchase for Progress (P4P) project post-pilot phase 2015 - 2017 continued in Bikoro (Equateur) and Kabalo (Tanganyika) territories to consolidate interventions in those two provinces. The project also explored the possibilities to expand to the Eastern provinces of North Kivu and South Kivu. The project's aim is to revive the agricultural sector in the country, and enhance the ability of small scale farmers to connect to these markets.

In all projects, WFP incorporated strategies to support gender equality. Particular attention was placed on mitigation factors to reduce the risk of sexual and gender-based violence, a continuing problem in the country. WFP's operations in DRC contribute to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1 (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger), 2 (achieve universal primary education), 4 (reduce child mortality) and 6 (combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases). WFP's programmes supporting these MDGs yielded positive results with considerable progress registered particularly on MDGs 2 and 6. DRC is on the track with the other two MDGs (1 and 4), even though much effort still needs to be made to counter the disastrous impact of poverty and lasting conflict on the population.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	128,569	148,836	277,405
Children (5-18 years)	285,729	323,629	609,358
Adults (18 years plus)	168,508	316,796	485,304
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2015</b>	<b>582,806</b>	<b>789,261</b>	<b>1,372,067</b>

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country IR-EMOP	243	16	74	4	3	340
Single Country PRRO	31,125	2,680	8,980	5,024	504	48,312
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2015</b>	<b>31,368</b>	<b>2,695</b>	<b>9,054</b>	<b>5,028</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>48,652</b>

# OPERATIONAL SPR

## Operational Objectives and Relevance

Due to numerous and protracted armed conflicts, some dating back more than two decades, there are currently over 1.6 million displaced people in eastern and southern DRC, including 744,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) in the province of North Kivu alone (east of the country), and more than 900,000 former IDPs who are returning to their areas of origin.

Extreme poverty, a severe lack of infrastructure, scarce access to water, limited or non-existent access to basic services, and poor access to markets also all affect high food insecurity.

In recent years, this situation has been further compounded by an influx of refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) and from Burundi, following outbreaks of violence in those countries. Presidential elections planned in DRC for November 2015 have also led to increased political tensions.

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200540 was launched in order to: (i) provide life-saving food assistance for IDPs and refugees in crisis-affected areas; (ii) reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition through nutritional support to children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women and malnourished people living with HIV / TB (PLHIV/TB); (iii) support access to markets and education, and provide nutrition services for returning IDPs, refugees and food-insecure communities as part of early recovery; (iv) increase the resilience of severely food-insecure communities against further shocks; and (v) reinforce national capacity to design and manage food and nutrition programmes and disaster-preparedness systems.

These objectives are aligned to WFP Strategic Objectives 1: “to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies”, and 2: “support food security and nutrition and rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies”.

CAR refugees hosted in DRC were assisted through this PRRO until the launch of a Regional Emergency Operation (EMOP) 200799 in January 2015, which spans five countries to respond to the needs of refugees and IDPs affected by the CAR crisis. CAR refugees were therefore transferred from this PRRO to the Regional EMOP, though resource reallocation between the two projects took place only towards the middle of 2015.

In response to the second refugee influx from Burundi in early 2015, WFP initially provided assistance through an Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP) 200856, active from April to July 2015. From August onwards, assistance to Burundian refugees was absorbed under this PRRO.

This operation was aligned with the Humanitarian Action Plan, the government's second-generation Poverty Reduction Strategy, Millennium Development Goals 1, 2, 4 and 6, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, and also contributed to the Zero Hunger Challenge. This operation closed in December 2015 and has been succeeded by a new PRRO 200832.

## Results

### *Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution*

Following the 2014 prioritisation exercise undertaken by WFP in DRC due to limited funding in the face of considerable humanitarian needs, 2015 saw WFP continue to focus assistance on life-saving interventions in conflict-affected areas. Geographical targeting was done predominantly through the integrated phase classification (IPC) tool, and vulnerable populations living in areas classified as IPC phase 3 and 4 were prioritised for food assistance.

WFP assistance in 2015 focused on Ituri in the Orientale province, and the provinces of Katanga and North and South Kivu, where instability and displacement continue, particularly in the Beni area of northern North Kivu province. Displacements have also been observed in Nyunzu, Kalemie and Manono areas of Katanga, and South Kivu is currently hosting the influx of Burundian refugees.

WFP assisted some 1.2 million people in 2015, the majority of whom were IDPs. The selection of beneficiaries was based on vulnerability and not status. Vulnerability surveys conducted by the Food Security Cluster were therefore conducted in order to identify the households most in need of food assistance. Refugees and IDPs are living in both

host communities and in many camps around the country.

Under the relief component of the PRRO, WFP provided assistance to vulnerable populations, mainly those affected by armed conflict, including IDPs, refugees, returnees and host populations. Assistance was provided to these groups in the form of direct food distributions, amounting to 555g per person per day, or the equivalent in cash or voucher transfers, amounting to USD 0.52 per person per day. Food commodities for general food distribution comprised of 400g cereals, 120g pulses, 30g vegetable oil, and 5g salt. Cash transfers were implemented based on contextual analysis including market functionality, partner presence, and the availability of financial service providers. However, ongoing funding shortfalls meant that WFP was not able to reach all IDPs as planned for relief assistance.

In South Kivu, Burundian refugees previously assisted under the IR-EMOP were absorbed into the PRRO in the last quarter of 2015, and received the same general food distribution of 555g of commodities per person per day. More refugees than planned were reached as, at the beginning of the year, CAR refugees were still temporarily assisted under this PRRO before being fully transferred to the regional EMOP.

In order to reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition, WFP targeted children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through health centres in Katanga, Tanganyika, North Kivu, South Kivu, Equateur and Orientale provinces.

Malnourished children were treated with 92g per day of Plump sup. Blanket supplementary feeding was carried out to prevent children aged 6 to 23 months from becoming malnourished with 47g per day of Plump doz. PLW received 275g per day of Super Cereal and vegetable oil, for both treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition.

People living with HIV (PLHIV) and tuberculosis clients were also targeted for moderate acute malnutrition through health centres in these provinces, with the exception of North Kivu and Equateur, to ensure access to basic social services, including treatment. To reach malnourished PLHIV, TB and prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) clients, WFP provided these vulnerable groups with daily rations of 250g Super Cereal and 25g of vegetable oil. 2015 saw more men reached under this activity than women; this could be due to increased sensitisation and awareness raising but the figures require further analysis in 2016.

Through the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, WFP both reached more beneficiaries than planned and distributed more commodities than planned. This was due to increased active screening by community volunteers in the areas of intervention, which led to an increase of new admissions of malnourished clients in health centres; and the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition was prioritised over the HIV / AIDS programme due to certain donor restrictions which required a focus of funding towards moderate acute malnutrition as opposed to HIV/AIDS or school feeding.

However, to prevent moderate acute malnutrition, WFP reached fewer beneficiaries than planned among children aged 6 to 23 months, while recording a high over-achievement in pregnant and lactating women (PLW). This can be attributed both to the high number of PLW registered in health centres after a concerted sensitisation campaign undertaken in communities, and the late arrival of specialised commodities for assistance to children aged 6 to 23 months.

In line with national nutrition protocol, WFP planned to complement an in-kind donation of Super Cereal without sugar, with the addition of sugar for the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition. However, due to a shortage of sugar, WFP distributed less than planned.

While the distribution of high energy biscuits (HEB) was planned for all four provinces affected by armed conflict, there was an extremely limited supply of this product. Only in North Kivu and Katanga were HEB distributed to newly arrived IDPs, with a ration of 333g per person per day for seven days. Any available HEB were prioritised for these two provinces which experienced a high number of IDPs.

Under the recovery and resilience component of the PRRO, food assistance for assets (FFA) was implemented to support returnees' efforts to resume agricultural production, which is their main livelihood source, and food assistance for training (FFT) was provided for demobilized former child soldiers and girls and women who had been subject to sexual and gender-based violence. Food assistance for both activities included 400g cereal, 120g pulses, 30g vegetable oil, and 5g salt.

School feeding was implemented to ensure children aged 6 to 12 years had access to education, targeted to areas of displacement in addition to food insecure areas of return. Children received a daily meal of 120g cereal, 30g pulses, and 10g vegetable oil. The majority of school feeding sites were in the conflict-affected areas of North and South Kivu, while only 50 schools were assisted in the non-conflict areas of Katanga. WFP school feeding interventions were designed as relief programmes in conflict and unstable areas, whereas the school feeding programmes in more stable areas were designed to contribute to stabilization and recovery.

The prioritization exercise conducted in 2014, which continued in 2015, significantly reduced the school feeding activities from 1,000 assisted schools in 2014 to approximately half of this in 2015. This reduction explains the low rate of implementation of school feeding activities in 2015.

Additionally, the low achievement in school feeding, HIV/AIDS and TB assistance, FFA and FFT beneficiaries are due to the prioritisation of the prevention of moderate acute malnutrition above these other activities. In fact, financial constraints meant that assistance to IDPs, refugees, and returnees were classified as a main priority whenever funding shortages occurred.

The substantial over-achievement in cash transfers is due to the late reallocation of resources to the regional EMOP, through which cash transfers are provided to beneficiaries. Though the project commenced in January 2015, resource reallocation did not take place until May 2015.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	651,530	734,705	1,386,235	524,764	723,811	1,248,575	80.5%	98.5%	90.1%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	77,629	95,650	173,279	122,394	141,427	263,821	157.7%	147.9%	152.3%
Children (5-18 years)	332,696	389,533	722,229	264,735	300,166	564,901	79.6%	77.1%	78.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	241,205	249,522	490,727	137,635	282,218	419,853	57.1%	113.1%	85.6%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	11,728	13,225	24,953	38,896	43,510	82,406	331.7%	329.0%	330.2%
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	392,221	442,292	834,513	213,117	346,243	559,360	54.3%	78.3%	67.0%
Returnees	102,942	116,083	219,025	78,357	135,150	213,507	76.1%	116.4%	97.5%
Residents	144,640	163,104	307,744	179,739	213,563	393,302	124.3%	130.9%	127.8%

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	414,835	202,825	617,660	610,050	156,460	661,381	147.1%	77.1%	107.1%
School Feeding (on-site)	355,608	-	355,608	235,120	-	235,120	66.1%	-	66.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	166,023	35,455	201,478	37,565	24,253	61,818	22.6%	68.4%	30.7%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	5,969	-	5,969	4,222	500	4,722	70.7%	-	79.1%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	134,040	-	134,040	320,298	-	320,298	239.0%	-	239.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	42,380	-	42,380	27,229	-	27,229	64.2%	-	64.2%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment	29,100	-	29,100	16,941	-	16,941	58.2%	-	58.2%



Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	58,012	65,444	123,456	62,391	70,355	132,746	107.5%	107.5%	107.5%
Activity supporters	-	1,991	1,991	83	1,297	1,380	-	65.1%	69.3%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>58,012</b>	<b>67,435</b>	<b>125,447</b>	<b>62,474</b>	<b>71,652</b>	<b>134,126</b>	<b>107.7%</b>	<b>106.3%</b>	<b>106.9%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>295,521</b>	<b>322,139</b>	<b>617,660</b>	<b>310,267</b>	<b>351,114</b>	<b>661,381</b>	<b>105.0%</b>	<b>109.0%</b>	<b>107.1%</b>
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	168,032	174,891	342,923	109,942	114,429	224,371	65.4%	65.4%	65.4%
Activity supporters	1,929	866	2,795	1,119	1,212	2,331	58.0%	140.0%	83.4%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>169,961</b>	<b>175,757</b>	<b>345,718</b>	<b>111,061</b>	<b>115,641</b>	<b>226,702</b>	<b>65.3%</b>	<b>65.8%</b>	<b>65.6%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>172,345</b>	<b>183,263</b>	<b>355,608</b>	<b>113,597</b>	<b>121,523</b>	<b>235,120</b>	<b>65.9%</b>	<b>66.3%</b>	<b>66.1%</b>
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	24,984	15,312	40,296	6,815	10,590	17,405	27.3%	69.2%	43.2%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>24,984</b>	<b>15,312</b>	<b>40,296</b>	<b>6,815</b>	<b>10,590</b>	<b>17,405</b>	<b>27.3%</b>	<b>69.2%</b>	<b>43.2%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>124,917</b>	<b>76,561</b>	<b>201,478</b>	<b>24,588</b>	<b>37,230</b>	<b>61,818</b>	<b>19.7%</b>	<b>48.6%</b>	<b>30.7%</b>
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>									
People participating in trainings	1,851	4,118	5,969	1,464	3,258	4,722	79.1%	79.1%	79.1%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>1,851</b>	<b>4,118</b>	<b>5,969</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>3,258</b>	<b>4,722</b>	<b>79.1%</b>	<b>79.1%</b>	<b>79.1%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>1,851</b>	<b>4,118</b>	<b>5,969</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>3,258</b>	<b>4,722</b>	<b>79.1%</b>	<b>79.1%</b>	<b>79.1%</b>
<b>HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment</b>									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	2,125	6,729	8,854	2,580	4,175	6,755	121.4%	62.0%	76.3%
TB Clients receiving food assistance	2,496	7,906	10,402	1,402	4,440	5,842	56.2%	56.2%	56.2%
PMTCT Clients receiving food assistance	-	9,844	9,844	-	4,344	4,344	-	44.1%	44.1%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>4,621</b>	<b>24,479</b>	<b>29,100</b>	<b>3,982</b>	<b>12,959</b>	<b>16,941</b>	<b>86.2%</b>	<b>52.9%</b>	<b>58.2%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>4,621</b>	<b>24,479</b>	<b>29,100</b>	<b>3,982</b>	<b>12,959</b>	<b>16,941</b>	<b>86.2%</b>	<b>52.9%</b>	<b>58.2%</b>

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food/cash/vouchers during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants.

Table 4: Nutrition Beneficiaries									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	15,137	14,246	29,383	42,181	39,700	81,881	278.7%	278.7%	278.7%
Children (24-59 months)	31,164	28,493	59,657	86,842	79,399	166,241	278.7%	278.7%	278.7%
Pregnant and lactating girls (less than 18 years old)	-	11,250	11,250	-	18,044	18,044	-	160.4%	160.4%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	33,750	33,750	-	54,132	54,132	-	160.4%	160.4%
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>46,301</b>	<b>87,739</b>	<b>134,040</b>	<b>129,023</b>	<b>191,275</b>	<b>320,298</b>	<b>278.7%</b>	<b>218.0%</b>	<b>239.0%</b>
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	21,017	19,401	40,418	10,074	9,300	19,374	47.9%	47.9%	47.9%
Pregnant and lactating girls (less than 18 years old)	-	687	687	-	2,749	2,749	-	400.1%	400.1%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	1,275	1,275	-	5,106	5,106	-	400.5%	400.5%
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>21,017</b>	<b>21,363</b>	<b>42,380</b>	<b>10,074</b>	<b>17,155</b>	<b>27,229</b>	<b>47.9%</b>	<b>80.3%</b>	<b>64.2%</b>

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	3,615	4,158	115.0%
Corn Soya Blend	2,901	3,805	131.1%
High Energy Biscuits	147	34	23.4%
Iodised Salt	605	385	63.6%
Maize	-	5,159	-
Maize Meal	37,532	18,165	48.4%
Peas	-	736	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	760	1,185	155.8%
Rice	-	90	-
Soya-Fortified Maize Meal	-	7,710	-
Split Peas	7,410	4,086	55.1%
Sugar	232	119	51.4%
Vegetable Oil	3,144	2,680	85.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,347</b>	<b>48,312</b>	<b>85.7%</b>

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	3,101,023	4,676,502	150.8%
Voucher	10,751,412	4,646,314	43.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,852,435</b>	<b>9,322,816</b>	<b>67.3%</b>

## Story Worth Telling

Eliezer Nyandwi is 40 years old. He is a smallholder farmer from Burundi and was among more than 180,000 Burundians who sought refuge in neighbouring countries when electoral violence broke out in his country in April 2015. His entire family decided to cross the border into eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in June when the situation escalated in their village.

"I realized that our family was at risk when we saw a violent confrontation between security forces and villagers. We decided to flee the following night," said Eliezer.

Along with many others, Eliezer's family followed a sandy road snaking down towards the border of DRC. Eliezer carried their newborn baby and a suitcase full of clothes. His wife walked ahead, with a pack of kitchen utensils on her head and two children by her side.

"When we arrived in South Kivu, DRC, we were welcomed by a Congolese family," he says. "And we received food from WFP which really helped us."

A few days later, after being registered as refugees by UNHCR and the National Refugee Commission (CNR), Eliezer and his family were transferred from their host family to the Lusenda refugee camp where most Burundian refugees now live.

The camp stretches over a hilltop along the shore of Lake Tanganyika. There, Eliezer and his family lived in a makeshift shelter in the middle of the camp. Refugee children have been registered in schools in the nearby town to help their integration into the local community.

"Since our transfer to the camp, we've been getting monthly food rations of maize meal, beans, salt and vegetable oil, so we can eat and live," Eliezer says.

Eliezer hopes to return to Burundi as soon as possible so he can start farming again and provide for his family. But with the country still very unstable, Eliezer has little choice but to depend on WFP's food assistance.

"WFP's assistance is very important because it helps us survive; here we do not have fields, assets or activities that can allow us to make money or find something to eat."

In the camp, Eliezer spends most of his time going from one shelter to another, chatting with his fellow countrymen about the political situation in their country. His wife occupies her day fetching water and firewood to cook, while their children play with friends. They have found safety, but they are eager to return home.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

In 2015, progress towards gender equality showed positive improvements though results remained below target.

Before every distribution, several preparatory meetings are held with partner staff, beneficiary committee members, and local authority representatives on the necessity of having a food committee during distributions. During distributions, all beneficiaries, including women, are sensitised on how to take decisions on the use of food or cash in households. Results varied between locations.

Post-distribution monitoring surveys in Kalonge showed that the proportion of households in which women take decisions on the use of food increased slightly between December 2014 and March 2015, while in the same period the proportion of households in which men took decisions decreased substantially. The proportion of households with decisions taken together remained the same. This could be attributed to sensitisation campaigns undertaken by WFP and partners which emphasised the importance of the role of women, and joint decisions in the use of food at household level.

In Kalemie, to take another example, figures for women taking decisions increased, figures for men decreased, and joint decisions increased slightly. This could be attributed to the higher number of households headed by women in the area.

Despite sensitization campaigns and messages, women's participation in committees remained low due to the fact that women tend to be overloaded with other chores and are therefore often not interested or unable to take on additional work at the expense of family responsibilities. Socio-cultural constraints remain dominant in rural areas and often limit women's participation in committees, in training, and even in decision-making at household level.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>KALEHE / KALEHE / KALONGE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03</i>	=50.00	50.23		62.50
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>KALEMIE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=50.00	28.50		29.60
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>PWETO, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.08 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08</i>	=50.00	23.35		27.70
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>KALEHE / KALEHE / KALONGE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03</i>	>50.00	13.54		30.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>KALEMIE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>50.00	23.00		23.07
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>PWETO, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.08 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08</i>	>50.00	36.90		37.12
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>KALEHE / KALEHE / KALONGE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Base value: 2014.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03</i>	>60.00	14.20		81.30
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>KALEMIE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	>60.00	22.22		22.21
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>PWETO, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.08 , Base value: 2015.05 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.08</i>	>60.00	30.00		42.30

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP continued in its commitment to implement distribution activities while preserving the security, dignity and integrity of beneficiaries. Any standard operating procedures and discussions with partners on activity implementation ensure the principle of Do No Harm is taken into account.

The proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems is generally acceptable, with the exception of men in Kalemie. The proportion of people informed about the programme varies widely, with notable challenges in Kalemie and Pweto.

As reported last year, measurement of the safety indicator revealed difficulties in receiving accurate answers to the questions posed. This might be a factor influencing the very high results in Kalehe/Kalonge and Pweto, and for women in Kalemie, given the overall context of insecurity and violence in DRC.

Despite efforts by WFP to ensure distributions do not expose beneficiaries to risks, this has not always been possible due to operational constraints in implementing the distribution strategy as planned. The indicator relative to the information provided to beneficiaries on WFP programmes shows mixed developments. WFP plans to address the low results relative to this indicator by introducing stricter standard operating procedures on sensitisation.

Before each distribution, measures are taken by WFP and partners to inform beneficiaries on all aspects related to the distribution. Rations are displayed to inform beneficiaries on entitlements and a complaints management table is always set up during distributions.

Throughout the reporting period, WFP carried out quality control of the data from surveys. However, not all indicators could be validated and hence some values are missing in the below table. To rectify this, WFP is planning to conduct regular quality checks on surveys completed in the field throughout the year.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b> <i>KALEHE / KALEHE / KALONGE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.03</i>	=80.00	100.00		
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b> <i>KALEMIE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	27.70		
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b> <i>PWETO, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.08</i>	=80.00	36.20		
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b> <i>KALEHE / KALEHE / KALONGE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Base value: 2015.03</i>	=90.00	81.30		
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b> <i>KALEMIE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	9.50		
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b> <i>PWETO, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.08 , Base value: 2015.08</i>	=90.00	98.90		
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b> <i>KALEHE / KALEHE / KALONGE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.03</i>	=80.00	81.30		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>KALEMIE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=80.00	30.50		
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>PWETO, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.08</i>	=80.00	19.40		
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>KALEHE / KALEHE / KALONGE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.03 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	99.20		
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>KALEMIE, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	100.00		
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>PWETO, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2015.08 , Base value: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	98.80		

## Outputs

In 2015 WFP reached some 90 percent of planned beneficiaries and distributed approximately 85 percent of planned commodities. However, financial constraints and, in some cases a lack of capacity on the part of cooperating partners to implement activities, affected overall outputs.

The number of health centres assisted by WFP for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among children 6-59 months was lower than planned due to the removal of the Equateur province from this PRRO following its absorption into the regional EMOP for the assistance of CAR refugees. Despite this, more than 200 percent of beneficiaries were reached under this activity due to increased community sensitisation and donor preferences for malnutrition-focused activities.

Food assistance for assets (FFA) activities were implemented to rehabilitate basic community assets such as fish ponds and agricultural lands to support IDPs and refugees, as well as the resettlement and recovery of conflict-affected host populations. Hectares of crops planted through FFA were much lower than planned due to insufficient funding for seeds and manpower.

Though FFA activities completed were generally on or close to planned figures, only some 30.7 percent of beneficiaries were reached through FFA. This was due to the fact that beneficiaries and commodities to be distributed are planned at the design stage of the project, while specific outputs are only planned once field level agreements with partners and providers are prepared during the year.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	559	335	59.9
<b>SO1: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	499	390	78.2

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	290	260	89.7
Hectares (ha) of crops planted	Ha	500	126	25.2
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	410	408	99.5
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	4	4	100.0
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	17	17	100.0
<b>SO2: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	70	59	84.3

## Outcomes

Funding constraints experienced in 2015 impacted WFP's ability to meet all stated objectives. Additionally, the influx of refugees from Burundi placed a further strain on resources. Despite these challenges, WFP achieved a number of important outcomes.

Performance rates within nutritional activities for children 6 to 59 months and PLW for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition and programme coverage show positive upward trends. Improvements can be attributed to increased active screening by community volunteers in the areas of intervention, who in 2015 referred an increased number of children to health centres for treatment. The prioritisation of the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition over other activities such as school feeding and support to PLHIV/TB meant more resources were available to support this activity. Similarly, the performance indicators for the treatment of malnutrition show an acceptable situation for all provinces, though the rates of defaulter and non-response for South Kivu are higher than others due to continuing instability in the province.

As part of the prevention of malnutrition activity, a Random Assessment Monitoring (RAM) survey was conducted during the reporting period with the support of the government through the National Nutrition Programme (PRONANUT) in Tanganyika. The coverage rate has been measured through the MAD survey in January 2015. Due to a lack of additional funding, WFP was not able to complete a comparative survey after the base value survey, which was carried out with financial support from the regional bureau in Johannesburg. However, WFP plans to carry out a survey in 2016 to reveal trends in comparison with 2015 results.

Food consumption scores (FCS), dietary diversity scores (DDS) and coping strategy index (CSI) were monitored throughout the reporting period in the areas of intervention. Overall, values showed a positive trend, indicating improvement or stability in the food security of target populations. Results were particularly striking in Kalonge in South Kivu and Kalemie in Tanganyika, where the proportion of households with poor food consumption scores was reduced. In Kalonge, this can be attributed to the integrated response combining both WFP assistance and support to agricultural production, and income-generating activities provided by other actors such as OXFAM and SOLIDARITE. In Kalemie, WFP's food assistance is central reason for the improvement. The assistance allowed the IDPs to engage in other income-generating activities such as agriculture and petty trade. In Kalemie IDPs were granted access to land by the host population, and there are minimal security risks. This is in contrast to North and South Kivu, where insecurity prevails and where there is often a problem in accessing land by new arrivals. Additionally, in Kalemie, IDPs can engage in fishing which complements the cereal, pulses and oil provided by WFP.

However, the situation in Walungu and Uvira did not show such improvements. This is due to the fact that refugees initially lived with host families and, in that period, engaged in coping strategies to add to food assistance before they were taken to camps. New waves of refugees continued to arrive throughout the year. When the endline survey was conducted, interviewed households were randomly selected and some households included new waves of refugees, and had not yet received assistance. This was an important factor in influencing the results of the survey. Additionally, some refugees shared their rations with host families when they first arrived and, on occasion, half rations were distributed due to insufficient funding.

The Fizi area also showed an increase in the female-headed households with a poor FCS. Continuing insecurity in the region does not allow women to easily carry out agricultural activities, which is their main livelihood source. Similarly, the situation in Mwenga, a territory of South Kivu, can be attributed to the strong presence of armed groups who often attack villages in the area without warning. Those who move away to escape this insecure environment, including women and elderly and sick men, sometimes leave the stronger men in their household behind to continue agricultural work; hence many women who are heads of household have husbands who remained in their village to work and supply them with agricultural produce whenever possible. Such households, both male- and female-headed, who fled their homes, were often not in a position due to sickness or frailty to earn other income, and were therefore entirely dependent on WFP food assistance. The results indicate that overall, the food security of most IDP and refugee households remains precarious.

The analysis of borderline FCS, DDS and CSI as related to those assisted with GFD or with FFA activities in Pweto (Katanga province) shows a slight improvement through the reduction of the proportion of households with poor and borderline FCS, though the target was not reached. A decreased CSI suggests improved access to food which is more than likely due to WFP food assistance, which has also contributed to the maintenance of dietary diversity to an acceptable level.

People displaced by conflict often return to their places of origin in precarious health and nutrition conditions and therefore require time to reach full recovery. Therefore, in this first phase, food assistance is often used to meet other requirements including medical care and education, which could be an additional factor contributing to the only slight improvement in food security.

To measure intended results related to restoring or stabilising access to basic services or community assets, two school feeding and three HIV/AIDS indicators were assessed. The indicators related to HIV/AIDS assistance suggest stability, while the school feeding indicators show a worsened situation. Funding constraints have meant the school feeding programme has undergone intense cutbacks and thus fewer beneficiaries were reached in 2014 and 2015. In the North Kivu province, nutrition support to PLHIV/TB has also suffered from a lack of financial support, and priority was given to malnourished children and IDPs. Such factors were also compounded by the displacement of families fleeing violence, and disruptions in the supply of ART for PLHIV.

WFP also measured enrolment and retention-rates in WFP-assisted primary schools located in areas of return of displaced populations, and community asset scores related to the assets created through FFA.

Results from follow up and endline surveys revealed that, while access to and retention in schools generally improved in 2014, the situation deteriorated in 2015 to below targets. This was particularly evident in enrolment and retention rates. This can be attributed to the lack of funding received for school feeding in 2015.

The FFA activities undertaken, such as fish ponds and field planting, allowed returnees to regain their agricultural activities and restore their main source of livelihood.

Targets under nutrition activities, focused on the proportion of children consuming a minimum acceptable diet and programme coverage, were generally not achieved. This can also be attributed mainly to financial constraints which did not allow WFP to adequately address the nutrition problems.

Data for the indicator measuring national capacity index for school feeding was not collected in 2015, due to the fact that partners for the school feeding activity were not involved in time to organise a SABER workshop (Systems Approach for Better Education Results). However, the government has still committed to establishing a school feeding programme. WFP facilitated a study visit for the DRC government to the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil. 2015 also saw WFP continue to provide technical assistance to the government. These initiatives led to the inclusion of school feeding in the national budget for the first time in 2015, to the amount of some USD 3 million. Depending on funding availability in 2016, a SABER exercise will be undertaken to measure government capacity to undertake the school feeding programme.

2015 also saw the government making a further commitment to address national food insecurity by actively participating in IPC activities being carried out by the Food Security Cluster. The IPC is the only tool that maps food insecurity at national level and monitors the food security situation. By participating in the IPC workshops, government staff capacities in conducting food security analysis have been enhanced. WFP also conducted food security assessments in partnership with the Ministries of Agriculture, Planning (the National Institute of Statistics)



and Health (The National Programme of Nutrition). These partnerships were an opportunity for the government to strengthen capacity in the implementation of food security assessments.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women</b>				
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
KATANGA, NORTH KIVU, SOUTH KIVU, EQUATOR, ORIENTAL PROVINCE FOR CHILDREN 6 -59 MONTHS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Use of secondary data , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports (December 2013) , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports	>75.00	95.34	96.60	99.20
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
KATANGA, NORTH KIVU, SOUTH KIVU, EQUATOR, ORIENTAL PROVINCE FOR CHILDREN 6 -59 MONTHS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Use of secondary data , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports	<3.00	0.07	0.06	0.02
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
KATANGA, NORTH KIVU, SOUTH KIVU, EQUATOR, ORIENTAL PROVINCE FOR CHILDREN 6 -59 MONTHS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Use of secondary data , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports	<15.00	1.64	1.16	0.53
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
KATANGA, NORTH KIVU, SOUTH KIVU, EQUATOR, ORIENTAL PROVINCE FOR CHILDREN 6 -59 MONTHS , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Use of secondary data , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.06 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports	<15.00	0.91	0.53	0.24
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
KATANGA, NORTH KIVU, SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTALE , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.03 RAM	>66.00		-	-
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
KATANGA. NORTH KIVU. SOUTH KIVU. EQUATOR. ORIENTALE PROVINCE FOR PLW , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Use of secondary data , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports (December 2013) , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports	>75.00	98.88	97.63	99.66

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
KATANGA. NORTH KIVU. SOUTH KIVU. EQUATOR. ORIENTALE PROVINCE FOR PLW , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Use of secondary data , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports	<3.00	0.05	0.02	0.00
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
KATANGA. NORTH KIVU. SOUTH KIVU. EQUATOR. ORIENTALE PROVINCE FOR PLW , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Use of secondary data , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports	<15.00	0.64	1.80	0.22
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
KATANGA. NORTH KIVU. SOUTH KIVU. EQUATOR. ORIENTALE PROVINCE FOR PLW , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Use of secondary data , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.06 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports	<15.00	0.08	0.25	0.12
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
LUBUMBASHI, GOMA, BUKAVU, KALEMIE, BUNIA, MBANDAKA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 From calculation , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring From calculation , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring From calculation	>50.00	12.00	-	51.00
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
TANGANIKA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 RAM survey , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.09 WFP survey RAM survey	>70.00	49.22	-	-
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
FIZI , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.09 Baseline , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.07 WFP survey Baseline , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP survey PDM	=3.60	18.00	-	10.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
FIZI , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.09 Baseline , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Baseline , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP survey PDM	=1.20	6.00	-	9.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
FIZI , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Baseline réfugiés , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.07 WFP survey PDM , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP survey PDM	=4.20	21.00	-	10.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
FIZI , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.09 Baseline , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.07 WFP survey Baseline , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP survey PDM	>4.30	4.30	-	4.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>FIZI , Project End Target: 2015.09 Baseline , Base value: 2015.07 WFP survey Baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP survey PDM</i>	>4.10	4.10	-	4.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>FIZI , Project End Target: 2015.09 Baseline , Base value: 2015.07 WFP survey Baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP survey PDM</i>	>4.40	4.40	-	4.00
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>FIZI , Project End Target: 2015.09 Baseline , Base value: 2015.07 WFP survey Baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP survey PDM</i>	<15.60	15.60	-	9.90
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>KALEMIE , Project End Target: 2015.12 Baseline survey , Base value: 2015.08 WFP survey Baseline Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Endline Survey</i>	=19.62	98.10	-	11.30
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>KALEMIE , Project End Target: 2015.08 Baseline , Base value: 2015.08 WFP survey PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	=19.62	98.10	-	11.30
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>KALEMIE , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2015.08 WFP survey PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Endline Survey</i>	=19.61	98.10	-	9.40
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>KALEMIE , Project End Target: 2015.12 Baseline , Base value: 2015.08 WFP survey Baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	>2.15	2.15	-	4.18
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>KALEMIE , Project End Target: 2015.12 Baseline , Base value: 2015.08 WFP survey Baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	>1.88	1.88	-	4.10
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>KALEMIE , Project End Target: 2015.12 Baseline , Base value: 2015.08 Joint survey Baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	>2.41	2.41	-	4.26
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>KALEMIE , Project End Target: 2015.12 Baseline , Base value: 2015.08 WFP survey Baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	<13.00	13.00	-	8.20
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>KALONGE , Project End Target: 2015.03 Baseline , Base value: 2014.12 WFP survey Baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP survey PDM</i>	=14.10	70.50	-	18.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>KALONGE , Project End Target: 2015.03 Baseline , Base value: 2014.12 WFP survey Baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP survey PDM</i>	=14.20	71.00	-	20.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>KALONGE , Project End Target: 2015.03 Baseline , Base value: 2014.12 WFP survey Baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP survey PDM</i>	=14.00	70.00	-	17.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>KALONGE , Project End Target: 2015.03 Baseline , Base value: 2014.12 WFP survey Baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP survey PDM</i>	>4.35	3.25	-	3.25
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>KALONGE , Project End Target: 2015.03 Baseline , Base value: 2014.12 WFP survey Baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP survey PDM</i>	>3.50	3.50	-	4.20
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>KALONGE , Project End Target: 2015.03 Baseline , Base value: 2014.12 WFP survey Baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP survey PDM</i>	>3.00	3.00	-	4.50
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>KALONGE , Project End Target: 2015.03 Baseline , Base value: 2014.12 WFP survey Baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.03 WFP survey PDM</i>	<27.00	27.00	-	13.80
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>LUBERO , Project End Target: 2015.10 Baseline survey , Base value: 2015.07 WFP survey Baseline Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP survey Endline Survey</i>	=9.40	47.00	-	18.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>LUBERO , Project End Target: 2015.10 Baseline survey , Base value: 2015.07 WFP survey Baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP survey Endline Survey</i>	=9.60	48.00	-	15.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>LUBERO , Project End Target: 2015.10 Baseline , Base value: 2015.07 WFP survey Baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP survey Endline Survey</i>	=9.20	46.00	-	22.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>LUBERO , Project End Target: 2015.10 Baseline , Base value: 2015.07 WFP survey Baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP survey PDM</i>	>3.95	3.95	-	4.20
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>LUBERO , Project End Target: 2015.10 Baseline , Base value: 2015.07 WFP survey Baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP survey Baseline survey</i>	>4.20	4.20	-	4.20
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>LUBERO , Project End Target: 2015.10 Baseline survey , Base value: 2015.07 WFP survey Baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP survey PDM</i>	>3.70	3.70	-	4.30

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>LUBERO , Project End Target: 2015.10 Baseline Survey , Base value: 2015.07 WFP survey Baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.10 WFP survey Endline survey</i>	<15.90	15.90	-	15.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>MWENGA , Project End Target: 2015.12 Baseline survey , Base value: 2015.05 Secondary data Baseline Survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Endline Survey</i>	=14.68	57.40	-	16.67
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>MWENGA , Project End Target: 2015.12 Baseline survey , Base value: 2015.05 WFP survey Baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Endline Survey</i>	=8.57	65.04	-	26.25
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>MWENGA , Project End Target: 2015.12 Baseline , Base value: 2015.05 Secondary data Baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Endline Survey</i>	=12.12	60.60	-	22.39
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>MWENGA , Project End Target: 2015.12 Baseline , Base value: 2015.12 WFP survey Baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Endline survey</i>	>3.00	3.00	-	4.26
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>MWENGA , Project End Target: 2015.12 Baseline , Base value: 2015.05 Secondary data Baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Endline survey</i>	>3.00	3.00	-	4.21
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>MWENGA , Project End Target: 2015.12 Baseline , Base value: 2015.05 WFP survey Baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Endline survey</i>	>3.00	3.00	-	4.35
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>MWENGA , Project End Target: 2015.12 Baseline Survey , Base value: 2015.05 Secondary data Baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey Endline survey</i>	<15.00	15.00	-	15.99
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>PWETO , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2015.04 WFP survey Baseline , Previous Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	=8.30	41.50	28.00	15.20
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>PWETO , Project End Target: 2015.12 Baseline , Base value: 2015.04 WFP survey PDM , Previous Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey PDM-GD , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	=8.88	44.40	27.10	13.60

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>PWETO , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2015.04 WFP survey PDM-GD , Previous Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey PDM-GD , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	=9.08	38.50	28.90	16.70
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>PWETO , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM-GD , Base value: 2015.04 WFP survey PDM-GD , Previous Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM-GD</i>	>2.00	2.00	3.91	4.08
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>PWETO , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM-CBT , Base value: 2015.04 WFP survey PDM , Previous Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	>2.00	2.00	4.00	4.02
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>PWETO , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2015.04 WFP survey PDM , Previous Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	>2.00	2.00	3.81	4.13
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>PWETO , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2015.04 WFP survey PDM , Previous Follow-up: 2015.08 WFP survey PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	<18.80	18.08	13.18	7.22
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>PWETO , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM-Nutrition , Base value: 2015.08 WFP survey Baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	=8.86	44.30	-	14.40
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>PWETO , Project End Target: 2015.12 Baseline-nutrition , Base value: 2015.08 WFP survey PDM-nutrition , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM-nutrition</i>	=8.64	43.20	-	15.90
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>PWETO , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM-nutrition , Base value: 2015.08 WFP survey PDM-nutrition , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM-nutrition</i>	=7.70	45.40	-	12.80
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>PWETO , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM-Nutrition , Base value: 2015.08 WFP survey PDM-Nutrition , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM-Nutrition</i>	>4.12	4.12	-	5.85
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>PWETO , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM-nutrition , Base value: 2015.08 WFP survey PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	>4.14	4.14	-	5.70

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>PWETO , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2015.08 WFP survey PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	>4.09	4.09	-	6.02
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>PWETO , Project End Target: 2015.12 PDM , Base value: 2015.08 WFP survey PDM , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12 WFP survey PDM</i>	<27.95	27.95	-	8.94
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>UVIRA , Project End Target: 2015.09 Baseline , Base value: 2015.07 WFP survey Baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP survey PDM</i>	=4.80	24.00	-	36.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>UVIRA , Project End Target: 2015.09 Baseline , Base value: 2015.07 WFP survey Baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP survey PDM</i>	=6.00	30.00	-	38.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>UVIRA , Project End Target: 2015.09 Baseline refugiés , Base value: 2015.07 WFP survey Baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP survey PDM</i>	=4.60	23.00	-	36.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>UVIRA , Project End Target: 2015.09 Baseline , Base value: 2015.07 WFP survey Baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP survey PDM</i>	>5.10	5.10	-	4.80
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>UVIRA , Project End Target: 2015.09 Baseline , Base value: 2015.07 WFP survey Baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP survey PDM</i>	>4.50	4.50	-	4.60
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>UVIRA , Project End Target: 2015.09 Baseline , Base value: 2015.07 WFP survey Baseline survey , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP survey PDM</i>	>5.20	5.20	-	4.90
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>UVIRA , Project End Target: 2015.09 Baseline , Base value: 2015.12 WFP survey Baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP survey PDM</i>	<15.30	15.30	-	9.60
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>WALUNGU , Project End Target: 2015.09 Baseline , Base value: 2015.07 WFP survey Baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP survey PDM</i>	=1.60	8.00	-	32.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>WALUNGU , Project End Target: 2015.09 Baseline , Base value: 2015.07 WFP survey Baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP survey PDM</i>	=10.00	50.00	-	43.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>WALUNGU , Project End Target: 2015.09 Baseline refugiés , Base value: 2015.07 WFP survey Baseline , Latest Follow-up: 2015.09 WFP survey PDM</i>	=1.40	7.00	-	26.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
WALUNGU , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.09 Baseline , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.07 WFP survey Baseline , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP survey PDM	>5.30	5.30	-	5.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
WALUNGU , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.09 Baseline , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.07 WFP survey Baseline , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP survey PDM	>4.50	4.50	-	4.70
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
WALUNGU , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.09 Baseline , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.07 WFP survey Baseline survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP survey PDM	>5.40	5.40	-	5.10
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
WALUNGU , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.09 Baseline , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Baseline , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP survey PDM	<15.20	15.20	-	9.60
<b>Restored or stabilized access to basic services and/or community assets</b>				
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
KATANGA, NORTH KIVU, SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTALE , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 CP & EPSP reports , <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12 WFP programme monitoring CP & EPSP report , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports	>75.00	93.00	98.00	70.00
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
KATANGA, NORTH KIVU, SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTALE , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 EPSP & CP reports , <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12 WFP programme monitoring EPSP & CP reports , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring EPSP & CP reports , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports	>85.00	94.00	99.00	84.00
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
KATANGA, NORTH KIVU, SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTALE , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 CP reports , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.01 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.11 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports	>6.00	11.00	27.00	5.70
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
KATANGA, NORTH KIVU, SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTALE , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.01 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports	>6.00	9.00	19.00	5.50
<b>ART Default Rate (%)</b>				
LUBUMBASHI, GOMA, BUKAVU, KALEMIE, BUNIA, MBANDAKA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Use of secondary data , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.12 WFP programme monitoring CP Distribution Reports , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CP report July to December , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports	<15.00	1.17	0.32	0.88



Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>TB Treatment Default Rate (%)</b>				
LUBUMBASHI, GOMA, BUKAVU, KALEMIE, BUNIA, MBANDAKA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Secondary data , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.01 WFP programme monitoring CP Distribution Report , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports	<15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>PMTCT Default Rate (%)</b>				
LUBUMBASHI, GOMA, BUKAVU, KALEMIE, BUNIA, MBANDAKA , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Use of secondary data , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.01 WFP programme monitoring CP Distribution Report , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring CP report June to December , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring CP reports 2015	<15.00	1.92	0.00	0.88
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</b>				
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
KABARE , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12 PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.09 WFP survey PDM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM	<18.20	18.20	14.00	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
PWETO , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Baseline survey , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.05 WFP survey Baseline survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Endline survey	=15.27	76.33	-	86.52
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
PWETO , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Baseline survey , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.05 WFP survey Baseline survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.08 WFP survey Endline survey	=16.06	80.29	-	81.92
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
PWETO , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.08 Baseline Survey , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.05 WFP survey Baseline survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.08 WFP survey Endline survey	=14.93	74.66	-	88.09
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
PWETO , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Baseline survey , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.05 WFP survey Baseline survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Endline survey	>3.27	3.27	-	4.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
PWETO , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Baseline survey , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.05 WFP survey Baseline survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Endline survey	>3.09	3.09	-	4.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>PWETO , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 Baseline survey , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.05 WFP survey Baseline survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP survey Baseline survey</i>	>3.32	3.32	-	4.00
<b>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</b>				
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KALEMIE, BUKAVU, MBANDAKA, GEMENA, MBUJIMAYI, KINDU, ANGO, DUNGU , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 CP distribution report , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.09 WFP programme monitoring CP distributions reports , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.06 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring CP reports</i>	>75.00	88.00	94.00	72.65
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KALEMIE, BUKAVU, MBANDAKA, GEMENA, MBUJIMAYI, KINDU, ANGO, DUNGU , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 CP distribution report , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.09 WFP programme monitoring CP distribution report , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.06 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring CP reports</i>	>85.00	88.00	95.00	78.25
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KALEMIE, BUKAVU, MBANDAKA, GEMENA, MBUJIMAYI, KINDU, ANGO, DUNGU , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 FSMS/PDM reports , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.09 WFP survey FSMS/PDM report , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring CP reports</i>	>6.00	11.00	3.00	3.00
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>KALEMIE, BUKAVU, MBANDAKA, GEMENA, MBUJIMAYI, KINDU, ANGO, DUNGU , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 CP distribution report , <b>Base value:</b> 2013.09 WFP programme monitoring CP distribution report , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2014.09 WFP programme monitoring CP reports , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.09 WFP programme monitoring CP reports</i>	>6.00	9.00	18.00	4.00
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>				
<i>KATANGA, NORTH KIVU, SOUTH KIVU, PROVINCE ORIENTALE , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 PDM</i>	>70.00		-	-
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>TANGANIKI , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2015.12 PDM</i>	>50.00		-	-

## Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

In 2015, WFP provided food security assessment training to representatives of PRONANUT, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the National Institute of Statistics. The trainings were on basic food security data analysis with the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and market studies. With WFP support, these government institutions have successfully conducted an in-depth food security assessment (EFSA) and market surveys in North

Kivu, South Kivu, Katanga, Oriental provinces. WFP support contributed to include food security indicators, notably food consumption score, coping strategy index, in the national studies, including "Questionnaire Unifié à Indicateurs de Base de Bien être", or QUIBB.

WFP also provided training to PRONANUT on nutrition policies and the management of acute malnutrition (PCMA). Additionally, financial and technical support was provided to PRONANUT to conduct nutritional surveys and the implementation of the early warning system for nutritional surveillance. In addition, WFP provided desk equipment to PRONANUT, which contributed to improve work environment and quality. In this context, WFP supported the training of provincial coordinators of the National Tuberculosis Programme (PNLT), which covered nutritional support to TB clients.

With WFP financial support, PNL (National Programme against HIV/AIDS) organized a workshop to design nutritional and HIV programme monitoring and evaluation tools and conducted a study on the default cases in PMTCT programme.

For PNL, PRONANUT and PNL, WFP provided technical assistance to design a toolkit of WHO standard of anthropometric value to be used for nutrition screening in the field, in addition to technical assistance to the Prime Minister's Office to design a national nutrition multisectoral strategic plan and to review process of Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement.

WFP pursued its effort to handover school feedings to national ownership. The prioritization exercise that commenced in 2014 and continued into 2015 impacted school feeding activities, and reduced the number of pupils and schools assisted. Priority was given to schools in conflict-affected areas for the new school year 2014-2015, and, to a lesser extent, to IDP areas of return. With WFP support, government staff attended two important discussions on school feeding in Dakar and Cape Verde, one of which was the Global Child Nutrition Forum (GNCF), which focused on Innovative Financing for Nutrition-Based School Feeding Programmes, with attention to sustainability and the UN post-2015 agenda Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Specifically, these meetings aimed towards (i) contributing to the emergence of more sensitive school feeding policies (including through increased budgetary allocations for school feeding) in member countries, (ii) Improving the quality of technical support and build the capacity of WFP school feeding Focal Point, (iii) Ease the transition to sustainable school feeding programs (iv) strengthening the capacity of focal points in government and improve the implementation capacity of sustainable national programs (v) strengthen the network of focal points of countries and facilitate south-south cooperation, (vi) link between social protection and school feeding. On this last point, WFP has provided technical and financial assistance to support government in the elaboration of the new national social protection policy which includes school feeding as one of the safety net components.

After these two international forums, trainings were organized in six sites in DRC (Lubumbashi, Kalemie, Bukavu, Kelehe, Goma and Beni), where government agents and NGO partners have been trained on the new WFP school feeding policy, and innovations, and the link between Purchase for Progress to support smallholder farmers, and school feeding.

In terms of CBT, WFP will aim to play a stronger role in targeting, market analysis, and trader selection. The role of WFP still varied in the different locations in terms of CBT assistance, depending on the capacities of both WFP and the partners on the ground. Workshops and CBT trainings were also held to build the capacities of partners, mainly locals. In 2015, WFP was working with 11 cooperating partners, and with World Vision, in three different provinces.

## Inputs

### Resource Inputs

WFP DRC experienced a shortfall of about 20 percent in 2015. This prevented the delivery of assistance to all targeted beneficiaries. The priority was therefore given to the most vulnerable people among displaced populations in conflict-affected parts of the country. Half rations were also distributed where needed. Recovery activities to support formally displaced people to return to their areas of origin were scaled down. This negatively impacted the resilience of already vulnerable people to handle new shocks.

Considering the scale of the operation and a context of limited resources, WFP remained however capable of responding to the sudden onset of emergencies induced by conflict, for example, the influx of Burundian refugees.

In-kind support through staff secondment and United Nations Volunteers enhanced WFP's human resource capacity by providing added expertise and capabilities to engage donors and partners.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
African Dev Bank	0	0	258
Canada	0	915	915
Congo D.R.	71	0	445
European Commission	0	514	480
Germany	0	247	556
Japan	0	1,327	752
MULTILATERAL	0	4,574	5,272
Private Donors	0	320	320
Switzerland	0	1,558	1,558
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	0	85	93
USA	5,539	9,827	20,182
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,610</b>	<b>19,367</b>	<b>30,832</b>

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

## Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

WFP purchased food locally, regionally and internationally. Local purchases, representing 53 percent of the total food procurement, occurred mainly during harvest seasons to avoid negative impacts on markets, and helped to rapidly replenish suffering pipelines in cereals and pulses. Purchasing locally contributed to the business development of small producers. Compared to previous years, when average local purchases were around 8 percent, there was a significant increase. Purchasing locally motivates farmers and contributes to the development of local agriculture through small producers. As cereals and pulses were available in significant quantities, WFP's local purchases did not negatively impact the local markets with phenomenon such as food scarcity or inflation. During harvests, the availability of cereals and pulses is excellent and WFP could consider increasing local purchases even further in the future.

Most of the food purchased regionally was through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). This included cereals, Super Cereal, Plumpy Sup and pulses. These commodities were sourced from GCMF stocks in Tanzania, Rwanda, Kenya and Zambia. GCMF is corporate WFP financing mechanism that allows WFP to make advance purchases of cereals and other food items at favorable prices to provide rapidly meet food aid needs. By purchasing in advance when food prices are favorable, the GCMF makes it possible for WFP to reduce delivery time and achieve greater cost efficiencies. The decision to buy from GCMF was influenced by availability, price and their proximity to the final distribution points.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Beans	4,430	0	0	0
Corn Soya Blend	0	500	2,309	145
High Energy Biscuits	0	87	0	0
Iodised Salt	0	180	0	0
Lentils	0	0	1,041	0

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Maize	2,084	0	0	4,045
Maize Meal	10,790	55	0	0
Peas	0	840	0	218
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	587	307
Rice	556	54	0	0
Split Peas	0	0	3,239	197
Sugar	7	0	115	0
Vegetable Oil	100	56	1,339	790
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,966</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>8,631</b>	<b>5,703</b>

## Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

DRC has fewer all-weather paved highways than any country of its population and size in Africa — a total of 2,250 km, of which only 1,226 km is in good condition. The figure of 2,250 km converts to 35 km of paved road per 1,000,000 of population. Comparative figures for Zambia and Botswana are 721 km and 3,427 km respectively.

Poor or nonexistent basic infrastructure, insecurity, harassment by government or armed groups, a dysfunctional rail system, limited storage capacity, and limited commercial transport capabilities continued to significantly impact WFP's operations, resulting in high operational costs and long delivery times.

In the context of the deterioration of the political, social and security situation in the country over the past two decades, the government has been unable to maintain or rebuild the national road networks. In the meantime, the tertiary or feeder road network has fallen into disrepair. The extremely poor condition of roads, bridges, and airstrips is identified by the humanitarian community as one of the main obstacles to the effective delivery of relief items to vulnerable populations in remote areas.

Despite these immense challenges, WFP DRC used its own fleet of trucks and contracted 49 commercial transporters (road, air, river, and railway) to deliver food assistance to 2,760 final delivery points.

In August 2015, Special Operation 200864 was approved to address some of the most urgent infrastructural needs through emergency road repairs. Furthermore, WFP augmented its fleet through a donation of 30 Kamaz trucks.

## Post-Delivery Losses

Post-delivery losses occurred mainly during transport, commodity transformation, and losses reported by partners and in warehouses. The value of the losses were recovered from transporters' invoices. WFP continues to conduct warehouse management training for partners and staff. Compared to 2014, 2015 losses are at the same level. Efforts will be renewed in 2016 to reduce losses.

## Management

### Partnerships

Strong partnerships have helped WFP implement the operational aspects of the current PRRO. Throughout 2015, partners were involved in the identification of needs processes and the prioritization of results, stakeholder mapping, and gap analyses and proposed solutions. In 2015, WFP worked with more than 100 different partners, both cooperating and complementary. Cooperating partners were involved in the implementation of activities, while complementary partners provided resources or technical expertise to help WFP achieve objectives (such partners included UNESCO, UNICEF, FAO, IOM, and UNHCR, UNFPA, UNHABITAT).

WFP and FAO continued their partnership through P4P, and in co-leadership of the Food Security Cluster, market and food security analysis, and the biannual Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) exercise. The partnership with UNHCR continued in 2014 in the framework of the global WFP-UNHCR memorandum of understanding governing assistance to and repatriation of refugees. WFP co-led the CBT Working Group in North Kivu with UNICEF, and strengthened the rollout of the corporate CBT business model both at sub-office and country office levels.

The majority of WFP's activities in 2015 were delivered in collaboration with complementary partners.

WFP maintained close collaboration with the government in key sectors such as health, nutrition, agriculture and education, both at the national and provincial levels (specifically in North Kivu, South Kivu, Katanga, Orientale and Equator).

WFP's main NGO partners were World Vision International (WVI), which provided expertise in relief assistance through general food/voucher distributions and school feeding, CARITAS and Lutheran World federation (LWF), who provided assistance in distributions, as well as supporting WFP's nutrition activities.

The major nutrition partners were 8<sup>ème</sup> CEPAC, CARITAS, and Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI).

WFP has signed MoUs with national and international NGOs for third-party monitoring, notably with Hope in Action in Sud Kivu, National Statistics Institute in Katanga, PAF-AFRICA and CEDERU in North Kivu.

Food assistance for assets activities were implemented by national NGOs, namely Union Des Amis du Kivu pour le Development (UNAKID) and Association Abantanshi.

Through school feeding, WFP collaborated closely with VIPATU, Action Contre la Pauvreté, Association pour la Protection de l'Enfant au Congo, Grand Peuple Pour le Developpement Communtaire (APEDECO), Jardins pour Tous and ONG Islamic and Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in Katanga, Province Orientale, North and South Kivu.

Overall, 62 percent of WFP's partners in 2015 were national organizations and contributed towards an in-depth knowledge of local context, as well as having access a number of high-risk security areas that WFP and other international partners could not reach.

The introduction of the biometric registration with SCOPE in the refugee camp of Boyabu made it possible to detect double and false registration of beneficiaries. Collaboration with UNHCR was essential to implement the refugee response and to have a concerted approach in the sensitization of beneficiaries.

With government and other UN agencies, WFP participated actively in the National Policy Formulation in social protection. This activity have been planned by The National Support Programme of Social Protection hired by the Ministry of Labour and Welfare.

Performance of cooperating partners varied greatly and a specific survey on this issue will bring a more detailed analysis of the strong and weak points per partner at the beginning of next year. In Goma, for example, good experiences were made with World Vision and Caritas. The cooperating partners' performance of 2015 should influence their eligibility for remaining a partner in 2016.

Lastly, WFP was the recipient of CERF and Pooled Fund resources to be able to quickly respond to emergencies in the Equateur, Orientale, North Kivu and Katanga Provinces. The Pooled Fund in particular enhanced WFP collaboration with sister UN agencies allowing for multi-sectoral responses in Katanga (education) and South Kivu (relief and early recovery) provinces.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD) , <b>Project End Target: 2015.12</b>	=0.00	

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</b>	=18.00	18.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD) , <b>Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</b>	=26.00	26.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB , <b>Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</b>	=12.00	12.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition , <b>Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</b>	=24.00	24.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding , <b>Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</b>	=13.00	13.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, Food-Assistance-for-Assets , <b>Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</b>	=100.00	50.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD) , <b>Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</b>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB , <b>Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</b>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition , <b>Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</b>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding , <b>Project End Target: 2015.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</b>	=100.00	100.00

## Lessons Learned

WFP DRC faced major funding challenges in 2015 and the challenging security situation in many areas of intervention lead to the delay or often halt of interventions, such as in South and North Kivu. The risks were addressed by detailed risk assessments before the activity is carried out to ensure the selecting of the safest mode of intervention, as well as constant monitoring, coordination with all the relevant actors and adaption to the situation. Vouchers are in general considered as the safest option for distribution.

In addition to insecurity, significant pipeline breaks have affected the achievement of objectives. WFP also faced logistical difficulties due to poor infrastructure, causing serious delays in the delivery of food.

The use of new nutritional products, namely Plumpy sup as compared to Super Cereal contributes to reduce the duration of MAM treatment.

Where possible, and when found to be the most appropriate modality, CBT interventions responded to the food security needs of the beneficiaries and provided them with a more diversified choice and variety of food as opposed to in-kind distributions. Taking into consideration local habits and preferences, this was very much appreciated by the beneficiaries. Indicators showed that the food consumption scores and the food security in general was

improved by the interventions. In certain cases the cash significantly improved the income of the people reached. There were only a few exceptional cases, where the beneficiaries would have preferred in-kind to vouchers, as they found the quality if the in-kind food better than that they could purchase at the market. While WFP did not undertake a systematic analysis to determine expenditure patterns that would show what proportion of cash went to purchase of food, this will be addressed in 2016.

CBT interventions increased demand on the local market, stimulated economy and the flow of money and provided the merchants with a opportunities to sell their goods at the open market and organized fairs. 2015 saw the roll out of a new CBT Business Process Model and RACI (Responsible; Accountable; Consulted, Informed) matrix, which specify both roles/responsibilities and processes of WFP cash programmess . The trainings have increased the understanding of the various steps involved in CBT, roles and responsibilities, and the time involved in implementing new processes such as, for instance, the role of supply chain in retailer selection and contracting by the Logistics Unit. There is also a need for different Standard Operating Procedures to regulate the different processes.

Implementing the voucher process was in general more time consuming than cash transfers, since it involved also contracting food merchants and organizing fairs, and the different RACI steps were still new for those involved.

WFP used the SCOPE system in the Boyabu refugee camp to register and enrol beneficiaries and, based on initial experiences, is still exploring the best means of using the system effectively in a dynamic and volatile context such as DRC.

WFP is now co-leading the CBT Working Group in North Kivu with UNICEF, and is strengthening the rollout of its corporate CBT business model both at sub-office and country office levels.

WFP and FAO, through a special operation, invested in strengthening the Food Security Cluster. As a result, both organizations have become increasingly essential counterparts for all matters pertaining to food security in the country. The increased quality technical guidance and support the Cluster is now providing for all food security actors in the country has also helped improve WFP's reputation among stakeholders.

## Operational Statistics

### *Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality*

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	84,882	40,565	125,447	123,861	31,291	134,126	145.9%	77.1%	106.9%
School Feeding (on-site)	345,718	-	345,718	226,702	-	226,702	65.6%	-	65.6%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	33,205	7,091	40,296	12,555	4,850	17,405	37.8%	68.4%	43.2%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	5,969	-	5,969	4,222	500	4,722	70.7%	-	79.1%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	134,040	-	134,040	320,298	-	320,298	239.0%	-	239.0%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	42,380	-	42,380	27,229	-	27,229	64.2%	-	64.2%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment	29,100	-	29,100	16,941	-	16,941	58.2%	-	58.2%



## Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
African Dev Bank	ADB-C-00022-01	Maize	0	0	258
Canada	CAN-C-00440-01	High Energy Biscuits	0	59	59
Canada	CAN-C-00507-02	Beans	0	856	856
Congo D.R.	ZAI-C-00006-01	Maize	0	0	445
Congo D.R.	ZAI-C-00008-01	Maize Meal	71	0	0
European Commission		Peas	0	0	210
European Commission	EEC-C-00508-01	Iodised Salt	0	34	0
European Commission	EEC-C-00508-01	Peas	0	264	54
European Commission	EEC-C-00508-01	Split Peas	0	216	216
Germany	GER-C-00387-01	Rice	0	50	556
Germany	GER-C-00387-01	Split Peas	0	197	0
Japan	JPN-C-00397-01	Corn Soya Blend	0	900	400
Japan	JPN-C-00397-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	322	297
Japan	JPN-C-00397-01	Vegetable Oil	0	106	56
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	0	750	750
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	High Energy Biscuits	0	14	14
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt	0	130	64
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	0	1,100	1,941
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize Meal	0	2,152	2,152
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Peas	0	164	164
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	24	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	0	240	187
Private Donors	WPD-C-02808-01	Beans	0	28	28
Private Donors	WPD-C-02813-01	Beans	0	29	29
Private Donors	WPD-C-03000-01	Beans	0	49	49
Private Donors	WPD-C-03000-02	Maize Meal	0	68	68
Private Donors	WPD-C-03175-01	Beans	0	123	123
Private Donors	WPD-C-03270-01	Maize Meal	0	22	22
Switzerland	SWI-C-00419-01	Maize Meal	0	1,436	1,436
Switzerland	SWI-C-00419-01	Sugar	0	122	122

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies		Iodised Salt	0	0	3
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01112-01	Rice	0	0	54
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01112-01	Split Peas	0	0	36
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01149-01	Maize Meal	0	55	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01149-01	Peas	0	30	0
USA		High Energy Biscuits	0	0	15
USA		Iodised Salt	0	0	20
USA		Lentils	0	0	1,041
USA		Vegetable Oil	0	0	90
USA	USA-C-01008-04	Corn Soya Blend	0	0	1,200
USA	USA-C-01008-04	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	290
USA	USA-C-01008-04	Soya-Fortified Maize Meal	129	0	0
USA	USA-C-01008-04	Split Peas	0	0	2,987
USA	USA-C-01008-04	Vegetable Oil	0	0	1,179
USA	USA-C-01008-05	Beans	0	1,563	1,563
USA	USA-C-01008-05	Iodised Salt	0	34	0
USA	USA-C-01008-05	Maize	0	1,300	3,340
USA	USA-C-01008-05	Maize Meal	0	459	2,659
USA	USA-C-01008-05	Peas	0	600	0
USA	USA-C-01008-05	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	117	0
USA	USA-C-01008-06	Corn Soya Blend	600	0	0
USA	USA-C-01008-06	Lentils	1,110	0	0
USA	USA-C-01008-06	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	150	0	0
USA	USA-C-01008-06	Split Peas	1,310	0	0
USA	USA-C-01008-06	Vegetable Oil	1,360	0	0
USA	USA-C-01155-01	Vegetable Oil	70	0	70
USA	USA-C-01155-02	Corn Soya Blend	710	0	0
USA	USA-C-01155-02	Vegetable Oil	100	0	100
USA	USA-C-01161-01	Beans	0	425	425

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
USA	USA-C-01161-01	High Energy Biscuits	0	15	0
USA	USA-C-01161-01	Iodised Salt	0	20	0
USA	USA-C-01161-01	Maize Meal	0	1,144	1,144
USA	USA-C-01184-01	Beans	0	606	606
USA	USA-C-01184-01	Iodised Salt	0	90	0
USA	USA-C-01184-01	Maize	0	145	145
USA	USA-C-01184-01	Maize Meal	0	3,308	3,308
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,610</b>	<b>19,367</b>	<b>30,832</b>