



# Standard Project Report 2015

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

### Country Programme-Congo(2015-2018)

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200648
Project Category	Country Programme

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	November 12, 2014
Planned Start Date	January 01, 2015
Actual Start Date	January 01, 2015
Project End Date	December 31, 2018
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	24,481,128
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	1,343,320
Direct Support Costs	9,192,908
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	18,094,314
Indirect Support Costs	3,717,817
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,829,487</b>

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	4,177
Actual Commodities 2015	2,217
Total Approved Commodities	16,889

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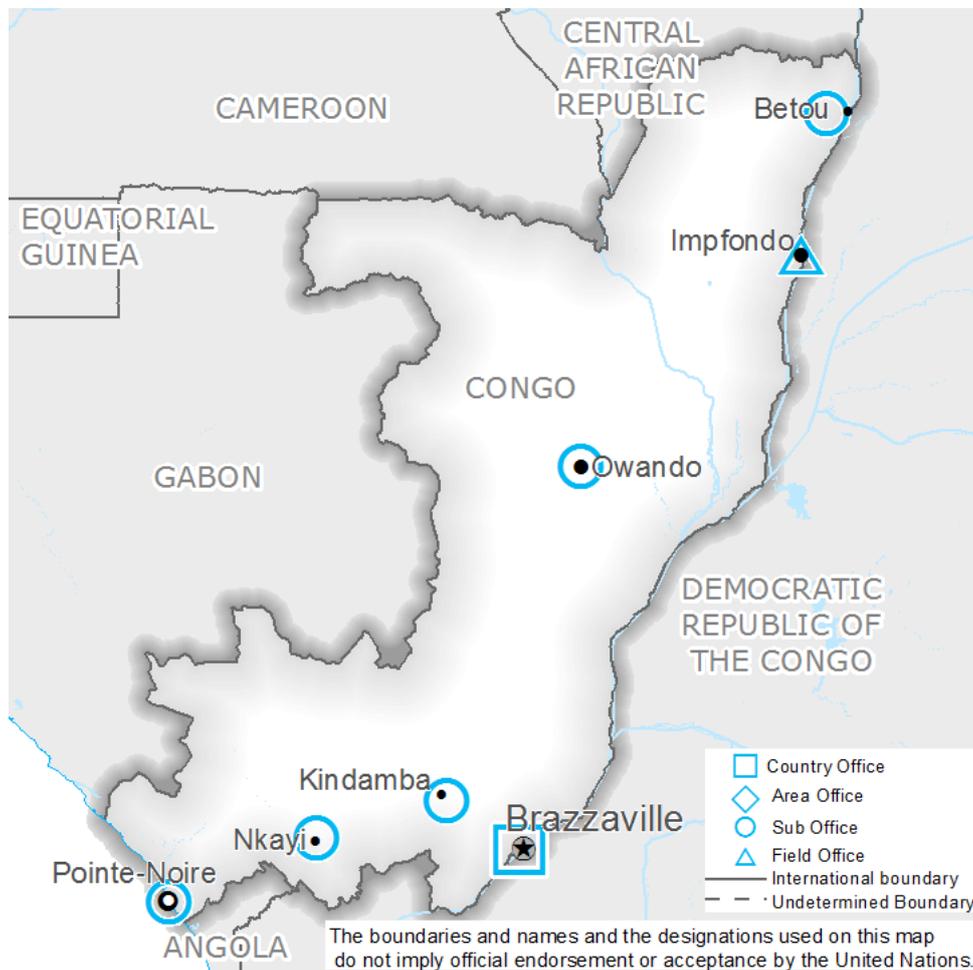
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# COUNTRY OVERVIEW



## Country Background

The Republic of Congo has a population of 4.2 million people, of which about 64 percent live in the urban areas of Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. Congo is a lower middle-income country, and had a GDP of USD 14 billion in 2015. The 2015 UNDP Human Development Index ranked the Republic of Congo 136th out of 188 countries, placing it in the "medium" category for human development. Congo is rich in natural resources (oil, timber) and fertile land. Oil exports contribute to approximately 70 percent of government revenues and about 95 percent of export earnings. The downward trend in oil prices in recent years and the current sharp fall of the oil price is having a negative impact on the local economy. The country is politically stable, with the presidential elections announced in March 2016.

Meanwhile, food production is below the national requirements. Only two percent of arable land is currently under cultivation, producing less than 30 percent of the population's food needs. The country imports most of its food, leading to high food prices. Income is very unevenly distributed in Congo, reflected by a Gini coefficient of 0.43. Roughly 48 percent of Congolese live on less than USD 1.25 per day.

The RoC's score on the Global Hunger Index in 2014 was 18.11, slowly decreasing from the 2005 value (18.3), but still placing the country at a serious hunger level. More than 121,000 households – 14 percent of the population – suffer from food insecurity. This is related to poor economic diversification, low agricultural productivity and household poverty. Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire have the largest number of food insecure people although the percentage of food insecure people is higher in the rural areas. The national population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption is reported by WHO to be at 30.5 percent.

A dire shortage of nutritious food results in children suffering from acute malnutrition. Sixty-seven percent of children under five are anaemic. The under-five mortality rate was estimated by the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) undertaken by UNICEF and the government in 2014/2015 to be at 52 deaths per 1,000 live births, a very high value notwithstanding its downward trend. The same survey found that in children under the age of five, rates of severe acute malnutrition stood at 2.6 percent, global acute malnutrition at 8.2 percent, stunting at 21.2 percent and underweight at 12.3 percent. Approximately 12 percent of women suffer from acute malnutrition, with body mass index of less than 18.5, 8 percent of women suffer from clinical vitamin A deficiency (history of night blindness during most recent pregnancy) and 70 percent of pregnant women have iron and folic acid deficiencies. Malnutrition has various causes, including food insecurity, lack of dietary diversity, poverty, limited access to health care, poor hygiene, inadequate infant feeding practices and infectious diseases.

The national HIV/AIDS prevalence is 3.2 percent, with urban areas having a higher prevalence than rural areas (3.3 percent against 2.8 percent). The Republic of Congo also hosts some 120,000 refugees and asylum seekers, mainly originating from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Central African Republic (CAR).

WFP's operations in RoC contribute to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 1 (eradicate poverty and hunger), 2 (achieve universal primary education), 3 (promote gender equality and empower women), 5 (improve maternal health) and 6 (combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases). This applies to the Country Programme, the PRRO, and the regional EMOP, despite the fact that these last two programmes do not focus on education. Within the Country Programme, considerable progress have been made on achieving MDG 1 and 2, but better strategies will have to be put in place to ensure adequate exit strategies for beneficiaries to become self-sufficient and effectively alleviate poverty. In the future, WFP in RoC will continue its programmes and ensuring its adherence to the global efforts to reach Sustainable Development Goals 1 (End Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), 4 (Quality Education) and 5 (Gender Equality).

## Summary Of WFP Assistance

In 2015, WFP continued to implement a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200147), and started implementing two new projects: the Country Programme (CP 200648) and a regional Emergency Operation (EMOP 200799) in the Republic of Congo.

PRRO 200147 started in January 2011 and aimed to provide emergency food assistance for the refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Refugees from Central Africa Republic (CAR) were added to the project in 2013. In 2015, due to the deteriorating situation in CAR and to take into account the regional dimension of the CAR refugee crisis, a regional emergency operation has been launched focussing on CAR refugees in Congo, Cameroon, Chad and DRC. In 2015, the PRRO targeted the remaining DRC refugees. Many DRC refugees have already gone back to their country during the repatriation process organized by UNHCR, or on their own. The PRRO's objectives are to save lives among the most vulnerable (especially children and women); to ensure basic food needs of refugees until their return to their home countries; and to reduce pressure on the host population for food supplies, housing, health and sanitation. Through this PRRO, WFP has provided assistance to 17,000 DRC refugees in 2015.

Under CP 200648, WFP is providing support to the government through four (4) components.

Component 1: WFP assistance aims to promote access to education by ensuring that primary school children have a balanced diet based on local products. Through the school feeding program, WFP is providing hot meals to 95,000 children and has planned to reach 132,000 beneficiaries through 2018. WFP is providing capacity building to the government in school feeding policy development. The policy aims to define the vision and provide guidance and a handover strategy to the government. Since the introduction of the ORA (Observe, React, Act) in schools in 2014, WFP has provided school meals to an additional 3,500 indigenous children in 2015 and the program will be expanded to promote access to education for this population.

Component 2: WFP is supporting the government in setting up a social safety net for vulnerable households who are provided electronic voucher transfers. Through this program, WFP has provided voucher transfers to around 3,000 beneficiaries in newly selected areas, Sibiti and Owando, and has planned to target 117,000 beneficiaries across the country through 2018. The safety net programme is a conditional electronic voucher transfer to malnourished individuals under treatment for HIV and TB ; and to malnourished pregnant and lactating women who undertake scheduled visits to health centers either for consultation or for child vaccination programmes.

Component 3: WFP is providing nutrition support to children under-five, pregnant and nursing mothers and specific nutrition support to HIV and tuberculosis patients. In 2015, WFP has provided nutrition support to 2,276 HIV and 390 TB patients.

Component 4: This component aims to: i) strengthen national risk management capabilities, reduce vulnerability to natural and human-incurred disasters and promote climate change adaptation, particularly through training and crisis simulation exercises; and ii) provide tools for early warning, contingency planning and risk analysis. In 2015, a first support mission was organized by WFP to help the government and partners to finalize the national strategy for risk prevention and reduction and disaster management, with the aim of creating a permanent platform for addressing risks and disasters effectively and supporting implementation.

The country program is aligned with the National Development Plan 2012-2016.

Since January 2015, the assistance to CAR refugees is provided through the regional EMOP 200799. The refugees arrived in poor physical condition in a region with food shortages and with few opportunities for food production. Government policy places some restrictions on access to land and to other livelihood activities for refugees. Refugees are almost completely dependent on assistance from the local population or humanitarian assistance, and their prospects for improving their level of self-sufficiency are limited. WFP's response ensures the food needs of refugee populations, including access to nutrient rich fortified food through the inclusion of super cereal in the food basket and provides treatment services for moderately acute malnourished children aged from 6 to 23 months and pregnant and lactating women. In 2015, WFP provided emergency food assistance to 18,585 CAR refugees and nutrition support to 2,135 children and 1,642 PLW. UNHCR leads coordination of the response to the refugee crisis in close collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action, UN agencies and NGOs. The regional EMOP has been extended until the end of 2016.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	3,851	5,476	9,327
Children (5-18 years)	51,208	52,533	103,741
Adults (18 years plus)	8,276	14,417	22,693
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2015</b>	<b>63,335</b>	<b>72,426</b>	<b>135,761</b>

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	1,386	141	340	89	261	2,217
Single Country PRRO	431	45	202	0	25	702
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2015</b>	<b>1,817</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>2,920</b>

# OPERATIONAL SPR

## Operational Objectives and Relevance

WFP implements the Republic of Congo Country Programme 200648 (2015-2018) in close partnership with the government at national and local level. Its primary objectives are:

- to promote access to education by ensuring that primary school children have a balanced diet based on local products;
- to support the government in setting up a social safety net for vulnerable households;
- to provide nutrition support to people living with HIV or tuberculosis (TB) who are on treatment and malnourished; a supplement for pregnant and lactating women and a supplement for children aged 6–23 months to prevent stunting; and
- to provide technical support to the government to strengthen disaster and risk management.

The Country Programme is aligned with WFP Strategic Objectives 3: “Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs”, and 4: “Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger”.

WFP provides support to the government and works towards these objectives through four main components of the Country Programme: school feeding (component one), which aims to:

- strengthen food security and support access to primary education and school retention rates (Strategic Objective 4);
- help the government prepare and manage a national school feeding programme (Strategic Objective 4);
- help smallholders increase their agricultural output and link school feeding to local procurement (Strategic Objective 3); and
- reduce undernutrition by addressing micronutrient deficiencies among school-age children (Strategic Objective 4).

Social safety net (component two), which aims to help the government put in place social transfers to support dietary diversity and access to basic social services for vulnerable groups (Strategic Objective 3).

Nutrition (component three), to improve nutritional recovery among people living with HIV or TB and receiving treatment, and to prevent chronic malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women and children under 2 (Strategic Objective 4).

Through component four, WFP provides technical support to the government to improve disaster and risk management (Strategic Objective 3), in view of the country’s vulnerability to climate change.

The Country Programme commenced on 01 January 2015 for a period of three years. It has been developed through intensive and inclusive consultation with the government and key stakeholders. It is aligned with the WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017), the National Development Plan (2012-2016); and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2014-2018). The programme will contribute to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

## Results

### *Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution*

In 2015, under component one WFP provided school meals to 95,056 beneficiaries in 574 rural public schools in the departments of Cuvette, Lekoumou, Plateaux and Pool including 40 Observe, Reflect and Act (ORA) non-public schools in the Likouala department, which encourage and promote education for indigenous children. All the schools were targeted according to criteria defined with the Ministry of Education in poor rural areas of the country.

The children are provided with a daily food basket of rice (150g), pulses (40g) vegetable oil (15g), canned fish (30g) and iodized salt (5g). To address micronutrient deficiencies, WFP has planned to pilot the introduction of micro-nutrient powder for 500 children in the Cuvette department but this has not yet started due to resource constraints. Preparatory activities have been undertaken together with UNICEF and the Ministry of Industry.

Overall, the number of beneficiaries reached in 2015 was higher than planned due to the extension of the programme to the ORA schools following a request from the Minister of Education. However, due to resourcing and logistical constraints (poor roads and poor quality trucks for food delivery), the number of feeding days and the quantity of food distributed were reduced. School meals were therefore only provided for five months of the year rather than nine as planned.

Under component two, WFP is providing support to the government for the implementation of a safety net programme. The programme targets poor households with people living with HIV or TB, or with pregnant or lactating women (PLW), and with an income of less than USD 60 per month. Targeted households receive an electronic voucher transfer valued at USD 60 through mobile phones, which is redeemed for food in pre-selected shops. The voucher transfers are conditional upon those living with HIV/TB receiving ART or DOT treatment, and PLW attending prenatal and postnatal check-ups, with children enrolled in a vaccination programme. The shops are selected according to criteria defined with the Ministry of Social Affairs which includes proximity, easy access, valid documents, cleanliness, and security conditions, particularly as they apply to female beneficiaries.

Malnourished women living with HIV receive specialized nutritious foods for MAM treatment, helping them to gain weight and recover their health. This can also have a positive impact on their social lives, contributing towards reducing stigmatisation within their communities.

Despite the obvious benefits and positive impact of this component, only 4.3 percent of the planned beneficiaries were reached in 2015, predominantly due to resource constraints, in two districts as opposed to six. The Country Programme is largely dependent on the host government, which has committed to funding 60 percent of the total budget required. However, only 14 percent of the planned budget has been received from the government for safety net activities in 2015. The electronic transfers have been phased out in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire, where beneficiaries have been assisted for two years, in order to prioritize semi-urban areas in Sibiti and Owando.

Under component three WFP, through health centres, targets malnourished people living with HIV / TB, and malnourished PLW, as well as children under two in Lékoumou for a chronic malnutrition pilot programme. However, due to funding constraints, the stunting prevention programme targeting 5000 children with a small quantity of lipid-based nutrient supplements (LNS), and nutrition support to PLW with micro-nutrient powders was not implemented. The assisted HIV/TB patients who received food represented only 42.7 percent of the total number of planned beneficiaries for this category. This distribution was only possible due to carryover stocks from the closed development project 200211, and with a grant from UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF). No contribution was received from the host government for this component in 2015. Results were also undermined by regular pipeline breaks in antiretroviral treatment which is supplied by the Ministry of Health.

Under component four, disaster risk management, preparatory work commenced with a support mission from the WFP regional bureau. A concept note has been developed but no specific contribution was received to start implementation of the activities under this component.

The Country Programme is implemented in partnership with government agencies in all departments, with the exception of Sangha and Cuvette-Ouest in the northern and western parts of the country respectively, which are sparsely populated and challenging to access.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total Beneficiaries</b>	74,401	97,378	171,779	52,478	48,286	100,764	70.5%	49.6%	58.7%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding)	45,164	45,165	90,329	50,336	44,720	95,056	111.5%	99.0%	105.2%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net)	25,974	44,226	70,200	1,351	1,691	3,042	5.2%	3.8%	4.3%
Total Beneficiaries (Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition)	3,263	7,987	11,250	791	1,875	2,666	24.2%	23.5%	23.7%
<b>Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding</b>									

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information									
Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (5-18 years)	45,164	45,165	90,329	50,336	44,720	95,056	111.5%	99.0%	105.2%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	45,164	45,165	90,329	50,380	44,676	95,056	111.5%	98.9%	105.2%
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	12,636	12,636	25,272	217	267	484	1.7%	2.1%	1.9%
Children (5-18 years)	5,616	10,530	16,146	1,004	1,116	2,120	17.9%	10.6%	13.1%
Adults (18 years plus)	7,722	21,060	28,782	130	308	438	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	25,974	44,226	70,200	1,351	1,691	3,042	5.2%	3.8%	4.3%
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	1,238	1,238	2,476	50	56	106	4.0%	4.5%	4.3%
Children (5-18 years)	225	788	1,013	163	248	411	72.4%	31.5%	40.6%
Adults (18 years plus)	1,800	5,961	7,761	578	1,571	2,149	32.1%	26.4%	27.7%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	3,263	7,987	11,250	792	1,874	2,666	24.3%	23.5%	23.7%

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality									
Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
<b>Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	90,329	-	90,329	95,056	-	95,056	105.2%	-	105.2%
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net</b>									
General Distribution (GD)	-	70,200	70,200	-	3,042	3,042	-	4.3%	4.3%
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition</b>									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment	6,250	-	6,250	2,666	-	2,666	42.7%	-	42.7%

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>Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding</b>									
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	45,164	45,165	90,329	50,336	44,720	95,056	111.5%	99.0%	105.2%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>45,164</b>	<b>45,165</b>	<b>90,329</b>	<b>50,336</b>	<b>44,720</b>	<b>95,056</b>	<b>111.5%</b>	<b>99.0%</b>	<b>105.2%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>45,164</b>	<b>45,165</b>	<b>90,329</b>	<b>50,336</b>	<b>44,720</b>	<b>95,056</b>	<b>111.5%</b>	<b>99.0%</b>	<b>105.2%</b>
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net</b>									
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	4,329	7,371	11,700	225	282	507	5.2%	3.8%	4.3%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>4,329</b>	<b>7,371</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>25,974</b>	<b>44,226</b>	<b>70,200</b>	<b>1,351</b>	<b>1,691</b>	<b>3,042</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition</b>									
<b>HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment</b>									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	907	2,219	3,126	634	1,642	2,276	69.9%	74.0%	72.8%
TB Clients receiving food assistance	906	2,218	3,124	168	222	390	18.5%	10.0%	12.5%
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>4,437</b>	<b>6,250</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>2,666</b>	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>42.0%</b>	<b>42.7%</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>4,437</b>	<b>6,250</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>1,864</b>	<b>2,666</b>	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>42.0%</b>	<b>42.7%</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>Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition</b>									
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	1,250	1,250	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating girls (less than 18 years old)	-	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	1,900	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding			

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	50	-	-
Canned Fish	488	221	45.2%
Cassava Flour	20	-	-
Iodised Salt	81	41	50.1%
Micronutrition Powder	0	-	-
Rice	2,419	1,386	57.3%
Split Peas	600	340	56.6%
Vegetable Oil	244	133	54.4%
<b>Sum</b>	<b>3,902</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>54.3%</b>
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition</b>			
Corn Soya Blend	225	89	39.5%
Micronutrition Powder	0	-	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	27	-	-
Vegetable Oil	23	9	38.5%
<b>Sum</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>35.4%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,177</b>	<b>2,217</b>	<b>53.1%</b>

Cash-Based Transfer	Planned Distribution USD	Actual Distribution USD	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	-	-	-
Voucher	5,079,000	80,512	1.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,079,000</b>	<b>80,512</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

## Story Worth Telling

Ngondo Kadongo is a 12 year-old indigenous child from the Likouala region in the north of the Republic of Congo. He is a pupil at an ORA school (Observer Réfléchir Agir, or Observe, Reflect and Act), a group of specialized non-public schools aiming at integrating indigenous children in the public school system.

He once lived in the forest, and survived by fishing, gathering and collecting honey for the Bantus who live in a nearby village. However one day, he met a Spiritan Father who was campaigning for the education of indigenous children, and convinced Ngondo to move to the Bantu village, where he has been living ever since.

Though Ngondo started attending a local ORA school he found it difficult to concentrate, was frequently dizzy, and often could not stay until the end of the lessons. During breaks, he returned to the forest to search for food. His mother and father could not move with him to the village, due to his father being seriously ill. Ngondo therefore had to find food for himself.

In 2015, Ngondo had thought he must leave school and return to the forest, but WFP then, at the request of the government, extended its school feeding programme to ORA schools in Likouala. Ngondo started receiving food every day at school, which helped him, and many other like him, not only concentrate on this lessons, but led him to regain hope and stay in school. He is now in class three and looking forward to his future.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

When setting up food management committees for school feeding in newly targeted schools, local communities are encouraged to aim for gender parity (two parents and two students of the opposite sex), and therefore foster the involvement of women in decision making. In 2015, the targets for the number of women in project management committees had not been reached, with women representing 30 percent, below the target of 50 percent. Food management committees are put in place by the Ministry of Education (for activities in addition to school feeding) and WFP therefore has limited influence on their composition. Within the school feeding programme, the committees are trained in proper management of food commodities in terms of storage, security and distribution at school level. The 2015 training plan was not fully implemented due to a lack of resources, which also accounts for underachievement in terms of women's participation and the development of women's leadership capacity.

Village committees are sensitizing women from the community, often mothers of pupils, to help in the preparation of school meals on a voluntary basis. A system is in place for the rotation of cooks to allow them to spend some time at the school and the rest of the time attending to household tasks, to ensure they are not overly burdened. Volunteering as a school meals cook has also shown to boost the status of these women in their communities. The National School Feeding Policy adopted in December 2015 includes the objective of the provision by the government of legal employment status to cooks in schools, as well as a minimum salary.

While men are also encouraged to volunteer, very few have proved willing to help in the preparation of meals. Their support is rather directed to project committees, the building of sheds and storage facilities, and cleaning of the school warehouse.

The National School Feeding Policy also states that toilets in all schools should be divided into two blocks, for girls and boys.

Targeting for the safety net project prioritizes vulnerable households headed by women (pregnant or lactating), unmarried mothers who have out-of-school children, and households including a PLHIV or a TB patient. As the HIV prevalence in the Republic of Congo is higher among women, this group of beneficiaries is predominantly composed of women. Also for this reason, the proportion of households where women take decisions on the use of vouchers is the 58.5 percent, much higher than the 25 percent target. However, households where decisions are taken by men and women together equal only 8 percent.

In the various health centres supported by the safety net, there is a coaching system in place where the most educated and experienced woman is responsible for the food distribution and provides advice to others. They also prepare the premix (oil and Super Cereal) and carry out cooking demonstrations in preparing porridge. In more than half of assisted households, decisions over the use of vouchers are taken by women. In 2015, out of the 57 shops, more than 34 were managed by women during the reporting period.

Although sensitization is carried out at household level during the targeting exercises, it has been observed that men affected by HIV and TB are reluctant to participate in the programme due to stigma. In 2016, WFP will place more emphasis on sensitization to encourage the participation of men living with HIV and TB.

Men have been targeted within the programme with special awareness raising messages on the importance of participating in nutrition decisions within households. The main tool developed specifically for this aim has been the Behaviour Communication Change (BCC) activities, a series of awareness raising messages conveying advice on improving nutritional habits within households.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding				
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.11</i>	>50.00	30.00		30.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2015.03 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	>60.00	35.00		55.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net				
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=50.00	2.00		8.50
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=25.00	64.00		58.50
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=25.00	34.00		33.00

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Interviews with teachers, parents and children revealed that all management committees at school level are well informed about the food ration and food management. One child is also a designated member of each canteen management committee. Recent interviews with children, which were conducted in the school yard on the basis of anonymity and under the supervision of a teacher, revealed that the children are well informed about the school feeding programme. Through field monitors and Ministry of Education staff, regular sensitization is provided to pupils, teachers, canteen management committees and parents about the school feeding programme.

The safety net component is an interactive programme where the beneficiaries are sensitized before, during and after the food distributions. The beneficiaries are informed on the selection process, the objectives of the project, the functioning of the electronic voucher system, the voucher redemption process, and food utilization. The conditions for participation are explained by social workers from the Ministry of Social Affairs and beneficiaries are encouraged to sign a code of conduct. A feedback mechanism is in place within the voucher programme: beneficiaries can complain through phone calls to a 'green line' or address direct complaints to the health workers or field monitors. If problems persist, the issue is dealt with by WFP at country office level, and with the relevant ministerial programme. However, 2015 figures for the proportion of those informed of the HIV/TB care and treatment programme are under target due to inadequate sensitisation throughout the year; this will be addressed in 2016.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding				
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	87.00	97.00	98.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2015.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	78.00	95.00	95.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2014.12 , Previous Follow-up: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	82.00	96.00	96.50
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	72.25		83.80
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	99.00		100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	78.50		94.80
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	97.00		95.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	76.35		90.90
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD) , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2015.08 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	98.00		97.50
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=90.00	40.00		40.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , Project End Target: 2018.12</i>	=90.00			
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment , Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</i>	=100.00	98.00		98.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	=100.00			
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , <b>Project End Target: 2018.12</b>				
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	=90.00	41.00		41.00
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment , <b>Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</b>				
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	=90.00			
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , <b>Project End Target: 2018.12</b>				
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites	=100.00	95.00		95.00
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment , <b>Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</b>				
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites	=100.00			
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , <b>Project End Target: 2018.12</b>				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	=90.00	41.00		41.00
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment , <b>Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</b>				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)	=90.00			
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , <b>Project End Target: 2018.12</b>				
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	=100.00	96.00		96.00
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment , <b>Project End Target: 2018.12 , Base value: 2015.06 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</b>				
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	=100.00			
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , <b>Project End Target: 2018.12</b>				

## Outputs

In 2015, WFP delivered food to 95,056 children in 574 schools in Bouenza, Cuvette, Lekoumou, Plateaux, and Pool departments. Following an official request by the Ministry of Education, ORA schools targeting indigenous children were successfully integrated in the school feeding programme. Indigenous people are the group most vulnerable to and affected by poverty and food insecurity, also having the highest illiteracy rate in the country.

Due to severe resource shortfalls, the quantity of food distributed and the number of feeding days were reduced.

In addition to food distribution, WFP provided non-food items to the schools. Some 1,000 cooking pots were ordered and will be distributed in 2016, representing 55 percent of the needs expressed by the schools regarding kitchen utensils. The Republic of Congo is a food deficit country and hence WFP has not been able to purchase local food for the programme. Even if local food support in relation to school feeding were a government priority, it was not possible in 2015 to buy on the local market due to very low agricultural production. WFP, in collaboration with FAO, the Ministry of Agriculture, and IFAD, with funding support from the government and the European Union, will undertake a pilot to support smallholder farmer production in the Bouenza department, to promote home grown school feeding.

During the reporting period, trainings were provided to school directors, school inspectors and counsellors in monitoring and reporting (qualitative and quantitative data) on a periodic basis in ORA schools. Trainings were also provided to local school management committees in various areas including cooking, and stock and warehouse management.

One of the key success of the school feeding programme in 2015 was the development of the National School Feeding Policy and its endorsement by the government. This has been a lengthy process which commenced with the adoption by the government of SABER (Systems Approach for Better Education Results) action plan, following the SABER exercise conducted in 2014, which included the development of the National School Feeding policy as a priority.

Under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Education and with support from WFP, an inter-ministerial committee was set up and an inclusive process commenced. WFP will continue building the capacity of the government through the Country Programme.

In 2015, severe resource shortfalls meant the Safety Net programme was suspended in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire, where the programme has been implemented for the two previous years. Priority was redirected to beneficiaries in the newly-targeted semi-urban areas of Sibiti (Lekoumou department) and Owando (Cuvette department) due to acute needs. The preparatory phase commenced at the beginning of 2015 with the first distributions carried out in November. Some 525 households representing 3,150 beneficiaries received voucher distributions in November and December 2015.

With a limited budget, only just under 43 percent of the planned beneficiaries under the nutrition component were reached, with some 2,562 people living with HIV / TB receiving a daily food ration of 200g Super Cereal and 20g of oil over six months.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding</b>				
<b>SO3: Local Purchases</b>				
Number of farmer groups supported through local purchases	farmer group	50	0	0
Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	500	0	0
Quantity of food purchased locally through local purchases	metric ton	130	0	0
Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutrition products purchased from local suppliers	metric ton	20	0	0
<b>SO4: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	1,140	0	0
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	570	574	100.7

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition)	national programme	1	0	0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	3	1	33.3
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	tool	1,807	1,000	55.3
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net</b>				
<b>SO3: General Distribution (GD)</b>				
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	100	132	132.0
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	74	11	14.9
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	4	3	75.0
<b>SO4: General Distribution (GD)</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	12	12	100.0
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition</b>				
<b>SO4: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of instances in which nutrition and health messages were provided	instance	15	0	0
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	3,313	0	0
Number of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	3,313	0	0
Number of people exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	11,251	0	0
Number of people receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	11,251	0	0
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	7,938	0	0
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	7,938	0	0
<b>SO4: HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment; and Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>				
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition, school feeding, safety net)	national programme	1	0	0
Number of national response plans developed with WFP support	policy	1	0	0
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	30	86	286.7
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	8	2	25.0

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed	item	30	15	50.0
<b>Food Transfer-C4-Emergency Preparedness</b>				
<b>SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of counterparts staff members trained in disaster and climate risk management	individual	60	0	0
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	5	0	0

## Outcomes

In the Republic of Congo, boys and girls have equal access to school through the free education policy promoted by the government. School enrolment at primary level is almost equal for boys and girls, and dropout rates are also equal. However, girls often leave school because of pregnancy or early marriage, while boys often withdraw from school to work in farms or engage in income-generating activities.

Within the School Feeding programme, available data shows an almost identical situation for boys and girls in WFP-assisted schools. Positive trends were observed in attendance, retention and completion rates. The implementation of school feeding in the ORA schools from January 2015 is one of the key achievements of the school feeding programme for the reporting period. As a result, WFP has assisted some 3,500 additional indigenous children in very remote areas of the Likouala department. In addition to improving school attendance, and the nutrition of indigenous children, this programme has brought Bantu and indigenous women together to work in school kitchens, meaning school feeding in ORA schools has aided social cohesion between the Bantu and indigenous people.

In 2015, enrolment rates in assisted schools increased by 3 percent compared to the previous year. Although this performance is under the target of 6 percent, most of the schools assisted have already reached their full capacity, and this result represents a good level of achievement when taking into account the resource shortfalls and logistical constraints encountered by WFP during the reporting period. School meals remained an important motivation for many children to attend, particularly in ORA schools. Despite constraints, the retention rate was higher than the targets both for boys and girls.

Baseline percentages of food bought on the local market are higher than zero because in the past it has been possible to buy some quantity of peas locally. At present, no local food is purchased, but a programme for fortified cassava is envisaged, based on the results of preliminary ongoing studies and assessments.

Registered attendance rates in WFP-assisted schools are very high, reaching almost 98 percent. Drop-out rates in these schools have been reduced by half with respect to the base value (3.1 percent in 2015 compared to 6 percent in 2014). In the areas where the HIV prevalence is high such as the Lekoumou department, school meals have provided additional motivation for parents and caretakers to send and keep their children in school. The attendance rate was particularly high in the ORA schools and has progressed from an average of 30 percent to 90 percent.

Within the Safety Net project, results from post distribution monitoring have shown significant improvement in the food consumption pattern of beneficiaries. The percentage of households with a poor food consumption score (FCS) has decreased from 24 percent in August 2015 to 3.9 percent in December 2015. The difference in FCS between female-headed households and male-headed households can be attributed to the different types of income-generating activities relied on by the two groups, as male-headed households are more likely to have an additional source of income (labour worker, fishing, for example) which can help to diversify food consumption and increase food security. The average coping strategy index (CSI) has decreased by 31 percent in the newly targeted areas, compared to the baseline, showing a reduced need to rely on coping mechanisms.

There has also been an improvement in food diversity scores. Although only two food distributions were completed, there was some noted improvement in household economies. Post-distribution monitoring has shown that the proportion of household expenditure devoted to food has decreased by 30 percent in the newly targeted areas.

It was not possible to report on the safety net outcomes regarding the conditional voucher transfers to pregnant and lactating women and the vaccination history of children between 9 and 15 months, as there was too long a delay between the gathering of baseline data and the distribution of the vouchers.

The school feeding national capacity index is calculated every two years; as the last was conducted at the end of 2014, the next is due for the last quarter of 2016.

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding</b>				
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels</b>				
<b>Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country</b>				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 WFP monitoring , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.01 Secondary data FPTS and WINGS	=6.00	2.00	-	-
<b>Fortified foods purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of fortified food distributed by WFP in-country</b>				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 WFP monitoring , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.01 Secondary data FPTS and WINGS	=3.00	1.00	-	-
<b>Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases</b>				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 WFP monitoring , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.02 Secondary data FPTS and WINGS	=10.00	2.00	-	-
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided</b>				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 WFP monitoring , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.06 Secondary data School records	=17.00	17.00	-	-
<b>Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</b>				
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 WFP monitoring , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.02 Secondary data School records , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	=85.00	75.00	96.93	96.93
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 WFP monitoring Check List , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 Secondary data Ministry of primary Education report , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	=85.00	70.00	96.89	96.89
<b>Drop-out rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 WFP Monitoring , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.02 Secondary data School records , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	=2.00	6.00	3.10	3.05

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 WFP Monitoring , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.02 Secondary data School records , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	=98.00	90.00	97.87	97.87
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
REPUBLIC OF CONGO , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 WFP Monitoring Check List , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 Secondary data Ministry of Primary Education Report , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	=85.00	80.00	96.97	96.97
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
REPUBLIC OF CONGO , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 WFP Monitoring Check List , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP Monitoring Check List , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	=6.00	2.00	2.80	2.80
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
REPUBLIC OF CONGO , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 WFP Monitoring Check List , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP Monitoring Check List , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	=6.00	2.00	3.30	3.30
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
REPUBLIC OF CONGO , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 WFP Monitoring Check List , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP Monitoring Check List , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	=6.00	2.00	2.30	2.30
<b>Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
REPUBLIC OF CONGO , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 WFP Monitoring Check list , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.01 Secondary data Ministry of Primary Education Report , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	=98.00	89.00	97.74	97.74
<b>Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
REPUBLIC OF CONGO , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 WFP Monitoring and chek list , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.01 Secondary data Ministry of Primary Education Report , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	=98.00	91.00	97.99	97.99
<b>Drop-out rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
REPUBLIC OF CONGO , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 WFP monitoring Check list , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.01 Secondary data Ministry of Primary Education Report , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	=2.00	7.00	3.10	3.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Drop-out rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
REPUBLIC OF CONGO , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 WFP Monitoring Check list , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.01 Secondary data Ministry of Primary Education Report , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring	=2.00	5.00	3.00	3.00
<b>Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</b>				
<b>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</b>				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 SABER report examination , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring SABER report examination , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring SABER report examination , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring SABER report examination	=4.00	1.60	1.60	1.60
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net</b>				
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 WFP survey PDM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.08 WFP programme monitoring PDM survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM survey	=2.18	10.90	23.98	3.90
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 WFP survey PDM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.08 WFP programme monitoring PDM Survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM survey	=2.86	14.30	23.02	13.30
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 WFP survey PDM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.08 WFP programme monitoring PDM Survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM survey	=2.30	11.50	18.50	3.60
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 WFP survey PDM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.08 WFP programme monitoring PDM Survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM survey	=2.06	10.30	5.50	4.20
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM survey , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.08 WFP programme monitoring PDM survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM survey	=3.08	15.40	19.50	22.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 WFP survey PDM , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.08 WFP programme monitoring PDM survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM survey	=2.64	13.20	4.00	4.20
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 Podistribution Monitoring survey , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08 WFP programme monitoring Podistribution Monitoring survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM survey	=6.50	4.04	-	5.42
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 Podistribution Monitoring survey , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08 WFP programme monitoring Podistribution Monitoring survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM survey	=6.50	3.70	-	5.67
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 Podistribution Monitoring survey , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.08 WFP programme monitoring Podistribution Monitoring survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM survey	=6.50	4.66	-	5.27
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 WFP survey CFSVA , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.08 WFP programme monitoring PDM Survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM	<14.00	14.88	19.68	8.89
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM survey , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.08 WFP programme monitoring PDM Survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM Survey	=100.00	62.00	57.00	66.75
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM Survey , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.08 WFP programme monitoring PDM Survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM Survey	=100.00	55.88	59.70	71.90
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM survey , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.08 WFP programme monitoring PDM Survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM Survey	=100.00	65.40	55.80	61.60

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 WFP survey CFSVA , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.08 WFP programme monitoring PDM Survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM	<14.00	14.38	16.25	9.97
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 PDM , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 WFP survey CFSVA , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.08 WFP programme monitoring PDM Survey , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring PDM	<13.00	13.38	15.20	10.41
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>ART Adherence Rate (%)</b>				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 WFP Monitoring Check list , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP Monitoring Check list , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring WFP Monitoring Check list	=80.00	62.00	-	64.07
<b>Percentage of children 9-15 months who completed all vaccinations according to the schedule in the national protocol</b>				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 WFP Monitoring , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.02 Secondary data Health centers registers	=80.00	44.00	-	-
<b>Percentage of supported pregnant women who received at least 4 ante-natal check-ups during pregnancy</b>				
CONGO REPUBLIC OF , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 WFP Monitoring , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.02 Secondary data Health centers registers	=95.00	50.00	-	-
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition</b>				
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 WFP Monitoring	>66.00		-	-
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 WFP Monitoring , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.03 WFP programme monitoring Monitoring Report	>70.00	0.00	-	-
<b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>				
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 WFP Monitoring	>70.00		-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)</b>				
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 WFP Monitoring , <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12 Secondary data Health centers records , <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2015.06 WFP programme monitoring Health centers records , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Health centers records	>75.00	45.00	83.39	83.39
<b>TB Treatment Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)</b>				
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 Monitoring check list , <b>Base value:</b> 2015.01 WFP programme monitoring WFP Monitoring Check list , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12 WFP programme monitoring Health centers records	>75.00	45.00	-	86.05

## Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

Throughout 2015, WFP continued government capacity building activities in various areas under the Country Programme. Through the SABER approach process, WFP has provided support in the implementation of the action plan approved by the government in 2014. The SABER framework enables countries to assess their transition stage to national ownership, devise a national action plan to improve the quality and sustainability of programmes, and track progress against five policy goals: policy frameworks, financial capacity, institutional capacity and coordination, design and implementation, and community roles. The Republic of Congo's school feeding framework was classified at the "latent" level (stage 1 out of 4 of SABER). The development of a National School Feeding Policy was one of the key priorities of the adopted action plan, and this policy was developed with WFP support and adopted by the government in December 2015, after an intensive and inclusive process.

The vision of the policy is to expand the school feeding programme to all primary schools in the country by 2025. WFP is also supporting the government to enhance the monitoring and evaluation system for the school feeding programme. WFP has provided training and equipped Ministry of Education staff to collect and analyse output and outcome data. Although some progress has been made in this area, WFP has agreed with the government on a training plan for school directors, school inspectors and school management committees.

With the Ministry of Social Affairs, following a study visit to Ethiopia at the end of December 2014, WFP supported the government in organizing a graduation workshop, to enable the Ministry to develop an exit strategy for safety net beneficiaries. During this workshop, recommendations and strategic complementarity with other programmes were agreed. A WFP regional bureau mission took place to assist in the development of a concept note on disaster risk reduction activities in the Republic of Congo, in support of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

With the Ministry of Industry, WFP and UNICEF have continued their support to develop a joint food fortification programme. Several meetings were organized between UNICEF, the government and WFP in 2015, and WFP has also supported the National Institute of Statistics to undertake a Fortification Rapid Assessment Tool (FRAT) survey to identify micronutrient gaps and needs in the area of food fortification.

With the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Education, discussions and preparatory work are still ongoing around the development of home grown school feeding. As part of the planned pilot, WFP will be involved in agricultural production by supporting smallholder farmers in areas where the school feeding programme is implemented. This will also facilitate local purchases by WFP, both reducing logistics costs and promoting local food production.

With the Ministry of Health, the Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) strategy has been developed and implemented. Training has been provided to 120 health workers and to field staff. Communication and monitoring tools have been developed and sent to health centres, and equipment provided to strengthen the capacity of health workers in data collection. WFP has supported the government in the development of a software package called "Data Nut" to collect nutritional data. Training on the use of this database was provided to 60 health agents involved in monitoring and evaluation.

## Inputs

### Resource Inputs

The Government of the Republic of Congo is the main donor and is committed to fund 60 percent of all WFP's development activities within the current Country Programme.

The government is also providing non-food items (ARV and DOT medication, drugs, vaccines, and health facilities for people living with HIV and/or TB, and pregnant and lactating women). The government provides WFP with several warehouse and office facilities.

The funding situation remains challenging; the amounts received from the government fall short of their commitment of financing 60 percent of WFP development activities in the country. This situation has negatively affected project implementation and expected results. Few international donors are interested in supporting programmes in middle-income countries and WFP therefore has difficulties in covering the funding gaps. WFP is continuing advocacy with the government and other donors to ensure an adequate funding level for the Country Programme.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
MULTILATERAL	0	0	241
Republic of Congo	0	902	288
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>529</b>

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

### Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

As the Republic of Congo is a food deficit country, and agricultural production was low, no local purchases were possible in 2015. Some 64 percent of food was bought from GCMF stocks, due to the shortened delivery lead time in buying food from regional warehouses.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Canned Fish	0	73	0	0
Iodised Salt	0	26	0	0
Rice	0	0	0	150
Split Peas	0	0	0	98
Vegetable Oil	0	91	0	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>339</b>

### Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Food transport from the port of Pointe Noire to the WFP warehouses in Brazzaville and Nkayi was carried out by rail through the national railway company. For delivery to final distribution points (FDPs), WFP contracted private transport companies. Handling, loading and unloading of food commodities was done by private companies. The poor state of roads and trucks caused occasional delays in the delivery of food to schools throughout the year.

## Post-Delivery Losses

Minor post-delivery losses of commodities occurred, mainly as a result of poor packaging and the use of damaged small barges for commodity transport from the extended delivery points to the final distribution points. WFP negotiated with the contracted owners of these small barges to carry out repairs to avoid future losses, and has been reimbursed accordingly for losses experienced in 2015.

## Management

### Partnerships

WFP is working closely with the government through different ministries (education, health, agriculture, industry, social affairs, and planning). In 2015, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Ministry of Finance for multiyear funding to the Country Programme, which represents 60 percent of the total project cost. An operational MOU is also signed with every ministry for coordination, monitoring and evaluation for all activities. Along with the Ministry of Social Affairs, WFP has developed a strong partnership with mobile companies MTN and Airtel through the safety net programme. Airtel and MTN have provided beneficiaries with mobile phones as a donation to the project, and have supported media events by providing materials and visibility support. Local retailers have been involved in the project providing food items to households in exchange for electronic vouchers which are redeemed at the mobile company sales outlets. Local health centres are important partners for the monitoring of beneficiaries.

The amount of complementary funds provided by WFP partners (specifically AIRTEL) is much lower than planned as the funds are proportional to the number of beneficiaries reached in the year, which were lower than planned.

WFP has developed a strong collaboration with the World Bank and international NGO Partnership for Child Development (PCD) in the development of the National School Feeding Policy. Discussions are also ongoing with IFAD, FAO and the European Union to improve smallholder farmer production through a pilot in the Bouenza department, to develop home grown school feeding.

Through Field Level Agreements, WFP has developed partnerships with the Association of Spiritans in Congo (ASPC) for the ORA schools, and with local NGOs on the nutrition programme. The ORA schools were established by the Spiritan Fathers to support indigenous children's access to primary education.

Through the UNDAF, WFP has developed operational and strategic partnerships with the government and UN agencies. WFP is leading the working group on social protection, is co-lead of the food security and nutrition working group, and is an active participant in others.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>			

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding		
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	=3,200,000.00	640,750.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	=7.00	8.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, School Feeding , <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12 , <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2015.12	=100.00	100.00
Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net		

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD) , <b>Project End Target: 2018.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</b>	=150,000.00	8,747.10
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD) , <b>Project End Target: 2018.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</b>	=3.00	2.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, General Distribution (GD) , <b>Project End Target: 2018.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</b>	=100.00	60.00
Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition		
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment , <b>Project End Target: 2018.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</b>	=50,000.00	20,000.00
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , <b>Project End Target: 2018.12</b>	=50,000.00	
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment , <b>Project End Target: 2018.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</b>	=3.00	4.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , <b>Project End Target: 2018.12</b>	=3.00	
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, HIV/TB: Care&Treatment , <b>Project End Target: 2018.12 , Latest Follow-up: 2015.12</b>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting , <b>Project End Target: 2018.12</b>	=100.00	
Food Transfer-C4-Emergency Preparedness		
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness , <b>Project End Target: 2018.12</b>	=50,000.00	
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness , <b>Project End Target: 2018.12</b>	=4.00	
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
CONGO, REPUBLIC OF, Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness , <b>Project End Target: 2018.12</b>	=100.00	

## Lessons Learned

WFP has struggled in past years to ensure publicity and media coverage for its activities in the Republic of Congo, resulting in low levels of visibility. Since 2014, WFP has been increasingly addressing this gap. WFP took

advantage of the SABER exercise to promote its school feeding activities and has positioned itself as the partner of choice for school feeding in the country.

WFP has placed a strong emphasis on developing communication tools and ensures that the government is the main actor in all activities. Partnerships with MTN and Airtel on the safety net programme have facilitated communication with the beneficiaries who are provided with mobile phones. It is important for HIV/TB patients to receive the food transfer simultaneously with nutrition support to enhance effectiveness.

In 2015, WFP has also prioritized monitoring and evaluation activities and, with support from the regional bureau, has developed a strategy and a monitoring plan. This has allowed the WFP to collect regular data on outputs and outcomes and to function on the basis of evidence. Regular post-distribution monitoring surveys were organized in 2015 and appropriate action has been taken based on the results. WFP will continue to increase the visibility of its programming, and will continue according a high priority to monitoring and evaluation.

## Operational Statistics

### Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
<b>Food Transfer-C1-School Feeding</b>									
School Feeding (on-site)	90,329	-	90,329	95,056	-	95,056	105.2%	-	105.2%
<b>Food Transfer-C2-Safety Net</b>									
General Distribution (GD)	-	11,700	11,700	-	507	507	-	4.3%	4.3%
<b>Food Transfer-C3-Nutrition</b>									
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment	6,250	-	6,250	2,666	-	2,666	42.7%	-	42.7%

### Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice	0	0	150
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	0	0	91
Republic of Congo	CON-C-00014-01	Canned Fish	0	147	73
Republic of Congo	CON-C-00014-01	Iodised Salt	0	54	26
Republic of Congo	CON-C-00014-01	Rice	0	325	0
Republic of Congo	CON-C-00014-01	Split Peas	0	194	98
Republic of Congo	CON-C-00014-01	Vegetable Oil	0	182	91
<b>Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>529</b>