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**Executive Board  
Annual Session**

**Rome, 4–8 June 2007**

## **PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL**

**Agenda item 9**

*For approval*



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## **PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS – DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO 10608.0**

### **Targeted Food Aid for Victims of Armed Conflict and other Vulnerable Groups**

Number of beneficiaries	1 <sup>st</sup> year: 1,120,690 2 <sup>nd</sup> year: 2,159,950 3 <sup>rd</sup> year: 1,765,980
Total number of beneficiaries (30 months)	3,367,770 (66 percent women)
Duration of project	30 months (1 July – 31 December 2009)
WFP food tonnage	210,084 mt
<b>Cost (United States dollars)</b>	
WFP food cost	71,830,601
Total cost to WFP	230,874,212

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## NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

**This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval.**

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since 1996, armed conflicts have caused an economic and social crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, exacerbating poverty and the living conditions of the most vulnerable groups. A third of children under 5 suffer from chronic malnutrition (stunting), and 13 percent are affected by acute global malnutrition.<sup>1</sup> Annual gross domestic product per capita is US\$119. The country ranks 167<sup>th</sup> of 177 countries in the Human Development Index of the United Nations Development Programme.<sup>2</sup>

Despite the peace process leading to presidential, national and local elections in the latter part of 2006, conflict continues, particularly in the east, creating instability and preventing the return of internally displaced people and refugees. The humanitarian community has therefore prepared a “2007 Humanitarian Action Plan” to assist victims of conflict and help them to return to normal life.

WFP’s basic role will respond to emergencies and organize recovery activities, giving priority support to internally displaced people and returnees who are victims of conflict,<sup>3</sup> especially women and children. The operation will focus on areas at risk of serious food insecurity, particularly in the east and Katanga. WFP has closed several of its sub-offices in the areas less affected by food insecurity and foresees a reduction in the level of aid in 2009.

The operation reflects the priorities agreed in consultations with the Government and in line with the Humanitarian Action Plan, the Common Country Assessment and the recommendations of a joint assessment mission in September/October 2006; it corresponds to Strategic Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. The operation will improve logistics capabilities, promote local purchasing to reduce logistics costs and support local agriculture.

Between July 2007 and December 2009, WFP will supply 3.4 million beneficiaries with 210,084 mt of food – 164,745 mt for relief operations and 45,339 mt for recovery.

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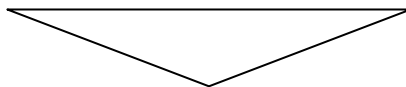
<sup>1</sup>Joint assessment mission led by WFP and FAO at the end of 2006.

<sup>2</sup> *UNDP Human Development Report, 2006.*

<sup>3</sup> Returnees are people who have returned home after being internally displaced or taking refuge in neighbouring countries.



## DRAFT DECISION\*



The Board approves the proposed Democratic Republic of the Congo PRRO 10608.0 “Targeted Food Aid for Victims of Armed Conflict and other Vulnerable Groups” (WFP/EB.A/2007/9-B/3).

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\* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document (document WFP/EB.A/2007/15) issued at the end of the session.



## SITUATION ANALYSIS AND SCENARIOS

### Context

1. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) had a 2005 population of 60 million spread over 2.4 million km<sup>2</sup>. It ranks 167th of 177 countries on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index. DRC is suffering from the effects of a conflict in which 3.8 million people have died since 1996; 1.1 million Congolese are still internally displaced people (IDPs). According to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 850,000 IDPs and 250,000 refugees should return to their home areas, starting this year.<sup>4</sup>
2. Presidential and national elections – the first in 45 years – were held in the second half of 2006. Political progress and improved security in some areas allowed IDPs and refugees to return home, especially in Province-Orientale (except Ituri), Équateur, Katanga, Maniema and some parts of Nord-Kivu and Sud-Kivu.
3. Some eastern regions including Ituri, Katanga, the Kivus and Maniema nonetheless remain seriously insecure: there were clashes between the *Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo* (DRC armed forces) (FARDC) and troops loyal to the dissident Laurent Nkunda in Nord-Kivu last year; tensions affected the presidential elections in August 2006. The behaviour of some units of the army and of militias such as the *Front démocratique pour la libération du Rwanda* (FDLR; Democratic Front for the Liberation of Rwanda) contributes to insecurity.
4. The country is sinking deeper into poverty; the state of basic health services is deplorable. Prevalence of HIV is high at 4.5 percent;<sup>5</sup> degraded infrastructures and conflict, whose victims are mainly women and children, make life even more precarious. Socio-economic problems are compounded by a drop in school enrolment rates: gross enrolment fell from 92 percent in 1971–1992 to 64 percent in 2001–2002.<sup>6</sup> Various factors are involved, including the poverty of parents, who have increasing problems in paying for children's schooling. Teachers are de-motivated by low and irregular salaries – hence the need for them to benefit from school meals, which they have to supervise.

### The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

5. Food insecurity affects 70 percent<sup>6</sup> of the population, largely a result of prolonged war and residual conflicts in the east. There has been a 30–40 percent decrease in food crops, a fall in food consumption, which is now 1,650 kcal per person per day compared with a basic minimum of 2,300 kcal/person/day,<sup>7</sup> and increased malnutrition among children and adults.

<sup>4</sup> Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP) 2007.

<sup>5</sup> *Programme national multisectoriel de lutte contre le VIH/sida, 2007*. (National Multisectoral Programme against HIV/AIDS, 2007).

<sup>6</sup> *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)*.

<sup>7</sup> According to the *Document de stratégie pour la croissance et la réduction de la pauvreté* (Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper) (DSCR), per capita energy needs are 2,300 kcal a day. WFP uses the standard value of 2,100 kcal.



6. In the absence of any recent exhaustive survey, the current nutritional situation cannot be accurately assessed. A 2004 evaluation by the non-governmental organization (NGO) International Rescue Committee, however, shows that malnutrition, which causes 9 percent of deaths, is one of the main causes of mortality. The nutritional situation is particularly serious in Ituri, Nord-Kivu and Sud-Kivu, Maniema and north and central Katanga, where fighting continues to cause massive population movements affecting household food security.
7. In late 2006, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), with the Government, partners and donors, carried out a joint evaluation of the food security and nutritional situation to determine priorities. The mission analysed secondary data on food security and the results of 11 technical workshops organized by WFP, interviewed stakeholders and conducted field visits to refine their preliminary conclusions. Four major themes were examined:
- i) The security situation and population movements. 1.1 million people are displaced in the east and in Ituri.<sup>1</sup> Looting and chronic insecurity have caused major population movements and prevented those who stayed behind from producing food. An optimistic scenario assumes that populations will return, but the situation is still precarious in the Ituri, Katanga and Maniema triangle. The ratio of displaced people to returnees will depend on the level of security that the new authorities can guarantee.
  - ii) Food availability and access. DRC has enormous agricultural potential – 97 percent of arable land gets at least eight months’ rain a year – but the decrease in crop production is estimated at 30–40 percent<sup>6</sup>, a result of continuous population movements, reduction of cultivated areas because of insecurity, degradation of infrastructures leading to limited access to markets, lack of technical assistance for farmers, limited access to farm tools and inputs, low crop yields and the spread of cassava mosaic disease. Families’ farm tools and food stocks are often looted.
  - iii) Household access to food, lifestyles and survival strategies. Given current socio-economic conditions, coping strategies tend to be highly improvised. IDPs and refugees have few means of subsistence compared with host populations. In most cases they lack access to land and subsist by selling labour or gathering wild foods. Displaced groups live in camps or host families and are entirely dependent on them.
  - iv) Nutrition, food and health. At the national level, global acute malnutrition is 13 percent; stunting is 38 percent, but there are major differences between regions.<sup>1</sup> The joint mission noted that extreme poverty restricts households’ access to food and is a major cause of the high rate of malnutrition. Access to food is limited in terms of quantity and quality: 30 percent of the population eat one meal a day or less; 60 percent eat no more than two meals a day.<sup>1</sup> Meals are generally the same and consist of cassava or corn.
8. The rate of maternal mortality is among the highest in the world – 1,000 deaths per 100,000 live births.<sup>8</sup> The main causes of morbidity and mortality are malaria, acute respiratory infections, tuberculosis (TB), diarrhoea and malnutrition. Poor public health services have caused a disturbing resurgence of formerly eradicated diseases such as onchocercosis, trypanosomiasis and TB.

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<sup>8</sup> *The State of the World’s Children*, UNICEF, 2006.



9. In addition to poor public health overall, women and children are regularly exposed to sexual abuse by soldiers. This contributes to the spread of HIV/AIDS,<sup>5</sup> prevalence of which reaches 4.5 percent<sup>5</sup> – 20 percent among women subjected to sexual abuse; 400,000 people affected by HIV/AIDS need medical care and nutritional support. DRC currently has 3 million orphans and abandoned children, including 1 million AIDS orphans.

## Scenarios

10. The international community expects that the situation will gradually stabilize and that returning populations will need assistance to resettle. The Government will have to enhance all available mechanisms to consolidate the peace and promote sound governance and sustainable development. It will need to embark on reconstruction programmes to enable people to access social services such as health, education and transport and to resume their normal activities.
11. In the worst-case scenario, conflict would continue in the east, with the risk of entire regions being involved. Volcanic eruptions, drought and floods are also a source of concern with regard to the most vulnerable groups.
12. The current PRRO is based on an optimistic scenario involving progressive improvement in institutional capacities. The worst-case scenario will be considered in re-examining the planning of emergency operations (EMOPs).

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## POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

### Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

13. Decades of misgovernment exacerbated by conflict have destroyed the Government's capacity to administer at all levels. The President has declared that he intends to make the country secure, improve governance, start to repair roads, railways and waterways, improve agriculture and promote education and health.
14. In its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), the Government stressed reconciliation and the consolidation of peace, emphasizing that reconstruction and economic recovery were central to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The Government's strategies and interventions for 2006–2008 will therefore include promotion of the agricultural sector<sup>6</sup> through improvement of communications infrastructure, agricultural services and production, and development of primary education and the health sector. The PRSP includes promotion of sound governance and the consolidation of peace through stronger institutions.

### Policies, Capacities and Actions of other Major Actors

15. Late in 2006, the United Nations and NGOs supported by bilateral aid agencies prepared a humanitarian action plan (HAP) to establish priorities. With regard to recovery operations, the international community, particularly the World Bank, will intervene in accordance with the mechanisms set out in the CCA for 2007–2010, which reflects the priorities of the PRSP to promote synergies between activities and optimize utilization of resources.



## Coordination

16. Using the cluster approach set up in February 2006, stakeholders will adopt a joint approach for effective response to humanitarian needs under the guidance of a lead institution. WFP is responsible for the logistics module and is joint lead agency for food security. It will collaborate with other actors, including the Government, in implementing the present operation.

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## OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

17. The goal of PRRO 10608.0 is to help to reduce hunger and poverty in a conflict and post-conflict context by providing food aid for 3.4 million people from July 2007 to December 2009.
18. The immediate objectives are:
- to improve the access to food for IDPs and returnees in the targeted areas (Strategic Objective 1);
  - to protect the livelihoods of crisis-affected populations – IDPs, returnees, demobilized child soldiers and victims of sexual abuse – and to enhance their resilience to shocks (Strategic Objective 2);
  - to help to improve the health and nutritional status of mothers and children and of other vulnerable groups (Strategic Objective 3);
  - to improve school enrolment and attendance by providing food support for children in primary schools, especially in the home regions of returning IDPs and refugees (Strategic Objective 4); and
  - to strengthen the Government's capacity to care for populations in the event of crises by providing training on needs evaluation and strategic stocks (Strategic Objective 5).

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## WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY

### Nature and Effectiveness of Food Security-Related Assistance to Date

19. Between 2004 and 2006, WFP distributed 202,890 mt of food aid to 3.5 million people, including 1,108,000 IDPs and 33,600 refugees.
20. An evaluation mission in November 2005 found that food assistance provided by WFP had helped to stabilize the nutritional status of beneficiaries, especially IDPs and vulnerable groups such as victims of sexual abuse and demobilized child soldiers. In areas where WFP and its partners had implemented a nutritional rehabilitation programme, the rate of nutritional recovery was 86.3 percent. WFP food had also helped refugees to resettle in their home regions. Improvement in enrolment and attendance rates was noted in rural schools benefiting from school feeding. Support by WFP as the logistics lead agency through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and technical advisers had contributed to improving humanitarian access to areas that would otherwise have been inaccessible.





## Strategy Outline

21. WFP intends to refocus its operations on food-insecure areas characterized by instability and population movements of IDPs or returning refugees – Nord-Kivu, Sud-Kivu, Maniema, Nord-Katanga district and Ituri. In the western part of the country, WFP will continue to be present in Équateur province in support of the nutritional and repatriation programme for Congolese citizens returning from the Central African Republic and the Republic of the Congo. Geographical concentration will reduce the fixed costs of maintaining several sub-offices and allow WFP to intensify its activities in targeted areas.
22. WFP's strategy reflects the strategies of the PRSP, the 2007 HAP and the CAF. As lead institution for the logistics module, WFP will help to improve road, rail, river and air routes to facilitate delivery of humanitarian aid and, indirectly, the disposal of agricultural surpluses on markets. This aspect will be important in helping to improve production – access to productive assets, information etc. – and purchasing power in isolated areas characterized by major food deficits.
23. An important component of WFP's strategy will be to stimulate the purchase of local products, which should increase production and reduce logistics costs. A market survey in early 2007 will help in preparing a local purchasing plan, which should contribute to revitalizing the agricultural economy of areas with an inflow of returning IDPs and refugees. In conjunction with infrastructure rehabilitation, it should also improve access to areas that would otherwise remain isolated. A purchasing unit will be set up in Kinshasa to ensure optimum use of cash contributions and to monitor market trends.
24. WFP will work with fewer operational partners but will do so more intensively. Partners will be selected on the basis of their field experience and in the light of their financial ability to implement joint activities with WFP.
25. On the basis of the likeliest scenario, as set out in the 2007 HAP, protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 10608.0 will have two components: relief and recovery.

### ⇒ *Component 1: Relief*

26. The relief component will cover assistance for IDPs in camps and in host families and for returning refugees, children in therapeutic and supplementary nutrition centres and their families, sexually-abused women and children, and victims of natural disasters. It will provide emergency school feeding in areas with an inflow of IDPs and refugees – Katanga, Nord- and Sud- Kivu, Ituri and Maniema – where increased synergies are obtained through the involvement of partners such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Ministry of Education and NGOs. It will offer assistance to people living with HIV (PLHIV) who are being cared for in health facilities. The component accounts for 164,745 mt of food, 78 percent of the total, but this is set to diminish considerably in 2009.

### Activity 1. General food distribution

- (a) WFP's experience in DRC is that assistance to IDPs in camps should last for six months on average, with rations of 2,100 kcal/person/day. Evaluation missions will assess the nutritional situation regularly to decide on the size of rations and the duration of assistance.
- (b) IDPs living with host families will be assisted for an average of three months and will receive a maximum ration of 2,100 kcal/person/day; their situation will be re-assessed to adjust food aid to actual needs.



- (c) If necessary, host populations may be assisted as required; WFP will encourage its partners to evaluate non-food needs to implement appropriate responses.
- (d) Returnees – IDPs and returning refugees – will receive a daily ration of 2,100 kcal/person/per day for three months. WFP will collaborate with FAO to ensure that seeds and hand tools are distributed. Assistance for these groups will be evaluated continuously to ensure effective response to needs.

#### Activity 2. Nutritional rehabilitation

- (a) Children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women will be the main beneficiaries of nutritional assistance; they will be selected by nutritional and health centres. The daily ration will provide 604 kcal for therapeutic feeding and 1,017 kcal for supplementary feeding. The maximum stay in a therapeutic feeding centre will be 45 days, and 90 days in a supplementary feeding centre, as stipulated by the *Programme national de nutrition* (PRONANUT; National Nutrition Centre). Implementing partners will be required to pay special attention to the nutritional education of mothers and children in the centres.
- (b) Families whose children are admitted to the therapeutic and supplementary nutrition centres will receive a family ration<sup>9</sup> of 2,100 kcal/person/day as a safety net. A child's entry into a centre usually indicates that there is a problem with other members of the family. Families of children in therapeutic centres will receive rations for 30 days; those with young patients in supplementary centres will get them for 45 days on the basis of an evaluation of the families' food-security situation by implementing partners under WFP control. When children complete treatment, their families will benefit from a supplementary allocation of 45 days for food-for-work (FFW), for example in vegetable gardens, with a view to improving their food security.

#### Activity 3. Assistance for vulnerable groups

27. The activity will be implemented in parallel with complementary activities carried out by partners – healthcare and non-food items – to create synergies. The daily ration will be 2,100 kcal/person/day. Vulnerable categories are mainly:
- (a) sexually-abused women being treated at medical centres; the average period of assistance will be three months, at the end of which partners will, in consultation with WFP, help the women to take up income-generating activities;
  - (b) Angolan and Rwandan/Burundian refugees who volunteered for repatriation through UNHCR and live in UNHCR transit centres, who will receive a ration of 2,100 kcal for an average of 7 days; and
  - (c) victims of natural disasters, who will receive as required a ration of 2,100 kcal after evaluation.

#### Activity 4. School feeding

28. Emergency school feeding rations will be served on 26 days per month. School feeding will target primary schoolchildren in rural areas with inflows of returning IDPs and refugees and high food insecurity. Teachers and cooks will benefit from the rations where access to food is difficult. Pupils' and teachers' ready-to-eat daily rations will

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<sup>9</sup> Standard family of five members. The family ration will also apply to beneficiaries of Food-for-Skills activities.



provide 583 kcal. Given the workload of women in conflict-affected areas and the need to encourage them to participate regularly, cooks will receive take-home family rations, which will be distributed on the basis of the number of days actually worked.

#### Activity 5. HIV/AIDS

29. Beneficiaries will be PLHIV who have been evaluated as vulnerable and who have been receiving anti-retroviral therapy (ART) in a health facility certified by the *Programme national multisectoriel de lutte contre le SIDA* (PNML; Multi-Sectoral Programme against HIV/AIDS). Woman receiving preventive treatment for mother-to-child transmission (MCT) will be included; they will receive a daily ration of 2,100 kcal/1,263 kcal for between one and nine months, after which WFP will evaluate the situation to direct beneficiaries towards income-generating activities, with the support of partners.

#### ⇒ Component 2: Recovery

30. The component will include targeted FFW in areas with high levels of food insecurity. Implementation will rely on local initiatives and on the support of partners with the requisite financial and technical capacities. The component will also cover the rehabilitation of child soldiers and participants in professional training courses such as unaccompanied children resident in institutions and sexually-abused women.<sup>10</sup> The component will require 45,339 mt of food for 2007–2009, 22 percent of the total.

#### Activity 1. Food for Assets

31. Beneficiaries of food for assets (FFA) will be men and women living in poor communities, especially in areas with high levels of food insecurity and inflows of returning IDPs and refugees. Host populations and people vulnerable to food insecurity will be targeted as a priority: FFA will consist of refurbishing farm tracks, anti-erosion works, agricultural water projects, reforestation and campaigns against cassava mosaic based on the distribution of healthy cuttings and seed protection.
32. FFA will be implemented on condition that technical support is available from experienced partners – United Nations organizations, international NGOs and government technical services – that can help to draw up plans at the community level, with significant participation by women. Such partners should be able to adopt participatory approaches, apply technical quality standards, support capacity-building and help local counterparts to take over. Participants will benefit from a family ration of 2,100 kcal/person/day for a maximum of three months.

#### Activity 2. Support for demobilization

33. WFP will target only one category of beneficiaries: children formerly associated with armed forces and groups and now resident in *centres de transit et d'orientation* (CTOs; transit and orientation centres).<sup>11</sup> The daily ration will provide 2,100 kcal and will be

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<sup>10</sup> See priority 1 of the joint evaluation missions' recommendations.

<sup>11</sup> Children associated with armed forces spend three to six months in CTOs for training pending their social reintegration.



provided for six months on average. Individual food costs will be covered for a month prior to permanent reintegration.

34. The ratio of relief to recovery components will vary from one region to another depending on the humanitarian and security situations and on logistics and implementing capacities. Priority will, however, be given to IDPs and repatriated refugees, particularly in the east. A minimum 65–70 percent of resources will be allocated to eastern DRC, but the figure could be higher if a crisis occurs.
35. During implementation, WFP will accompany its food assistance with awareness-raising campaigns on HIV/AIDS. In line with its Enhanced Commitments to Women (ECW) 2003–2007, WFP will ensure equitable access by men and women to the assets created and will make this principle a fundamental condition for collaboration with partners. Women and children, and in particular the mothers and children in food-insecure areas, will be targeted as a priority.
36. With regard to capacity-building, WFP will train the national counterpart in evaluating emergency needs and managing the strategic stock to help it to respond to crises more effectively.

### **Exit strategy**

37. WFP foresees food aid requirements falling from 2009 on the assumption that security is re-established and economic growth slowly resumes. WFP will as soon as possible reduce the volume of assistance under the relief component and increase recovery activities. Partnerships will be enhanced at the strategic, joint planning and institutional support levels to improve people's coping strategies and capacities and support the recovery of local economies. WFP will train government staff to take over assistance and will advocate that teachers be given the necessary support.

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## **BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING**

38. Most beneficiaries are IDPs or returning refugees with limited survival strategies. Beneficiary levels and categories in the project are in line with HAP 2007 and with the recommendations of the joint evaluation mission and the findings of consultations between provincial offices and local actors. The joint evaluation mission's conclusions served as the basis for geographical targeting. It is estimated that the number of IDPs/returnees likely to receive WFP aid will be higher in 2008, given that it will be easier then to reach people in areas that are currently isolated. The number of beneficiaries was calculated taking into account the actual scope for implementation in view of the complexity of the logistics involved and the security situation.



**TABLE 1. BENEFICIARIES AND FOOD REQUIREMENTS (PER YEAR)**

a) from July 2007 to December 2007

Type of beneficiaries	Annual total	Women	Men	Corn flour	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB*	Sugar	Biscuits	Total
IDPs	<b>248 000</b>	173 600	74 400	7 992	2 398	599	102	–	–	90	<b>11 181</b>
Returned IDPs	<b>154 000</b>	107 800	46 200	5 544	1 663	417	69	–	–	–	<b>7 693</b>
Returned refugees	<b>120 100</b>	84 070	36 030	4 324	1 297	324	54	–	–	–	<b>5 999</b>
Malnourished people	<b>277 400</b>	184 750	92 650	5 688	1 827	533	66	770	73	–	<b>8 957</b>
Vulnerable people	<b>24 700</b>	19 120	5 580	778	233	58	3	–	–	–	<b>1 072</b>
People benefiting from FFA	<b>90 220</b>	63 150	27 070	3 248	974	244	41	–	–	–	<b>4 507</b>
PLHIV	<b>15 750</b>	11 650	4 100	258	84	43	5	64	32	–	<b>486</b>
Children benefiting from school feeding	<b>186 370</b>	95 850	90 520	2 991	1 085	271	108	–	–	–	<b>4 455</b>
Demobilized children	<b>4 150</b>	1 870	2 280	299	90	22	4	–	–	–	<b>415</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 120 690</b>	<b>741 860</b>	<b>378 830</b>	<b>31 121</b>	<b>9 652</b>	<b>2 511</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>44 765</b>

\* Corn-soy blend





**TABLE 1. BENEFICIARIES AND FOOD REQUIREMENTS (PER YEAR)**

b) from January 2008 to December 2008

Type of beneficiaries	Annual total	Women	Men	Corn flour	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Sugar	Biscuits	Total
IDPs	<b>254 400</b>	178 080	76 320	7 978	2 393	598	102	–	–	–	<b>11 071</b>
Returned IDPs	<b>244 600</b>	171 220	73 380	8 806	2 642	660	110	–	–	–	<b>12 218</b>
Returned refugees	<b>83 200</b>	58 240	24 960	2 975	892	223	37	–	–	–	<b>4 127</b>
Malnourished people	<b>966 110</b>	645 510	320 600	19 729	6 112	1 835	222	3 124	295	–	<b>31 317</b>
Vulnerable people	<b>40 950</b>	32 070	8 880	1 137	341	85	6	–	–	–	<b>1 569</b>
People benefiting from FFA	<b>302 160</b>	211 510	90 650	10 878	3 263	816	136	–	–	–	<b>15 093</b>
PLHIV	<b>33 760</b>	24 300	9 460	750	246	134	14	207	103	–	<b>1 454</b>
Children benefiting from school feeding	<b>230 220</b>	118 090	112 130	7 824	2 840	710	283	–	–	–	<b>11 657</b>
Demobilized children	<b>4 550</b>	2 050	2 500	493	148	37	6	–	–	–	<b>684</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 159 950</b>	<b>1 441 070</b>	<b>718 880</b>	<b>60 570</b>	<b>18 877</b>	<b>5 098</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>3 331</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>89 190</b>

**TABLE 1. BENEFICIARIES AND FOOD REQUIREMENTS (PER YEAR)****c) from January 2009 to December 2009**

Type of beneficiaries	Annual total	Women	Men	Corn flour	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Sugar	Biscuits	Total
IDPs	<b>118 600</b>	83 020	35 580	3 802	1 140	285	49	–	–	–	<b>5 276</b>
Returned IDPs	<b>94 000</b>	65 800	28 200	3 384	1 015	254	42	–	–	–	<b>4 695</b>
Returned refugees	<b>32 600</b>	22 820	9 780	1 174	352	88	15	–	–	–	<b>1 629</b>
Malnourished people	<b>661 550</b>	440 450	221 100	13 654	4 096	1 204	162	1 840	175	–	<b>21 131</b>
Vulnerable people	<b>28 450</b>	21 280	7 170	925	278	69	11	–	–	–	<b>1 283</b>
People benefiting from FFA	<b>484 440</b>	339 110	145 330	17 428	5 228	1 307	218	–	–	–	<b>24 181</b>
PLHIV	<b>34 760</b>	25 000	9 760	777	255	139	15	216	108	–	<b>1 510</b>
Children benefiting from school feeding	<b>308 230</b>	158 080	150 150	10 716	3 890	972	387	–	–	–	<b>15 965</b>
Demobilized children	<b>3 350</b>	1 510	1 840	331	99	25	4	–	–	–	<b>459</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 765 980</b>	<b>1 157 070</b>	<b>608 910</b>	<b>52 190</b>	<b>16 353</b>	<b>4 344</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>2 056</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>76 129</b>



## NUTRITIONAL ASPECTS AND RATIONS

39. Maize and rice, beans and groundnuts, cassava and plantain, meat, fish and palm oil are the staple foods in DRC.<sup>12</sup>
40. Bearing in mind the food preferences and dietary needs of target populations, the foods in the food basket are corn flour and rice, beans and peas, vegetable oil, salt, CSB and sugar as shown in the table below:

Activities/Beneficiaries	Daily ration (g)								Total person/day (g)
	Ration <sup>1</sup> size	Period	Maize	Pulses	Oil	Salt	CSB	Sugar	
IDPs	x1	3-6 months	400	120	30	5	-	-	555
Returned IDPs	x1	3 months	400	120	30	5	-	-	555
IDP host families	x5	3-6 months	200	60	15	3	-	-	278
Returned refugees	x1	3 months	400	120	30	5	-	-	555
Malnutrition patients in therapeutic feeding centres	x1	1 month	-	-	10	-	125	10	145
Malnutrition patients in supplementary feeding centres	x1	3 months	-	-	20	-	200	20	240
Patients' families (therapeutic)	x5	1 month	400	120	30	5	-	-	555
Patients' families (supplementary)	x5	3 months	400	120	30	5	-	-	555
Pregnant and lactating women in supplementary feeding centres	x1	3 months	-	-	25	-	250	20	295
Sexually-abused women, disaster victims and in-transit refugees	x1	3 months, 3 months, 7 days	400	120	30	5	-	-	555
PLHIV under ART. PLHIV under preventative treatment. Pregnant and lactating women enrolled in mother-to-child transmission prevention programme, TB patients treated in a medical facility	x5	6 months, 6 months, 9 months, 9 months	150	50	30	3	50	25	308
Hospitalized HIV-positive individuals	x2	1 month	400	120	30	5	-	-	555
School canteens (primary schools)	x1	220 days	100	40	10	5	-	-	155
Children associated with fighting forces	x1	6 months	400	120	30	5	-	-	555
Participants in FFA activities	x5	3 months	400	120	30	5	-	-	555

<sup>1</sup> The figures in the "ration size" column show whether these are family (x5) or individual rations (x1).

<sup>12</sup> *School Feeding Manual*, WFP, UNESCO and WHO. Rome, 1999, 171 pages.





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## IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### Mechanisms for Selecting and Approving Projects

41. Geographical targeting and classification of beneficiaries takes into account the conclusions of the FAO/WFP joint evaluation mission in September/October 2006. WFP is undertaking an in-depth evaluation of food security and vulnerability, the results of which, expected at the end of June 2007, will serve as the basis for re-focusing targeting and activities.
42. WFP will set up a food-security data collection and analysis team consisting of the vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) unit, the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) team and the field-based team of three responsible for evaluation in Lubumbashi, Goma and Mbandaka; the latter will be responsible for helping sub-offices to analyse the food-security situation on the basis of data from the various modules and the evaluations of the inter-institutional provincial committee and its partners. WFP personnel will be trained and will set up a monthly M&E plan.
43. Projects will be selected on the basis of the priorities recommended by the evaluation mission and HAP 2007. Community participation will be a fundamental criterion in project selection to ensure that activities meet actual needs and that the needs of women and children are taken into account.
44. WFP's sub-offices will approve projects put forward by operational partners after consulting the nutrition, reintegration and food-security modules, and in agreement with the inter-institutional provincial committees.
45. WFP's sub-offices will have delegated responsibility for evaluation and rapid response to any emergencies, in consultation with operational partners. Emphasis will be placed on speed of intervention.

### Partnerships and Coordination

46. WFP will work in partnership with the Humanitarian Affairs Coordinator and OCHA to evaluate emergencies; it will liaise with teams on the ground in coordinating and promoting all activities. WFP will rely on national and international partners, whose involvement will help to enhance its performance.
47. WFP will hold more consultations with the ministries of agriculture, health, education, planning, humanitarian affairs, social affairs, foreign affairs and family and women's issues. The national counterpart will be trained in needs evaluation and management of strategic stocks to cope efficiently in crises.
48. WFP will participate in United Nations reform initiatives such as the cluster system, the Common Fund for Humanitarian Activities and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). It will in particular work with UNICEF and OCHA on rapid evaluation mechanisms,<sup>13</sup> a sector in which it would like to play a decision-making role. It will also work with (i) UNESCO and the World Health Organization (WHO) on non-food aid to primary schools and nutritional centres, (ii) FAO on the supply of farm inputs to returnees and their host communities, (iii) UNHCR on assistance for refugees being repatriated, (iv) UNDP on community capacity-building, (v) the Joint United Nations Programme on

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<sup>13</sup> Rapid intervention mechanisms for displaced persons; extended assistance programme for returning IDPs and refugees.



HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) on PLHIV, (vi) United Nations observers in the DRC on logistics support, (vii) the World Bank on reconstruction of basic infrastructures, (viii) the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) on joint initiatives against sexual abuse, and (ix) with churches running humanitarian and social programmes that conform to the norms governing humanitarian aid.

49. WFP will continue as lead agency for the logistics module; it co-chairs the module on food security with FAO and will participate in the nutrition and reintegration modules. Project activities will reflect government priorities. Joint evaluation missions will be held regularly.
50. The project will be implemented by partners with the greatest technical competence and experience. Approval of activities will be based on criteria including the role of food aid, technical and logistical feasibility, clear definition of target groups and the level of attention paid to women's participation and needs. WFP will increase its cooperation with a few experienced NGOs with proven technical capacities; their performance will be evaluated regularly.
51. Consultations with partners will continue during the entire project cycle. WFP's partners will be responsible for distributing food and monitoring and will report on food utilization. WFP will use the other direct operational costs (ODOC) budget line and the field level agreements (FLA) to enhance partners' operational capacities.
52. An operational guide will facilitate implementation : it will list the criteria for selecting projects and beneficiaries and specify the project approval mechanisms and the M&E system used in results-based management (RBM).

### **Non-Food Aid**

53. To optimize the results of food distribution, WFP will support its partners with ODOC in the following components:
  - training to enhance partners' capacities in RBM, M&E and project management – HIV/AIDS, school feeding, FFW and nutrition;
  - ration cards to improve general food distribution (GFD) management, making sure that 80 percent of the cards are issued to women;
  - nutritional rehabilitation logs;
  - kitchen kits for primary schools and newly-targeted nutritional centres;
  - other direct forms of support for implementing partners, including technical ministries; and
  - non-food items and support for FFW.

### **Government Contribution**

54. The Government will contribute indirectly to financing the programme by exempting food and non-food items imported under PRRO 10608.0 and related special operations (SOs) from duties. It will apply preferential tariffs such as port charges and superintendence and control costs charged by the Congolese Controller's Office. WFP recommends that the Government provide credit lines in its budget to support the social components and to respond to emergencies. WFP will initiate a dialogue with the Government with a view to establishing an emergency strategic stock.



## Environmental Impact

55. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) noted in 2002 that the Congo basin is subject to deforestation caused by uncontrolled timber logging and increasing demand for fuelwood. To combat this, WFP will support reforestation and the construction of improved stoves in all primary schools benefiting from the school feeding programmes. In collaboration with the Government and implementing partners, and principally under the food security cluster, WFP will develop strategies to preserve forest cover while increasing production and managing soils and water sustainably.

## Logistics Arrangements

56. WFP's logistics in DRC are complex and costly because of the size of the country, the poor state of roads, air, river and rail communications, the numerous supply corridors and the distances between them and the shortage of reliable transporters. WFP's intervention areas are generally remote; the limited capacity of the commercial transport sector is likely to result in high costs.
57. WFP's objective is to deliver aid at the best possible cost/benefit ratio. This will require sufficient staff. Transport options are constantly under review. For some months, WFP has limited its air cargo and increased deliveries by rail and water to save costs. One result has been a reduction of US\$1,000/mt in the cost of supplying Kindu. A fleet of trucks managed by WFP has been put at the disposal of humanitarian partners in Katanga.
58. As leader of the logistics cluster, WFP is supporting projects to improve the transport infrastructure: this will eventually help to reduce logistics costs and promote agricultural and economic development, and hence contribute to improving food security. The inadequacy of transport services and the high prices are major constraints to food security; hence the need to rehabilitate the infrastructure.
59. Rehabilitation work will aim to reduce transport costs and increase trade; it will be implemented through an SO or by using common funds. Secondary roads and "black spots", bridges, barges and the railway network, including rolling stock and locomotives, will be targeted.
60. WFP will systematically re-examine its supply corridors and possibilities for local purchasing and the pooling of logistics assets. Average internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) costs for the project are US\$353.49/mt, calculated on the basis of the multi-tier format,<sup>14</sup> with purchases projected as follows:

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<sup>14</sup> Different ITSH costs will be applied according the whether purchases are local, regional or international.



<b>TABLE 3. PROJECTED PURCHASES (%)</b>						
<b>Type</b>	<b>Cereals</b>	<b>Pulses</b>	<b>CSB</b>	<b>Veg. oil</b>	<b>Salt</b>	<b>Sugar</b>
International purchases	60	86.6	61	100	13	100
Regional purchases	20	6.7	39		87	
Local purchases	20	6.7				

61. As part of inter-institutional activities and the cluster system, and in view of the requirements identified to date for coordinated action to improve access to infrastructure, WFP will finance the post of a Chief Coordinator of the logistics cluster for a year. The post has been financed by the Common Fund, but the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) has now provided for it in the regular budgets of the lead institutions.

## PERFORMANCE MONITORING

62. An RBM toolkit has been designed containing a list of standard checks and the periodic report forms for improved monitoring of activities. Operational partners will send WFP monthly reports on numbers of beneficiaries, types of activity and quantities of food distributed. All distributions will be entered into the Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System (COMPAS) to harmonize stock movements across the country.
63. WFP will emphasize quality in the reports, and will accordingly use the performance indicators in the logical framework and the programme monitoring and evaluation matrix, with emphasis on collection and analysis of reference data, food security evaluations and VAM surveys to obtain a complete picture of vulnerability in DRC.
64. Staff responsible for programmes and logistics in sub-offices will spend at least a week in the field every month to ensure that evaluations, distributions and monitoring of activities are carried out in the best possible way.
65. WFP will organize with the Government a mid-term review/thematic evaluation to assess progress.

## RISK ASSESSMENT AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING

### Risk Assessment

66. Project 10608.0 will be implemented after the new institutions arising out of the 2006 elections are established. Any political blockage would undermine national unity and lead to a resurgence of hostilities. Fresh population movements would take place and access to target populations would be reduced. Benefits stemming from WFP interventions would be jeopardized, especially the return and resettlement of IDPs and refugees. Instability in neighbouring countries could generate additional problems for DRC and have a negative effect on political reconciliation.
67. Internal work to improve governance and reform sectors should continue in a transparent and sustained manner, failing which donors could withdraw. Corruption must be countered to reduce transaction costs and improve operational efficiency.



68. At the operational level, implementation of PRRO 10288.0 underlined the importance of resources being available for prompt response to emergencies. Long delays between contributions being confirmed and deliveries of food would jeopardize success; logistics will be fundamental to the success of the PRRO. Improvements to infrastructures and reduction of the shortage of transport will need to be made by national and provincial authorities and by the private sector and humanitarian actors. Lastly, it is important that a climate of security be established so that the partners involved in aid and development can jointly implement the plans made over the last few years.
69. WFP's intervention will be effective only if non-food items supplied by partners are of the required quality and delivered on time. The availability of agricultural inputs at planting time is particularly important to ensure that WFP food serves to feed populations in the short term and contributes to increased agricultural production.

### Contingency Planning

70. WFP will establish sentinel sites in the EWS established with FAO to monitor risks and revitalize VAM and will make available its M&E expertise to train WFP personnel in evaluating, monitoring and analysing beneficiary needs. In January and February, WFP teams were trained in emergency preparedness, which will enable the country office to draw up a contingency plan that will be updated regularly.
71. To respond to contingencies faster and more effectively, strategic stocks will be established by all sub-offices. They will be required to set aside a food reserve that is not to be used before the next request for supplies. The stocks will be continuously reviewed to adjust the levels to current risks. A 90 mt stock of high-energy biscuits (HEB) will be pre-positioned in case of need; 36 mt will be delivered to Kampala as a strategic stock and the remainder will be positioned as follows: 36 mt in Goma and Lubumbashi; 18 mt in Kinshasa.
72. In the event of large-scale resumption of hostilities and consequent limitation of humanitarian work, WFP will refocus its assistance on populations directly affected by the situation; vulnerable groups and malnourished people will be treated in nutritional centres. In addition to life-saving interventions, the other components – FFW, emergency school feeding etc. – will be reviewed in the light of the situation. Food needs for 2008 will be re-evaluated in September 2007. The M&E unit will analyse programming monthly in all field offices, using information obtained through the EWS, evaluations by field personnel and information exchanged in the food-security cluster.

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## SECURITY MEASURES

73. Maintaining minimum operating security standards (MOSS) requires constant work on security installations and equipment and investment in training to improve personal security. Effective systems will be needed for missions in areas where insecurity and logistics are the main constraints. Defective or damaged equipment must be replaced. WFP will participate in the joint United Nations programme to establish high frequency (HF) and very high frequency (VHF) radio communications for standardized cover of the whole country. As joint lead institution of the emergency communications cluster, WFP must have reliable equipment to communicate with all actors in the field.



74. Public electricity and communications infrastructure is virtually non-existent. WFP installed generators and very small aperture terminals (VSATs) in all sub-offices in 2004 and 2005 to mitigate this constraint. The equipment should be supplied to all sub-offices in the near future.

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## RECOMMENDATION

75. The Board is requested to approve PRRO 10608.0 for returning refugees and other victims of conflict in DRC, which will provide targeted food aid for 3.4 million people at a cost of US\$230.9 million.



## ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Average cost per mt (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<b>WFP COSTS</b>			
<b>A. Direct operational costs</b>			
Food*			
— Cereals	143 881	297	42 732 657
— Pulses	44 883	339	15 215 337
— Vegetable oil	11 953	935	11 176 055
— CSB	5 327	325	1 731 275
— Sugar	786	467	367 062
— Salt	3 164	83	262 612
— BP5 biscuits	90	3 840	345 603
<b>Total Food</b>	<b>210 084</b>		<b>71 830 601</b>
External transport			22 247 896
LTSH			34 916 910
ITSH			39 346 632
<b>Total LTSH</b>			<b>74 263 542</b>
Other direct operational costs			4 657 670
<b>Total direct operational costs</b>			<b>172 999 708</b>
<b>B. Direct support costs<sup>1</sup> (see Annex I-B for details)</b>			42 770 584
<b>C. Indirect support costs<sup>2</sup> (7 percent of DSC)</b>			15 103 920
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>230 874 212</b>
* This is a notional food basket used for budgeting and approval purposes. The contents may vary.			

<sup>1</sup> Indicative figure for information purposes. The DSC allocation is reviewed annually.

<sup>2</sup> The ISC rate may be changed by the Board during the project.



**ANNEX I-B**

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)</b>	
<b>Staff</b>	
International professional staff	12 385 899
National professional officers	2 318 625
National general service staff	9 444 000
Temporary assistance	574 579
Overtime	102 000
Incentives	2 628 800
International consultants	143 250
National consultants	1 434 950
United Nations volunteers	782 000
Staff duty travel	4 066 284
Staff training and development	900 000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>34 780 387</b>
<b>Office expenses and other recurrent costs</b>	
Rental of facility	634 812
Utilities (general)	634 812
Office supplies	321 601
Communication and IT services	872 500
Insurance	104 566
Equipment repair and maintenance	347 437
Vehicle maintenance and running cost	1 310 086
Other office expenses	638 150
United Nations organizations services	1 226 318
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5 806 847</b>
<b>Equipment and other fixed costs</b>	
Furniture, tools and equipment	218 500
Vehicles	1 304 000
TC/IT equipment	660 850
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2 183 350</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>42 770 584</b>





## ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results chain	Performance indicators	Verification sources	Risks and assumptions
<b>Strategic Objective 1: Save the lives of drought- and conflict-affected people</b>			
<p><b>Outcome 1.1</b></p> <p>Acute global malnutrition reduced or stabilized in target populations living in areas affected by armed conflict.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5, by sex and weight-to-height ratio, among targeted beneficiaries.</p>	<p>1. Nutritional survey.</p> <p>2. Secondary data from other organizations – UNICEF, NGOs etc.</p>	<p>WFP's partners tackle other underlying causes of malnutrition.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 1.2</b></p> <p>Mortality reduced or stabilized in target populations.</p>	<p>1.2.1 Mortality rates in target populations.</p>		
<p><b>Output 1.1</b></p> <p>Supplying food for 291,300 IDPs on time and in sufficient quantities.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Number of beneficiaries by category, sex and age-group having received food, compared with targets.</p> <p>1.1.2 Quantity and type of products distributed, by project category, compared with targets.</p>	<p>1. Regular reports from implementing partners.</p> <p>2. Field visits/regular WFP reports.</p>	<p>Food is available and security conditions permit access to beneficiaries.</p>
<b>Strategic Objective 2: Protect and strengthen livelihoods and enhance resilience to shocks of vulnerable households</b>			
<p><b>Outcome 2.1</b></p> <p>Households have greater capacity to meet their food needs in crisis situations and to resist shocks.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Proportion of household spending devoted to food.</p> <p>2.1.2 Survival strategies index.</p> <p>2.1.3 Number of households having access to assets created or knowledge acquired, by project category.</p>	<p>1. VAM surveys.</p> <p>2. Final evaluation by implementing partners and WFP.</p>	<p>1. Non-food items are available - arable land, tools and seeds.</p> <p>2. Security conditions have improved in the home areas of returning refugees and IDPs.</p>





## ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results chain	Performance indicators	Verification sources	Risks and assumptions
<p><b>Output 2.1</b></p> <p>Supplying food to 295,600 returning IDPs, 235,900 returnees, 81,400 members of IDP host families and 54,900 other vulnerable people on time and in sufficient quantities.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Number of beneficiaries by project category, sex and age-group receiving food, compared with monthly targets.</p> <p>2.1.2 Quantity and type of food distributed by project category, compared with monthly targets.</p>	<p>1. Regular reports from implementing partners.</p> <p>2. Field visits/regular WFP reports.</p>	<p>Food is available and security conditions allow access to beneficiaries.</p>
<p><b>Output 2.2</b></p> <p>Participation of 90,400 households in asset-creation.</p>	<p>2.2.1 Number of beneficiaries, by sex and age-group, receiving food aid through FFW, and quantity of food distributed.</p> <p>2.2.2 Number and type of assets created through FFW activities.</p>	<p>1. Regular reports from implementing partners.</p> <p>2. Field visits/regular WFP reports.</p>	<p>1. Households are willing to participate in reconstruction of community infrastructures.</p> <p>2. Technical management is available.</p> <p>3. Food is available.</p>
<p><b>Output 2.3</b></p> <p>Participation of 74,000 people in training/apprenticeships.</p>	<p>2.3.1 Number of beneficiaries, by sex and age-group, receiving food aid through food for skills (FFS).</p> <p>2.3.2 Quantity of food distributed in FFS, compared with targets.</p> <p>2.3.3 Number and type of training sessions held as part of FFS, and quantity of food distributed.</p>	<p>1. Regular reports from implementing partners.</p> <p>2. Field visits/regular WFP reports.</p>	<p>1. Teaching provided by implementing partners and other actors.</p> <p>2. Security conditions allow beneficiaries and partners to engage in training.</p>
<p><b>Output 2.4</b></p> <p>Supplying food in sufficient quantities and on time to 12,000 demobilized child soldiers.</p>	<p>2.4.1 Number of children, by sex and age-group, receiving food under disarmament, demobilization and reintegration.</p> <p>2.4.2 Quantity of food distributed compared with targets.</p>	<p>Regular reports from implementing partners.</p> <p>Regular WFP reports.</p>	<p>Children willing to be demobilized and to participate in reintegration process managed by the <i>Commission nationale de désarmement, démobilisation et réinsertion</i> (CONADER).</p> <p>Government has the political will to complete the process.</p>

## ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

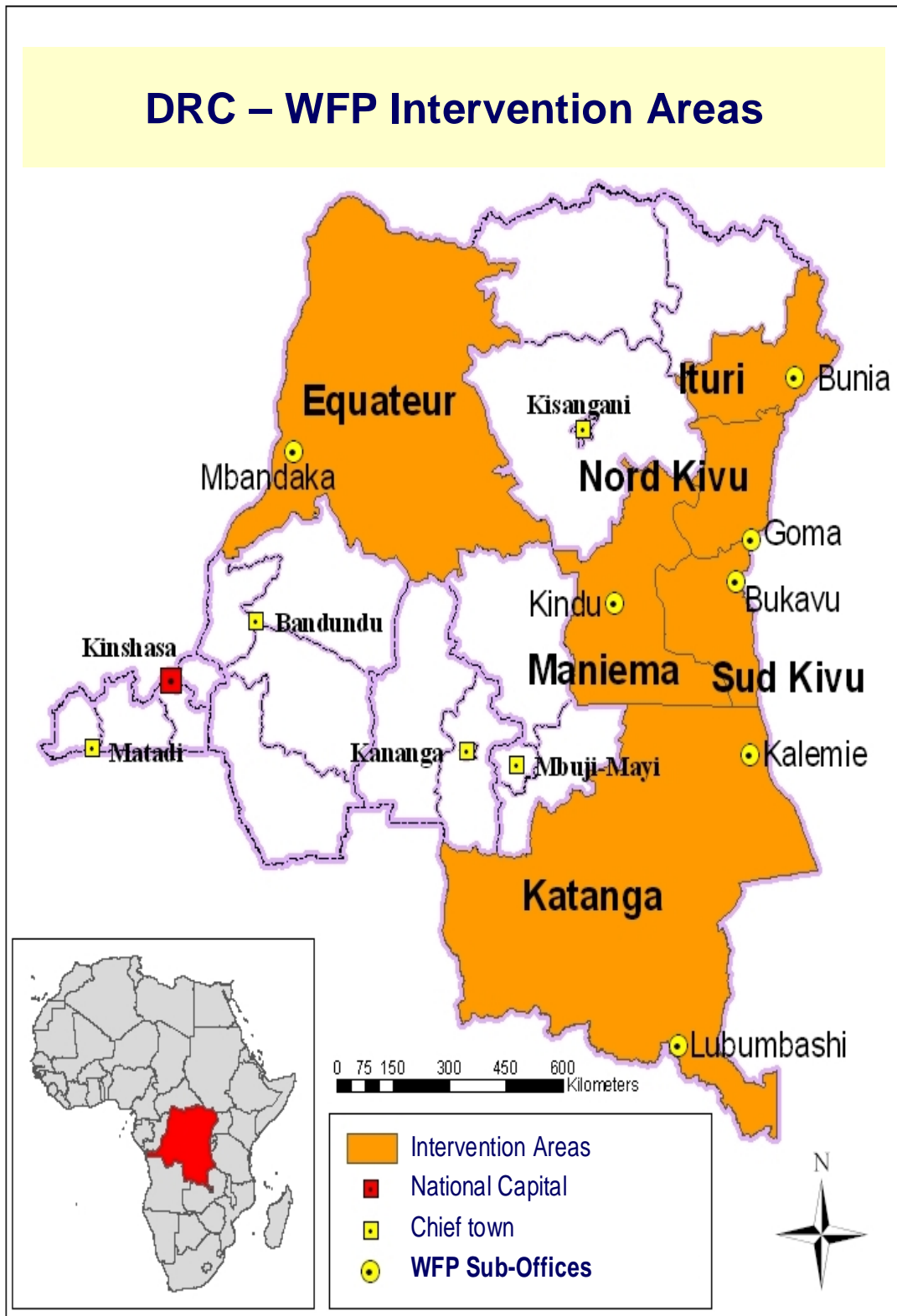
Results chain	Performance indicators	Verification sources	Risks and assumptions
<b>Strategic Objective 3: Improve the nutrition and health status of children, mothers, people living with HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable people</b>			
<b>Outcome 3.1</b> Stabilization/reduction of malnutrition rates among children, pregnant and lactating women, PLHIV and other vulnerable groups.	3.1.1 Global acute malnutrition rate < 10% (children under 5), pregnant and lactating women and PLHIV (BMI > 17).  3.1.2 80% rate of nutritional recovery in therapeutic feeding centres.	1. Nutritional surveys 2. Secondary data from other organizations – UNICEF, PRONANUT, etc.	1. WFP's partners tackle other underlying causes of malnutrition.  2. PLHIV have access to anti-retroviral drugs.
<b>Output 3.1</b> Supplying food in sufficient quantities and on time to 322,600 malnourished children, 37,500 pregnant and lactating women, 1.0 million family members (safety net ) and 42,000 PLHIV.	3.1.1 Number of beneficiaries, by category, sex and age-group, having received food under nutritional recovery.  3.1.2 Quantities and types of product distributed by beneficiary category in the framework of nutritional recovery.	1. Regular reports from implementing partners.  2. Field visits/regular WFP reports.	1. Partners have the capacity to implement nutrition/HIV/AIDS programmes.
<b>Strategic Objective 4: Support access to education, particularly for girls</b>			
<b>Outcome 4.1</b> Increased attendance and concentration among boys and girls enrolled in schools and training centres benefiting from WFP assistance.	4.1.1 Attendance rates by boys and girls enrolled in WFP-assisted schools $\geq$ 80%.	1. Regular reports from implementing partners.  2. Field visits/regular WFP reports.	1. School feeding functions to the satisfaction of pupils, teachers and parents.  2. The security situation allows pupils, especially girls, to go to school.
<b>Outcome 4.2</b> Increased capacity among boys and girls to concentrate and learn in schools and training centres benefiting from WFP assistance.	4.2.1 Perception by teachers of the importance of school meals in improving children's capacities to concentrate and learn at school.	1. Regular reports from implementing partners.  2. Field visits/regular WFP reports.  3. Ministry of Education statistics.	1. Teachers are well trained and come to work regularly.  2. Availability of adequate infrastructures and classroom materials.





<b>ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK</b>			
<b>Results chain</b>	<b>Performance indicators</b>	<b>Verification sources</b>	<b>Risks and assumptions</b>
<p><b>Outcome 4.3</b></p> <p>Reduction of disparity between boys and girls in schools and training centres benefiting from WFP assistance.</p>	<p>4.3.1 Girl/boy ratio in schools and training centres supported by WFP.</p>	<p>1. Field visits/regular WFP reports.</p> <p>2. WFP monitoring of data produced by surveys.</p>	<p>1. School meals encourage parents to enrol their children, particularly girls, in school.</p> <p>2. Promotion of schooling for girls by other actors.</p>
<p><b>Output 4.1</b></p> <p>Supply of food in sufficient quantities and on time for 415,600 primary schoolchildren.</p>	<p>4.1.1 Number of boys and girls receiving food aid in WFP-assisted schools, compared with targets.</p> <p>4.1.2 Quantity of food distributed under the school feeding programme.</p>	<p>1. Regular reports from implementing partners.</p> <p>2. Field visits/regular WFP reports.</p>	<p>WFP has the food and financial resources to respond to school feeding needs.</p> <p>Parents are encouraged to send their children to school and community training centres.</p>
<b>Strategic Objective 5: Helping governments to design and manage national food-aid programmes</b>			
<p><b>Output 5.1</b></p> <p>Training the national counterpart to evaluate requirements in the event of crises and to manage strategic stocks.</p>	<p>5.1.1 Number of people trained to evaluate requirements in the event of crises and to manage strategic stocks, compared with target.</p>	<p>1. Reports on training sessions.</p>	<p>1. Government determined to take over crisis management.</p> <p>2. Staff are motivated to acquire skills and capacities to deal with crises.</p>

**ANNEX III**



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

## ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ART	anti-retroviral therapy
BMI	body mass index
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CNS/CNT	<i>Centre nutritionnel supplémentaire/thérapeutique</i> (Supplementary/ therapeutic nutritional centre)
COMPAS	Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System
CONADER	<i>Commission nationale de désarmement, démobilisation et réinsertion</i> (National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission)
CSB	corn-soya blend
CTO	<i>Centre de transit et d'orientation</i> (transit and orientation centre)
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DSC	direct support costs
DSCR	<i>Document de stratégie pour la croissance et la réduction de la pauvreté</i> (Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper)
ECW	Enhanced Commitments to Women
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FARDC	<i>Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo</i> (DRC armed forces)
FDLR	<i>Front démocratique pour la libération du Rwanda</i> (Democratic Front for the Liberation of Rwanda)
FFA	food for assets
FFS	food for skills
FFW	food for work
FLA	field level agreement
HAP	Humanitarian Action Plan
HEB	high-energy biscuit
HF	high frequency
HIV/AIDS	human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDP	internally displaced person
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development



ISC	indirect support costs
ITSH	internal transport, storage and handling
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MCT	mother-to-child transmission
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOSS	minimum operating security standards
NGO	non-governmental organization
OCC	<i>Office congolais de contrôle</i> (Congolese Control Office)
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODK	East and Central Africa Regional Bureau
ODOC	other direct operational costs
PLHIV	people living with human immunodeficiency virus
PNML	<i>Programme national multisectoriel de lutte contre le SIDA</i> (National Multi-Sectoral Programme against HIV/AIDS)
PRONANUT	<i>Programme national de nutrition</i> (National Nutrition Programme)
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
PRSP	poverty reduction strategy paper
RBM	results-based management
SO	special operation
TB	tuberculosis
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping
VHF	very high frequency
VSAT	very small aperture terminal
WHO	World Health Organization