

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT - REPUBLIC OF CONGO 200144

SUPPORT TO PRIMARY EDUCATION (IN CUVETTE, LEKOUYOU, PLATEAUX, AND POOL REGIONS)	
Number of beneficiaries	65,000
Duration of project	October 2011-December 2013
WFP food tonnage	6,295 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	2,953,398
WFP cash/voucher cost	0
Total cost to WFP	8,306,111

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the Republic of Congo, food insecurity and poverty limit the access of rural households to basic social and education services, including primary school education. Despite improvements in primary enrolment rates, drop-out and absenteeism are high (up to 65 percent in the most food-insecure areas), leading to low primary completion. Although the Government has progressed in its promotion of universal education, school enrolment fees amount to US\$1 per child, leaving 50 percent of households living under the poverty line unable to afford this service.

The 2010 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA) found that 216,000 people or 8 percent of all households are considered food-insecure, with ‘poor’ or ‘borderline’ food consumption. The most food-insecure and vulnerable regions are Cuvette, Lekouyou, and Plateaux.

Based on a programme review and the CFSVA findings, WFP plans to transition from a protracted relief and recovery operation to development assistance. This development project will provide school meals to primary school children in four target areas (Cuvette, Lekouyou, Plateaux and Pool) to increase levels of education, basic nutrition and health. Out of the total planned 65,000 beneficiaries, the project aims to reach 8,000 indigenous children, as Pygmies have been identified as the most disadvantaged and vulnerable group in terms of access to education, poverty and malnutrition.

The project is aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 4 – “Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition”; the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2009–2013 Outcome 2 – “Ensuring populations’ equitable access to quality social services such as health, education, water,

sanitation and social protection”; and the Poverty Strategy Reduction Paper pillar 3 – “Improving peoples’ access to basic social services”. It will contribute to Millennium Development Goal 2 – “Achieve universal primary education”. The Government and WFP will work together to implement this project and build capacities towards a possible transition to a community-based school feeding programme.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. The Republic of Congo covers an area of 342,000 square kilometres and has a population of 3.7 million. The country is classified as a low-income food-deficit country and ranks 137 out of 187 countries on the 2011 Human Development Index. More than 50 percent of the population lives on less than one dollar per day, 60 percent have no access to primary health care and 60 percent are micronutrient deficient.¹ Recent events suggest that stability is increasing and durable peace is in prospect, enabling programmes to move from a recovery focus towards development objectives. The Government is committed to a wide-ranging poverty-reduction programme which will provide the basis for the country's sustainable recovery.
2. The economy of the Congo is based on the extraction of petroleum and timber and, to a lesser extent, agricultural production. Oil extraction and services contribute 70 percent of government revenue and 95 percent of the country's export earnings. Only 2 percent of the country's 10 million hectares of arable land is cultivated and national production meets just 30 percent of the country's food needs.² The high reliance on food imports means that poor households purchasing food at local markets are particularly affected by price volatility and, in time of crisis, this causes households to sell their assets.
3. The 2010 comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis (CFSVA) illustrates that the Congo continues to face significant problems of poverty and food insecurity: 216,000 people are food-insecure (8 percent of all households), of which 37,000 people have "poor" food consumption and 179,000 with "borderline" food consumption. While the 2007 Food Balance Sheet from the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) shows the national average consumption is 2,512 kcal per person per day, the CFSVA highlights that the diet of most of the population is poor in quality if not quantity. In rural areas in particular, food insecurity is closely linked with income poverty and a large number of small-scale farmers use at least 57 percent of their income to meet their food needs.
4. The CFSVA highlights three regions that account for 43 percent of all households with poor food consumption in the country: Plateaux (30 percent of households with poor consumption) Lekoumou (26 percent) and Cuvette (16 percent). In Pool region, 11 percent of households have "poor" or "borderline" food consumption. Cuvette and Pool also host the highest proportion of the population living on less than one dollar per day.³
5. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) who were living in Brazzaville have returned to their homes, but are still in the process of reconstructing their livelihoods in places where the local infrastructure has not yet been rebuilt. About 131,000 IDPs have returned to the Pool region and some have received seeds and tools to restart agricultural production.

¹ World Bank, 2008, *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper*.

² *Ibid*

³ The CFSVA also highlights that Brazzaville has a very high concentration of food-insecure households. While the focus of this development project is on the priority rural areas, the country office will look into future programme opportunities in urban areas, working in partnership with the Ministries of Agriculture and Education and other partners such as the Government of Brazil and "Congo Agriculture", a South African farmers' association.

6. Some improvement is evident in the nutrition situation between 2005-2009: the prevalence of stunting has reportedly reduced from 25 percent to 15 percent and underweight has decreased from 14 percent to 10 percent. However, the prevalence of wasting has increased from 7 percent to 10 percent.
7. Micronutrient deficiencies are also serious: the prevalence of anaemia among children under 5 is 65 percent, among pregnant women 70 percent, and among nursing women 60 percent; vitamin A deficiencies are evident in 47 percent of children under 5 and pregnant and nursing women; and 13 percent of the population is iodine deficient.⁴
8. The CFSVA highlights that food insecurity limits the ability of poor rural families to access basic social and educational services. Net enrolment⁵ is 59 percent at primary level though gross enrolment⁶ at primary level is 120 percent.⁷ The retention rate is 77 percent⁸ at national level but much worse in the regions of Cuvette, Lekoumou, Plateaux and Pool, where the retention rates are only around 35 percent.⁹ The CFSVA indicated that absenteeism is very high: 11 percent were absent from school for five consecutive days in a month. The most common reasons for absenteeism were high school fees (46 percent of households) and sickness (27 percent).
9. While there is no significant gender imbalance in terms of access and completion of primary education, the most disadvantaged group for access to education is the indigenous Pygmy children.¹⁰ Pygmies are the poorest and most vulnerable group of Congo: 40 percent of indigenous children are chronically malnourished while the national average is 26 percent; 65 percent of indigenous children aged 12-15 years have never attended school compared to 39 percent at national level.¹¹
10. In 2008, the Government adopted a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper that includes: i) ensuring primary education for all, and ii) integrating the poorest through promotion of access to basic social services. Although the Government has made limited investments in the education sector in the past,¹² education is becoming one of its main priorities. In 2007, the President of Congo passed a directive on universal primary education, exempting families from meeting some school-related costs. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund are assisting the Government in reviewing the public service reform process and supporting the establishment of units under each ministry that will be responsible for budgeting according to sector action plans. Public education expenditure is expected to become 16-22 percent of the total public expenditure

⁴ UNICEF/Ministry of Health, 2009, Joint Assessments and *Demographic and Health Survey (2005)*.

⁵ Net enrolment rate is considered to be a measure of the education coverage in a specific level of a country's education system.

⁶ Gross enrolment can be over 100 percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged pupils/students because of early or late entrants, and grade repetition.

⁷ World Bank, Country Data: <http://data.worldbank.org/country/congo-republic>.

⁸ National Education Sectorial Strategic Document, December 2009.

⁹ Source: Ministry of Education.

¹⁰ United Nations Population Fund, 2007, *National Population Survey*, show the Pygmy population is 300,000, representing 8 percent of the Congolese population and mainly living in Likouala, Lekoumou, Plateaux and Sangha.

¹¹ National Strategy for Indigenous Population Rights in Congo (November 2010). According to UNICEF, the main reasons for indigenous children not going to school are discrimination, high school fees, and insufficient schools in their areas.

¹² 2007-2008 statistics book for the Ministry of Primary Education: education public expenditure amounted to US\$144 million (11 percent of total State expenditure and 2 percent of the GDP). This is below the UNESCO recommendation that education budget be at least 6 percent of the GDP or 20 percent of public expenditure. Furthermore, the allocations within the education sector are not favourable to primary education (18 percent of the total public education expenditure while the World Bank Fast-Track Initiative reference is 50 percent).

by 2020. Also, the intra-sectorial budget allocation process will also be revised to devote 27 percent of the education budget to the primary sector.

11. While these efforts continue, the Government has requested WFP's support to further improve access to primary education in food-insecure areas with low education performance. Four target regions have been identified: Cuvette, Lekoumou, Plateaux, and Pool. This requires an expansion of the school feeding programme previously under the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 103121 "Assistance to Populations Affected by Conflict and Poverty" to include Lekoumou and north of Pool.
12. This development project is complementary to other efforts supporting the Government's rehabilitation of the education system. The World Bank funds a countrywide project to improve basic education (*Projet d'Actions pour l'Education de Base*) through the construction and equipping of classrooms, supply of education kits to indigenous pupils, teachers' refresher training and vocational training. In the Pool and Plateaux regions, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is focusing on the rehabilitation of classrooms, the provision of school furniture and equipment, and improving access to safe drinking water and sanitary facilities.

PAST COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

13. WFP's previous assistance to the Republic of Congo has been provided through a series of relief and recovery projects in support of IDPs, vulnerable groups and refugees.¹³ PRRO 200147 (2011-2012) targets 114,000 Congolese refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and host communities in the Likouala region. General food distributions are provided to refugees in Likouala province and to those repatriating to DRC.
14. This proposed development project will continue and expand school feeding started under PRRO 103121 "Assistance to populations affected by conflict and poverty" (2007-2011). Under that PRRO, over 100,000 children received daily hot meals in south of Cuvette, Plateaux and Pool regions, achieving higher retention and completion rates in assisted schools compared to non-assisted schools, as shown by education indicators and monitoring information. The north of Pool was never reached under the PRRO due to insecurity but with improving conditions, this region will also be covered under the development project.
15. The 2008 evaluation of PRRO 103121 recommended improving the programme's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system. Additional field monitors were recruited and the Government was engaged in monitoring and reporting activities in the field through dedicated staff. In response to recommendations to improve the logistics chain, the Government agreed to assign additional rail wagons to WFP for the transportation of food from the entry port (Pointe Noire) to the extended delivery points. Movement of WFP commodities from transit areas in Pointe Noire will be further enhanced by the expected completion of the national road linking Pointe Noire to Brazzaville. These logistics improvements will facilitate more regular food distributions.

¹³ EMOP 61090 (1999-2001); PRRO 6265 (2001-2005) and EMOP 62870 (2001-2002).

STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

16. The project's overarching goal is to increase levels of education, basic nutrition and health through food and nutrition assistance, aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 4: "Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition". Its specific objectives are to increase attendance and encourage completion of primary education in targeted primary schools of Cuvette, Lekoumou, Plateaux and Pool. The outcome will be increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools (see summary of logical framework in Annex II).
17. The project objectives are aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF, 2009–2013) Outcome 2: "Population accesses quality basic social services", and Outcome 3: "Improved food and nutrition security". The project end-date follows the calendar year instead of the school year to align with the UNDAF cycle. It is also aligned with Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2008) Pillar 3 "Improving peoples' access to basic social services", specifically to primary school education. The project will contribute to Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 2: "Achieve Universal Primary Education".
18. Based on CFSVA findings, the school feeding operation will be geographically targeted to 400 primary schools in the regions of Cuvette, Lekoumou, Plateaux and Pool. Schools within these regions will be selected by a joint WFP/Ministry of Education committee enrolment and attendance rates as the main criteria. Additional selection criteria for schools include: a minimum of 75 pupils (the average school size is 160 children); the availability of canteen and sanitary infrastructure; the accessibility for food deliveries; presence of at least three professional teachers with a teacher to pupil ratio of under 1 to 50; and being a recipient of government funds. About 8,000 indigenous pupils will be included in the 65,000 children targeted by the project. The beneficiaries per year are shown below in table 1.

	2011			2012			2013			Total Beneficiaries		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Children	20 000	20 000	40 000	22 000	22 000	44 000	28 500	28 500	57 000	28 500	28 500	57 000
Indigenous Children	2 500	2 500	5 000	3 000	3 000	6 000	4 000	4 000	8 000	4 000	4 000	8 000
Total	22 500	22 500	45 000	25 000	25 000	50 000	32 500	32 500	65 000	32 500	32 500	65 000

19. The school schedule is divided into two daily sessions: morning and afternoon, with all pupils attending the full day. Pupils will receive two meals per day: a hot morning meal of porridge (corn-soya blend - CSB - and sugar), and a hot lunch of rice, beans and fortified vegetable oil prepared on site. The composition of the food ration is shown below in table 2.

TABLE 2: FOOD RATIONS (g/person/day)								
Activity	Feeding days per year	Rice	Pulses	CSB	Oil	Sugar	Salt	kcal per person
School Meals	180	150	40	50	15	10	4	1 049

TABLE 3: FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY YEAR (mt)				
Commodity type	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Cereals (Rice)	405	1 350	1 755	3 510
Pulses	108	360	468	936
Vegetable oil	41	135	175	351
CSB	135	450	585	1,170
Sugar	27	90	117	234
Salt	11	36	47	94
TOTAL	727	2 421	3 147	6 295

20. WFP will be responsible for the delivery of food to the schools. Canteen management committees are then responsible for on-site preparation and distribution. For new schools joining the project, training sessions on food distribution and management will ensure smooth implementation. WFP monitors will regularly visit each site to assess project implementation.
21. Establishment or rehabilitation of canteens and warehousing facilities, as well as selection and training of canteen managers, will begin before the start of the school year. WFP plans to distribute kitchen utensils to supplement materials distributed by UNICEF.
22. UNICEF also supports infrastructure rehabilitation activities, distribution of de-worming tablets, iron tablets and vitamin A supplementation in schools located in Plateaux and Lekoumou regions. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is currently implementing a national programme of primary school construction. In the framework of the national strategy to improve the quality of basic education, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) will support teachers' training. The World Health Organization and WFP have agreed to extend the implementation of the National Health Strategy Paper (2008) by the Ministry of Health, to the benefit of school children assisted by this development project. Within the UNDAF, WFP will continue to ensure close collaboration with other United Nations agencies to ensure holistic support to targeted schools to complement the Government's contributions.

23. The main focus of the Government is to ensure access to primary education and reach the MDG “Achieve Universal Primary Education”. Given the high level of poverty and lack of basic services in rural areas, a sustainable handover of school feeding in the coming three years is not foreseen. However, the Government has shown commitment through its funding support and advocates for a gradual transition to a community-based school feeding programme. This development project’s evaluation will provide the basis for assessing the feasibility and timeframe for such a transition. WFP will also develop a timeframe and plan for capacity development of the community and relevant institutions and address current bottlenecks to facilitate the transition.
24. WFP will continue to work in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the Ministry of Agriculture on vulnerability assessments, logistics, and M&E to ensure appropriate capacities are built and sustained in these areas.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

25. This project will benefit from the existing implementation structure for school feeding used by PRRO 103121, under the overall responsibility of the Ministry of Primary Education. An inter-departmental coordination committee including the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Primary Education and WFP will be responsible for project supervision. In each target region, project activities are directly supervised by the Departmental Director of Primary Education, following the Government’s decentralization policy. In each district, schools are supervised by an inspector. WFP will provide technical assistance and build the capacity of government structures involved in the project.
26. At school level, a school director follows the day-to-day management of the school while school committees will be created and trained to be responsible for goods’ reception, storage, management and preparation. Each canteen management committee will comprise two parents from the community, two members from the parent-teacher association, two teachers and two pupils. WFP will ensure that 50 percent of the members of school canteen committees are women.
27. WFP will review the implementation capacity of operational partners, including local NGOs, and select those highly rated to provide support in the implementation of this project. A field-level agreement will be signed with the selected operational partners, which will include details on security, implementation, monitoring and financial arrangements.
28. The logistics plan set under PRRO 103121 for supporting schools will be extended to cover new areas such as Lekoumou and the north part of Pool: shipments will arrive in Pointe Noire and will be transported to Nkayi and Brazzaville via rail and trucks. Contractors using light trucks will deliver food to the schools.
29. WFP will follow standard procurement procedures from the most cost-effective market, whether international, regional or local, but will favour local purchases in particular from small-scale

farmers.¹⁴ Local food procurement will be carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Support Fund (*Fond de Soutien Agricole*), which are currently engaged in improving agricultural production close to schools that may benefit from school feeding. This will complement international purchases of food.

30. WFP is setting-up an M&E system for all its interventions in the country, ensuring consistency with country office and corporate guidelines, particularly the strategic results framework. The M&E system will be developed in collaboration with government authorities. A baseline survey will be carried out in the expansion regions of Lekoumou and north Pool.
31. Field data will be collected by the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education and Literacy (*Ministère de l'Enseignement Primaire, Secondaire et de l'Alphabétisation* - MEPSA) and field monitors. Cuvette, Plateaux and Pool districts will be covered by monitors based in Brazzaville, while Lekoumou will be covered by monitors based in Nkayi. Given the long distances between the five selected rural regions, investment in staff and field offices will be necessary. Additional needs in data collection will be covered by WFP partners, who will take part in the expansion of and training on the new M&E system and tools.
32. Data will be compiled and analysed at the country office level, with the involvement of MEPSA. A WFP national officer in Brazzaville will ensure liaison with the director of primary education and will supervise monitors. The use of food and results will be in monthly, quarterly, twice-yearly and annual reports in accordance with WFP results-based procedures. MEPSA will be responsible for the collection of field reports and will send the results to WFP through local NGO implementing partners.
33. The main contextual risk to the project is the security situation in the north of Pool region, which in the past has limited WFP's ability to reach target schools. Improvements in security are expected to allow adequate access but WFP will monitor security in the area and modify its response accordingly. Programmatic risks include: partner capacity to carry out planned complementary activities (health and nutrition, school infrastructure rehabilitation, quality of education activities); the ability of the programme to reach and retain indigenous children in school; and the ability of parents to maintain the positive trends attained under the PRRO. WFP will carefully review the capacity of potential partners and will develop capacity in the Government. Institutional risks include the consistency of funding throughout the project so WFP will engage closely with donors and the Government for fund-raising. The Government has been increasing its resource allocation to the education sector and has committed funds to this project. In addition to these commitments, the international community in-country supports the Government's priority to enhance the quality of education and increase access to primary education through the recruitment of teachers, provision of school materials and rehabilitation of infrastructure.
34. An evaluation is planned for the end of 2012, and based on the findings, there will be consultation with the Government regarding future strategies, including the inclusion of school feeding in the national social protection policy and the possible transition to a community-based school feeding programme.

¹⁴ Farmers will be supported in the framework of another pilot development project resulting from a feasibility study on local procurement conducted in February 2010. This pilot is part of a joint food security programme to be implemented by FAO, WFP and UNICEF in order to assist government objectives in diversifying production and enhancing farmers' access to markets.

RECOMMENDATION

35. The Deputy Executive Director is requested to approve the proposed development project Republic of Congo 200144 under the delegated authority of the Executive Director.

APPROVAL



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Ramiro Lopes da Silva

Deputy Executive Director, United Nations World Food Programme

Date 20 DEC 2011

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
Food	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	3,510	1,452,848	
Pulses	936	397,942	
Oil and fats	351	329,940	
Mixed and blended food	1,170	596,700	
Others	328	175,968	
Total food	6,295	2,953,398	
Cash transfers		00 000	
Voucher transfers		00 000	
Subtotal food and transfers			2,953,398
External transport			657,689
Landside transport, storage and handling			2,554,663
Other direct operational costs			401,700
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			1,195,271
Total WFP direct costs			7,762,720
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent)			543,390
TOTAL WFP COSTS			8,306,111

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	0
International general service staff	0
Local staff - national officers	299,302
Local staff - general service	582,431
Local staff - temporary assistance	0
Local staff - overtime	28,800
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	0
International consultants	0
Local consultants	0
United Nations volunteers	0
Commercial consultancy services	0
Staff duty travel	90,400
Subtotal	1,000,933
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	0
Utilities	22,000
Office supplies and other consumables	19,500
Communications services	24,200
Equipment repair and maintenance	12,500
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	28,500
Office set-up and repairs	6,750
United Nations organization services	11,750
Subtotal	125,200
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	49,300
Communications equipment	9,500
Local security costs	10,338
Subtotal	69,138
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	1,195,271

ANNEX II SUMMARY LOGICAL FRAMEWORK OF REPUBLIC OF CONGO DEVELOPMENT PROJECT 200144, 2011- 2013

GOVERNMENT PRIORITY: Improvement of the population's access to basic social services

UNDAF OUTCOME 2: Population accesses quality basic social services

UNDAF OUTCOME 2.1: All children have access to basic education and achieve primary school.

UNDAF OUTPUT 2.1.6: School canteens will be implemented for primary schools in rural areas (to be implemented by WFP).

Partners: UNICEF, Ministry of Education

Development Project: School meals for primary students in the rural, food insecure departments

WFP STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: REDUCE CHRONIC HUNGER AND UNDERNUTRITION

Project Goal: Increase levels of education and basic nutrition and health through food and nutrition assistance.

Outcome	Indicator	Project target and performance measure	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Outcome 1.1 Increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools.	<p>Indicator: Attendance rate: number of schooldays in which girls and boys attend classes as % of total number of schooldays.</p> <p>Indicator: Completion rate for girls and boys.</p> <p>Indicator: Drop-out rate.</p> <p>Indicator: Pass rate.</p> <p>Indicator: Gender Ratio: Ration of girls to boys enrolled in assisted schools.</p>	<p>Attendance rate of 95% met in all schools assisted.</p> <p>Completion rate of 85% met at all schools assisted.</p> <p>Drop-out rate reduced by 15% in all the assisted schools for girls and boys.</p> <p>Pass rate of 60% met all of schools assisted.</p> <p>Gender ratio of 1 met in all in all school assisted.</p>	<p>School feeding baseline survey, education performance data and school reports.</p>	<p>Security situation in targeted regions permits children to attend school, and programme to be implemented.</p> <p>Capacity of organizations providing complementary activities.</p>

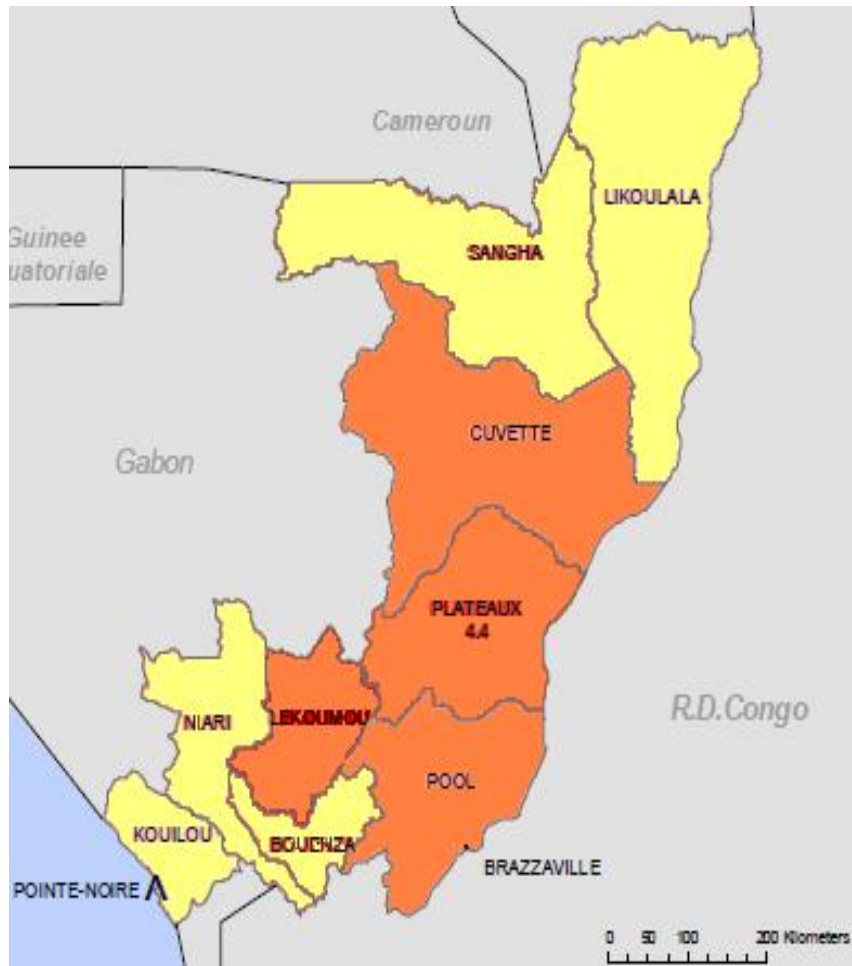
<p>Output 1.1.1 School feeding coverage aligned with programme of work.</p> <p>Output 1.1.2 Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions.</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of schools assisted by WFP.</p> <p>Indicator: Quantity of foods distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution.</p>	<p>400 schools Beneficiaries: Year 1: 45 000 Year 2: 50 000 Year 3: 65 000</p> <p>Year 1: 727 mt Year 2: 2 421 mt Year 3: 3 147 mt Total : 6 295 mt</p>		<p>Security situation in targeted regions permits programme to be implemented.</p> <p>Capacity of organizations providing complementary activities.</p> <p>Necessary resources are available throughout the programme.</p>
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ANNEX III – LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CFSVA	comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis
CSB	corn-soya blend
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	gross domestic product
IDP	internally displaced persons
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MEPSA	<i>Ministère de l'Enseignement Primaire, Secondaire et de l'Alphabétisation</i> (Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education and Literacy).
NGO	non-governmental organization
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme

ANNEX IV - MAPS

III a – Map of the Republic of Congo with the targeted areas



III b – Prevalence of households with poor or borderline food consumption score (2010 CFSVA)

