

# NUTRITION INVESTMENT SNAPSHOT: DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



59 countries are leading a global movement to end malnutrition in all its forms.

## SUMMARY TABLE

The Democratic Republic of the Congo's budgetary structure is aggregated at the programme level. This means that each budget line item represents a programme. With this information, the 2016 analysis by the DRC identifies 59 nutrition-related programmes, of which 47 received allocations in 2015. The 47 nutrition-related programmes are managed by fourteen identified ministries, departments or agencies (MDAs), which totalled 2.37 per capita in allocations in 2015 (all estimates in USD).

	2014 Nominal upper-bound		2015 Nominal upper-bound	
	Amount (USD)	Per capita (USD)	Amount (USD)	Per capita (USD)
<i>Nutrition-specific</i>	127,109	0.00	1,212,805	0.02
<i>Nutrition-sensitive</i>	290,017,902	4.30	158,552,871	2.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>290,145,012</b>	<b>4.30</b>	<b>159,765,676</b>	<b>2.37</b>

## Trends in upper-bound nutrition-relevant allocations across MDAs, 2013, 2014, and 2015 (USD)

FIGURE 1

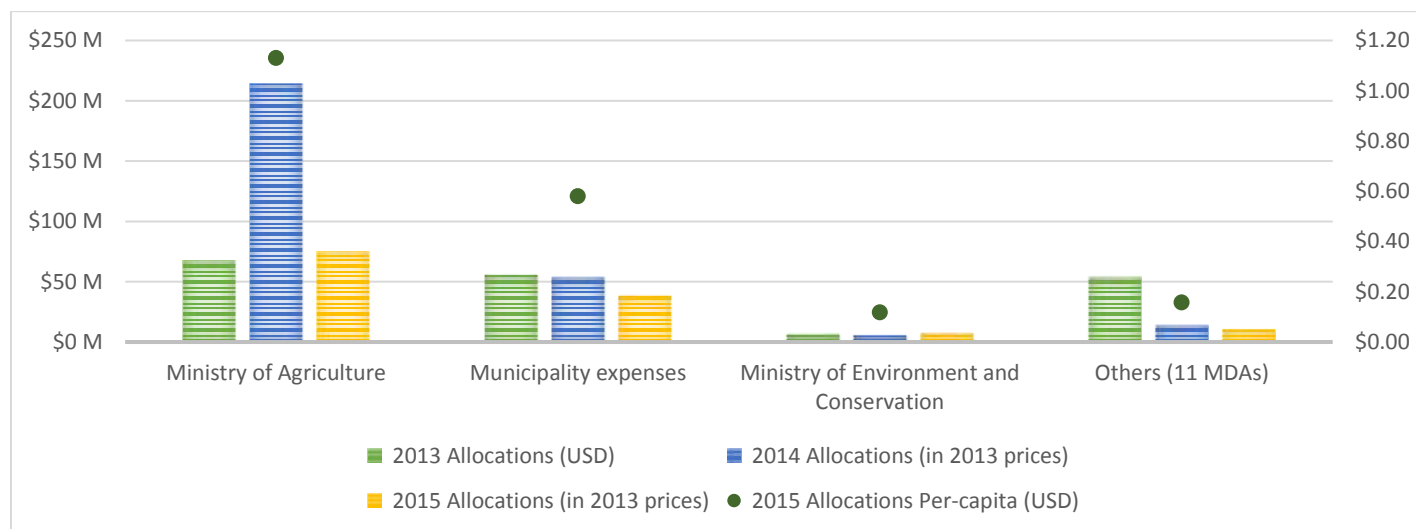


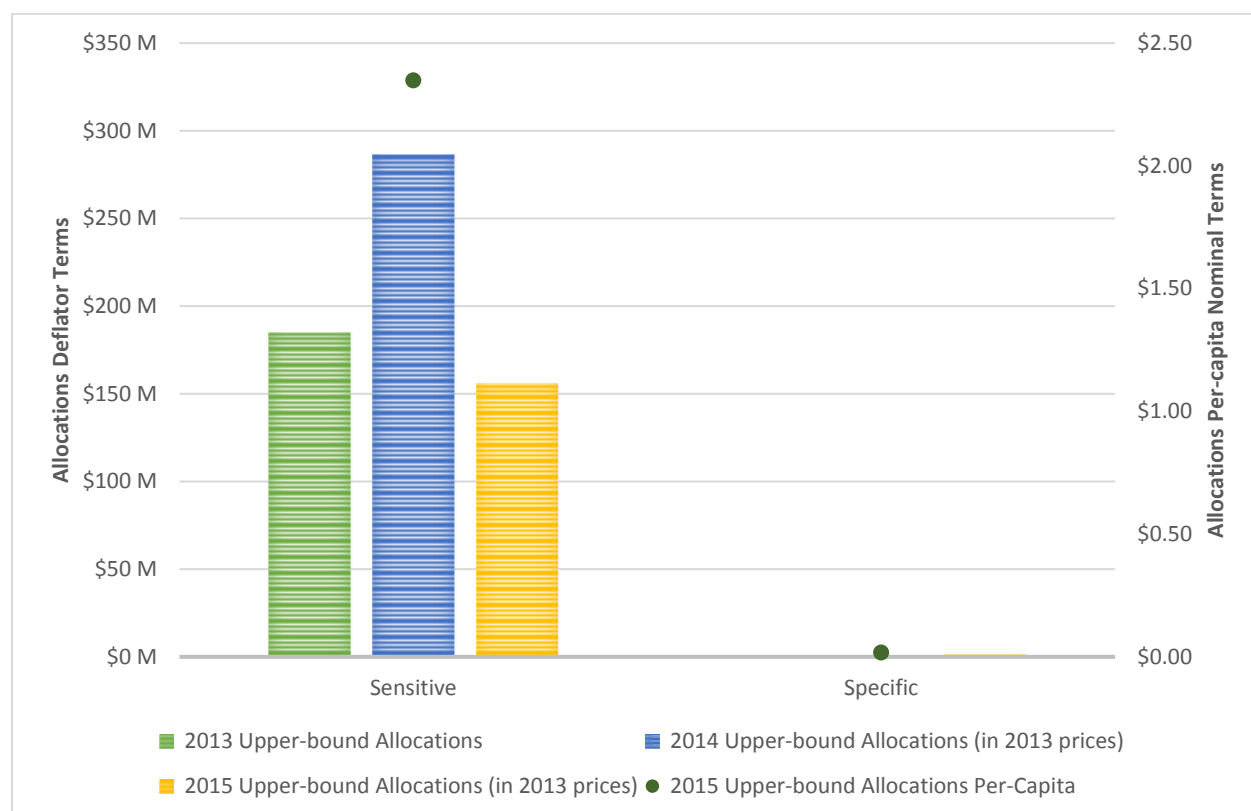
TABLE 1

Ministry, department or agency (MDA)	No. of programmes (2014)	No. of programmes (2015)	Change from 2014 to 2015 (%)
Ministry of Agriculture	5	5	-65%
Municipality expenses	1	1	-29%
Ministry of Environment and Conservation	2	2	1,761% <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Allocations for the Ministry of Environment and Conservation increased from \$1,319,587USD in 2014 to \$24,558,550USD in 2015.

## Trends in upper-bound nutrition-specific and sensitive budget allocations, 2013, 2014, and 2015 (USD)

**FIGURE 2**



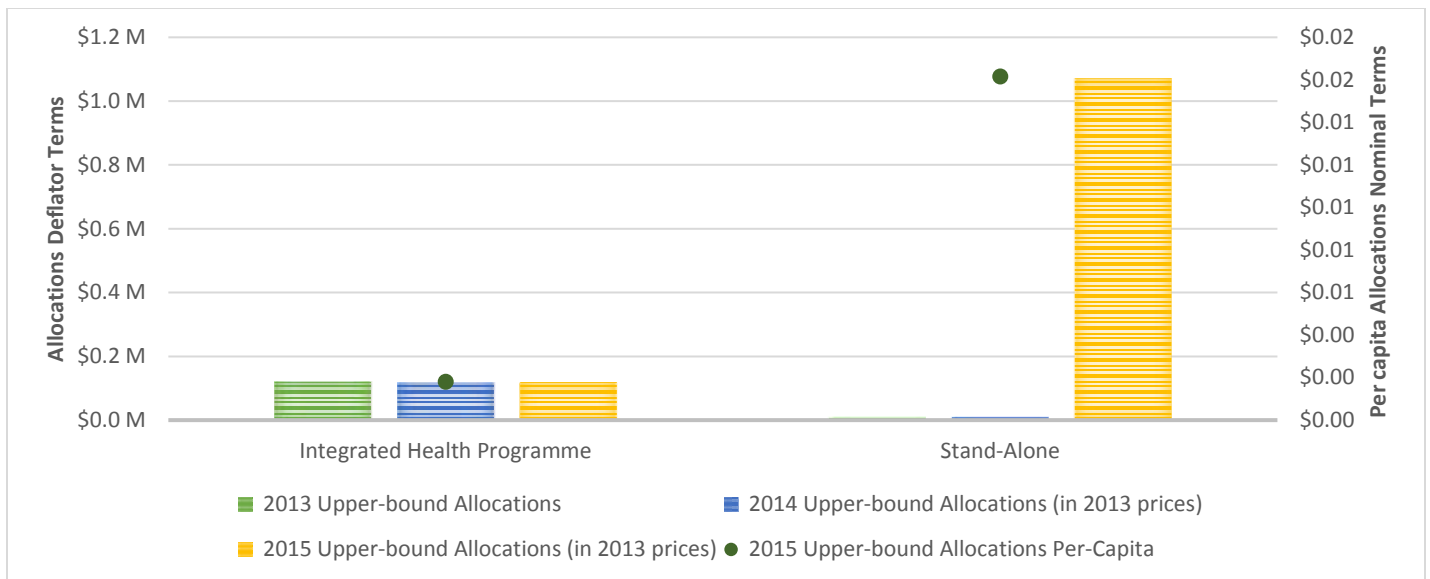
**TABLE 2**

<i>Categorisation</i>	No. of programmes (2014)	No. of programmes (2015)	Change from 2014 to 2015 (%)
<i>Nutrition-sensitive</i>	43	44	-46%
<i>Nutrition-specific</i>	3	3	848% <sup>2</sup>

## Trends in upper-bound allocations of nutrition-specific sub-typologies, 2013, 2014, and 2015 (USD)

**FIGURE 3**

<sup>2</sup> In table 2, the 848% increase in allocations from 2014 to 2015 is the result of funding increases for the program Projet National Nutritionnel (PRONANUT).

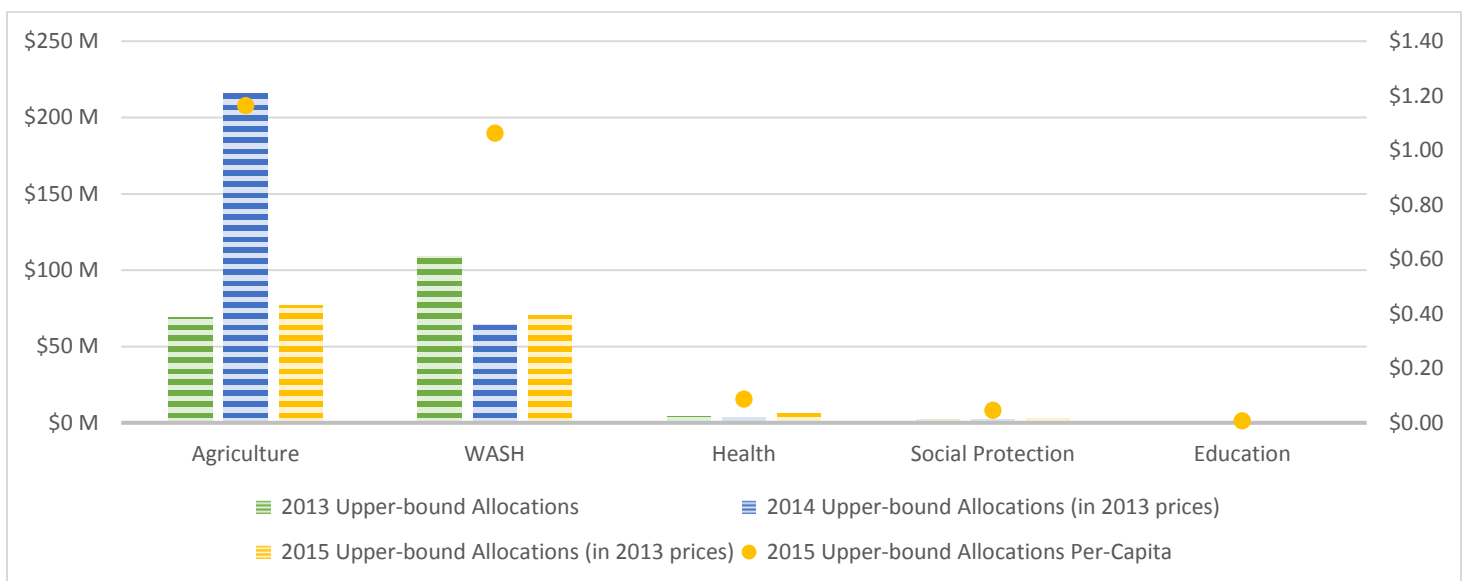


**TABLE 3**

<i>Nutrition-specific typology</i>	No. of programmes (2014)	No. of programmes (2015)	Change from 2014 to 2015 (%)
Integrated health programme	2	2	2%
Stand-alone programme	1	1	11,692% <sup>3</sup>

### Trends in upper-bound sectoral budget allocations, 2013, 2014, and 2015 (USD)

**FIGURE 4**

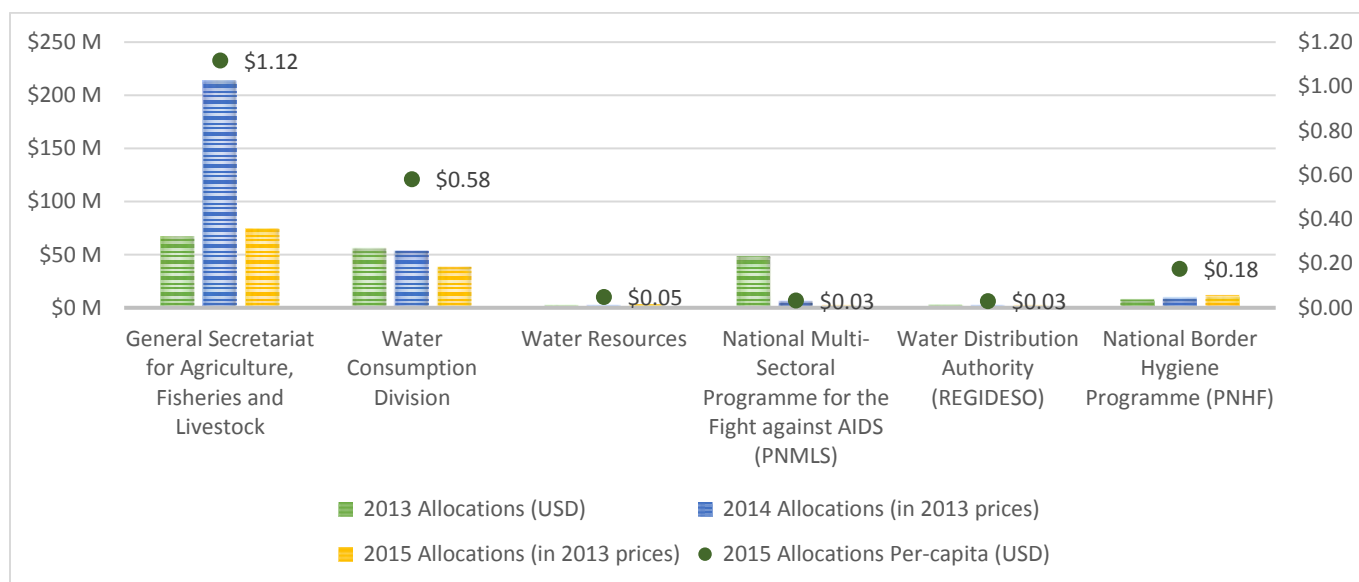


<sup>3</sup> In table 3, the 11,692 per cent increase in allocations from 2014 to 2015 is the result of funding increases for the National Nutrition Programme (Projet National Nutritionnel (PRONANUT)), which increased from USD 9,196 in 2014 to 1,091,408 in 2015.

**TABLE 4**

Sectors	No. of programmes (2014)	No. of programmes (2015)	Change from 2014 to 2015 (%)
Agriculture	11	11	-64%
WASH	10	10	9%
Health	10	10	69%
Social protection	11	12	40%
Education	4	4	-16%

### Trends in upper-bound major programmes, 2013, 2014, and 2015 (USD)

**FIGURE 5****TABLE 5**

Major programmes	Sector	Typology	Change from 2014 to 2015 (%)
General Secretariat for Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock	Agriculture	Livestock	-65%
Water Consumption Division	WASH	Water supply (generic)	-29%

Water Resources	WASH	Water supply (generic)	259,865% <sup>4</sup>
National Multi-Sectoral Programme for the Fight against AIDS (PNMLS)	Health	Infectious diseases	45%
Water Distribution Authority (REGIDESO)	WASH	Water supply (generic)	-64%
National Border Hygiene Programme (PNHF)	WASH	Promotion of sanitation and hygiene	-6%
Other (53 programmes)	Other	Other	18%

<sup>4</sup> In table 5, the 259,865 per cent increase in allocations from 2014 to 2015 for the programme water resources is the result of funding increases which raised from USD 10,375 in 2014 to 27,144,106 in 2015.