

Decentralized evaluation for evidence-based decision making
WFP Office of Evaluation



Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System (DEQAS)

Evaluation Terms of Reference
MID-TERM EVALUATION of
COUNTRY PROGRAMME 200648 (2015-2018)
WFP Republic of Congo

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1. Introduction

1. These Terms of Reference (TOR) are for the mid-term evaluation of the Country Programme 200648 (CP200648) in the Republic of Congo (RoC). The main focus of the evaluation will be on the design aspects of the CP, and, on the School Feeding and the Safety Net components, which are the ones that have been implemented to a sufficient level for a meaningful evaluation. This evaluation is commissioned by the RoC WFP Country Office and will cover the period from January 2015 to June 2017, to assess CP implementation at mid-term.
2. These TORs were prepared by the WFP RoC CO based upon an initial document review and following a standard template. The purpose of the TOR is twofold. Firstly, it provides key information to the evaluation team and helps guide them throughout the evaluation process; and secondly, it provides key information to stakeholders about the proposed evaluation.
3. Under CP 200648, WFP is providing support to the government through four (4) components. As at the time of finalising these TOR (March 2017), Component 1 and 2 have been implemented, the other ones being suspended due to lack of funding.

Component 1 – School Feeding: WFP assistance aims to promote access to education by ensuring that primary school children have a balanced diet based on local products. In 2015 WFP provided school meals to 95,056 beneficiaries in 574 rural public schools in the departments of Cuvette, Lekoumou, Plateaux, Pool and Likouala (Observe, Reflect and Act -ORA- non-public schools, which encourage and promote education for indigenous children). The children are provided with a daily food basket of rice (150g), pulses (40g) vegetable oil (15g), canned fish (30g) and iodized salt (5g). To address micronutrient deficiencies, WFP has planned to pilot the introduction of micro-nutrient powder for 500 children in the Cuvette department but this has not yet started due to resource constraints. Preparatory activities have been undertaken together with UNICEF and the Ministry of Industry. For what concerns local food production, WFP has started a pilot project with ACTED in the Bouenza region to support beans production and start local purchase. A new contract has just been signed for with the EU for a larger joint project with FAO, IFAD, and the Ministry of Agriculture. Also, a project with the Ministry of Industry

Component 2 – Safety Net: WFP is supporting the government in setting up a social safety net for vulnerable households (including malnourished people under treatment for HIV and TB; and malnourished pregnant and lactating women undertaking scheduled visits to health centres either for consultation or for child vaccinations) who are provided electronic voucher transfers. This component is the continuation of the development project 200211, which targeted 33,678 people in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire from April to December 2014. In 2015 WFP has provided voucher transfers to around 3,000 beneficiaries in the newly selected areas of Sibiti and Owando, and has planned to reach 117,000 beneficiaries across the country through 2018.

Component 3 - Nutrition: WFP aims at providing nutrition support to children under-five, pregnant and lactating women; and specific nutrition support to HIV and TB patients. In 2015, due to lack of funding WFP has only provided nutrition support to 2,276 HIV and 390 TB patients, while in 2016 the activity has been suspended. Discussion have been undergone with the Ministry of Health to set up activities and support local capacities.

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

2. Reasons for the Evaluation

4. The rationale and objectives for the evaluation being commissioned are presented below.

2.1. Rationale

5. The evaluation is being commissioned for the following reasons:

The CO needs to assess the CP mid-term results, strengths and weaknesses for learning purposes, to guide decision making and for accountability towards its beneficiaries and donors. Given limited resources it is important for the CO to understand which programmes and assistance modalities are most effective, to guide future choices, beneficiaries targeting and programme design. Both School Feedings and Safety Net activities have been assessed through output monitoring and some outcome data are available as well. Nonetheless there remain difficulties to provide a comprehensive analysis on both components given the wide geographical coverage that was planned in the design phase and the low implementation level with respect to the original plan. CO needs to identify areas of success and ways to improve the results and sustainability of these results. The evaluation also serves transparency and accountability objectives: CO needs to show results to donors and other stakeholders by building evidence-based messages to support its advocacy activities, which are crucial to fill the funding gap the office has been facing in the last few years.

6. The government being one of the main donors and implementing partner, this evaluation also aims at showing best practices, WFP comparative advantages and providing evidence-based recommendations to support future policy development.
7. The timing has been chosen as the CP is in the middle of its implementation, this providing enough information to make a reasoned evaluation of the first years of activities while also allowing time for the implementation of corrective measures, better beneficiaries targeting or introduction of new activities/modalities of assistance to reach lasting results.
8. In addition to the need for evaluation of components 1 and 2 of CP 200648, this evaluation will also enable the CO to draw lessons from the implementation of the CP and capitalize on this during the implementation phase of the ICSP.
9. The evaluation will have the following uses for the RoC WFP CO: identify lessons learnt, guide decision making and support accountability for advocacy. The evaluation will provide evidence on performance and accountability for results. It will assess the design, implementation, delivery and results of the main components of CP200648 against planned activities. It will identify lessons learned, challenges and possible areas of improvements. The findings of the decentralised evaluation will be used to refine on-going activities and for the strategic orientation of the WFP activities also in view of the upcoming CSP (Country Strategic Planning) process.

2.2. Objectives

10. Evaluations in WFP serve the dual and mutually reinforcing objectives of accountability and learning.
 - **Accountability** –The evaluation will assess and report on the performance and results of the CP200648. It will inform the way forward of the School Feeding and the Safety Net components while taking into account the country contingent situation, resources constraints and other ongoing projects. The findings will serve to demonstrate the results of implementation and need for additional support. A management response to the evaluation recommendations will be prepared to identify actions that will be taken to implement them.
 - **Learning** – The evaluation will identify the reasons why certain objectives were met or not to draw lessons, and good practices. It will provide evidence-base to inform operational and strategic decision-making, especially on how to efficiently make the best use of the limited

resources available for the CP implementation. The findings will be disseminated and lessons will be incorporated into relevant lesson sharing systems.

- **Strategic orientation:** The CO will be developing the Country Strategic Plan at the end of 2017. The results of this evaluation will identify the areas where the CO has comparative advantages and should focus its intervention for more impact to be achieved.
11. The evaluation recommendations, will assist to refine the current operations and implementation of course-correction where needed (such as the closure or expansion of specific activities; redefining geographical coverage; adapting targeting and assistance modalities; intensifying approaches to gender equality) and planning ahead for the upcoming CSP process.
 12. The specific objectives for this evaluation are
 - For the School Feeding, evaluate the results achieved so far and guide decision making in relation to the geographical areas covered by the programme, as well as the Home Grown School Feeding activities or specific modalities that can be introduced for regions of difficult access.
 - For the Safety Net component, understanding the results achieved so far as well as the risks of programme interruption. Inform decision making to assure the maximum effectiveness of cash based transfers.
 13. The evaluation will have the following uses for the RoC WFP Country Office and Government stakeholders:
 - For learning purposes, to guide programme implementation based on lessons learned and analysis of past results.
 - To support decision making and provide tools for programme officers to make good use of available resources and improve programme effectiveness.
 - Findings will also inform the Country Strategic Plan approach, giving the national government elements to understand how to better target food security issues in RoC.

2.3. Stakeholders and Users

14. **Stakeholders:** A number of stakeholders both inside and outside of WFP have interests in the results of the evaluation and some of these will be asked to play a role in the process. Implementing partners will be highly involved: for the School Feeding component, the Ministry of Education and the NGO ASPC¹, and for the Safety Net, the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Health Centres. Table 1 below provides a preliminary stakeholder analysis, which should be deepened by the evaluation team as part of the Inception phase.
15. Accountability to affected populations, is tied to WFP's commitments to include beneficiaries as key stakeholders in WFP's work. As such, WFP is committed to ensuring gender equality and women's empowerment in the evaluation process, with participation and consultation in the evaluation by women, men, boys and girls from different groups. School Feeding beneficiaries are children from 6 to 12 years, including autochthonous children. Safety Net beneficiaries are vulnerable households, which have pregnant and lactating women or HIV/TB patients among their members. Their perspectives will have to be considered in the evaluation process.

¹ Association de Peres Spiritaines au Congo, implementing partner of School Feeding in ORA Schools (Observer, Reflechir, Agir), targeting autochthonous children to facilitate their access to the education system.

16. Some of the stakeholders outlined below will participate in the actual evaluation process, as the key informants.

Table 1: Preliminary Stakeholders' analysis

Stakeholders	Interest in the evaluation and likely uses of evaluation report to this stakeholder
INTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS	
Country Office (CO) Congo (Republic of)	Responsible for the country level planning and operations implementation, the CO is the primary stakeholder of this evaluation. It has a direct stake in the evaluation and an interest in learning from experience to inform decision-making. It is also called upon to account internally as well as to its beneficiaries, partners for the performance and results of its operation. In addition the CO would like to identify lessons learnt and best practices which will inform future food assistance and poverty alleviation strategies development and implementation in addition to enhanced accountability towards the Government of Congo, other partners, donors and beneficiaries.
Regional Bureau (RB) Johannesburg	Responsible for both oversight of COs and technical guidance and support, the RB management has an interest in an independent/impartial account of the operational performance as well as in learning from the evaluation findings to apply this learning to other country offices.
WFP HQ	WFP has an interest in the lessons that emerge from evaluations, particularly as they relate to WFP strategies, policies, thematic areas, or delivery modality with wider relevance to WFP programming.
Office of Evaluation (OEV)	OEV has a stake in ensuring that decentralized evaluations deliver quality, credible and useful evaluations respecting provisions for impartiality as well as roles and accountabilities of various decentralised evaluation stakeholders as identified in the evaluation policy.
WFP Executive Board (EB)	The WFP governing body has an interest in being informed about the effectiveness of WFP operations. This evaluation will not be presented to the EB but its findings may feed into annual syntheses and into corporate learning processes.
EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS	
Beneficiaries	As the ultimate recipients of food assistance, beneficiaries have a stake in WFP determining whether its assistance is appropriate and effective. As such, the level of participation in the evaluation of women, men, boys and girls from different groups will be determined and their respective perspectives will be sought.
Government	The Government has a direct interest in knowing whether WFP activities in the country are aligned with its priorities, harmonised with the action of other partners and meet the expected results. Issues related to capacity development, handover and sustainability will be of particular interest. The Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Social Affairs are the most involved actors and would benefit from the evidence on the results of the first phases of the CP, as well as to identify lessons learned and inform strategic orientation for the scaling up and orientation of activities.
UN Country team	The UNCT's harmonized action should contribute to the realisation of the government developmental objectives. It has therefore an interest in ensuring that WFP operation is effective in contributing to the UN concerted efforts. Various agencies are also direct partners of WFP at policy and activity level. WFP RoC is actively collaborating with FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO and WORLD BANK. Within the UNDAF framework the other agencies will benefit from the results of the present evaluation

NGOs (Association de Peres Spiritans au Congo) et WFP partenaires (Airtel, MTN, boutiques)	NGOs are WFP's partners are partners in the programme deployment for the implementation of some activities while at the same time having their own interventions. The results of the evaluation might affect future implementation modalities, strategic orientations and partnerships.
Donors [USAID, Japan, Brazil]	WFP operations are voluntarily funded by a number of donors. They have an interest in knowing whether their funds have been spent efficiently and if WFP's work has been effective and contributed to their own strategies and programmes. In RoC, the government is the main donors for the school feeding and the safety net programme. Japan and Brazil are others sources of funding for the CP.
Private Sector and Local partners	Government, International and National NGOs and mobile companies (Airtel, MTN) are partners in the programme implementation and will also benefit from the evaluation, which will inform future collaboration.

17. The primary users of this evaluation will be those who needs it for making decisions related to programme implementation and/or design, partnerships, scaling up of activities or interventions:
- The RoC CO and its partners in decision-making, notably related to programme implementation and/or design, Country Strategy and partnerships to inform the programme continuation and identify the most effective modalities of intervention
 - The Regional Bureau (RB) is expected to use the evaluation findings to provide strategic guidance, programme support, and oversight
 - WFP HQ may use the evaluation findings for wider organizational learning and accountability
 - OEV may use the evaluation findings, as appropriate, to feed into evaluation syntheses as well as for annual reporting to the Executive Board.
 - Key stakeholders such as government, international donors, UN and NGOs will use evaluation findings in addressing gaps and expanding food assistance and social protection programmes.
 - Results will also serve for accountability and fundraising, showing performance and demonstrating achievements as well as needs to government, donors and benefits.

3. Context and subject of the Evaluation

3.1. Context

18. The Republic of Congo has a population of 4.2 million people, of which about 64% live in the urban areas of Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. Congo is a lower middle-income country, and had a GDP of USD 14 billion in 2015, but it has a low Human Development index. Income is very unevenly distributed in Congo, reflected by a Gini coefficient of 0.43. Roughly 48% of Congolese live on less than USD 1.25 per day. Presidential elections have been held in March 2016 after a Constitutional Reform, generating some political turmoil which are not completely solved. The Country is rich in natural resources (oil, timber) and fertile land. Oil exports contribute to approximately 70% of government revenues and about 95% of export earnings. The downward trend in oil prices in recent years and the current sharp fall of the oil price is having a negative impact on the local economy. Food production is below the national requirements: only 2% of arable land is currently under cultivation, producing less than 30% of the population's food needs. The country imports most of its food, leading to high food prices. With the EU contribution, WFP has launched in mid-September 2016 a new project to support local agricultural production, which could assure some local food purchase for the school feeding component of the CP.
19. The RoC's score on the Global Hunger Index in 2014 was 18.11, slowly decreasing from the 2005 value (18.3), but still placing the country at a serious hunger level. More than 121,000 households

– 14% of the population – suffer from food insecurity. The national population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption is reported by WHO to be at 30.5%. A dire shortage of nutritious food results in children suffering from acute malnutrition. In children under the age of five, according to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2015 rates of severe acute malnutrition stood at 2.6%, global acute malnutrition at 8.2%, stunting at 21.2% and underweight at 12.3%. Approximately 12% of women suffer from acute malnutrition, 8% of women suffer from clinical vitamin A deficiency (history of night blindness during most recent pregnancy) and 70% of pregnant women have iron and folic acid deficiencies. The national HIV/AIDS prevalence is 3.2%, with urban areas having a higher prevalence than rural areas (3.3% vs 2.8%). The RoC also hosts some 120,000 refugees and asylum seekers, mainly originating from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Central African Republic (CAR).

20. WFP's operations in RoC (which include the CP200648 under evaluation, and the EMOP 200799 assisting CAR refugees), are mainly financed by the local government, while specific donors for refugees assistance include the United States, Japan and Brasil. All program led by WFP are gender sensitive and consider gender as a way to increase the participation of vulnerable strata in society specially women. In school feeding, inclusion of women in management committee of school meal are mandatory and monitoring of girls pupils is reinforced to reduce their dropout rate. For food safety net program, people living with HIV and TB are enrolled and women represented 80 % of this target population; Women are involved in selection of retailers to avoid discrimination. Autochthone women enrolled are supported by tutors in all step of process of getting food to ensure their integration in the project.
21. In 2013, there was a Centralized Evaluation led by HQ to evaluate country portfolio to inform donors and inform managers about strategic direction of WFP's intervention in RoC. Many of recommendations issued by the country portofolio evaluation has helped to improve the quality and types of interventions and has been used to design the current CP 200648.
22. The Government of Congo is the main donor for the CP and is committed to fund 60 percent of the total budget. From 2010 to 2014 the government of Congo has contributed for more than 12 million USD. This engagement has been confirmed in 2015 with the signature of the letter of understanding between the CO and the government for the new country programme 200648 which runs from 2015 to 2018. From 2010 to 2014, the government has fulfilled its commitment only up to 89%. In 2015, no contribution was received from the government although WFP HQ has advanced funds based on the government request. The government is facing serious budget gaps due to the drop in the oil prices and so far in 2016 no contribution is provided to support WFP's activities in Congo leading to a serious resources shortfall for the country office.

3.2. Subject of the evaluation

23. WFP implements the Republic of Congo Country Programme 200648 (2015-2018) in close partnership with the national government through four main components of the Country Programme:
 - School feeding (component 1), which aims to: strengthen food security and support access to primary education and school retention rates (SO 4); help the government prepare and manage a national school feeding programme (SO 4); help smallholders increase their agricultural output and link school feeding to local procurement (SO 3); and reduce undernutrition by addressing micronutrient deficiencies among school-age children (SO 4).
 - Social safety net (component 2), which aims to help the government put in place social transfers to support dietary diversity and access to basic social services for vulnerable groups (SO 3). This component is the continuation of DEV200211.
 - Nutrition (component 3), to improve nutritional recovery among people living with HIV or TB and receiving treatment, and to prevent chronic malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women and children under 2 (SO 4).

- Through component 4, WFP provides technical support to the government to improve disaster and risk management (SO 3), in view of the country's vulnerability to climate change.
24. The main subject of the evaluation will be components 1 and 2 of the CP, which have been implemented to a level which allows the analysis of their design, implementation and mid-term results. For components 3 and 4 the evaluation team should only look at relevance of the activities and the appropriateness of their design as well as the underlying reasons for non-implementation and the implications.
25. The CP 200648 is implemented in all the country regions except the Sangha. Component 1 schools are located in areas monitored by Brazzaville CO (Pool region), Nkayi SO (Lekoumou and Bouenza regions), Owando SO (Cuvette and Plateaux region) and Betou SO (Likouala region). Component 2 is currently active in Sibiti and Owando, while Safety Net activities have been previously implemented in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire.
26. The Country Programme commenced on 01 January 2015 for a period of four years. It has been developed through intensive and inclusive consultation with the government and key stakeholders. It is aligned with the WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017), the National Development Plan (2012-2016); and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2014-2018). The programme will contribute to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.
27. Total estimated budget of CP 200648 is US\$56,829,487, 60% of was planned to be financed by the government. As at March 2017, the CP is funded at 17% (US\$9.6 million)². In 2015, total funding expected from government was US\$8,508,155 of which only 32.4% was received (see table 1 below). There was no contribution from government to WFP in 2016. The following table mentioned details of funding got from government in 2015:

	Planned	Received	Percent
Component 1 – School Feeding Schoolchildren	3,384,626	1,590,305	47%
Component 2 – Social Safety Net in HH with PLHIV/TBC; HH with PLW	3,451,447	477,092	13.8%
Fortification	932,304	477,092	51.2%
Smallholder farmers	811,778	238,546	29.4%
Total	8,580,155	2,783,035	32.4%

28. CP 200648 planned to reach 288,134 beneficiaries as shown in table 2 below:

	Men/Boys	Women/Girls	Total	% women/girls
Component 1 – School Feeding Schoolchildren (of which receiving micronutrients)	66,267 (250)	66,267 (250)	132,534	50
Component 2 – Social Safety Net in HH with PLHIV/TBC in HH with PLW	13,320 30,192	22,680 51,408	36,000 81,600	63
Component 3 – Nutrition PLHIV/TBC PLW children 6 – 23 months	8,250 0 5 000	16,750 10,000 5,000	25,000 10,000 10,000	67 100 50
Component 4 – Disaster and risk management	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total (excluding double counting)	120,919	167 215	288,134	58

² http://one.wfp.org/operations/current_operations/ResUpdates/200648.pdf?_ga=1.187105448.1266722792.1490354006

29. **School Feeding Results:** WFP provided school meals to 95,056 beneficiaries in 574 rural public schools. Positive trends were observed in attendance, retention and completion rates: in 2015, enrolment rates in assisted schools increased by 3 percent compared to the previous year, drop-out rates have been reduced by half³. In autochthonous schools attendance rate has been improved. WFP recently also piloted a project supporting small holder farmers' beans production in the Bouenza region, where a larger project has now been launched thanks to EU funding.
30. **Safety Net Results:** Only 4.3 percent of the planned beneficiaries were reached in 2015, while the percentage raised to 25% in the first months of 2016. The electronic transfers have been phased out in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire, where beneficiaries have been assisted for two years under another WFP programme, in order to prioritize semi-urban areas in Sibiti and Owando in the CP. Post distribution monitoring have shown significant improvement in the food consumption pattern of beneficiaries. The percentage of households with a poor food consumption score (FCS) has decreased from 24 percent in August 2015 to 3.9 percent in December 2015. There has also been an improvement in food diversity scores⁴.
31. The logical framework for the CP200648 are included in annex 5.

4. Evaluation Approach

4.1. Scope

32. This is a mid-term evaluation and it will cover the period January 2015 to June 2017 for the CP200648. It take into considerations the regions covered by the School Feeding component (Bouenza, Cuvette, Lekoumou, Likouala, Plateaux, Pool), and the areas of Sibiti, Owando, Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the Social Safety Net component. Gender considerations will be integrated in the evaluation process to ensure that all issues encountered by women and children who represented the most vulnerable of population will be taken into account.
33. The performance of the Nutrition component will be evaluated only for HIV/TB: Care & Treatment, while the Prevention of Stunting activities will focus on the relevance and design, reasons for their non-implementation and the implications. Likewise, component 3 and 4 will be mainly evaluated for relevance of the activities and appropriateness of their design, as well as the reasons and implications of non-implementation given that they have not really been implemented due to lack of funding.

4.2. Evaluation Criteria and Questions

34. **Evaluation Criteria:** The evaluation will apply the international evaluation criteria of Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability.⁵ Gender Equality should be mainstreamed throughout.
35. **Evaluation Questions:** Allied to the evaluation criteria, the evaluation will address the following key questions, which will be further developed by the evaluation team during the inception phase. Collectively, the questions aim at highlighting the key lessons and performance of the School Feeding and Safety Net components, as well as the relevance and effectiveness of WFP's

^{3,3} SPR 2015, CP 200648

⁵ For more detail see:

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm> and <http://www.alnap.org/what-we-do/evaluation/eha>

intervention of vulnerable mainly women and children on their vulnerability status and integration in education; which WFP is managing together with the local Government.

Table 3: Criteria and evaluation questions	
Criteria	Evaluation Questions
Relevance/ Appropriateness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are WFP country programme activities appropriate to the needs of the food insecure population? 2. Are CP objectives coherent with relevant stated national policies and seek complementarity with the interventions of relevant humanitarian and development partners? 3. Are they coherent with WFP strategies, policies and normative guidance?
Effectiveness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Is School Feeding implementation achieving the stated objectives as outlined in the design phase? 5. Is Safety Net implementation achieving the stated objectives as outlined in the design phase? <p>In answering these questions, while ensuring that differences in benefits between women, men, boys and girls from different groups are considered, the evaluation will analyse:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the level of attainment of the planned outputs given available funds; b) the extent to which the outputs led to the realization of the operational outcomes as well as to unintended effects; c) how different activities of the operation dovetail and are synergetic with other WFP operations and with what other actors are doing to contribute to the overriding WFP objective in the country; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. What factors limited the funding and implementation of components 3 and 4 of the country programme? 7. What are the factors that influence effectiveness (achievement or non-achievement) of school feeding and safety net programmes? 8. In answering this question the evaluation should generate insights into the main internal and external factors that caused the observed changes and affected how results were achieved. The inquiry is likely to focus, amongst others, on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Internally (factors within WFP's control): the processes, systems and tools in place to support the operation design, implementation, monitoring/evaluation and reporting; the governance structure and institutional arrangements (including issues related to staffing, capacity and technical backstopping from RB/HQ); the partnership and coordination arrangements; etc. b) Externally (factors outside WFP's control): the external operating environment; the funding climate; external incentives and pressures; etc.
Efficiency	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Are School Feeding activities implemented in the most efficient way? Are the selection of beneficiaries and the food delivery efficient? Are objectives reached on time? 10. Are Safety Net activities implemented in the most efficient way compared to alternatives? 11. Are these two components cost-efficient?
Impact	<p>The evaluation will assess the intended and unintended effects of the WFP activities on food security, nutrition and income of the beneficiaries</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Do CP activities produce a positive impact on the nutritional status of beneficiaries? 13. Do they improve access to basics services (education, health)? 14. Is there a positive impact on government management of related areas? 15. What are the unintended effects of CP activities? 16. What are the implications (if any) of the non-implementation of CP activities under component 3 and 4?
Sustainability or Connectedness (the latter for humanitarian evaluations)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Will achieved results produce lasting changes? 18. what is the likelihood that the benefits will continue after the end of the operation; 19. Did the design and implementation include capacity development to enhance local government and communities' ownership programme objectives and results? 20. What is the level of government and community ownership? <p>The evaluation should assess the sustainability of the activities taking into consideration constraints and funding model.</p>

4.3. Data Availability

36. The main sources of information which the evaluation team will be made available are:
- a. Project documents and logical frameworks of CP200648
 - b. Standard Project Reports of the past 4 years (2013-2016)
 - c. Post Distribution Monitoring data for the operations and other surveys conducted within the life span of the project
 - d. Output data from COMET and M&E/VAM reports
 - e. Country Portfolio evaluation of September 2013
 - f. Pipeline, Projected Needs reports
 - g. UNDAF mid-term review report
 - h. M&E Oversight and Support Mission Reports
 - i. Audit Report
 - j. Other relevant non-WFP data sources including relevant government data, information from other UN agencies, and cooperating partners.
37. Concerning the quality of data and information, the evaluation team should:
- a. Assess data availability and reliability as part of the inception phase expanding on the information provided in section 4.3. This assessment will inform the data collection activities
 - b. Systematically check accuracy, consistency and validity of collected data and information and acknowledge any limitations/caveats in drawing conclusions using the data.

4.4. Methodology

38. The methodology will be designed by the evaluation team during the inception phase. It should:
- Employ the relevant evaluation criteria above: Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability.
 - Demonstrate impartiality and lack of biases by relying on a cross-section of information sources (stakeholder groups, including beneficiaries, etc.) The selection of field visit sites will also need to demonstrate impartiality.
 - Using mixed methods (quantitative, qualitative, participatory etc.) to ensure triangulation of information through a variety of means.
 - Apply an evaluation matrix geared towards addressing the key evaluation questions taking into account the data availability challenges, the budget and timing constraints;
 - Ensure that women, girls, men and boys from different stakeholder's groups participate and that their different voices are heard and used;
 - Mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment, as above;
39. The following mechanisms for independence and impartiality will be employed:
- The staff appointed to manage this evaluation is not responsible for/involved in the direct implementation of the activities being implemented.
 - An internal Evaluation Committee (IEC) will be chaired by the DCD and comprising of: VAM, M&E, Programme and the Regional Evaluation Officer (See annex 3). The main responsibility of the IEC will be to facilitate the evaluation process, provide comments to draft products (these TOR, draft inception report and draft evaluation report) and approve final products.
 - An Evaluation Reference Group (ERG) will be chaired by the DCD and comprising of: members from country office programme and VAM/M&E teams as well as donor and government

representatives and RB technical unit representatives (see annex 4). The ERG will provide, in an advisory manner, inputs into the evaluation process and comment on the evaluation products as further safeguard against bias and undue influence.

40. A number of potential risks to the evaluation have been identified and proposed mitigation actions, as shown in Table 3:

Table 3: Potential Risks and Mitigation Actions	
Potential Risk	Mitigation actions
Limited availability of key data	Organise additional data collection Identify proxies Choose smaller samples Utilise data from other agencies
Logistical difficulties in getting access to beneficiaries	Use historical data Use local NGOs to collect data Contact beneficiaries by phone (for Safety Net)
Difficulties in getting access to institutional partners and representatives	Prepare the agenda long in advance During the inception phase identify more than one contact for each institution
Political instability	Interview of key people by phone where face to face meeting is not possible Use secondary data Reduce time of field visit Reducing travel
Security issues	Interview of key people by phone where face to face meeting is not possible Use secondary data Reduce time of field visit No travel and field visits in unsafe areas

4.5. Quality Assurance

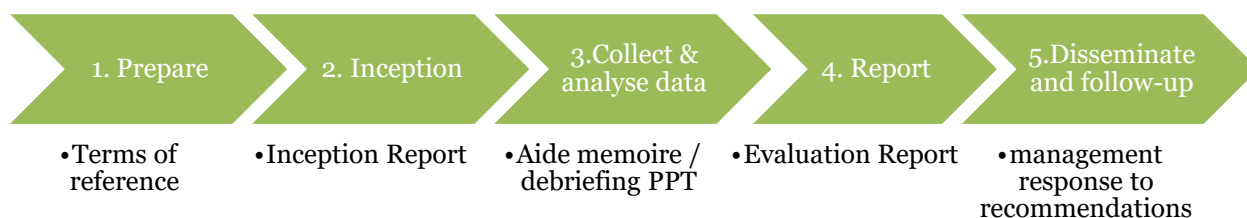
41. This evaluation will be guided by the WFP's Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System (DEQAS) which defines the quality standards expected from all WFP evaluations and sets out processes with in-built steps for Quality Assurance, Templates for evaluation products and Checklists for their evaluation. DEQAS is closely aligned to the WFP's evaluation quality assurance system (EQAS) and is based on the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) norms and standards and good practice of the international evaluation community and aims to ensure that the evaluation process and products conform to best practices.
42. DEQAS will be systematically applied to this evaluation. The WFP Evaluation Manager will be responsible for ensuring that the evaluation progresses as per the DEQAS Step by Step Process Guide and for conducting a rigorous quality control of the evaluation products ahead of their finalization.
43. WFP has developed a set of Quality Assurance Checklists for its decentralized evaluations. This includes Checklists for feedback on quality for each of the evaluation products. The relevant Checklist will be applied at each stage, to ensure the quality of the evaluation process and outputs.
44. In addition, to enhance the quality and credibility of this evaluation, an external quality support (QS) advisory service directly managed by WFP's Office of Evaluation in Rome will provide:
- Systematic feedback on the quality of the draft inception and evaluation reports; and
 - Recommendations on how to improve the quality of the inception and evaluation reports.

45. The quality assurance processes described above does not interfere with the independence of the evaluation team, but ensures the report provides the necessary evidence in a clear and convincing way and draws its conclusions on that basis.
46. The evaluation team will be required to ensure the quality of data (validity, consistency and accuracy) throughout the analytical and reporting phases. The evaluation team should be assured of the accessibility of all relevant documentation within the provisions of the directive on disclosure of information. This is available in WFP’s Directive (#CP2010/001) on Information Disclosure.

5. Phases and Deliverables

47. The evaluation will proceed through the following five phases, which phase with specific deliverables and deadlines as follows:

Figure 1: Summary Evaluation Process Map and Key Deliverables



48. **Preparation phase** (January – April 2017): The evaluation manager and his team will conduct background research and consultation to frame the evaluation; prepare the ToR; select the evaluation team and contract the team for the management and conduct of the evaluation.
49. **Inception phase** (15th May- 14th July 2017): This phase aims to prepare the evaluation team for the data collection phase by ensuring that it has a good grasp of the expectations for the evaluation and a clear plan for conducting it. The inception phase will include a desk review of secondary data and initial interaction with the main stakeholders. **Deliverables: Inception Report written in French**, including data collection plan, stakeholder analysis and database of available data
50. **Data Collection phase** (24th July to 11th August 2017): The fieldwork will span over three weeks and will include visits to project sites and primary and secondary data collection from beneficiaries and local stakeholders. A debriefing session attended by key stakeholders will be held upon completion of the field work. **Deliverables: Power point presentation** for the debriefing meetings
51. **Data Analysis and Reporting phase** (12th August to 16th October 2017): The evaluation team will analyse the data collected during the desk review and the field work, conduct additional consultations with stakeholders, as required, and draft the evaluation report. It will be submitted to the evaluation manager for quality assurance, including for review by the external quality support advisory service. Stakeholders will be invited to provide comments, which will be recorded in a matrix by the evaluation manager and provided to the evaluation team for their consideration before report finalisation. **Deliverables: Evaluation Report** written in French.
52. **Follow-up and dissemination phase** (17th October to 30th November 2017): The final evaluation report will be shared with the relevant stakeholders. The country office management will respond to the evaluation recommendations by providing actions that will be taken to address each recommendation and estimated timelines for taking those actions. The evaluation report will also be subject to external post-hoc quality assessment to report independently on the quality, credibility and utility of the evaluation in line with evaluation norms and standards. The final

evaluation report will be published on the WFP intranet and public website. Findings will be disseminated and lessons will be incorporated into other relevant lesson sharing systems.

53. Annex 2 provides a detailed evaluation schedule with timeline and deliverables

6. Organization of the Evaluation

6.1. Evaluation Conduct

54. The evaluation team will conduct the evaluation under the direction of its team leader and in close communication with WFP evaluation manager, under the overall guidance of the evaluation committee to be chaired by the Deputy Country Director (Koffi Akakpo). The team will be hired following appropriate WFP procedures and in line with the agreed composition and competencies outlined in section 6.2 below.

55. The evaluation team members will not have been involved in the design or implementation of the subject of evaluation or have any other conflicts of interest. Further, they will act impartially and respect the [code of conduct of the evaluation profession](#).

6.2. Team composition and competencies

56. The evaluation team will be a mixed of local and international professionals. It is expected to include 2 members, including the team leader. At least one team member should have WFP related experience. Each team member should have a high knowledge of ethical requirements and participated in activity with UN agencies or other organizations which promote a high level of ethical practices.

57. The team will be multi-disciplinary and include members who together provide an appropriate balance of expertise and practical knowledge in the following areas:

- Solid and diversified track record of experience in cash and in kind transfer programming and a good understanding of school feeding and safety nets objectives, programming and expected impacts. In addition, the team should have a good understanding of nutrition programming and indicators.
- Fully conversant with the principles and working methods of project cycle management.
- At least one of the experts proposed should have solid knowledge of and practical experience with gender issues and gender integration analysis.
- All team members should have strong analytical and communication skills, evaluation experience and at least one team member should have familiarity with the Republic of Congo and/or the Central African region, and crucially have experience in evaluating within middle income country context.
- Good level of oral and written French and English. As per paragraph 49 and 51, the evaluation products should be written in French. At least one team member should have good knowledge of local languages (Lingala and Kituba) for data collection needs.

58. The Team leader will have technical expertise in one of the technical areas listed above as well as expertise in managing teams, designing methodology and data collection tools and demonstrated experience in leading similar evaluations. She/he will also have leadership, analytical and communication skills, including a track record of excellent French and English writing and presentation skills.

59. Her/his primary responsibilities will be: i) defining the evaluation approach and methodology; ii) guiding and managing the team; iii) leading the evaluation mission and representing the

evaluation team; iv) drafting and revising, as required, the inception report, the end of field work (i.e. exit) debriefing presentation and evaluation report in line with DEQAS.

60. The team members will bring together a complementary combination of the technical expertise required and have a track record of written work on similar assignments.
61. Team members will: i) contribute to the methodology in their area of expertise based on a document review; ii) conduct field work; iii) participate in team meetings and meetings with stakeholders; iv) contribute to the drafting and revision of the evaluation products in their technical area(s).

6.3. Security Considerations

62. **Security clearance** where required is to be obtained from UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) in Republic of Congo.

- If the evaluation team will be hired through an ‘independent supplier’ of evaluation services to WFP, the evaluation company will be responsible for ensuring the security of all persons contracted, including adequate arrangements for evacuation for medical or situational reasons. The consultants contracted by the evaluation company do not fall under the UN Department of Safety & Security (UNDSS) system for UN personnel.
- If the evaluation team will be composed of consultants hired independently as individual, they will be covered by the UN Department of Safety & Security (UNDSS) system for UN personnel which cover WFP staff and consultants contracted directly by WFP. Independent consultants must obtain UNDSS security clearance for travelling to be obtained from designated duty station and complete the UN system’s Basic and Advance Security in the Field courses in advance, print out their certificates and take them with them.⁶

63. However, to avoid any security incidents, the Evaluation Manager is requested to ensure that:

- The WFP CO registers the team members with the Security Officer on arrival in country and arranges a security briefing for them to gain an understanding of the security situation on the ground.
- The team members observe applicable UN security rules and regulations – e.g. curfews etc.

7. Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders

64. The WFP RoC CO:

- a-** The WFP RoC CO **Management (Director or Deputy Director)** will take responsibility to:
- Assign an Evaluation Manager for the evaluation in line with DEQAS guidance
 - Compose and chair the internal evaluation committee and the evaluation reference group.
 - Approve the final TOR, inception and evaluation reports.
 - Ensure the independence and impartiality of the evaluation at all stages, including through the use of the established Evaluation Committee and Reference Group (see below and TN on Independence and Impartiality) and appointment of the evaluation manager.
 - Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and the evaluation subject, its performance and results with the Evaluation Manager and the evaluation team

⁶ Field Courses: Basic <https://dss.un.org/bsitf/>; Advanced <http://dss.un.org/asitf>

- Organise and participate in two separate debriefings, one internal and one with external stakeholders
- Oversee dissemination and follow-up processes, including the preparation of a Management Response to the evaluation recommendations and allocation of responsibilities for taking the actions required to implement those recommendations.

b- Evaluation Manager will:

- Manage the evaluation process through all phases including drafting this TOR
- Ensure quality assurance mechanisms are operational, including supporting the DCD in convening the evaluation committee and evaluation reference group and acting as the secretariat to the two.
- Consolidate and share comments on draft TOR, inception and evaluation reports with the evaluation team
- Ensure expected use of quality assurance mechanisms (checklists, quality support advisory service, documentation of comments from stakeholders)
- Ensure that the team has access to all documentation and information necessary to the evaluation; facilitate the team's contacts with local stakeholders; set up meetings, field visits; provide logistical support during the fieldwork; and arrange for interpretation and translation, as/if required.
- Organise security briefings for the evaluation team and provide any materials as required

c- An internal Evaluation Committee (EC) has been formed as part of ensuring the independence and impartiality of the evaluation. The committee will be chaired by the deputy country director and composed of evaluation manager, VAM, M&E, Programme staff, and the regional evaluation officer. The EC will review evaluation products, and support the overall management of the evaluation process.

65. An evaluation reference group has been formed and will be chaired by the deputy country director, with representation from RoC country office programme staff in thematic areas covered by the evaluation, VAM, M&E, donor and government representative and RB technical units representatives. The ERG will act in advisory capacity and will review the evaluation products as further safeguard against undue bias and influence from/by any stakeholder.

66. The Regional Bureau will take responsibility to:

- The Regional Evaluation officer: will be the focal point at the regional bureau and will support the overall management of the evaluation through membership of the evaluation committee
- Through relevant programme unit staff (especially nutrition, social protection and school feeding), participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and on the evaluation subject as relevant.
- Provide comments on the draft TOR, Inception and Evaluation reports
- Support the preparation of the Management Response to the evaluation and
- Systematically track the implementation of the evaluation recommendations, ensuring lessons are generated and where applicable shared across the region to enhance evaluation use

67. Relevant WFP Headquarters divisions will take responsibility to:

- Discuss WFP strategies, policies or systems in their area of responsibility as/if required
- Comment on the evaluation TOR and draft inception and evaluation reports.

68. Other Stakeholders (Government, NGOs, UN agencies) will have representatives in the evaluation reference group, through which they will provide feedback on draft inception and evaluation reports and participate in meetings with the evaluation team to ensure sufficient consultation during data collection, debriefing and reporting.

69. The Office of Evaluation (OEV) will, through the regional evaluation officer, advise the Evaluation Manager and provide support to the evaluation process where/as appropriate. It is responsible to provide access to independent quality support advisory service for reviewing draft

inception and evaluation reports from an evaluation perspective. It will also ensure the evaluation manager and/or regional evaluation officer have access to the help desk where to address any queries related to the evaluation. Finally, OEV will ensure that the final evaluation report is subjected to a post hoc quality assurance in line with WFP evaluation standards.

8. Communication and budget

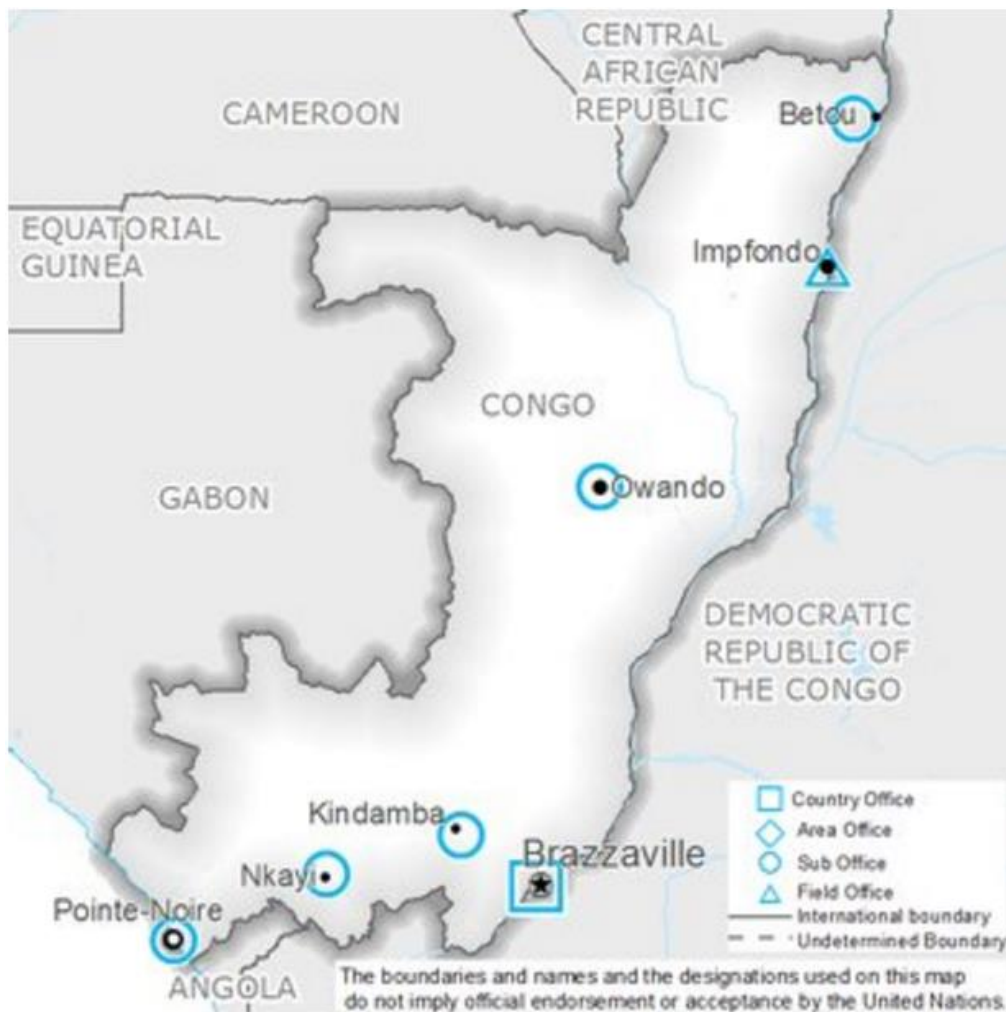
8.1. Communication

70. To ensure a smooth and efficient process and enhance the learning from this evaluation, the evaluation team should place emphasis on transparent and open communication with key stakeholders. These will be achieved by ensuring a clear agreement on channels and frequency of communication with and between key stakeholders.
71. The evaluation manager, with the support of the evaluation committee members will draft a communication and learning plan during the preparation phase. This plan will be further updated in consultation with the evaluation team and used throughout the process to enhance communication and maximize learning.
72. As part of the international standards for evaluation, WFP requires that all evaluations are made publicly available. Following the approval of the final evaluation report, a one day meeting will be held in Brazzaville to present the key findings of the evaluation to the main stakeholders and discuss the way forward. The final report and associated documents will be published on WFP websites as well as websites of other stakeholders as/where applicable.

8.2. Budget

73. For the purpose of this evaluation, WFP will approach firms with long term agreements for the provision of evaluation services to submit technical and financial proposals. The budget should be based on the already agreed LTA rates and be prepared following the Budget and evaluation timeline template.
74. Any queries related to this evaluation may be referred to:
 - **Koffi AKAKPO**, DCD and chair of the evaluation committee: koffi.akakpo@wfp.org, +00242 06 666 15 00
 - **Corneille OKO**, Programme officer and the Evaluation Manager: corneille.oko@wfp.org, +00242069760177

Annex 1 Map

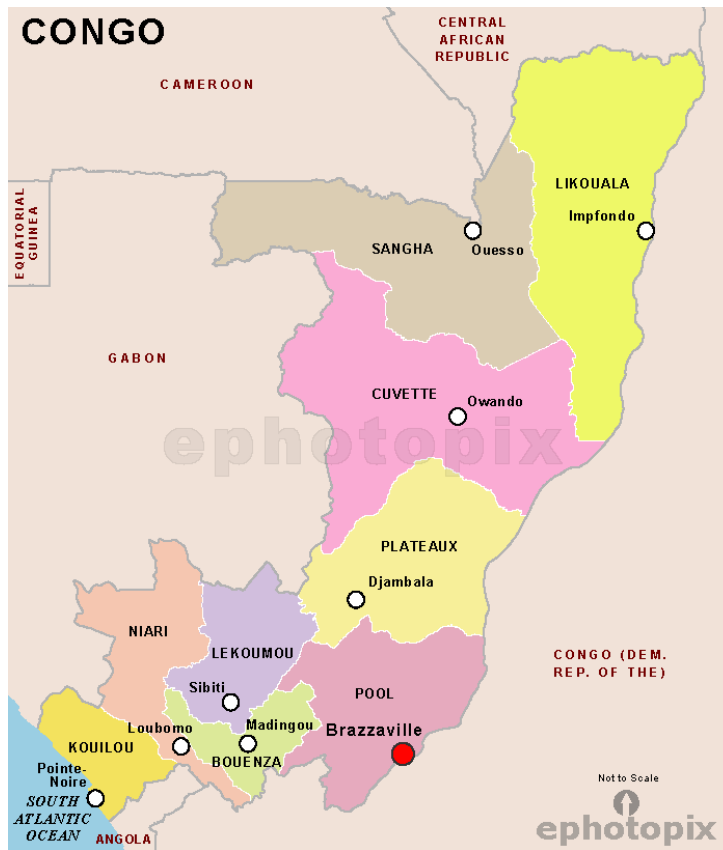


Please note that in 2016 the Kindamba sub-office has been closed and WFP does not have a sub-office in Impfondo anymore. **ACTIVITIES LOCALISATION**

CP200648.1 School Feeding, implemented in 2016 in the following regions:

- Likouala (monitored via the Betou SO),
- Cuvette, Plateaux (monitored via the Owando SO),
- Pool (monitored directly from SF colleagues in Brazzaville),
- Lekoumou, Bouenza (monitored via the Nkayi SO).

CP200648.2 Safety Net implemented in Sibiti – Lekoumou region (monitored via the Nkayi sub-office) and Owando – Cuvette region (monitored via the Owando SO),



Annex 2 Evaluation Schedule

Phases, Deliverables and Timeline		Key Dates
Phase 1 - Preparation		
	Desk review, first draft of TOR and quality assurance	December 2016
	Submission of draft TOR to the quality support (QS) advisory service for review and feedback	December 2016
	Revise the TOR based on feedback from QS	December 2016
	Circulation of TOR and review to (ministry of education, ministry of social affair, ministry of health, ministry of planning, UNICEF, WHO,)	February 2017
	Finalize the TOR	31 st March 2017
	Final TOR approved by Chair of evaluation committee	
	Identification and recruitment of evaluation team	12 th May 2017
Phase 2 - Inception		
	Briefing evaluation team	15 th May 2017
	Review documents and draft inception report including methodology.	15 th to 29 th May 2017
	Evaluation team leader Submit draft inception report to the evaluation manager	30 th May 2017
	Evaluation manager check the Draft inception report for completeness	4 th June 2017
	Evaluation manager submit the Draft evaluation report to the Quality Support (QS) advisory services for review and feedback	5 th June 2017
	Receive feedback from QS	9 th June 2017
	Evaluation manager review the feedback from QS and share with evaluation team	14 TH June 2017
	Evaluation Team Revise inception report based on QS feedback to produce draft 2	21 st June 2017
	Evaluation team leader Submit draft 2 of the inception report to the evaluation manager	22 nd of June 2017
	Evaluation manager share draft 2 of the inception report with stakeholders for comments (ministry of education, ministry of social affair, ministry of health, ministry of planning, UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UNDP, UNESCO)	22 nd June 2017
	Stakeholders review draft 2 of the inception report and send comments to the evaluation manager	29 th June 2017
	Evaluation manager share the stakeholder comments with team leader	30 th June 2017
	Evaluation team revise the inception report based on stakeholder comments to produce final inception report	7 th July 2017
	Evaluation team leader submit final inception report to evaluation manager	8 th July 2017
	Chair of evaluation committee approve the final inception report	14 th July 2017
	EM Shares final inception report with stakeholders for information	14 th July 2017
Phase 3 – Data collection		
	Briefing	24 th July 2017
	Field work	25 th July -9 th Aug 2017
	Aide memoire/In-country Debriefing PowerPoints	10 th August 2017
	Debriefing (internal with WFP stakeholders)	10 th August 2017
	Debriefing (external stakeholders)	11 th August 2017
Phase 4 - Data Analysis and Reporting		
	Draft evaluation report	12 th to 26 th Aug 2107
	Evaluation team leader submit Draft 1 of the evaluation report to evaluation manager	27 th August 2017

	Evaluation manager check report for completeness and submit to QS advisory service for review and feedback	29 th August 2017
	Receive feedback from Quality support services feedback	5 th September 2017
	Review Feedback from QS, review and share with evaluation team leader	8 th September 2017
	Evaluation team revise evaluation report based on QS feedback to produce draft 2	9 th to 15 th September 2017
	Evaluation team leader submit revised draft 1 of the evaluation report to the evaluation manager	16 th September 2017
	Share evaluation report with stakeholders (ministry of education, ministry of social affair, ministry of health, ministry of planning, UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UNDP, UNESCO)	17 TH September 2017
	Stakeholders review draft 1 of evaluation report and submit comments to the evaluation manager	18 th to 25 th September 2017
	Evaluation manager Consolidate comments and submit to team leader	25 th September 2017
	Evaluation team revise evaluation report to produce final report	25 th September to 5 th October 2017
	Evaluation team leader submit final evaluation report to evaluation manager	6 th October 2017
	Evaluation manager checks the final report against the stakeholder comments, if OK submits to EC chair for approval ⁷	7 th to 10 th October 2017
	Chair of EC approves the evaluation report	15 th October 2017
	Share the report with stakeholders (ministry of education, ministry of social affair, ministry of health, ministry of planning, UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UNDP, Unesco)	16 th October 2017
Phase 5 Dissemination and follow-up		
	Country office management prepare management response to the evaluation recommendations and submit to RB for review	30 th October 2017
	RB review the MR and provide feedback	7 TH November 2017
	Country office management finalize the MR based on feedback from the RB	14 th November 2017
	The evaluation report and the management response are published in the intranet and external website	30 th November

⁷ If the stakeholder comments are not fully addressed, the EM will return the report to the evaluation team leader.

Annex 3 Membership of the Internal Evaluation Committee

The Internal Evaluation Committee for this evaluation will be composed of the following:

1. DCD: Koffi AKAKPO (Chair of the evaluation committee)
2. M&E: Corneille OKO, Programme Officer (Evaluation manager)
3. M&E Stephen ICKAMATH, M&E assistant
4. VAM: Gautier MASSAMOUNA
5. Programme: Angele Ayenoue, Programme Officer
6. RB: Grace Igweta (regional evaluation office)

Annex 4 Membership the Evaluation Reference Group

The Evaluation Reference Group for this evaluation will be composed of the following:

1. DCD: Koffi AKAKPO (Chair of reference group)
2. M&E: Corneille OKO (Evaluation manager)
3. VAM: Gautier MASSAMOUNA
4. Programme: Angele ayenoue;
5. Programme : Rodolphe OKOMBO-IMONGUI
6. Other UN Agencies: M&E UNDAF group
7. Government representatives: focal points of Ministries partners (Plan, Industry, Education, Social affairs, and Health)
8. RB: School Feeding (TBC)
9. RB: Nutrition (TBC)

Annex 5 Summary Logframe: Country Programme (2015-2018)

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Cross-cutting		
<p>Cross-cutting result</p> <p>GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved</p> <p>Gender equality and empowerment improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees ▸ Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food ▸ Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution ▸ Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food ▸ Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food 	
<p>Cross-cutting result</p> <p>Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences</p> <p>Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners ▸ Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) ▸ Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services 	

<p>Cross-cutting result</p> <p>PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS: WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions</p> <p>WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) › Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site › Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) › Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) › Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites › Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site 	
<p>SO3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</p>		
<p>Outcome SO3.1</p> <p>Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases › Fortified foods purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of fortified food distributed by WFP in-country › Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country 	<p>None</p>

<p>Outcome SO3.2</p> <p>Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) › CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index › FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) › FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) › FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) › CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index › Diet Diversity Score › CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index › CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index › CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index › CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index › Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) › Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) › FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score › FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score 	<p>-Effective functioning of business providers (MTN mobile company) and delivery of quality services</p> <p>-No major shocks to food market negatively impacting food availability and prices in selected shops</p> <p>-No shortfall or supply break of ART/DOTS</p>
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<p>Outcome SO3.3</p> <p>Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › NCI: Resilience programmes National Capacity Index › NCI: National Capacity Index 	<p>None</p>
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<p>Output SO3.1</p> <p>Increased WFP food purchase from regional, national and local markets and smallholder farmers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Quantity of food purchased locally from pro-smallholder aggregation systems (in mt) › Number of smallholder farmers supported › Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases (in mt) › Number of farmers' organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills 	
<p>Output SO3.2</p> <p>Increased WFP fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutrition products purchased from local suppliers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutrition products purchased from local suppliers 	
<p>Output SO3.3</p> <p>Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned › Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned 	
<p>Output SO3.4</p> <p>National safety nets for food security, nutrition, education, community assets and overall contribution to resilience-building supported</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type › Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training 	
<p>SO4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</p>		

<p>Outcome SO4.1</p> <p>Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided › Percentage of supported pregnant women who received at least 4 ante-natal check-ups during pregnancy › Percentage of children 9-15 months who completed all vaccinations according to the schedule in the national protocol › ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%) › Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions › Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) 	<p>None</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet › ART Adherence Rate (%) › TB Treatment Nutritional Recovery Rate (%) 	
<p>Outcome SO4.2</p> <p>Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools › Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools › Drop-out rate in WFP-assisted primary schools › Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools › Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools › Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools › Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools › Drop-out rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools › Drop-out rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools › Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools › Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools › Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools 	<p>None</p>

<p>Outcome SO4.3</p> <p>Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index › NCI: Nutrition programmes National Capacity Index 	<p>Availability of political stability, a macro-economic framework and resources</p>
<p>Output SO4.1</p> <p>Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned › Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned › Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned › Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned › Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned 	
<p>Output SO4.2</p> <p>Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food security, nutrition and school feeding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition-related areas – technical/strategic/managerial – disaggregated by sex and type of training › Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type 	<p>None</p>
<p>Output SO4.3</p> <p>National nutrition, school feeding, safety net policies and/or regulatory frameworks in place</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Number of national programmes developed with WFP support – nutrition, school feeding, safety net › Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type › Number of national safety net policies that are nutrition-sensitive 	<p>None</p>

<p>Output SO4.4</p> <p>Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Proportion of women/men beneficiaries exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, against proportion planned ▸ Proportion of women/men receiving nutrition counselling supported by WFP, against proportion planned ▸ Proportion of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling 	
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